



TEXAS

The University of Texas at Austin

Emergency Operations Plan

2019

Letter of Promulgation

The University of Texas at Austin is committed to protecting the welfare of its community members as well as its intellectual property and facilities. For this reason, the associate vice president for Campus Safety and Security has developed the Emergency Management Plan. With this plan, the university strives to minimize the impact of emergencies and maximize the effectiveness of the campus community's response to and recovery from their inevitable occurrence.

We can best prepare to meet the enormous challenges emergencies present by working together. Thus, The University of Texas at Austin expects individual departments to develop their own detailed plans to effectively organize, coordinate, and direct available resources toward emergency response and recovery. As such, the Emergency Management Plan includes a chain of command that establishes the authority and responsibilities of campus officials and staff members. The plan also requires departments to designate emergency coordinators who will have the authority to make modifications in emergency procedures and commit resources to emergency preparedness as necessary.

The Emergency Management Plan is designed to help university employees respond appropriately when emergency conditions exist. Although these situations are unpredictable, this plan allows for an immediate response by university employees, thereby minimizing danger to our campus.

Every member of The University of Texas at Austin community should understand his or her role in emergency situations. Please review this manual so you can support your colleagues and protect our students, faculty, staff, and visitors should an emergency arise.

Thank you,

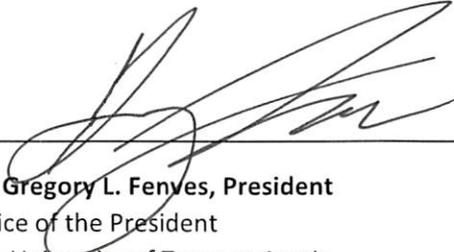
Gregory L. Fenves

President

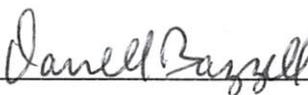
The University of Texas at Austin

Approvals

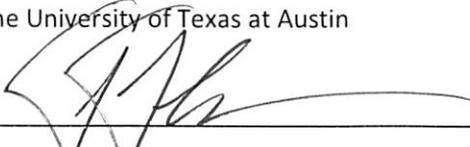
This supersedes and rescinds all previous versions of this document.

Approved:  Date: 6/28/2019

Dr. Gregory L. Fenves, President
Office of the President
The University of Texas at Austin

Approved:  Date: 6/28/19

Darrell Bazzell, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Financial and Administrative Services
The University of Texas at Austin

Approved:  Date: 6.28.19

James M. Johnson, Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
Office of Campus Safety
The University of Texas at Austin



Published June 2019

Record of Distribution

This plan is available to the entire University of Texas at Austin through electronic distribution and is published at <http://preparedness.utexas.edu>. The version published at this website is redacted to remove sensitive information. The un-redacted version of the plan is maintained by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Print copies of the plan were provided to the members of the Campus Safety and Security Committee.

Record of Changes

Description of Change	Entered By	Date Entered
Updated Hazard and Risk Assessment	David Cronk	December 09, 2013
New Incident Based Goals and Objectives	David Cronk	December 09, 2013
Updated Plan Maps	David Cronk	December 10, 2015
Updated Support Team Members	Jonathan Robb	November 10, 2016
Updated Plan Maps and moved to Appendix	Jonathan Robb	November 10, 2016
Added Emergency Communication Protocol	Jonathan Robb	November 10, 2016
Name changed to Emergency Operations Plan; Formatting and organizational changes throughout; minor language changes throughout to improve clarity and readability	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Added chart showing plan annexes, page 1; Added plan scope, page 2; Added section describing the university, page 3; Added section describing emergency management responsibilities, page 6; Added incident organization chart, page 10; Added command and General Staff table, page 11	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Changed levels of readiness and activation from two systems with seven levels to one four-level system to align with the State Operations Center;	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Removed discussions of multiple EOCs throughout, only one EOC will operate at a time; Removed sections of Administration, Finance, and Logistics that are not applicable	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Reorganized Emergency Support Functions to be separate documents; chart added listing emergency support functions; page 13	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Modifications to communications matrix, page 24, to align with current practice: i.e, Rapid Notifications sent via text message and not posted to social media.	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Updated Communication Plan for Critical Incidents that are Channeled through UTPD to reflect current organizational structure	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Definitions replaced with definitions from Federal resources, Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance 101 and Clery Act resources	Robin Richards	November 20, 2017
Replaced Threat Assessment Team (TAT) with Behavioral Risk Assessment Committee (BRAC).	Robin Richards	December 11, 2017
Incorporated content of what used to be the Infectious Disease, Severe Weather, and Restricted Access annexes into main EOP. Removed redundant content.	Robin Richards	November 2018
Added language to comply with EMAP requirements.	Robin Richards	November 2018
Minor language changes throughout. Updates to personnel titles throughout.	Robin Richards	November 2018
Removed pagers as method of communication (pagers are no longer used by non-law enforcement personnel). Removed hand sanitation guidelines, personal protective equipment guidelines (health authorities will issue these guidelines on an as needed basis.) Removed worst case scenario for a tropical storm. Removed weather guidelines and bomb threat checklist (will be incorporated into building emergency plan. Removed attached Sample Building Emergency Plan (OEP maintains the official copy.) Removed certain acronyms and definitions that were no longer relevant.	Robin Richards	November 2018
Added Decision Process for a Delayed Opening or closure of Campus during a Weather Event.	Robin Richards	November 2018

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1. Purpose, Scope, Situation, and Assumptions

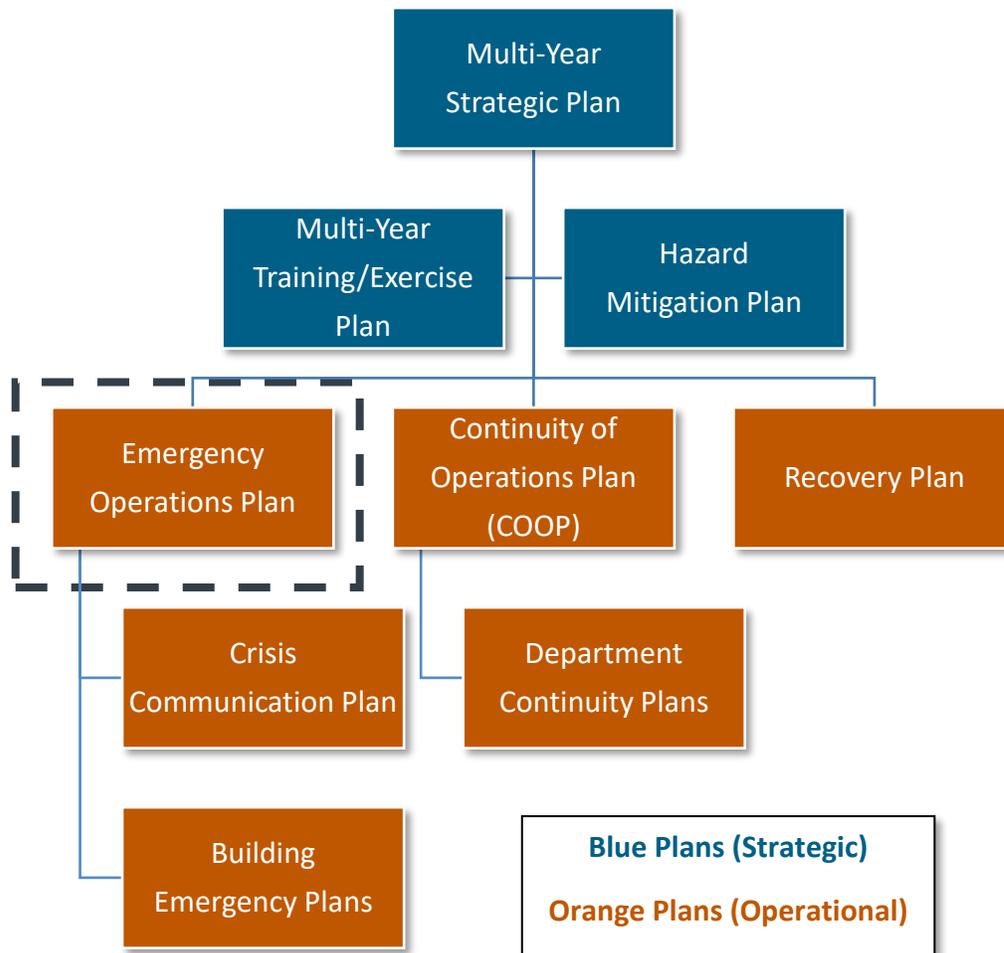
1.1. Plan Overview

The University of Texas at Austin (“University”) Emergency Operations Plan is a framework for a coordinated response to emergencies and disasters (collectively referred to as emergencies throughout this document). This plan provides a temporary incident management structure for all emergency operations, but does not include, nor is a substitute for, specific procedures for safety or hazardous material response.

The temporary incident management structure set forth in this plan is flexible and may expand or contract as the situation warrants. This plan is based on a worse-case scenario and provides for the critical functions and roles of the University during an emergency response. However, its general procedures for the management of information, activities, and operations can be applied during any type of emergency.

The Emergency Operations Plan is an “all-hazards” document and contains concepts, policies, and procedures that apply regardless of the nature or origin of an emergency. This plan, therefore, does not address all unique conditions that may result from a particular hazard or event.

The Emergency Operations Plan is part of a suite of plans that the Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains. The complete suite of plans addresses all aspects of the emergency management program, while the Emergency Operations Plan focuses on response.



Emergency Operations Plan

This plan is based on the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System (ICS), a management structure adopted throughout the U.S. and international communities. It also stems from State of Texas Emergency Planning Guidance and the National Response Framework. Accordingly, this manual's approach to emergency management is rooted in a four-phase structure where the phases of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery each contain a critical University procedure for emergencies.

This is the overall plan for the University, but may not address specific needs for all departments. Departments, colleges, and schools are encouraged to develop any additional emergency procedures as required that are consistent with this plan.

1.2. Purpose

This plan fulfills the Texas State Education Code Section 51.217 requirement that an institution of higher education adopts and implements a multihazard emergency operations plan that addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Additionally, this plan fulfills the University of Texas Systems Policy UTS172 requirement that each institution incorporates the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System.

This plan provides guidelines and a framework for emergency organization, communications and information management, decision-making, response operations, and recovery operations.

1.3. Authorities

• Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 USC § 5121
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
- Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
- Homeland Security Act 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-3, Homeland Security Advisory System
- National Incident Management System
- National Response Framework
- National Strategy for Homeland Security, October 2007
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Plan

• State of Texas

- Government Code, Chapter 418 (Emergency Management)
- Government Code, Chapter 421 (Homeland Security)
- Government Code, Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
- Government Code, Chapter 791 (Inter-local Cooperation Contracts)
- Health & Safety Code, Chapter 778 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
- Executive Order of the Government Relating to Emergency Management
- Executive Order of the Government Relating to the National Incident Management System
- Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 1, Chapter 7 (Division of Emergency Management)
- The Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan, 2015-2020
- Texas State Education Code Section 51.217

• Local

- UTS172 Emergency Management

1.4. Plan Scope

The measures in this plan will be enacted in response to any circumstance that requires greater than day-to-day resources to protect safety, health, property, the environment, and/or critical operations, including:

- Events: Planned occurrences that require resources greater than customary day-to-day staffing to ensure the safety and wellbeing of event participants, and the coordination of these resources to ensure a safe and successful outcome. Examples include commencement, guest lectures requiring special security, and large gatherings such as football games. Unlike incidents, events can be rescheduled or cancelled.¹
- Incidents: An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, other occurrences requiring an emergency response).

Generally there are two categories of incidents:

- Emergencies: Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property; and
- Disasters: An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.

Should an event or incident impact, or be expected to impact, the University's campuses or community, the University will implement the measures in this plan. The University is not responsible for managing emergencies that occur at other University of Texas System universities, but may assist in responses or provide resources through existing mutual aid agreements.

1.5. The University

The University of Texas at Austin is the flagship school of the University of Texas System located in Austin, Texas. Founded in 1883, the University has over 50,000 undergraduate and graduate students, roughly 20% of whom are from outside of Texas or the United States.² The University also employs more than 20,000 faculty and staff members. Research is another core function of the University; faculty received more than \$580 million for sponsored projects for the 2015-16 academic year.³

The University includes the following campuses (* denotes within the University of Texas Police Department jurisdiction⁴):

- Main Campus; Austin, Texas*
- J.J. Pickle Research Center; Austin, Texas*
- McDonald Observatory; West Texas
- Marine Science Institute; Port Aransas, Texas
- Winedale Historical Center; Round Top, Texas
- Brackenridge Tract; Austin, Texas*

¹ Definition from Tufts University Emergency Operations Plan, Version 2.4.1.

² The University of Texas at Austin, Facts and Figures, Fall 2017. International students or students who come from other states may require additional support during emergencies. For example, they may not be able to return home during a prolonged closure, as opposed to local students.

³ The University of Texas at Austin, Facts and Figures, Fall 2017.

⁴ The University of Texas at Austin Police Department, Authority and Jurisdiction.

- Paisano Ranch; Austin, Texas*
- Stengl “Lost Pines” Biological Station; Smithville, Texas
- Semester in Los Angeles; Los Angeles, California
- Bureau of Economic Geology Houston Research Center; Houston, Texas
- Bureau of Economic Geology Midland Core Research Center; Midland, Texas
- Bee Caves Research Center; Austin, Texas*

As noted above, the University of Texas Police Department responds to emergencies occurring on most campuses located in Austin, Texas. Other campuses rely on local city or county police departments for initial responses. Local city or county emergency medical services and fire departments respond to all campuses.

1.5.1. Special Populations

Some members of the University community may have access or other special needs that must be addressed in emergency planning and response:

- **Students in University Housing**
Although most students commute to and from campus, 7,400 number of students live in 15 on-campus residence halls.⁵ The University also operates three apartment complexes located off-campus that house approximately 1,500 students. Many of these students rely on University dining halls for meals. The continued need to provide housing and meals to a large number of campus community should be considered during an emergency.
- **Community Members with Access and Functional Needs**
Some members of the campus community have access and functional needs, including disabilities or limited English proficiency. Response activities may need to be modified in order to assist members of the campus community with these needs.
- **Children in University Facilities**
The University also operates an elementary school and four childcare centers on campus and near campus. Special accommodations may need to be made for the children in university facilities during an emergency.

1.6. Threat and Hazard Analysis and Mitigation

The University is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying University, public, and/or private property (*See Annex 7.1 for tables showing risk rankings*). This analysis considers both the likelihood and the potential impact of various hazards.

The University has identified the following hazards as being particularly likely to impact campus:

- fire or explosion emergencies,
- medical emergencies,
- hazardous material emergencies,
- weather emergencies,
- transportation accidents,
- threat of violence/violence/terrorism,
- building system emergencies, and
- interpersonal emergencies.

The University has adopted hazard mitigation goals and objectives for these potential threats that are designed to protect the University community (*See Appendix IV for tables with goals and objectives for each incident.*)

⁵ As of Fall 2017, per Department of Housing and Food Services staff.

Because the University is situated within the City of Austin, the hazards identified in the city's Hazard Mitigation Plan can also potentially impact the University. The top hazards that the city has identified as a threat to our area are⁶:

- Flooding,
- Wildfire,
- Dam Failure,
- Hazardous Materials,
- Terrorism,
- Pipeline Failure,
- Infectious Disease,
- Cyber Attacks, and
- Technological Disruption.

The city has adopted hazard mitigation goals and objectives for these hazards that are designed to protect the entire Austin-area community.

1.7. Situations and Assumptions

As described in Section 1.3, Threats and Hazards above, the University is at risk for a wide variety of emergencies including, but not limited to, severe weather, fires, violence, and medical emergencies. This plan is an "all-hazards" plan and is intended to address any emergency or disaster situation that may arise on campus.

This plan is based on a set of planning assumptions or assumed operational conditions that provide a foundation for establishing protocols and procedures.

Based on the threat and hazard analysis above, severe weather represents the most probable threat to the University. Therefore, the University's Emergency Operations Plan is based on the worst-case scenario of a severe weather model. These assumptions are listed below:

- Critical lifeline utilities may be interrupted, including water delivery, electrical power, natural gas, telephone communications, microwave and repeater-based radio systems, cellular telephones, and information systems.
- Regional and local services may not be available.
- Major roads, overpasses, bridges, and local streets may be damaged.
- Buildings and structures, including homes, may be damaged.
- Damage may cause injuries and displacement of people.
- Normal suppliers may not be able to deliver materials.
- Contact with families and households of the University community may be interrupted.
- People may become stranded at the University, and conditions may be unsafe to travel off campus.
- Emergency conditions that affect campus will likely affect the surrounding community, including the city of Austin and Travis County.
- The University will not receive outside assistance in rapid damage assessment and will need to conduct its own situation analysis and deployment of on-site resources and management of emergency operations on campus, through the campus ECC/EOC while emergency conditions exist.
- Communication and exchange of information will be one of the highest priority operations for the campus ECC/EOC.

⁶ City of Austin, Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2016

2. Concept of Operations

2.1. University Emergency Management Responsibilities

The University is responsible for protecting life and property from the effects of emergencies or disasters that occur on campus. The University has the primary responsibility for the management of emergencies or disasters that occur on campus or impact campus. The University is also responsible for coordinating amongst external agencies that also respond to emergencies or disasters on campus.

The University's top priorities during an emergency are to:

- Protect the lives, health, and safety of students, faculty, staff, visitors, and emergency responders,
- Protect University property and mitigate damage to the University,
- Protect the environment of the University and its natural resources,
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key University resources,
- Restore University operations,
- Coordinate among appropriate stakeholders, and
- Facilitate the recovery of University individuals.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness is the designated emergency management agency for the University and is empowered with the authority to administer the emergency management program through the Office of Campus Safety. The Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness is the designated individual empowered with the authority to execute the Emergency Management Program.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness is responsible for all four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). Some of the responsibilities of these phases include developing and maintaining University-level emergency plans, managing the Emergency Operations Center, and conducting preparedness activities, including training and exercises.

The Campus Safety and Security Committee functions as the advisory committee for the emergency management program and provides coordinated input by stakeholders in the preparation, implementation, evaluation, and revision of the program.

Additional departmental emergency responsibilities are detailed in the Emergency Support Functions Annex to this plan.

2.2. Key Areas of Emergency Planning and Incident Management

The University is responsible for conducting emergency management activities before, during, and after an emergency. In general, the University conducts the following emergency management activities:

- **Mitigation**
Mitigation activities provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster. Mitigation is usually a pre- disaster activity, although mitigation efforts may also occur in the aftermath of an emergency or disaster to prevent an expansion or repetition of the effects.

- **Preparedness**

Preparedness actions involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. Among the preparedness activities included in the emergency management program are:

- Emergency planning, including maintaining this plan, its annexes, and associated procedures,
- Providing emergency equipment and facilities,
- Conducting or arranging appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, and University officials, and
- Conducting periodic drills and exercises to test emergency plans and training.

- **Response**

Response activities are immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response activities include: warnings, emergency medical services, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, search and rescue, and other associated functions.

- **Recovery**

If an emergency occurs, the University will carry out a recovery program that includes both short and long term operations. Recovery includes the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans, the reconstitution of operations and services; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

2.3. Emergency Response Activation

Emergency responses detailed within this plan will be activated in accordance with needs, available resources, and the declared readiness level.

The plan is activated whenever emergency conditions exist in which normal operations cannot be performed and immediate action is required to:

- Save and protect lives,
- Coordinate communications,
- Prevent damage to the environment, systems, and property,
- Provide essential services,
- Temporarily assign University staff to perform emergency work, and/or
- Invoke emergency authorization to procure and allocate resources.

Activation of emergency response will include the establishment of an Incident Command System. Depending upon the nature of the emergency of the disaster, certain emergency functions may not be activated or may be activated after the initial response has already begun. The University will only activate those functions that are required, although the plan does allow for activation of all functions in the event of a worst-case scenario. The Incident Commander/Unified Command will determine what functions need to be activated. (For activation procedures and more information about emergency functions and organization, see 3.4 Support Functions.)

2.4. Levels of Readiness and Activation

The University uses a four level system to describe different levels of readiness and emergency response activation. This system allows for a “build-up” period during which actions can be taken to establish a state of maximum readiness. The system also helps build a common operating picture so that all responding departments can have the same mindset about the severity and urgency of the situation.

The Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety (AVPOCS) or designee will determine the appropriate readiness level and notify University emergency personnel when levels change in response to an incident.

Level	Definition	Description
IV	Normal Conditions	<p>No significant emergency is present. The University continues to conduct normal business and monitors threats. University and local responders resolve emergencies that might occur in their areas.</p> <p>This is the default level of readiness and activation for the University. The University emphasizes prevention and preparedness activities such as hazard mitigation, training, education, and testing and exercises.</p> <p>Typical Events: Daily emergency responses for medical emergencies or fire alarms, weather and threat monitoring and notification, plan testing, training, and exercises.</p>
III	Increased Readiness	<p>A higher than normal level of readiness is warranted because of increased vulnerability to a specific hazard.</p> <p>Actions may include developing coordination meetings or conference calls as well as increased threat monitoring.</p> <p>The EOC is typically not activated, although Campus Safety staff may conduct monitoring activities from the EOC.</p> <p>Typical Events: Forecasted inclement weather, natural hazards in the area such as wildfires or flooding, and planned protests or large gatherings.</p>
II	Partial Activation	<p>An emergency has occurred that requires the University to respond. Coordination between University departments is required and some external agencies may also be involved. The University has most if not all of the resources required to respond to the event.</p> <p>The EOC is partially activated. The CCMT is activated.</p> <p>Typical Events: Inclement weather that has affected or is likely to affect University operations, any emergency that is brief in nature and does not require prolonged activation or recovery.</p>
I	Full Activation	<p>An emergency has occurred that requires the University to respond. Required resources generally exceed the University's capacity and requires assistance from local or regional partners. Involves multiple University departments and outside agencies. Response operations may also be sustained over multiple operational periods and normal operations may be canceled or suspended.</p> <p>The EOC and CCMT are both fully activated.</p> <p>Typical Events: Major act of violence on campus, natural disaster, or any emergency that requires major coordination amongst University departments and/or with outside agencies.</p>

3. Direction, Control, and Coordination

The University has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage major events, emergencies, and disasters. The Director of Emergency Preparedness is the coordinator for NIMS and ICS implementation.

3.1. Continuity of Government

The President of the University is the chief administrative officer of the University and is responsible for developing and administering plans and policies for the program, organization, and operation of the University.⁷ The following succession order will be adhered to in the absence of the president:

1. President
2. Executive Vice President & Provost
3. Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

The Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety (AVPOCS) is responsible for overseeing emergency planning and routine safety operations. The following succession order will be adhered to in the absence of the AVPOCS with regard to Unified Command:

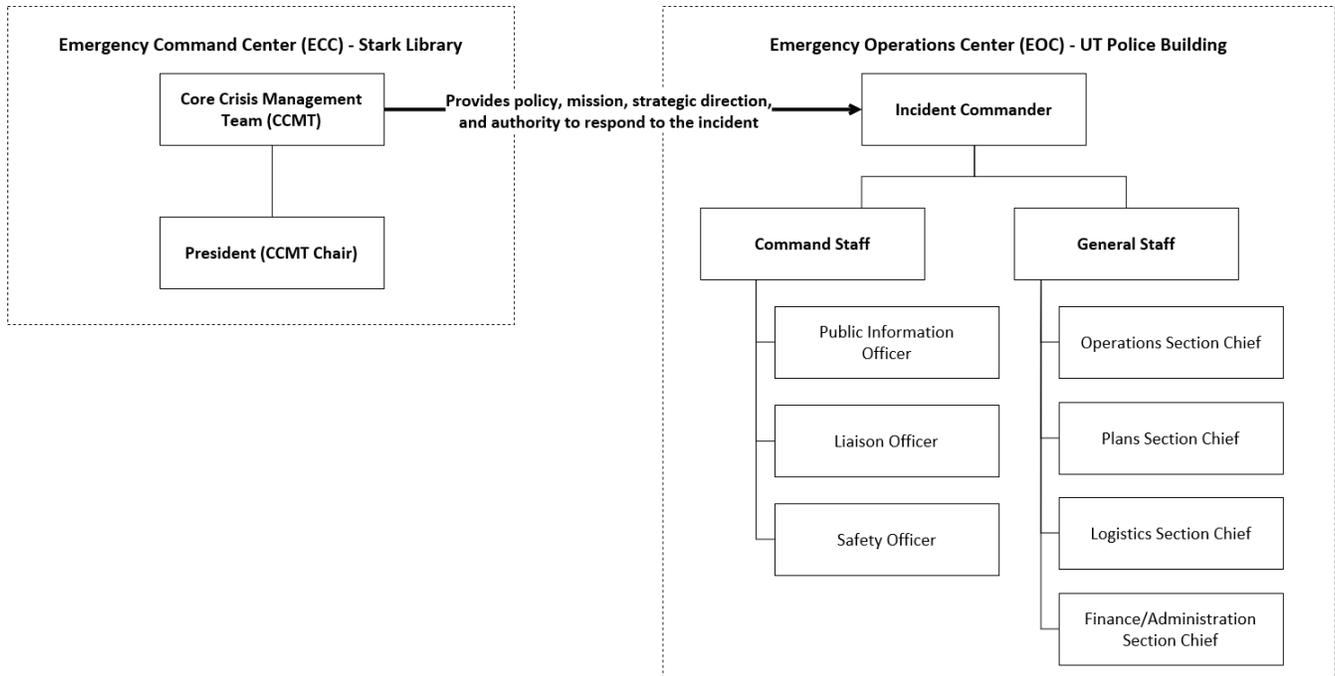
1. AVPOCS
2. Assistant Vice President for Campus Security (AVPOCSEC)
3. Assistant Chief of Police, UTPD

Other departments and administrative officers are encouraged to develop succession orders as well, particularly if their function involves emergency response.

⁷ The University of Texas at Austin, Handbook of Operating Procedures, 1-1020, Officers of Administration
The University of Texas System, Regent's Rules and Regulations, Rule 20201, Presidents

3.2. Incident Organization

Two working groups lead the University during an emergency: the Core Crisis Management Team, working out of the Emergency Command Center, and the Incident Command Staff working out of the Emergency Operations Center.



3.2.1. Core Crisis Management Team and Emergency Command Center

The Core Crisis Management Team (CCMT) consists of University senior leadership and is responsible for addressing policy issues and provides strategic direction and the authority to respond to the emergency to the Incident Command Staff. The Office of the President leads the CCMT.

The CCMT assembles in the Emergency Command Center (ECC), located in Stark Library. If this facility is unsafe or otherwise inaccessible, the ECC will relocate to an alternate location.

For additional information on the Core Crisis Management Team and Emergency Command Center, see below, Other Support Functions. Additionally, the Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains a CCMT Guidebook with specific procedures regarding activation, information sharing, and individual roles and responsibilities.

3.2.2. Incident Command

Following an incident, a Unified Command will be established between the Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety and the Assistant Vice President for Campus Security, or their designees. Unified Command and the Command and General Staff manage the operational response to the emergency and coordinates among responders. Other entities may be incorporated into the Unified Command as needed.

3.2.2.1. Emergency Operations Center

Upon activation, incident staff will report to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located within the University Police Building. If that location is unsafe or otherwise inaccessible, the staff will assemble in an alternate location. The President, Senior Vice President and CFO, Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety,

and the Assistant Vice President for Campus Security may activate the EOC. The EOC is typically activated via text message using the University’s mass notification system.

The EOC brings together decision makers to coordinate the flow of information and the development of response strategies. All organizations involved in responding to the emergency should provide a representative in the EOC. The general responsibilities of the University’s EOC are to:

- Assemble accurate information on the emergency situation and current resource data to allow on-scene officials to make informed decisions on courses of action;
- Determine and prioritize required response actions and coordinate their implementation, working with representatives of emergency services;
- Provide resource support for emergency operations;
- Organize and activate large-scale evacuation and mass care operations; and
- Provide emergency information to the public.

The EOC will also coordinate with Austin/Travis County Joint Area Command as appropriate.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains an EOC Guidebook with detailed information regarding EOC procedures including activation, information sharing, and position-specific roles and responsibilities.

3.2.2.2. Incident Command Post

Upon the occurrence of an incident, and if appropriate, an Incident Command Post, or multiple posts, will be established in the vicinity of the incident site(s). The Incident Commander/Unified Command, or designee, will be responsible for directing the emergency response and managing the resources at the incident scene.

3.2.2.3. Command and General Staff

The University fills the following positions within the command and general staff, depending upon the nature of emergency and the readiness level.

Position	Primary University Staff Title	Emergency Roles and Responsibilities
EOC Manager	Director of Emergency Preparedness	Responsible for overseeing the Emergency Operations Center.
Public Information Officer	Director of Campus Safety Communications	Advises the Incident Commander on information dissemination and media relations, obtains information from and provides information to the Plans Section, and obtains information from and provides information to the community and media.
Liaison Officer	Director of Emergency Preparedness	Assists the Incident Commander by serving as a point of contact for agency representatives who are helping to support the operation and provides briefings to and answers questions from supporting agencies.
Safety Officer	Director of Environmental Health & Safety	Advises the Incident Commander on issues regarding incident safety and works with the Operations Section to ensure the safety of field personnel.
Operations Section Chief	Assistant Vice President for Campus Security	Responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident.
Planning Section Chief	Director of Emergency Preparedness	Responsible for providing planning services for the incident including collecting situation and resources status information, evaluating it, and processing it for use in the Incident Action Plan.

Logistics Section Chief	Associate Vice President for Utilities, Energy & Facilities Management	Provides all incident support needs.
Finance/Administration Section Chief	Assistant Vice President of FAS Business Services	Responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident.

In addition to the positions noted above, the University staffs the appropriate branches within each of the above sections, as dictated by the nature of the emergency. The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains records of the default Emergency Operations Center organization, as well as the list of personnel who staff each position.

3.3. Incident Action Plans

Every response to an incident must have an oral or written action plan. The purpose of an action plan is to provide all incident supervisory personnel with directions and guidelines for their actions. Action plans that include the measurable, tactical operations to be achieved are always prepared around a time frame called an operational period.

The standard operational period that the University uses is 12 hours long. Based on the specific needs of the emergency response, the actual operational period may vary. The operational period will be noted in the incident action plan. The Incident Commander, or designee, will determine the operational period length.

The planning of an operational period must be done far enough in advance to ensure that requested resources are available when the operational period begins.

Large incidents, which involve a partial or full activation of the ICS organization, should have written incident action plans. Emergencies with multiple operational periods should also have written incident action plans to ensure continuity. The decision to have a written action plan will be made by the Incident Commander. The essential elements in any written or oral incident action plan are:

- **Statement of Objectives:** A list or outline of objectives that are appropriate to the overall incident.
- **Organization:** A description of what parts of the ICS organization will be in place for each operational period.
- **Assignments to Accomplish the Objectives:** A list or outline of assignments, which are normally prepared for each division or group and include the strategy, tactics, and resources to be used.
- **Supporting Material:** A list or guide to additional documents, which may include, for example, a map of the incident, communications plan, medical plan, traffic plan, etc.

In general, the Planning Section Chief is responsible for the development of written Incident Action Plans. Unless otherwise warranted, the Planning Section will use FEMA ICS Forms to develop the plan.⁸ The Office of Emergency Preparedness will maintain the records of any Incident Action Plans.

The incident action plan must be made known to all incident supervisory personnel. This can be done through briefings, by distributing a written plan prior to the start of the operational period, or by both methods.

⁸ FEMA ICS Forms can be found at the following address: <https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx>

3.4. Support Components

3.4.1. Emergency Support Functions

The University relies on Emergency Support Functions to carry out emergency operations. Most functions are staffed by the University, but some, such as #4 Firefighting, rely on outside agencies to act as the primary responding agency.

Not all emergency support functions are activated at all times during an incident. ESFs may or may not be activated or deactivated based on the nature of the emergency and changing response needs.

Each Emergency Support Function has a primary, secondary, and tertiary staff member. The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains the list of these personnel.

ESF annexes detailing contact information, responding agencies, roles, responsibilities, and tasks are part of the Support Function Annex to this plan. The University uses the following ESFs:

ESF#	Emergency Support Function	University Department/Partner Agency
1	Transportation	Parking and Transportation Services, UT-Austin
2	Communications	Information Technology Services, UT-Austin
3	Public Works	Facilities Services, UT-Austin Campus Planning and Project Management, UT-Austin
4	Firefighting	City of Austin Fire Department Fire Prevention Services, UT-Austin
5	Information and Planning	Office of Emergency Preparedness, UT-Austin Incident Meteorologist, UT-Austin
6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services	Department of Housing and Food Services, UT-Austin Dean of Students, UT-Austin International Office, UT-Austin Travel Management Services, UT-Austin
7	Logistics	Utilities, Energy, & Facilities Management, UT-Austin
8	Public Health and Medical Services	University Health Services, UT-Austin Counseling and Mental Health Center, UT-Austin Dell Medical School, UT-Austin School of Nursing, UT-Austin School of Pharmacy, UT-Austin School of Social Work, UT-Austin
9	Search and Rescue	Austin Fire Department University of Texas Police Department, UT-Austin
10	Hazardous Materials	Austin Fire Department Environmental Health and Safety, UT-Austin
12	Energy	Utilities and Energy Management, UT-Austin
13	Public Safety and Security	University of Texas Police Department, UT-Austin
15	External Affairs	Crisis Communications, UT-Austin

3.4.2. Other Support Functions

The University also relies on certain non-emergency support functions that support operations. These support functions are different working groups with responsibilities related to safety and security.

Support Function annexes detailing contact information, roles, responsibilities, and tasks are part of the Support Function Annex to this plan. The University uses the following support functions:

Support Function	University Department/Partner Agency
Financial Management	Financial Affairs, UT-Austin Procurement, UT-Austin
Human Resources	Human Resources, UT-Austin
University Auxiliaries	Texas Athletics, UT-Austin Recreational Sports, UT-Austin Frank Erwin Center, UT-Austin Texas Unions, UT-Austin

In addition to the support functions in the above table, a number of working groups made up of personnel from multiple campus departments support the University’s emergency response operations:

- **Core Crisis Management Team**

The Core Crisis Management Team (CCMT) consists of executive-level positions from across campus and serves as the definitive decision-making body for crisis issues on campus. The Core Crisis Management Team convenes to address and provide guidance to a variety of emergency incidents. The members of the president’s Core Crisis Management Team include:

- President
- Deputy to the President
- President’s Chief of Staff
- Executive Assistant to the President
- Executive Vice President and Provost
- Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students
- Chief Communications Officer
- Vice President for Legal Affairs
- Vice President and Chief Information Officer
- Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
- Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer’s Chief of Staff
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Security
- Deputy to the President for Government Relations
- Executive Vice President & Provost’s Chief of Staff

- **Critical Incident Response Team**

The purpose of the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) is to provide services to the students of our University in times of individual or community-wide crisis or trauma. Members of CIRT meet as needed to review critical incidents and to implement coordinated response protocols to a specific crisis or emergency. Depending on the nature of the situation, either the entire group will meet or select members of the team will convene to identify an appropriate response.

Other campus partners may be invited to participate in the response as appropriate. The members of the Critical Incident Response Team include:

- Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
- Executive Director, International Office
- Director for Student Activities
- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Director of Counseling and Mental Health Center
- Director of Communications, Student Affairs
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Security
- Associate Director, Clinical Services
- Assistant Dean of Graduate Studies
- Assistant Vice President for Strategic Initiatives
- Director of Student Conduct & Academic Integrity, Dean of Students
- Associate Vice President for Campus Life and Senior Associate Dean of Students
- Associate Athletic Director, Student Services
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
- Assistant Director for Health Promotion and Public Information
- Director of Human Resources
- Manager of Strategic Communications
- Director – Residence Life
- VPSA Specialist, Student Affairs
- President’s Chief of Staff
- Executive Liaison, Dean of Students
- Director of Internal Communications
- IT Director, Dean of Students
- Director of Recreational Sports
- Director of University Health Services
- Senior Associate Athletic Director, Student Services
- Director of Texas Parents
- Director of Student Emergency Services
- Assistant Vice President, Division of Diversity & Community Engagement
- Assistant Chief, University Police
- Director for Student Programs, University Unions

- **Behavioral Risk Assessment Committee**

The Behavioral Risk Assessment Committee (BRAC) reviews situations involving staff, faculty and individuals unaffiliated with the university whose behavior may pose an adverse impact to the university community. The BRAC is a multidisciplinary group that reviews, investigates, and assesses reports of troubling behaviors and situations involving employees and unaffiliated individuals. BRAC members are:

Specific membership is redacted due to its sensitive nature. Group membership is drawn from Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Human Resources, Legal Affairs, Office of the Executive Vice President & Provost, and the University Police Department (UTPD).

- **Behavioral Assessment Team**

The Behavior Assessment Team (BAT) is a group of individuals representing central administration, academic affairs, campus police, and student affairs who serve as a strategy development resource team for the University community to address situations involving students who are exhibiting some sort of aberrant or menacing behavior. In these situations, the student is not necessarily violating an institutional rule, breaking a law, or exhibiting any sort of threatening behavior toward self, others, or property. However, the behavior could be considered by the reasonable person to be abnormal, anti-social, problematic, menacing, and/or aberrant. In the majority of the cases, the student exhibits behavior that rises to the level of a mental health concern. The members of the Behavioral Assessment Team include:

- Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
- Associate Vice President of Student Life and Senior Associate Dean of Students
- Director of Student Emergency Services
- Director of Student Conduct and Academic Integrity
- Associate Clinical Director, Counseling and Mental Health Center
- Direct of Services for Students with Disabilities
- Undergraduate Dean Representative
- Threat Mitigation Unit Detective, University Police
- Threat Mitigation Unit Sergeant. University Police
- President's Chief of Staff
- Vice President for Legal Affairs
- Assistant to the Executive Vice President and Provost

- **VP Council**

The Vice Presidents Council is a standing committee of the University chaired by the president. The president consults the Vice Presidents Council about issues of campus safety and security as appropriate. The members of the VP Council include:

- President
- Chief Compliance Officer
- Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
- Deputy to the President
- Chair of the Faculty Council
- Vice President For Legal Affairs
- Vice President and Athletics Director
- Deputy to the President for Government Relations
- Executive Director Texas Exes Associations
- Vice President for Research
- Chief Audit Executive
- Vice President for Medical Affairs and Dean of Dell Medical School
- Deputy to the President for Strategy and Policy
- President's Chief of Staff
- Executive Vice President and Provost
- Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement
- Vice President for Development
- Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
- Vice President and Chief Information Officer
- Senior Vice Provost for Resource Management
- Chief Communications Officer

- **Campus Safety & Security Committee**

The Campus Safety & Security Committee's (CSAS) mission is to provide strategy and guidelines for campus wide security initiatives that affect the University community. The CSAS committee is made up of a cross section of University constituents, from a multitude of interest areas, with the goal of creating consensus on issues impacting campus safety. The members of the Campus Safety & Security Committee include, but are not limited to:

- Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Security
- Associate Vice President for Human Resources
- Vice President and Chief Information Officer
- Associate Vice President for Campus Planning and Project Management
- Associate Vice President for Utilities and Energy Management
- Associate Vice President For Research
- Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
- Executive Vice President and Provost
- Director/Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Services
- Director of Environmental Health and Safety
- Director of Financial and Administration Services Communications
- Director of Facilities Services
- Director of Parking and Transportation Services
- Assistant Vice President for University Housing & Dining
- Assistant Athletics Director for Facilities, Events, and Operations
- Director of University Health Services
- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Director of Counseling and Mental Health Center
- President's Chief of Staff
- Student Government Representative
- Director of Utilities and Energy Management
- Associate Vice President for Legal Affairs
- Chief Compliance Officer
- Director of Emergency Preparedness
- Director of Campus Safety Communications
- Director of Internal Communications

- **Internal Support Team**

The members of the Internal Support Team include but are not limited to

- Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
- Associate Vice President for Human Resources
- Vice President and Chief Information Officer
- Associate Vice President for Campus Planning and Project Management
- Associate Vice President for Utilities and Energy Management
- Associate Vice President For Research
- Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students
- Executive Vice President and Provost
- Director of Environmental Health and Safety
- Director of Parking and Transportation Services
- Director of Facilities Services
- Director/Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Services
- Director of Financial and Administration Services Communications
- Assistant Vice President for University Housing & Dining
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Security
- Assistant Athletics Director for Facilities, Events, and Operations
- Director of University Health Services

- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Director of Counseling and Mental Health Center
- Director of Utilities and Energy Management
- Director of Emergency Preparedness
- Director of Internal Communications
- Director of Campus Safety Communications

- **External Support Team**

The External Support Team provides resources on an as needed basis depending on the availability of University resources. The members of the External Support Team include but are not limited to:

- American Red Cross
- Austin Energy
- Austin Independent School District
- Austin/Travis County Amateur Radio Emergency Service
- Capital Metro
- City of Austin
- Austin Fire Department
- Austin Police Department
- Austin/Travis County Emergency Medical Services
- Austin Public Health Department
- Austin Water Utility
- Department of Aviation
- City of Austin Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
- Austin Parks & Recreation Department
- Austin Communications & Public Information Office
- Austin Resource Recovery
- Austin Public Works Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Salvation Army
- Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)
- National Weather Service
- UT System

3.5. Resource Coordination

3.5.1. University Resources

During emergency operations, department heads will retain administrative and policy control over their employees, supplies, and equipment. The Incident Commander/Unified Command may request and direct the resources of other departments to carry out response operations.

3.5.2. Outside Assistance

If resource needs exceed the capacity of the University, the University may request assistance from the University of Texas System, other jurisdictions, organized volunteer groups, or the state.

All external assistance furnished to the University is intended to supplement University resources and not substitute for such resources, including mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts. The University must request assistance from the City of Austin and Travis County before requesting state assistance.

- **State and Local Assistance**

Requests for assistance from the City of Austin or Travis County should be made to the Austin/Travis County Joint EOC/ Area Command.

Requests for state assistance should also be made to the Austin/Travis County Joint EOC/Area Command

- A request for state assistance must be made by the AVPOCS or the AVPOCSEC, and may be made by telephone, fax, or e-mail.
- The City of Austin Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Management Director will forward requests for assistance that cannot be satisfied by resources within the area to the state EOC for action.

- **Federal Assistance**

Federal assistance may also be available. Federal assistance can only be requested if the need exceeds the local and state capacity.

4. Communications

Rapid and timely communication of information to the University public during emergencies is critical. In addition, accurate and timely communication of information to incident response personnel is required for adequate response to emergency incidents.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness coordinates the testing of these systems on a regular basis on either a monthly or quarterly basis.

4.1. Emergency Alert/Notifications

The University employs the following communication tools to notify the University community of an emergency:

- **Text Message Mass Notification System**

This communication platform is used both for mass notification and to notify response personnel. Emergency notifications and instructions are sent via text messages, pagers, phone lines and e-mails. Notifications can also be sent to computer desktops and flat panel monitors. Notifications can be sent to all members of the University community or to select groups to activate specific portions of the emergency response plan.

- **Outdoor Warning System/Sirens**

Outdoor speakers are located in several places on the University campus in order to alert persons on campus of an emergency that necessitates they take shelter inside. A siren and a voice message will sound to issue instructions to take shelter in the nearest building.

- **University Emergency Information Line: 512-232-9999**

This phone number goes straight to a recording that provides information about the emergency.

- **Voicemail to Office Telephones/Reverse 911**

This tool leaves a voice message on every faculty and staff member's office phone on campus.

- **University Group E-mail**

Mass e-mails will be used to provide the University community with information regarding potential threats to the safety and security of the campus community. E-mails will also be used as a way to notify students, faculty, and staff of emergency situations and keep them updated on the situation. The University employs the following types of e-mails:

- Informational: any communication that increases the awareness of campus activities, events, or services (i.e., parking disruptions); University employees and students may unsubscribe from receiving informational messages via the University group e-mail system
 - Operational: communication that requires some action on the recipient's part or a required notification by the University (i.e., a message about benefits eligible information)
 - Official: a non-urgent communication from an executive officer (i.e., a message from the University president)
 - Urgent: an urgent announcement from an executive officer regarding an imminent event, such as the school closing
- **Fire Panel System/Emergency Communications System (ECS) Interface**
Buildings equipped with addressable fire panel systems incorporate an Emergency Communications Systems Interface designed to provide "real time" instructions and/or information, either remotely or locally. This system can be used in emergencies to make announcements to the entire building regarding evacuation, sheltering, or lockdown procedures.
 - **Flat Panel Monitors**
Residence halls and several of our public gathering places have flat-panel televisions where emergency announcements may be posted. These screens are owned by the departments that provide them and are dispersed throughout campus.
 - **Emergency Web Page**
Up-to-date information regarding the status of the University is always available on the University's emergency web page (<http://emergency.utexas.edu/>). During and following emergency situations, important information is on this Web page, including information about University closure and any ongoing hazards. This Web page also provides links to department-specific information during an emergency (e.g., entertainment venue and program changes, class schedules and emergency operations procedures and schedule changes for UT-shuttle buses). In the event of an emergency situation or campus crises, it is the responsibility of each department to update the emergency web page with department-specific information as it becomes available. Other information will be posted as deemed appropriate.
 - **Cable Television Emergency Alert System**
Campus and Dorm cable operate a cable television channel available in most on campus dorms. While normally used to convey information about on-campus events and dorm-relevant information, officials can tap into this system to deliver important information to students during an emergency situation. This is tied into the national public warning system known as Emergency Alert System (EAS).
 - **Public Safety Patrol Car Announcements**
UTPD patrol cars are equipped with PA systems, which officers can use to provide instructions to pedestrians during emergencies.
 - **Texas Student Media**
 - **Student Radio 91.7 FM (KVRX):** During emergency situations, officials can disseminate important information to the student radio station for broadcast to students, faculty, and staff.

- **Texas Student Television (K09VR):** Texas Student Television broadcasts on dorm channel 15, local cable channel 16, and antenna 9. During emergency situations, officials can disseminate important information to the student television station for broadcast.
- **Daily Texan:** In the event of a prolonged emergency situation or in the aftermath of an event where recovery is on-going, emergency officials can utilize the student newspaper to make announcements and keep the campus population updated on the progress of the event or the recovery.
- **Local Media**

University Communications sends press releases and makes calls to contacts on a local media list. Because of the transient nature of our population, the University depends a great deal on broadcast media to notify students, faculty, and staff of emergencies before or during their commutes.

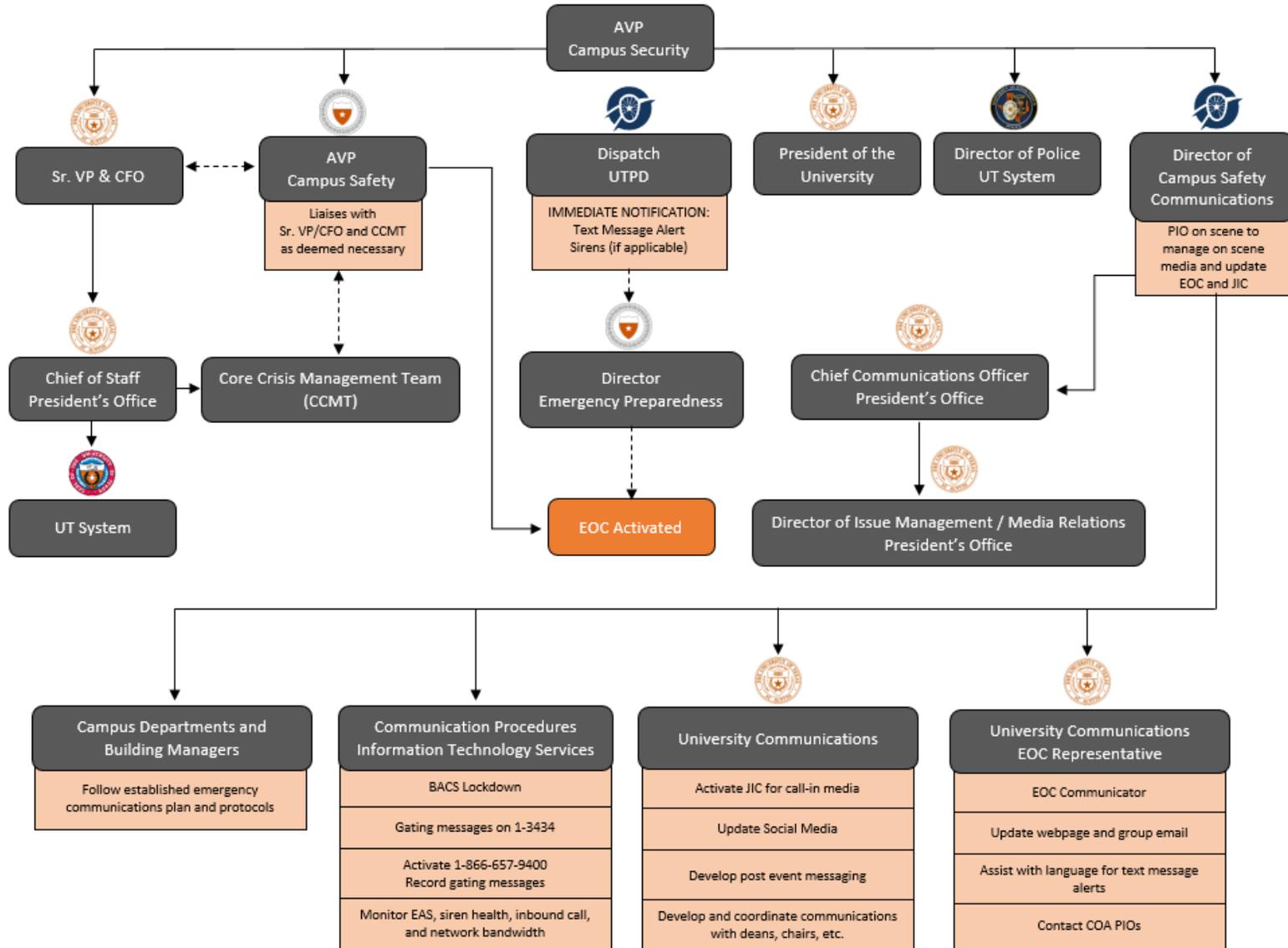
4.1.1. Emergency Alert/Notification Matrix

The appropriate communications methods will vary based on the nature of the emergency. The matrix below gives guidelines for the use of certain communications methods for four different categories of incidents:

Protocol #1 Incident Advisory - Negligible Threat	Advisory to the campus community of an incident that is being responded to by emergency authorities but not disruptive to the entire campus. Minor Fire Emergency (NO SMOKE), Minor Hazardous Materials Incident, Minor Pedestrian Accident, Minor Bicycle Accident, Minor Auto Accident, Suspicious Odor Investigation, Suspicious Package, Building Systems ITS Phone Emergency (Minor Outage)/Telecom Emergency (Minor Outage), Minor Data/Network Emergency, Minor Utility Emergency (1 - 3 buildings), Evacuation of a Building, Threat to Campus, Study Abroad Incident. This includes incidents of high profile persons or employees of The University.			
			Who Activates	Frequency
	1	Significant Incident Notification - E-Mail Message	UT Police Chain of Command	Once (At incident conclusion)
	2	Area of Interest Notification - Social Media	UT Police P.I.O.	Once (Within 30 minutes of incident receipt)
Protocol #2 Timely Warning - Ongoing Threat	Warning to the campus community of certain crimes and incidents which have already occurred and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes or incidents. Incident on campus that is being responded to by emergency authorities and is disruptive to a part of the campus; Minor Hazardous Material Emergency, Minor Fire Emergency, Evacuation of a Building or Public Venue, Utility Emergency (4-10 buildings), Act of Violence, Aggravated Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Stalking, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Hate Crimes, Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Vandalism			
			Who Activates	Frequency
	1	Significant Incident Notification - E-Mail Message	UT Police Chain of Command	Once (At incident conclusion)
	2	Timely Warning - E-Mail	UT Police P.I.O.	Once (At incident conclusion)
	3	Area of Interest Notification - Social Media	UT Police P.I.O.	Once (Within 30 minutes of incident receipt)
Protocol #3 Emergency Notification - Immediate Threat	Notification to the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus. Incident on campus that is being responded to by emergency authorities and is a major disruption to a the campus CREDIBLE THREAT TO CAMPUS Weather Emergency, Ice Condition Emergency, Water/Flood Damage Emergency, Major Fire, Human Injury Medical Emergency, Food Poisoning Medical Emergency, Hazardous Material Emergency, Campus Evacuation, Utility Emergency (10+ buildings), Bomb Threat, Riot/Civil Disobedience, Active Shooter Situation, Hostage Situation			
			Who Activates	Frequency
	1	Emergency Notification - Campus-Wide Text Message	UT Police - 911 Communications	Once (Upon incident confirmation)
		*Campus-Wide Text Message also captures the following:		
		Alertus Desktop Pop-Up		
		Recreational Sports Display Screens		
		UTPD Social Media		
	1 a.	*If necessary, Outdoor Warning Sirens/ECS Systems	UT Police - 911 Communications	Once (Upon incident confirmation)
	2	UT Web Site Update	UT Communications	Once (Upon incident confirmation)
		Reverse 911	Emergency Preparedness	Start and Finish
		Emergency information Line- 512-232-9999	Emergency Preparedness	Start & Finish and every 15 Minutes
	3	Campus Email	UT Police P.I.O.	Once (At incident conclusion)
Protocol #4 Area of Interest Notification	Notification to the campus community of crimes against persons which have occurred in the Area of Interest and will aid in the community's personal safety. Incident off campus in the area of interest (Lamar - West, 30th Street - North, Poquito Street - East, 15th Street - South) that is being responded to by emergency authorities and represents a safety concern to campus community members; Assaultive offenses (particularly of a sexual nature) which occur in a public place, or which occur in a private space if the suspect is a stranger, and in which the suspect is not in custody. (e.g. - Assault by contact "groping" and suspect still at large)			
			Who Activates	Frequency
	1	Rapid Notification - E-Mail Message	UT Police - 911 Communications	Once (within 5 minutes of incident receipt)
	2	Area of Interest Notification - Social Media Message	UT Police - P.I.O.	Once (Within 30 minutes of incident receipt)
	3	Significant Incident Notification - E-Mail Message	UT Police - Chain of Command	Once (At incident conclusion)

4.2. Communication Plan for Critical Incidents that are Channeled through UTPD

The chart below depicts the flow of alert notifications and communications during an emergency on university property. It does not reflect decision-making activities, but instead the communication responsibilities of the persons or departments depicted.



4.3. Incident Communications

4.3.1. Greater Austin/Travis County Regional Radio System (GATRRS)

The University uses the Greater Austin/Travis County Regional Radio System (GATRRS) for radio communications. The purpose of this system is to improve the ability of public safety and public service agencies to communicate and cooperate with each other, to allow direct access to, and exchange, of data. The GATRRS is a partnership agreement between the City of Austin, Travis County, Austin Independent School District, and the University of Texas at Austin. This system is interoperable, i.e. all participating organizations can communicate with one another using this system.

5. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

5.1. Agreements and Contracts

Should University resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency; requests will be made for assistance from The University of Texas System, local jurisdictions, and other agencies in accordance with existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts and those agreements and contracts concluded during the emergency. Such assistance may include equipment, supplies, or personnel, and should follow these guidelines:

- All agreements will be entered into by authorized officials and should be in writing whenever possible
- Agreements and contracts should identify the local officials authorized to request assistance pursuant to those documents

5.2. Record Keeping for Emergency Operations

Each department that participates in an emergency response is responsible for maintaining any records generated during that response pursuant to the University Record Retention Schedule. The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains general records that are not specific to any other department, such as Incident Action Plans.

5.3. Activity Logs

The ICP, ECC, and the EOC will maintain accurate logs recording key response activities, including:

- Activation or deactivation of emergency facilities
- Emergency notifications to local, state, and Federal entities;
- Significant changes in the emergency situation
- Major commitments of resources or requests for additional resources from external sources
- Issuance of protective action recommendations to the public
- Evacuations
- Casualties
- Containment or termination of the incident

5.4. Emergency Costs

Departments will keep track of any incident costs, including the use of personnel, equipment, and supplies during an emergency response.

5.5. Public Protection

Public complaints regarding alleged unfair or illegal business practices often occur in the aftermath of a disaster. Such complaints will be referred to the University attorney.

6. Plan Development and Maintenance

6.1. Plan Development

The Office of Emergency Preparedness is responsible for the overall development and completion of the Emergency Operations Plan, including annexes.

6.2. Plan Distribution

The Office of Emergency Preparedness shall determine the distribution of this plan and its annexes. In general, copies of plans and annexes should be distributed to those individuals, departments, and organizations tasked in this document. Copies should also be set aside for the University ECC and EOC, The University of Texas System, and other emergency facilities.

Internal Support Distribution

- President
- Executive Vice President and Provost
- Executive Assistant to the President
- Deputy to the President
- Deputy to the President for Strategy and Policy
- Chief of Staff
- Chief Communications Officer, Office of the President
- Senior Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs
- Senior Vice Provost for Strategic Initiatives
- Senior Vice Provost for Resource Management
- Executive Director of the International Office
- Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
- Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement
- Vice President for Legal Affairs
- Vice President for Research
- Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Security
- Associate Vice President for Human Resources
- Vice President and Chief Information Officer
- Associate Vice President for Campus Planning and Project Management
- Associate Vice President for Utilities and Energy Management
- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Director of Counseling and Mental Health Center
- Senior Associate Vice President and Director of Recreational Sports
- Executive Director for University Unions
- Associate Vice President for Campus Life and Senior Associate Dean of Students
- Chair of Faculty Council
- Chair of University Staff Council
- Associate Executive Director of The Texas Exes
- Director/Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Services
- Director of Environmental Health and Safety
- Director of Parking and Transportation Services
- Director of Facilities Services
- Assistant Vice President for University Housing & Dining
- Director of University Health Services
- Vice President and Athletics Director
- Chief of Staff to the Executive Vice President & Provost
- Director of Sorority and Fraternity Life
- Director of New Student Services
- Director of Texas Parents
- Dean of Cockrell School of Engineering
- Dean of College of Education
- Dean of College of Fine Arts
- Dean of College of Liberal Arts
- Dean of College of Natural Sciences
- Dean of College of Pharmacy
- Dean of the Dell Medical School
- Dean of Graduate Studies
- Dean of Jackson School of Geosciences
- Dean of the LBJ School of Public Affairs

- Dean of Red McCombs School of Business
- Dean of Moody College of Communication
- Dean of School of Architecture
- Dean of School of Information
- Dean of School of Law
- Dean of School of Nursing
- Dean of Steve Hicks School of Social Work
- Dean of School of Undergraduate Studies
- Deputy to the President for Government Relations
- Director of Emergency Preparedness
- Senior Vice Provost for Enrollment Management
- Senior Vice Provost for Academic Affairs
- Associate Vice President for Campus Services
- Director of Student Conduct and Academic Integrity
- Director of Student Emergency Services
- Director of Utilities and Energy Management
- Executive Director of the Texas Exes
- Vice President for Development
- Vice President and Athletics Director
- Vice Provost and Director of Libraries

External Support Distribution

- City of Austin Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Capital Area Council of Governments
- UT System Office of Risk Management

6.3. Plan Maintenance

This plan and its annexes will be reviewed annually and updated and revised as appropriate based upon deficiencies identified during actual emergency situations and exercises and when changes in threat hazards, resources and capabilities, or government structure occur.

Interim revisions will be made when one of the following occurs:

- A change in University site or facility configuration that materially alters the information contained in the plan or materially affects implementation of the plan Emergency Operations Plan
- A material change in response resources
- An incident occurs that requires a review
- Internal assessments, third party reviews, or experience in drills or actual responses identify significant changes that should be made in the plan
- New laws, regulations, or internal policies are implemented that affect the contents or the implementation of the plan
- Other changes deemed significant

Plan changes, updates, and revisions are the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Preparedness. The Office will ensure that any plan changes are distributed accordingly.

7. Annexes

7.1. Threat and Mitigation Overview

7.1.1. Severe Weather

Austin and south central Texas are located on the westernmost fringes of the humid subtropical climate type that covers the southeastern quarter of the United States. This climate type is strongly influenced by the maritime tropical air masses that emerge from the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast. Although this is the dominant air mass, south central Texas and the Austin area is frequented at different times of the year, as well, by other air masses that emerge from areas such as northern Mexico, Canada, the Pacific Ocean, and even occasionally from the arctic regions. With the close proximity of the semiarid climate to the west, south central Texas can experience a variety of precipitation amounts, ranging from drought to flood in any given year.

The winter season is normally the cloudiest and most humid time of the year although that moisture does not necessarily find its way into the rain gauge as precipitation. Fog and low clouds are quite common. Temperatures do cool with cold frontal passages, but those fronts are most often of modified Pacific or Canadian origin. Several times a year, the much colder Arctic air masses proceed southward across Texas. Freezing or frozen precipitation is infrequent, but when it does occur, travel difficulties result as the area is unaccustomed to such events. Freezing rain, freezing drizzle, and sleet (ice pellets) are most common since the depth of the cold air needed for more significant snow events does not occur very often.

Changes in weather patterns typically occur during the spring and fall months. Spring and fall months typically see changing weather patterns. . Convective activity, namely rain showers and thunderstorms, become more frequent during the spring months with most of the severe and inclement weather (large hail, damaging thunderstorm wind, flash flooding, and tornadoes) occurring during these months. Although severe weather is not an everyday event, it most commonly occurs in advance of southeastward moving cold fronts and/or upper-level low pressure disturbances as they move sluggishly through increasingly warm and unstable air masses that become more established during the mid and late spring months.

The summer months are fairly consistent as far as weather is concerned. Cold frontal passages are very infrequent as maritime tropical air masses dominate. Normally, summertime in south central Texas is made up of mostly sunny or partly cloudy days with highs in the 90s with overnight lows in the 70s. Air mass rain showers and thunderstorms do occur in association with maximum daytime heating. Occasionally, tropical cyclones do emerge from the Gulf of Mexico in mid and late summer into the early and mid-fall months, but the events are usually few and far between.

The last tropical cyclones to directly affect the area was Hurricane Harvey in August 2017; before that Hurricane Allen in 1980, Hurricane Celia in 1970, and Hurricane Carla in 1961. Even though Austin is a little more than 100 miles inland from the Texas Gulf Coast, these tropical cyclones are still a force to be reckoned with locally as they can produce sustained high winds, torrential rains, and flooding, as well as tornadoes.

7.1.1.1. Threat and Vulnerability

Here is a summary of the different types of severe and inclement weather that south central Texas experiences ranked on the average frequency of their occurrence.

- **Flash Flooding:** South central Texas, including the Austin metropolitan area, is considered the flash flood capital of the United States. This weather hazard is the top weather hazard in the area because of the hilly nature of the adjoining Texas Hill Country, subsoil limestone layers, and the increased urbanization

of the area. People driving across flooded low-water crossings during heavy rain events in our area results in deaths, injuries, and rescues every year.

- **Lightning:** With an average of 40 to 45 thunderstorm days a year in Austin, lightning is a dangerous atmospheric hazard. Lightning is especially hazardous given that the local area is popular for those involved in outdoor recreation and activities. In addition, lightning can strike up to 10 to 15 miles away from the parent thunderstorm so that people can be struck even outside of the main precipitation area of the thunderstorm. Because of this danger, major University outdoor events receive additional consideration.
- **Hot Temperatures / High Humidity:** High humidity combines with summertime temperatures to create a heat stress danger to humans. When the atmospheric humidity levels are high, the human body isn't able to cool itself as efficiently through sweating and the resultant evaporative cooling that takes place. A related problem is when children are left unattended in automobiles. In summertime heat, the inside of vehicles, without air conditioning, can run as high as 130 °F to 150 °F.
- **Straight-line Thunderstorm Wind:** These powerful diverging winds are created when downdrafts sink to the ground directly under mature or dissipating thunderstorms. Since the wind is diverging (unlike in tornadoes when the wind is converging), damage tends to cover a larger area. Winds can gust upwards of 50 to 100 mph in stronger straight-line thunderstorm wind events. Most wind damage in thunderstorms is created by this type of wind rather than that associated with tornadoes (see below).
- **Hail:** Most losses associated with hail in the United States are related to automobile, home/ business structure, and agricultural damage. Fatalities and injuries are relatively rare. Nevertheless, damage can be quite severe. Hailstones with diameters of 1 inch or larger are considered severe by the National Weather Service.
- **Tornadoes:** Tornadoes are more common in areas of the central and southern plains of the United States well to the north of the Austin area. Even so, we have seen our share of tornadoes and they are considered to be a threat. Tornadoes, except in the most severe cases, tend to produce a relatively narrow convergent damage pattern. Most wind damage associated with thunderstorms is not related to tornadoes, but instead to straight-line thunderstorm winds (see above).
- **Freezing / Frozen Precipitation:** Freezing rain, freezing drizzle, sleet (ice pellets), and snow are all occasional winter visitors to our Austin area. In most cases, the fairly shallow nature of colder air just off and near the ground at this southern latitude results in a much better chance of seeing freezing rain and freezing drizzle with sleet (ice pellets) and snow coming as the colder air overhead thickens into a deeper layer, which is more uncommon given our southern latitude. On an annual basis, it is not unusual to see one or two freezing rain/freezing drizzle events during the winter months with sleet (ice pellets) occurring about once a winter season. Snow is more infrequent with lightly (and briefly) accumulating snows occurring once every five to ten years.
- **Tropical Cyclones:** Austin is located about 140 miles inland from the Texas coast. Even so, tropical cyclone (hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions) are still a threat, especially with slow-moving weaker systems that tend to produce flooding, as well as quicker moving intense systems that can bring sustained winds to and above hurricane force to the Austin area. Tropical tornadoes, associated with fast moving rain bands within the tropical cyclone, are also a big threat.

Cold Temperatures: Occasional visits by arctic air masses sometimes bring very cold temperatures southward into the area. The record low temperatures of -5°F at Bergstrom Air Force Base and -2°F at Robert Mueller Airport on January 31, 1949 are a testament to the fact that we can experience very cold temperatures. While fairly rare, these very cold temperatures pose a hazard to the homeless population.

7.1.2. Infectious Disease

An infectious disease is a clinically evident disease resulting from the presence of pathogenic microbial agents.⁹ Infectious diseases represent a major threat; millions die as a result of an infectious disease every year.¹⁰ Infectious disease can be transmitted through several methods, including physical contact with infected individuals, airborne inhalation, and contaminated objects.¹¹

The City of Austin closely monitors several infectious diseases that occur or have occurred in the area, including:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- Foodborne diseases such as Salmonellosis and E Coli
- Vectorborne diseases (diseases that are transmitted by an animal or insect) such as West Nile, Influenza A (H1N1), and H5N1 Avian Flu

University Health Services also monitors cases of certain illnesses that present among students seeking treatment including influenza and mumps, among others.

Pandemic influenza, or a global outbreak of a new influenza virus, could also impact the University. The impact of a pandemic influenza outbreak could be significant, but the occurrence of such an outbreak cannot be predicted with certainty.

Students are the largest group in the University community and are at a particular risk for contracting infectious diseases. Infectious diseases may also spread rapidly among student populations due to living in close quarters such as in dormitories.

7.1.2.1. Pandemic Influenza

A significant and recurring risk to the University is that of an infectious disease emergency. One common example, influenza, also known as the flu, is a disease that infects the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs). Influenza usually comes on suddenly and may include fever, headache, dry cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, and body aches. Although the seasonal flu is not usually fatal, complications can arise. The seasonal flu kills an average of over 50,000 U.S. citizens every year, sends some 700,000 to the hospital, and causes countless lost days of school and work. Pandemic influenza occurs when a novel influenza virus appears that causes readily transmissible human illness. During the 20th century, the most notable pandemic was the 1918 Spanish influenza and the recent 2009 pandemic has resulted in updated international and national guidance. The impact of an actual pandemic cannot be predicted precisely.

⁹ City of Austin, Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, August 2016

¹⁰ City of Austin, Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, August 2016

¹¹ City of Austin, Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, August 2016

The Difference Between Seasonal Flu and Pandemic Flu	
Seasonal Flu	Pandemic Flu
Outbreaks follow predictable seasonal patterns. They occur annually, usually in winter, and in temperate climates.	Occurs rarely (four times in 20 th century – last on June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization declared that a pandemic of 2009 H1N1 flu was underway)
Usually some immunity built up from previous exposure	No previous exposure, little or no pre-existing immunity
Healthy adults usually not at risk for serious complications; the very young, the elderly, and those with certain underlying health conditions at increased risk for serious complications	Healthy people may be at increased risk for serious complications
Health systems can usually meet public and patient needs	Health systems may be overwhelmed
Vaccine developed based on known flu strains and available for annual flu season	Vaccine probably would not be available in the early stages of a pandemic
Adequate supplies of antivirals are usually available	Effective antivirals may be in limited supply
Average U.S. deaths since 1976 range from 3,000 to as high as 49,000 per year.	Number of deaths could be quite high (e.g., U.S. 1918 death toll approximately 675,000)
Symptoms: fever, cough, runny nose, muscle pain. Deaths often caused by complications, such as pneumonia	Symptoms may be severe and complications more frequent
Generally cause modest impact on society (e.g., some school closing, encouragement of people who are sick to stay home)	May cause major impact on society (e.g., wide-spread restrictions on travel, closings of schools and businesses, cancellation of large public gatherings)
Manageable impact on domestic and world economy	Potential for severe impact on domestic and world economy

Phases of a Pandemic

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has a 2017 defined pandemic preparedness and response framework to include phases and intervals of pandemic activity to assist those responsible for public health and medical and emergency preparedness to respond to threats and occurrences of pandemic influenza. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/pdf/pan-flu-report-2017v2.pdf>

The table on the next page shows preparedness and response framework for novel influenza A virus pandemics, including World Health Organization phases and CDC intervals and federal and state/local indicators

World Health Organization phases	CDC intervals	Federal indicators for CDC intervals	State/Local indicators for CDC intervals
Pandemic phase: Global spread of human influenza caused by a new subtype	Initiation: Initiation of a pandemic wave	Confirmation of human cases of a pandemic influenza virus anywhere in the world with demonstrated efficient and sustained human-to-human -- transmission	Confirmation of human cases of a pandemic influenza virus in the United States with demonstrated efficient and sustained human-to-human transmission
	Acceleration: Acceleration of a pandemic wave	Consistently increasing rate of pandemic influenza cases identified in the United States, indicating established transmission	Consistently increasing rate of pandemic influenza cases identified in the state, indicating established transmission
	Deceleration: Deceleration of a pandemic wave	Consistently decreasing rate of pandemic influenza cases in the United States	Consistently decreasing rate of pandemic influenza cases in the state
Transition phase: Reduction in global risk, reduction in response activities, or progression toward recovery actions	Preparation: Preparation for future pandemic waves Low pandemic influenza activity but continued outbreaks possible in some jurisdictions Low pandemic influenza activity but continued outbreaks possible in the state	Low pandemic influenza activity but continued outbreaks possible in some jurisdictions	Low pandemic influenza activity but continued outbreaks possible in some jurisdictions Low pandemic influenza activity but continued outbreaks possible in the state

It is important to note that routine activities monitoring the onset and severity of seasonal influenza provide the baseline surveillance, epidemiology, and laboratory data that would detect the appearance of a novel influenza A virus with pandemic potential. Even with that identification, however, this does not ensure progression to the next interval (the recognition interval): the virus might not demonstrate the potential for increased numbers of human illnesses, nor increased potential for ongoing human-to-human transmission. Further, after the preparation interval, subsequent waves of outbreaks likely will occur, prompting federal, state, and local public health officials to respond to subsequent acceleration, deceleration, and preparation intervals. The duration of each pandemic interval might vary from weeks to months depending on the characteristics of the virus and the public health response.

7.1.2.2. Mumps

Mumps is a viral infection of the salivary glands that is spread through coughing, sneezing, and saliva. It can spread by sharing drinking glasses, kissing, sneezing, and coughing. Symptoms include swelling of the glands close to the jaw, fever, headache, and muscle aches. Mumps is a mild to moderate disease; however, mumps can cause serious complications including meningitis, miscarriage during pregnancy, breast swelling, hearing loss, and sterility in men.

- **Who Is at Risk for Mumps:** If you were born after 1956 and never had the mumps or haven't received two (2) mumps shots, then you are considered at greater risk for being infected with mumps. Since 1989, 2 doses of the

measles/mumps/rubella shot (MMR) have been recommended to prevent infection of the mumps virus. These typically are done initially around 15 months of age, and again when starting kindergarten or high school. Contact your doctor or check your old health/school records if you are unsure if you have had two (2) mumps shots.

- **Recommendation:** If you are not sure you have had mumps or received your two (2) mumps shots, you should contact your primary care physician to get a mumps immunization.
- **Additional Ways to Prevent Mumps:** Other things you can do to reduce the risk of being infected with the mumps virus is to wash your hands well and often with soap. Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze-and discard used facial tissue promptly. Eating utensils and beverages should not be shared. Surfaces that are frequently touched (electronic devices, games/toys, doorknobs, tables, counters, etc.) should also be regularly cleaned with soap and water or with cleaning wipes.
- **Exposure to Mumps:** Not everyone who is exposed to someone with mumps will get sick. Exposed people who have been vaccinated with two doses of mumps vaccine are protected yet, not guaranteed to escape getting mumps. A person who hasn't been vaccinated or had mumps disease is at a higher risk to become sick if exposed to the mumps virus. Symptoms may appear 2-3 weeks after exposure. A person is contagious (able to spread the virus to others) from around 3 days before they develop symptoms to 12-25 days after the symptoms begin.
- **Mumps Symptoms and Diagnosis:** Because of the contagious nature of the mumps virus, do not come to campus if you are experiencing mumps symptoms. Contact your doctor immediately. Your doctor will request laboratory testing to confirm your infection with the mumps virus. If you are diagnosed with mumps, we ask that you not return to campus unless you have received a release from your doctor to return to work.
- **Paid Leave upon Diagnosis of Mumps:** Staff should use sick, annual, and compensatory time to cover absences connected with seeking medical advice and treatment concerning mumps. Upon your return to work and in addition to your release to work, you will be asked to provide a certification from your doctor verifying that you had the mumps.
- **Additional Information Regarding Mumps**

Additional information about mumps can be found at the following Centers for Disease Control websites:

<https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/index.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/about/signs-symptoms.html>

7.1.3. Overall Hazard Assessment

Probability of Occurrence

Low

Hazards that have a low probability of occurrence but cannot be ruled out completely

Moderate

Hazards that have a 50-75% chance of occurring

High

Hazards that have a more than 75% chance of occurring and are almost certain to occur

Estimated Impact on Public and Safety

Low

Hazards that will cause a near negligible amount of risk on the public and the public's safety

Medium

Hazards that will cause a moderate risk to the safety of the public

High

Hazard that will cause significant and catastrophic risk to the public's safety

Estimated Impact on Property and Environment

Low

Hazards that will cause a near negligible amount of damage to property or the environment

Medium

Hazards that will cause a moderate amount of damage to property and the environment

High

Hazard that will cause a significant amount of damage to property and the environment

Magnitude

Negligible

Hazards that have a negligible impact on the whole of the campus community

Limited

Hazards that have a limited impact on the whole of the campus community

Critical

Hazards that have a significant impact on the whole of the campus community

Catastrophic

Hazards that have a major impact on the whole of the campus community

Risk Period

Low

Hazards that have a relatively short risk period

Moderate

Hazards that have a moderate risk period

High

Hazards that have a long risk period

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence			Estimated Impact on Public and Safety			Estimated Impact on Property and Environment		
	Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
Fire Emergency/Explosion									
Major	x				x				x
Minor		x		x			x		
Medical Emergency									
Communicable Disease	x					x	x		
Human Injury			x	x			x		
Food Poisoning	x			x			x		
Off Campus Med Emergency		x		x			x		
Hazardous Material Emergency									
Contained		x			x		x		
Not Contained	x					x			x
Transportation Accident									
Aircraft	x				x			x	
Pedestrian			x		x		x		
Bicycle			x		x		x		
Automobile		x			x		x		
Evacuation									
Building/Venue		x			x			x	
Campus	x				x			x	
Weather Emergencies									
Ice		x		x				x	
Wind		x			x				x
Water/Flood	x				x			x	
Heat	x			x			x		
Building Systems									
IT/Phone/Telecom	x				x			x	
Data/ Network	x				x			x	
Utility	x				x			x	
Security System	x				x				x
Structural Failure	x				x				x
Threat/Act of Violence									
Bomb Threat	x			x					x
Riot/ Civil Disobedience	x			x				x	
Use of Weapons	x				x				x
Vandalism	x			x			x		
Hostage	x			x				x	
Interpersonal Threat									
Sexual Assault			x		x		x		
Stalking			x		x		x		
Relationship Violence			x		x		x		
Missing Student	x				x		x		
Study Abroad Incident	x				x		x		
Suicide			x		x		x		

Hazard	Magnitude	Warning	Duration	Risk Period
Fire Emergency/Explosion				
Major	Catastrophic	Minimal	12 - 24 + Hours	Moderate
Minor	Limited	Minimal	3 - 6 Hours	Moderate
Medical Emergency				
Communicable Disease	Critical	24+Hours	Days or Longer	Low
Human Injury	Limited	Minimal	12 - 24 + Hours	Low
Food Poisoning	Limited	Minimal	12 - 24 + Hours	Low
Off Campus Med E mergency	Limited	Minimal	6 - 12 + Hours	Low
Hazardous Material Emergency				
Contained	Limited	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Low
Not Contained	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Moderate
Transportation Accident				
Aircraft	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Low
Pedestrian	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	High
Bicycle	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	High
Automobile	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Moderate
Evacuation				
Building/Venue	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Moderate
Campus	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Moderate
Weather Emergencies				
Ice	Limited	6 – 12 Hours	3 – 6 Hours	Moderate
Wind	Critical	6 – 12 Hours	Less than 3 Hours	Moderate
Water/Flood	Limited	6 – 12 Hours	Less than 3 Hours	Low
Heat	Limited	6 – 12 Hours	12 - 24 + Hours	Low
Building Systems				
ITSPhone/Telecom	Critical	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	High
Data/ Network	Critical	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	High
Utility	Critical	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	High
Security System	Critical	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	Moderate
Structural Failure	Catastrophic	Minimal	Days or Longer	Low
Threat/Act of Violence				
Bomb Threat	Limited	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	Moderate
Riot/ Civil Disobedience	Limited	Minimal	3 – 6 Hours	Low
Use of Weapons	Catastrophic	Minimal	Days or Longer	Low
Vandalism	Negligible	Minimal	Less than 3 Hours	Low
Hostage	Limited	Minimal	Less than 3 Hours	Low
Interpersonal Threat				
Sexual Assault	Critical	Minimal	Less than 3 Hours	High
Stalking	Limited	Minimal	Less than 3 Hours	Moderate
Relationship Violence	Critical	Minimal	Less than 3 Hours	High
Missing Student	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Low
Study Abroad Incident	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Low
Suicide	Critical	Minimal	6 – 12 Hours	Moderate

7.1.4. Mitigation Overview

Incident and Hazard Goals and Objectives

In order to properly mitigate hazards and respond effectively to emergencies, goals and objectives need to be established for each hazard and incident. The following tables address broad goals related to the desired outcomes from each hazard/incident. Objectives are then established regarding the actions that need to be taken in order to achieve those goals.

Fire or Explosion Emergencies		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Protect all persons from injury and property from damage by fire or explosion.	Pre-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop building evacuation plans for all facilities. 2. Execute a full building evacuation drill for each University facility. 3. Building managers conduct frequent facility checks.
	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Account for all personnel if there is a fire or explosion.
2. Prevent a fire or explosion in all University housing.	Pre-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train all University Housing Resident Life personnel and students in fire/explosion prevention and safety. 2. Conduct a full evacuation for each facility each semester. 3. Store combustible materials in fireproof containers or rooms.
	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Account for all personnel in the event of a fire or explosion.
3. Ensure that all fire life and safety systems are fully operational.	Pre-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor all fire alarm systems 24/7.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Test campus emergency notifications systems
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ensure that all new facilities and all renovations are compliant with NFPA 101.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a fire or explosion.	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin. 2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Medical Emergencies		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Mitigate the impact of an infectious disease or communicable disease on campus.	Pre-Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement an infectious disease prevention program on campus. 2. Monitor all infectious disease cases on campus.
	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Coordinate clinical response and/or treatment with state health authorities. 4. Coordinate clinical response and/or treatment with hospitals.
2. Mitigate the impact of a major medical trauma on campus (e.g. natural disaster, building fire, shooting, etc.).	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess nature and scope of event.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify available resources.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Triage and possibly treat injured students and staff.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Coordinate clinical response and/or treatment with community responders as appropriate
3. Mitigate the impact of a major chemical or biological release on campus.	During Incident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess nature and scope of event.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify available resources.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Triage and possibly treat injured students and staff.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Coordinate clinical response and/or treatment with community responders as appropriate

Medical Emergencies (cont.)		
Goals:	Objectives:	
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a medical emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	Pre-Incident	2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Hazardous Material		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Prevent hazardous materials emergencies in all University buildings.	Pre-Incident	1. Train campus community on appropriate hazardous materials handling (SOPs, emergency plans, etc.)
		2. Minimize amounts of hazardous materials (chemical and biological) used and stored in campus buildings
		3. Perform appropriate safety inspections to identify areas of concern and address corrective action.
		4. Account for all personnel if there is a fire or explosion.
2. Protect all persons on campus from injury and property from damage in hazardous material emergencies.	Pre-Incident	1. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment working with hazardous materials and utilize safety equipment for storage and use of such.
	During Incident	2. Follow building plan evacuations.
		3. Account for all persons.
3. Provide necessary medical attention to those in need and provide response to minimize hazardous materials emergency.	During Incident	1. Notify Austin Fire Department, EMS, EHS, and FPS of any hazardous materials emergency as a result of an injury, exposure, or building evacuation.
		2. Immediately begin to provide first aid.
		3. Respond to hazardous material emergency to begin mitigation procedures.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a hazardous material emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	Pre-Incident	2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Transportation Accidents		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Reduce transportation accidents.	Pre-Incident	1. Encourage alternate transportation.
		2. Enforce traffic rules.
		3. Reevaluate transportation routes.
2. Mitigate hazards.	Pre-Incident	1. Maintain transportation surfaces infrastructure.
		2. Ensure proper signage is visible and maintained.
		3. Provide means to report hazardous surfaces and/or conditions.

Transportation Accidents (cont.)		
Goals:	Objectives:	
3. Educate the campus community regarding transportation rules and regulations.	Pre-Incident	1. Provide easily accessible information to the campus community.
		2. Participate in campus events.
		3. Review and evaluate incident and accident reports.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a transportation accident emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Evacuation		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Have current evacuation plans for all campus buildings and campus.	Pre-Incident	1. Identify Building Managers.
		2. Create evacuation plans.
		3. Schedule annual plan review and updates.
2. Preserve life and safety of building inhabitants.	Pre-Incident	1. Have clear, concise language in plan.
		2. Schedule evacuation drills.
		3. Provide after action review.
3. Community outreach and education.	Pre-Incident	1. Provide training.
		2. Serve as an information clearing house.
		3. Attend relevant University events.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of an evacuation emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Weather Emergencies		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Maintain situational awareness of weather conditions.	Pre-Incident	1. Real time access to NWS Doppler weather radar data UTPD Communications.
		2. Maintaining a UT Campus Safety and Security Committee weather email notification list.
		3. Provide weather radar to police dispatch.
2. Create an Incident Meteorologist position on the UT Campus Safety and Security Committee.	Pre-Incident	1. This position was established in 2005 (Troy Kimmel, Senior Lecturer, Geography and the Environment).
		2. Integrate the Incident Meteorologist into Unified Command.
		3. Provide necessary resources to support IM position.
3. Provide weather support for University events (athletics, and other scheduled/unscheduled events).	During Incident	1. Incident Meteorologist position staffed for EOC activations.
		2. Communicate with weather meteorologist network.
		3. Maintain communications with event production.

Weather Emergencies (cont.)		
Goals:	Objectives:	
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a weather emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Building System Emergencies		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Maintain utility distribution.	Pre-Incident	1. Continue preventative maintenance.
		2. Provide for necessary expansion.
		3. Partner with local jurisdiction.
2. Secure operations.	Pre-Incident	1. Utility security.
		2. Chilling Station security.
		3. Control room security.
3. Provide skilled personnel.	Pre-Incident	1. Hire engineers for complex problems.
		2. Hire qualified personnel for skill set requirements.
		3. Continued training and education.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a building system emergency.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Threat/Act of Violence/Terrorism		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Prevent an act of violence on campus.	Pre-Incident	1. Train and maintain an interdisciplinary Behavior Assessment Team (BAT) to assess concerns involving students.
		2. Train and maintain an interdisciplinary Threat Assessment Team (TAT) to assess concerns involving staff and faculty.
		3. Develop and provide training to the campus on violence prevention, violence prevention resources, the nature and type of concerns to be reported and how to report such concerns (BCAL training, Be That One training, reporting disruption).
		4. Assess reports of concern and implement and mitigation actions, as appropriate.
		5. Provide on-going case monitoring and case management, as needed.
2. Prevent an act of terrorism on campus.	Pre-Incident	1. Utilize Fusion Center resources.
		2. Maintain University representation on the Joint Task Force.
		3. Harden prime campus targets.

Threat/Act of Violence/Terrorism (cont.)		
Goals:	Objectives:	
3. Response to an act of violence or terrorism on campus.	During Incident	1. Assess the nature and scope of the event.
		2. Identify available resources.
		3. UTPD manages response and coordinates with local responders, as appropriate.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of a credible threat/act of violence/terrorism, as appropriate.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
Interpersonal Emergencies		
Goals:	Objectives:	
1. Mitigate the impact of interpersonal emergencies on campus.	Pre-Incident	1. Educate the campus community on strategies to mitigate interpersonal emergencies.
		2. Inform the campus on recognizing the signs of interpersonal emergencies (Bystander Training).
		3. Inform the community on resources related to interpersonal emergencies.
2. Reduce the incidents of interpersonal emergencies on campus.	Pre-Incident	1. Through education and programmatic efforts, shift the social norms related to interpersonal emergencies.
		2. Enforce policy related to interpersonal emergencies.
		3. Examine, review, and revise interpersonal emergency policies.
3. Respond to interpersonal emergencies on campus.	During Incident	1. Community members will utilize the reporting when an incident of interpersonal emergency arises (BCAL, UTPD).
		2. Reported interpersonal emergencies will be addressed according to University policy.
		3. Provide outreach and assistance to those impacted by personal emergencies.
4. Notify the campus and community in the event of interpersonal emergencies.	During Incident	1. Execute emergency notification protocols.
		2. Inform the campus and community of the emergency.
		3. Provide timely follow-up messages and instructions using all means available.
5. Maintain Academic Continuity.	During/Post-Incident	1. Support UT students' academic progress at another UT institution.
		2. Support UT institution students' academic progress at UT Austin.
		3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.
6. Maintain Business Continuity.	Pre-Incident	1. Monitor systems to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
		2. Support established technology components to ensure business viability at UT Austin.
	During/Post-Incident	3. For colleges and departments, see response plans for specific units.

7.2. Protective Actions

7.2.1. Protective Actions Notice

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander or the person(s) or groups responsible for making protective action decisions to provide the information to be included in any protective actions or public warning statement. Information elements include the following:

- The nature of the problem
- Defined area for notification
- Recommended protective actions (i.e. evacuate or shelter-in-place)
- Recommended evacuation routes
- Recommended shelter in place actions
- Any information for special needs or “at-risk” population groups.

A sample of a protective actions notice can be found in Attachment 1.

Sources of Information

The decision to take protective actions should, if possible, be based on scientific data. This data may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following sources:

- Measured Data
- Calculated Data
- Predicted Data

In some instances, due to an urgent threat to public safety, it may not be possible to objectively gather and analyze incident information prior to ordering protective actions. In this case, Command must depend on judgment in ordering and determining the scope of the protective actions.

Protective Action Procedures

When ordering protective actions, the following sequence shall be considered:

- Confirm that protective actions are needed.
- Confirm that there is a hazard.
 - When possible, base the decision on scientific data, such as downwind chemical plume readings, projected stream rise, or published technical guidelines.
 - If protective actions are to be needed, IMMEDIATELY notify all involved agencies. Activate the Emergency Operations Center if necessary. These notifications should be done as early as possible due to the lag time of off-site groups reporting to the site and/or EOC.
 - Form the evacuation group or branch.
 - Notify other political jurisdictions if an evacuation is ordered.
- Develop the Protective Actions Notice:
 - Define the area where people should shelter-in-place or evacuate.
 - Define the protective actions will be provided using common terminology. Use commonly known street names and other landmarks to define the area. Do not define boundaries for the public in terms of a radius, (e.g. do not define the area as a half-mile radius around a particular point).

- Determine all other needed components for the evacuation notice such as:
 - Shelter or staging area locations.
 - Transportation arrangements.
 - Traffic control points.
 - Special instructions and/or warning information for schools, medical facilities, and large businesses.
 - Confirm that all needed agencies have been notified.
 - Determine how the protective actions will be announced.
 - Have Command approve the Protective Actions Notice.
 - Disseminate the evacuation notice to the media and all other agencies that may receive calls regarding the evacuation.
 - Implement other warning systems such as door-to-door notification.

7.2.2. Building Emergencies

7.2.2.1. Evacuation

Certain emergencies within a building, such as a fire or bomb threat, may require occupants to evacuate.

7.2.2.1.1. Classroom Instruction and Recommended Syllabus Information.

The instructor is the senior representative of the University in the classroom and is therefore responsible for implementing University policy and directives. In the event that an emergency occurs while class is in session, instructors are expected to facilitate the execution of the appropriate procedure, i.e. evacuation, shelter-in-place, or lockdown.

- Instructors are responsible for pointing out their classrooms' building emergency evacuation routes and emergency procedures to students at the beginning of each semester.
- All University community members should familiarize themselves with all the exit doors of each room and building they occupy at the University, and should remember that the nearest exit routes may not be the same as the way they typically enter buildings.
- Students requiring assistance in evacuation shall inform their instructors in writing during the first week of class. Faculty members must then provide this information to Fire Prevention Services.
- Instructors should be prepared to give appropriate instructions in the event of an evacuation. Students should follow the instructions of faculty members and class instructors during emergency evacuations.

7.2.2.1.2. Classroom Instruction and Recommended Syllabus Information.

Instructors should include the following information and instructions about evacuation procedures in their class syllabus:

- When a fire alarm sounds, occupants of buildings on The University of Texas at Austin campus are required to evacuate buildings.
- Familiarize yourself with all exit doors of each classroom and building you may occupy. Remember that the nearest exit door may not be the one you used when entering the building.
- Students requiring assistance in evacuation shall inform their instructor in writing during the first week of class.

- In the event of an evacuation, follow the instruction of faculty or class instructors.
- Do not re-enter a building unless given instructions by the following: Austin Fire Department, The University of Texas at Austin Police Department, or Fire Prevention Services office.
- If you have concerns regarding the attitude or action of students or staff, please contact the Behavior Concerns Advice Line: BCAL 512-232-5050

7.2.2.1.3. Evacuation Assistance

Certain occupants of University buildings may require additional evacuation assistance. Those occupants are noted on individual Building Emergency Plans, as well as procedures for assisting with their evacuation.

Instructors are responsible for notifying the applicable Building Emergency Manager of students under their supervision who require evacuation assistance. Instructors are responsible for ensuring that students who require evacuation assistance report to their designated staging area. Instructors should not leave a student at a staging area until the designated escort has arrived and assumed responsibility for the student.

7.2.2.2. Lockdown

Violent threats outside a building may require that the building enter a state of “lockdown” where doors are locked and occupants stay inside the building until the threat is clear.

7.2.2.2.1. Lockdown for Buildings with Electronic Access Controls

Some campus buildings are equipped with electronic access controls. These controls can be remotely activated to restrict access to a building during a lockdown.

- The following personnel are authorized to initiate an electronic building lockdown:
 - Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
 - Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety,
 - Assistant Vice President for Campus Security or their representative, including command staff and UTPD dispatch, and
 - Other authorized personnel including Building Managers and/or Electronic Physical Security System (EPSS) Administrators.
- The process for restricting access to a building with electronic access controls follows:
 - An authorized person must inform UTPD dispatch or EPSS administration to restrict access to a building or buildings. A log must be maintained and include timestamps of all names, actions and a brief description of all communications and actions taken by all parties involved.
 - UTPD Dispatch or EPSS Administrators shall ask authorized personnel if they want the card reader to continue to function for authorized entry or restrict perimeter access only.

7.2.2.3. Campus Evacuation vs. Shelter-in-Place

There may be some situations where it is not possible to safely evacuate persons, and it is safer to shelter them in-place. In general, these are situations where movement of the public would put them at greater risk than leaving them in their current location. The decision for determining protective actions (e.g. evacuation vs. shelter in place) rests with the University leadership.

Shelter-in Place:

For weather:

- Go to the lowest level of the building if possible.
- Stay away from the windows.
- Go to interior hallways and rooms.
- Use arms to protect head and neck in a “drop and tuck” position.
- Monitor emergency communications for specific instructions (www.utexas.edu/emergency).

For environmental incidents (chemical, biological, or radiological releases):

- Go inside the nearest building.
- Close all doors, windows, and other inlets from the outside.
- Shut down the fresh air intake or HVAC system if possible.
- Monitor emergency communications for specific instructions (www.utexas.edu/emergency).

7.2.3. Campus-wide Emergencies

7.2.3.1. Restricted Access Procedures

A natural or man-made incident may affect all or part of the University campus requiring physical barriers to be placed at key campus entry points in order to restrict vehicular traffic.

The University has predetermined locations on roadways where large vehicles identified by vehicle number, vehicle type and vehicle driver will be dispatched in order to supplement or augment law enforcement efforts. When activated, Facilities Services will dispatch vehicles to block roadways with University service vehicles.

- Large University vehicles shall be placed in designated areas to provide a physical barrier to vehicular traffic (*See Appendix VII for a map of designated areas and list of designated vehicles*).
- University vehicle barriers may be supplemented or replaced by manned law enforcement units. External agency law enforcement may provide mutual aid to provide perimeter control. Other physical barriers such as concrete or water filled Jersey Barriers may be deployed as required.
- Clearly defined physical barriers, such as barricades, fences, and signs shall be used to define the boundary of a Restricted Area.
- Barriers shall direct the flow of personnel and vehicles through designated entry control portals.
- Barriers and entry control portals, supplemented by other systems such as patrols or surveillance, shall be used to deter and detect introduction of prohibited articles or removal of safeguards and security interests.
- Barriers shall be used to deter and/or prevent penetration by motorized vehicles where vehicular access could significantly enhance the likelihood of a successful malevolent act.
- Barriers shall be capable of controlling, impeding, or denying access to a Restricted Area.
 - Access control requirements may be layered as appropriate for the situation. At succeeding boundaries, access controls may be increased to preclude pedestrian entry or exit to or from a Restricted Area.

- A personnel identification system (e.g. University Identification/security badge system) shall be used to control access into Restricted Areas.
- Automated access control systems may be used as approved by the University authority for safeguards and security.
- Means shall be provided to deter and detect unauthorized intrusion into Restricted Areas. Means include use of intrusion detection sensors and alarm systems, random patrols, and/or visual observation.
- Circumstances may require that entrance/exit inspection be made by security personnel or with detection equipment designed to detect prohibited articles. UTPD will designate security personnel. Inspections of personnel, hand-carried items, and/or vehicles shall provide reasonable assurance that prohibited articles are not introduced and that safeguards and security interests are not removed from the area without authorization.
 - Inspections. Inspection procedures, requirements, and frequencies shall be developed based on a graduated approach and included in the appropriate security plan. Where random entry or exit inspections are permissible, the inspection shall be conducted on a percentage basis, determined by the University authority for safeguards and security, using techniques that ensure randomness.
 - Prohibited Articles. The following articles are prohibited from Security Areas, unless approved by the University authority for safeguards and security:
 - any dangerous weapon
 - explosive
 - other dangerous instrument or material likely to produce substantial injury or damage to persons or property
 - Signs reflecting information on: the inspection of vehicles, packages, or persons either entering or exiting; notification of video surveillance equipment; and trespassing, if applicable, shall be posted.
 - Visitor logs are required at Restricted Areas.
- A Property Protection Area is a Restricted Area established for the protection of University property. A Property Protection Area may be established to protect against damage, destruction, or theft of University-owned property. Measures taken shall be adequate to give reasonable assurance of protection and may include physical barriers, access control systems, protective personnel, intrusion detection systems, and locks and keys. Protective measures taken shall provide appropriate, graded protection.
 - Access controls, where determined to be necessary by University authority, shall be implemented to protect departmental property and facilities.
 - Signs prohibiting trespassing, where necessary, shall be posted.
 - Vehicles and hand-carried items entering or leaving shall be subject to inspection to deter and detect unauthorized removal of University assets.

- Physical barriers, where determined to be necessary by local authority, shall be used to protect property and facilities.
- Personnel and Vehicle Access Control. Validation of the identity and access authorization of persons allowed access shall be administered by security personnel.

7.2.3.2. Campus Evacuation Procedures

The following planning assumptions apply to campus evacuation procedures:

- Campus evacuation will either be planned with advanced notice of the emergency, or spontaneous with little or no advanced notice of the emergency.
- Campus evacuation with little or no notice of the emergency:
 - The decision to initiate an evacuation will be determined by the University leadership based on a real-time assessment of a threat to the campus community.
 - The campus will be alerted using emergency communication systems.
- Information will be provided to keep evacuees informed during the evacuation. Information will be provided as prescribed in the Emergency Operations Plan, Section 4. Communication.
 - Not all campus occupants may be able to evacuate campus by their vehicle.
 - Depending on conditions, residents and other students may not be able to remain in their quarters.
 - If this evacuation is ordered, the campus may be directed to evacuate campus immediately by foot, or by mass transit available. Conditions may prohibit departure by privately owned vehicles. Campus members may be moved to temporary staging areas as determined in coordination with the City of Austin. As conditions improve, transit will be arranged for campus members to retrieve their privately owned vehicles so they may depart to their residence.
- Activation of this plan will require consultation, and notification to the City of Austin, Travis County and the Capital Complex, Texas Department of Public Safety, and Capital Metro.
- The evacuation of large numbers of people from campus will stress the limited capabilities of roadways available for this purpose, potentially requiring substantial additional time to complete an evacuation. Consequently, an evacuation must be initiated as soon as feasible upon recognition of the threat to campus and must continue to function efficiently until completion.
- The University of Texas Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with the Austin-Travis County Emergency Operations Center to facilitate evacuation and shelter activities, if necessary. Coordination will involve the exchange of information regarding decision-making, protective actions, and resource coordination and deployment.
- The capacity of available public evacuation shelter facilities in and adjacent to the impacted areas will be determined by Campus Safety and University leadership.

- For certain hazard types, large, vulnerable populations and limited evacuation road networks may necessitate termination of evacuations prior to full completion and evacuees still at risk would need to be directed to a refuge-of-last-resort as quickly as possible.
- Any campus evacuation will require expedited coordination of all University departments to maintain an efficient and safe movement of traffic during an evacuation.

7.2.3.2.1. Planned or With-Notice Evacuation

Isolated or multiple incidents may initiate an evacuation of certain geographical or densely populated portions of the University campus, or of the University campus in its entirety. For the Planned or With Notice Evacuation, the following actions will be initiated, as applicable:

- Campus leadership will be informed of an upcoming incident that could require campus evacuation.
- Campus leadership will determine the need to evacuate the campus.
- Campus Safety will develop a campus wide announcement of the evacuation.
- All actions will be coordinated through the University Emergency Operations Center.
- Those residing on campus and within close proximity to campus will be directed to evacuate by a variety of options including mass transit, foot, bicycle or their vehicles.
- Students residing off campus within a safe area will be directed to return to their residence by mass transit or their own vehicles.
- Staff and faculty will return to their residence by the conveyance that brought them to campus.
- The University community may be directed to evacuate by identified and mapped zones.
- Outbound traffic routes impacted by construction or other impediments will be cleared or made passable to the extent possible.
- Live traffic control at critical intersections will be implemented to the extent possible.
- The City/County will be notified so that they may inform the greater Austin community of the impending traffic congestion and areas to avoid.
- Redirection of one-way traffic lanes will be implemented as needed to improve traffic flow.
- Special needs population and those without transportation will be instructed to utilize available public transportation resources

Attachment 3 includes zone and city maps that identifies routes for a geographic-based route selection, in the event of a large scale evacuation. University personnel should familiarize themselves with these evacuation routes. Final route selection will be determined by appropriate emergency operations personnel.

7.2.3.2.2. Unplanned or No-Notice Evacuation

Management of Evacuation Operations

- **Transportation**

If the University has sufficient notification, every effort will be made to encourage evacuees to leave in their own vehicles if it is safe to do so. In cases where it is not practical or where some may not have the means to leave in their own vehicles, Capital Metro buses will be used to transport evacuees to preplanned locations. All transportation requests should be routed through the Emergency Operations Center if it is activated.

Capital Metro Specialized Transportations Services buses may be considered for persons in wheelchairs. Appropriate personnel should coordinate with University Communications when promoting the use of 9-1-1 to take calls from those who require special assistance.

- **Traffic Control**

The University of Texas Police Department will establish traffic control at all entrance/exit points. The University traffic plan for an evacuation zone will include the following elements:

- Specific actions will be implemented to maintain a smooth flow of evacuation routes off campus or to host shelters.
- Traffic control points will be established and staffed to the extent possible utilizing public safety and Parking and Transportation Services staff.
- Barricade plans including location and staffing will be coordinated in cooperation with Facility Services and public safety.
- Direction will be provided for potential one way / reverse lane operations.

Special consideration will be given to personal protective equipment that may be needed by essential personnel at barricades and traffic control points. In appropriate situations, consideration should be given to the use of non-traditional public safety personnel to staff barricades. Garage and control access gate arms will be opened to expedite vehicular egress. This resource request should be coordinated through the Emergency Operation Center when activated.

- **Security**

Perimeter and zone security shall be a central component of any protective action incident management plan. The University of Texas Police Department will establish a plan for perimeter security as required.

- **Evacuations Requiring Shelter Operations**

The University will coordinate with the City of Austin Homeland Security and Emergency Management to request and establish shelter operations.

- **Initial Actions**

University Incident Command should immediately notify the Homeland Security Emergency Manager (HSEM) Duty Officer when a shelter may be needed. The City of Austin Office of Emergency Management will coordinate shelter selection between the University and agencies supporting shelter efforts.

- When a shelter is not immediately available, the use of a temporary staging area such as a High School gymnasium or large shopping mall parking lot will be utilized. Climate conditions will be a factor in the determination of the selection of a staging area.

- **Re-Entry**

University leadership makes decisions regarding reentry. Consideration should be given to the following factors before allowing re-entry of the general public into an evacuation zone:

- Restoration or availability of utility services, (e.g. restoration of gas service, including the re-ignition of pilot lights, can be time-consuming.)
- Public health and safety issues, (e.g. vermin, standing water, debris, dangerous animals, etc.)
- Assessment of the structural integrity or potential contamination of structures inside an evacuation zone

Campus notification of the re-entry plan will be made through University Communications. Frequent updates on the status of the incident and re-entry shall be provided throughout the incident.

7.3. Decision Process for a Delayed Opening or Closure of Campus during a Weather Event

The safety of students, faculty, and staff is the University's top priority. Any decision that disrupts the normal operations of the campus seriously impacts the teaching and research mission of the University. Because of this, a process has been developed that aims to minimize the negative impacts, while ensuring the highest safety possible of the UT community.

7.3.1. Decision Authority

The president of The University of Texas at Austin makes all final decisions, based on recommendations from the University representatives participating in the weather closure conference calls.

7.3.2. Decision Timeline

In the event that the University has compelling information the night before an anticipated weather event, the deciding authority will do its best to communicate a decision by approximately 10:00 pm. CTS.

When a decision is not capable of being made the night before, the decision will be made by 5:00 am CST for an all-day closure or morning delay. This will give notice to most University employees prior to them reporting to work for the typical day shift (Monday through Friday). The shuttle service starts at 6:30 am CST, and the 5:00 am CST decision will stop the service from bringing passengers to campus. In order to notify all employees in a timely manner, it is best to make the decision as soon as possible.

When a decision needs to be made for an afternoon closure due to incoming weather impacting evening crews coming to campus and normal operation staff's commute away from campus, the decision will be made by 11:00 am CST for a 2:00 pm CST or later closure. Note: campus event venues (i.e. the Frank Erwin Center, Texas Performing Arts, etc.) close at their own discretion and do not necessarily adhere to University closures.

7.3.3. Decision Elements to Consider

The University should consider the following questions when deciding whether to close:

- Has AISD closed or delayed?
- Is there a request from city, state, or federal authorities asking to restrict or curtail traffic or movement?
- Has the city or state issued a closure message for their offices?
- Is Capital Metro operating?

7.3.4. Decision Process

Based on weather monitoring, a decision will be made for the "Big 5" to convene on a conference call for analysis and determination of activities regarding closure, delay, or normal opening operations. The "Big 5" consists of the City of Austin, Travis County, Austin Independent School District (AISD), Austin Community College (ACC), and The University of Texas at Austin (UT) representatives. The president's Chief of Staff serves as the Big 5 representative on the decision making conference call supported by the Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety and the University's Incident Meteorologist.

Each institution makes its own determination regarding closure and the University includes conditions specific to campus in their decision making process. However, to simplify the message to the public, facilities are either "Closed" for the entire day, openings are "Delayed" or there is an "Early Release". Due to transportation and logistical issues, facilities close for the entire day if they are unable to open according to the following system:

- When delayed, higher education facilities open for classes at or after approximately 10:00 am CST. Each institution sets its own specific time to meet its class timetable for the day.

Once a decision is made for either a “Delay”, “Early Release”, or “Closure”, the following actions will take place:



7.4. Building Emergency Management

7.4.1. Building Emergency Management

Each University building must have a Building Emergency Plan. The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains a template for the Building Emergency Plan that includes the following information:

- Building Emergency Management Team
 - This section identifies the Building Emergency Managers, Communications Coordinators, and Floor Managers for the building and includes their contact information.
 - The specific roles and responsibilities for each position are also included.
- Building Evacuation Procedures
 - This section includes the procedures for evacuating the building as well as assembly points specific to that building.
 - Procedures for assisting with the evacuation of persons requiring assistance, as well as a list of current occupants requiring assistance are also included.
- Shelter in Place and Lockdown Procedures
 - Shelter in place and lockdown procedures are common to all buildings. This section includes the actions that the Building Emergency Management Team is expected to take.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness will ensure that each building has an emergency plan and that the plans are updated at least annually. The Office of Emergency Preparedness will maintain the official copy of the building plans, although building managers are encouraged to have their own copy and distribute the plan appropriately.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains the master Building Emergency Plan template upon which all building emergency plans are based.

7.4.2. Building Manager Role

7.4.2.1. Building Manager Role Description – (Critical Function)

The President of The University of Texas at Austin designates the highest ranking administrator (i.e. Dean, Director, or Department Head) of a unit or agency having spaces in a building owned and/or operated by the University as being responsible for designating an employee of UT Austin as the Building Manager for that building. In a situation where two administrators of equal title share a facility, the department that occupies the predominant portion of the facility (or as agreed by the administrators) will appoint the Building Manager. As required or as necessary, the term of a Building Manager is determined by the appointing administrator. Ranking administrators should report the Building Manager designation and any change in Building Manager designation to the Office of Emergency Preparedness. The Office of Emergency Preparedness is responsible for maintaining the UT Austin Building Manager database. Ranking administrators should also ensure that there is at least one individual in the facility who will serve as the alternate in the Building Manager's absence or unavailability. Departments or colleges with facilities that entail more complex management requirements may employ a Building Manager on a full-time basis, if self-funded. All duties identified in this policy must be performed by a full-time employee (faculty or staff) and can include after hours and weekend calls as necessary.

Building Managers of multi-story facilities will identify Floor Managers. Floor Manager responsibilities shall include emergency evacuation planning for the respective floor, communicating with department liaisons and Building Managers, and performing the duties assigned in the Building Emergency Plan.

Each department/agency occupying space in a building shall appoint an individual to serve as a communication manager between the department/agency floor managers and building manager(s).

7.4.2.2. Building Manager Responsibilities:

Coordinate and monitor the physical, environmental, life safety, and security conditions, and general maintenance and repair of the building and building systems, including but not limited to:

- **Renovation and Repair:** Act as the primary contact and liaison for actions related to building renovations; major repairs to the building; its systems (electricity, water, and chilled water) and integral equipment; minor and routine facilities upkeep and maintenance; and maintenance of safety and security equipment. Coordinate priorities related to plans for the enhancement, repair and modification, and preventative maintenance of buildings and equipment.
- **Security:** Assist and coordinate tenant department(s) with developing and implementing security design and systems for the building including security cameras, exterior doors, and exterior lighting. May be issued grand master key access to all building doors and acknowledge they hold a Position of Special Trust.
- **Emergency Planning:** Work with the Office of Emergency preparedness to develop a Building Emergency Plan. Develop and maintain a contact database for each department residing in the facilities. Lead and participate in the implementation of emergency plans in appropriate situations. Provide a new employee orientation for new building staff to inform them of the Building Emergency Plan and procedures and guidelines for safety, security, and fire.
- **Special Projects or Events:** Coordinate with tenant department(s) on any special projects (such as improvements to the network) or special activities (such as special event scheduling, notifications to University of Texas Police Department (UTPD)/ Parking and Transportation Service (PTS), housekeeping, security, etc.)
- **Other Duties:** Oversee and conduct periodic rounds of inspections, checking for security of facilities, functionality of equipment which may include automatic external defibrillators and first aid kits.

Report unusual or suspicious activities. Act as primary contact to report infractions of policy (related to building activities) to University regulations and building operations.

7.4.2.3. Building Manager Qualifications:

A building manager should have the following qualifications:

- Experience with planning and coordinating services.
- Strong administration skills.
- Excellent time management, punctuality, multi-tasking, and attention to detail with follow through from start to finish and strong organizational skills.
- Knowledge of basic security and fire protection procedures. Strong verbal and written communication skills.
- Experience in working in a collaborative environment.
- Skills in objectively evaluating situations and making timely decisions to resolve problems.
- Experience in exercising independent initiative and judgment in carrying out assigned duties.
- Ability to recognize safety and security hazards and make appropriate contacts for correction.

7.5. Emergency Operations Center Access

7.5.1. Emergency Operations Center Identification

In order to facilitate access to the operations of University Command or Emergency Operations Centers and to Restricted Areas during a crisis, the University of Texas has developed the Emergency Operations Access Badge. This badge will be issued by the ITS ID Center to individuals that bring a letter on departmental letterhead signed by the Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety or his designee. All ID cards issued by the University are the property of the University and must be surrendered to a supervisor or Human Resources Services upon termination of conclusion of affiliation.

(<http://utexas.edu/uts/policis/opsmanual/increentials.php#authority>)

- **Process**

- The Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety will:
 - Issue a letter on departmental letterhead that:
 - Is signed by the AVP or his designee
 - Includes the EID of the future badge holder
 - Includes the name of the future badge holder
 - Requests issuance of an Emergency Operations Center Badge
 - Send the requestor to the ID Center in the Flawn Academic Center
- The ID Center will:
 - Verify the letter is consistent with departmental letterhead; signature and all components indicated above are included
 - Issue the EOC Badge
 - ID Center bills department account for each badge distributed.

- **Badge Access and Holder Responsibilities**

- Appropriately coded security badges will be used and accepted as evidence of an access authorization (or security clearance). Such security badges shall be accepted for admittance to Restricted Areas without a need for additional badging. Site or facility procedures may be established to require presentation of additional photo-identification media.
- Badges shall be worn conspicuously, photo side out, in a location above the waist and on the front of the body while in designated areas as determined by University official directives and security directives unless prohibited by health or safety considerations.
- Personnel shall protect assigned badges and maintain them in good condition. If a significant change in facial appearance takes place, a badge with a new photograph shall be requested by the individual, supervisor, or security official. Protective force personnel are authorized to confiscate faded, worn, or damaged badges.
- Security awareness programs shall stress the importance of protecting security badges against loss or misuse. Badges shall not be used as a means of identification for unofficial purposes (e.g., cashing checks).

- **Accountability of Badges, and Credentials**

- Records shall be maintained by issuing offices showing the disposition of badges, and credentials issued. Such records shall include, as a minimum description and serial number of item issued, date of issuance, name, organization, and date of destruction. Records will be maintained.
- Lost Badges and Credentials. A record of missing badges and credentials shall be maintained. Personnel and/or systems controlling access to Restricted Areas shall be provided current information regarding missing badges in order to prevent their misuse. The loss or recovery of badges or credentials shall be reported immediately to the issuing office.

- **Terminating Security Badges, and Credentials.**

- Badges and credentials issued to employees, contractors, and other individuals shall be recovered at the final security checkpoint or earlier and the individual(s) shall be escorted from the site if circumstances or conditions indicate such action is needed. Recovered credentials shall be destroyed. Recovered badges may be retained and reissued.

Appendices

I. Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, the definitions below are taken from FEMA's Comprehensive Planning Guidance 101.

Campus: (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).¹²

Closure: A closure is when weather conditions exist that will be unsafe when employees and students need to travel to campus and are unlikely to improve throughout the day.¹³

Delay Opening: A delay opening is when weather conditions exist that will be unsafe during the early hours when employees and students need to travel to campus but that conditions are projected to improve later in the day.¹³

Disaster: An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.

Early Release: An early release is when weather conditions are likely to deteriorate later in the day impacting the safe travel of employees and students away from campus.¹³

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.

Emergency Notification: A notification triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus. The Clery Act requires that the University issue an emergency notification for any significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.¹⁴

Emergency Operations Center: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An Emergency Operations Center may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, state, tribal, regional, city, county), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

¹² 34 CFR 668.46 (a)

¹³ The University of Texas at Austin, Office of Campus Safety

¹⁴ The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition

Emergency Support Function: Used by the Federal Government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Hazard: A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty.

Incident: An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, other occurrences requiring an emergency response).

Incident Command System: A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents. The Incident Command System is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Joint Information Center: A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the Joint Information Center.

Mass Care: The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.

Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

National Incident Management System: A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework: This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.

Planning Assumptions: Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.

Preparedness: Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Protection: Actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality. Protective actions may occur before, during, or after an incident and prevent, minimize, or contain the impact of an incident.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Response: Immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Timely Warning: A warning regarding crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat. The University is required to issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime committed within the Clery Act geography that is reported to campus security authorities or a local law enforcement agency, and that the University considers to represent a serious or continuing threat to students or employees.¹⁵ For additional information regarding Clery Act requirements, see *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, issued by the Department of Education.

¹⁵ The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition

The definitions below are a selection of severe weather watch, warning, and advisory definitions from the National Weather Service as well as other relevant definitions from the National Weather Service.

Excessive Heat Warning: Issued within 12 hours of the onset of the following criteria: heat index of at least 105°F for more than 3 hours per day for 2 consecutive days, or heat index more than 115°F for any period of time.

Excessive Heat Watch: Issued by the National Weather Service when heat indices in excess of 105°F (41°C) during the day combined with nighttime low temperatures of 80°F (27°C) or higher are forecast to occur for two consecutive days.

Flash Flood Warning: Issued to inform the public, emergency management, and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

Flash Flood Watch: Issued to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent.

Heat Advisory: Issued within 12 hours of the onset of the following conditions: heat index of at least 105°F but less than 115°F for less than 3 hours per day, or nighttime lows above 80°F for two consecutive days.

Hurricane Warning: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds. The warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.

Hurricane Watch: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Ice Storm Warning: This product is issued by the National Weather Service when freezing rain produces a significant and possibly damaging accumulation of ice. The criteria for this warning varies from state to state, but typically will be issued any time more than 1/4" of ice is expected to accumulate in an area.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning: This is issued when either a severe thunderstorm is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceed 58 miles an hour; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning. Lightning frequency is not a criteria for issuing a severe thunderstorm warning. They are usually issued for a duration of one hour. They can be issued without a Severe Thunderstorm Watch being already in effect.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch: This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces one inch hail or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceed 58 miles an hour. The size of the watch can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the

watch, people should review severe thunderstorm safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.

Tornado Warning: This is issued when a tornado is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or sighted by spotters; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect. They are usually issued for a duration of around 30 minutes.

Tornado Watch: This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. Their size can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They normally are issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the watch, people should review tornado safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.

Tropical Storm Warning: An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Watch: An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

Wind Advisory: Sustained winds 25 to 39 mph and/or gusts to 57 mph. Issuance is normally site specific. However, winds of this magnitude occurring over an area that frequently experiences such winds

Winter Storm Warning: This product is issued by the National Weather Service when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. The criteria for this warning can vary from place to place.

Winter Storm Watch: This product is issued by the National Weather Service when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24 to 36 hours in advance. The criteria for this watch can vary from place to place.

Winter Weather Advisory: This product is issued by the National Weather Service when a low pressure system produces a combination of winter weather (snow, freezing rain, sleet, etc.) that present a hazard, but does not meet warning criteria.

The definitions below are related to building emergency management and procedures.

Building Emergency Management Team (BEMT): A team of occupants who manage the evacuation of a building during an emergency. The BEMT will consist of personnel assigned emergency functions including the Building Manager, Assistant Emergency Manager, Access Manager, Assembly Coordinator, Elevator Manager, and Evacuation Managers for individual floors. [NOTE: The size and complexity of your individual system will be resource dependent.]

Building Manager: Staff member responsible for managing, planning, and coordinating activities associated with the physical, environmental, and security conditions of his or her assigned building or facility. Serves as the liaison for coordination and communications to building occupants regarding hours of operation, security, emergency preparedness, maintenance, construction repairs and renovations, and utility delivery (including elevators). For additional information, see Appendix II – Building Manager Role.

Evacuation Assistance: Support provided for occupants who require evacuation assistance during an emergency. Evacuation assistance should include designated staging areas, designated escorts, and an evacuation strategy for occupants.

Floor Manager: A floor occupant responsible for developing and executing the evacuation/sheltering plan for an individual floor and managing the floor evacuation during an emergency.

Lockdown: The directive “LOCKDOWN” is used to stop access and/or egress as appropriate, to all or a portion of the buildings on campus. Unless otherwise directed, consider that all buildings will initiate their “LOCKDOWN” procedures.

Primary Assembly Area: An exterior area utilized as an assembly location by occupants who have evacuated their building. An assembly area is designated by the Building Manager and should be located outside of the building in a safe and convenient location. This area is utilized as a temporary staging location while an emergency incident is under investigation.

Secondary Assembly Area: An indoor location utilized as an assembly area by occupants who have evacuated their building. Secondary assembly areas are located inside a building, or other protected area, and may be utilized during periods of inclement weather, extreme heat, or during incidents that continue for an extended period of time. (The extent of position assignment is dependent on both physical structure complexity and current staffing.)

Shelter in Place: The action of seeking immediate shelter indoors following the announcement of an emergency condition. The act of sheltering in an area inside a building that offers occupants an elevated level of protection. Sheltering can be related to a variety of situations, including: severe weather emergencies, hazardous condition, chemical release, or criminal activity.

Shelter in Place – Severe Weather: The act of sheltering in an area inside a building that offers occupants an elevated level of protection during a tornado or other severe weather related emergency.

Shelter in Place – Chemical, Biological or Radiological: A place of shelter is an area inside a building that offers occupants an elevated level of protection during an accident or intentional release of a chemical, biological or radiological agent. [NOTE: Many toxic chemicals have a vapor density greater than that of air, and will seek lowest ground. In the case of a Shelter in Place due to a chemical spill, do **NOT** shelter below grade. Follow instructions provided by emergency personnel.]

II. Acronyms

ARC	American Red Cross	POD	Point of Dispensing, a site for the mass distribution of medication
AVPOCS	Assistant Vice President for Campus Safety	PRC	J. J. Pickle Research Campus
AVPOCSEC	Assistant Vice President for Campus Security	PRC	Pickle Research Campus
BAT	Behavior Assessment Team	SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
BEM	Building Emergency Manager	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
BRAC	Behavioral Risk Assessment Team	TDSHS /	Texas Department of State Health Services
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive	DSHS	Services
CCMT	Core Crisis Management Team	UHS	University Health Services
CDC	Centers for Disease Control	UTPD	University of Texas Police Department
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	VPLA	Vice President for Legal Affairs
CIRT	Critical Incident Response Team	WHO	World Health Organization
CMHC	Counseling and Mental Health Center		
CSAS	Campus Safety & Security Committee		
DOS	Dean of Students		
EAP	Employee Assistance Program		
ECC	Emergency Command Center		
ECS	Emergency Communication System		
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety		
EMS	Emergency Medical Services		
EOC	Emergency Operations Center		
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions		
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation		
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration		
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material		
UHD	University Housing & Dining		
HR	Human Resources		
IC	Incident Command		
ICP	Incident Command Post		
ICS	Incident Command System		
IT	Information Technology		
LA	Legal Affairs		
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding		
NIMS	National Incident Management System		
NWS	National Weather Service		
PIO	Public Information Officer		

West Pickle Research Center



TEXAS

The University of Texas at Austin
Pickle Research Center

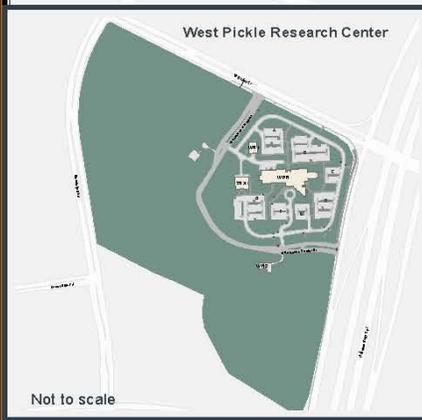
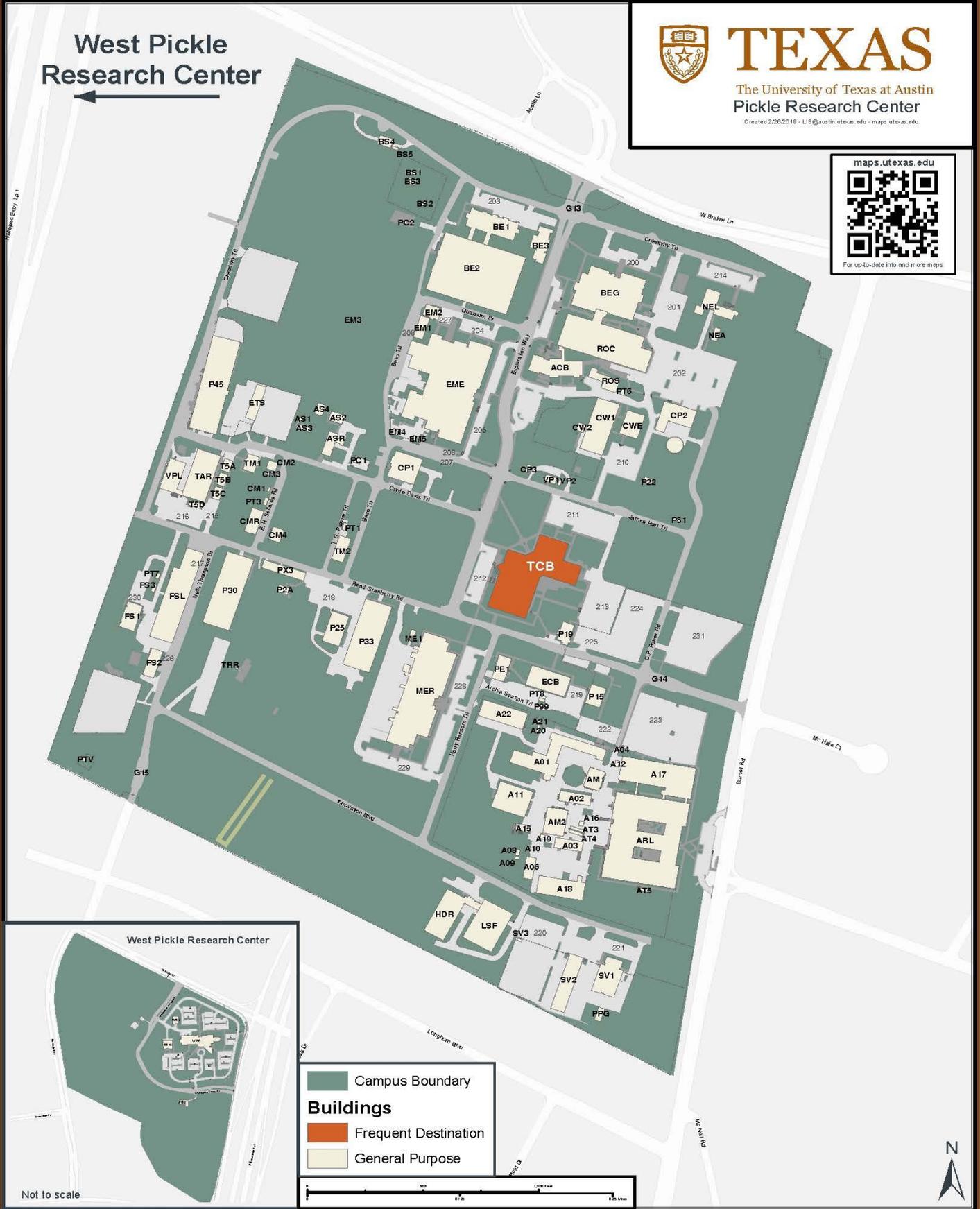
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For up-to-date info and more maps

Whitaker Energy Lab



Campus Boundary

Buildings

- Frequent Destination
- General Purpose



Attachments

1. Sample Protective Action Notice

Evacuation/ Protective Actions Notice

Date: _____

Time: _____

The Office of Campus Safety advises the public to immediately:

1. Evacuate
2. Shelter in Place

In an area of (See Map) due to a (type of incident) located at (location).

The following affected area(s) include:

Zone One:

Zone Two:

Zone Three:

Zone Four:

Due to the nature of this situation, you must act (immediately, or within the advised timeframe).

(Evacuation Issues, Check All Applicable)

1. Persons in the evacuation area should use their own transportation to immediately leave the area and seek shelter with friends or family.
2. Persons needing shelter may report to (shelter or staging area name and address)

3. Capital Metro Buses will be available to pick up anyone who needs transportation to the shelter.
4. You may need to stay out of the area for as long as (timeframe, if known)
5. If you need special items such as eyeglasses, prescription drugs, special medical equipment, or diapers, take them with you. Do NOT re-enter the evacuation area or delay your evacuation to get these items.
6. Occupants who require some form of assistance in order to safely evacuate will be identified during pre-incident planning. Evacuation Escorts should be assigned to assist occupants who require evacuation assistance during an emergency. Escorts should be assigned by their Building Manager. The Floor Manager may serve as an Escort if this will not detract from other evacuation responsibilities.

(Shelter-In-Place Issues, Check if Applicable)

1. Persons who are in the identified affected areas should stay inside, close all windows and doors and shut off all ventilation such as air conditioners and heat if possible.

(Additional Instructions)

Persons in areas surrounding the evacuation zone should monitor the media for details and updates.

DO NOT CALL 9-1-1 OR 512-471-4441 (Option #9) UNLESS YOU HAVE AN EMERGENCY THAT REQUIRES POLICE, FIRE, OR EMS RESPONSE. MONITOR THE RADIO AND TELEVISION FOR UPDATES.

Evacuation Area Map or Sketch:

2. Restricted Access Map and Vehicle List



Emergency Operations Plan

Vehicle Number	Type	Location
2853	F550 Ford Aerial Lift Truck 33' x 8'	University Ave & GEA (park on south end of University)
515	F350 Ford Super Cab	Dean Keeton & Speedway (park on west side of Speedway, south side of Dean Keeton)
205	Pickup Truck	Dean Keeton & Speedway (park on east side of Speedway, south side of Dean Keeton)
3515	Trash Truck 31'x 8'	Dean Keeton & San Jacinto (park on west side of San Jacinto)
3516	Trash Truck 31'x 8'	Dean Keeton & San Jacinto (park on east side of San Jacinto)
516	F350 Ford Brush Truck	Dean Keeton & San Jacinto (park in center of San Jacinto)
3076	Recycling Truck 31' x 8'	25th/Trinity & Dedman (park on 25th/Trinity)
229	Box Truck 23' x 8'	ICD & Guadalupe (park on ICD)
215	Mini-Van	21st & Wichita (park on north side of 21st)
213	Mini-Van	21st & Wichita (park on south side of 21st)
231	Box Truck 34' x 8'	MLK & Brazos (park on west side of Brazos)
221	Box Truck 23' x 8'	MLK & Brazos (park on east side of Brazos)
227	Flat Bed Truck 24' x 8'	MLK & San Jacinto/CS3 (park on CS3 drive)
206	Box Truck 24' x 8'	Trinity & San Jacinto (park on San Jacinto)
209	Box Truck 24' x 8'	Trinity & San Jacinto (park on Trinity)
228	Box Truck 26' x 8'	20th & Dedman (park on 20th, east of RSC)
517	3500 Dodge Dump Truck	Red River & Dedman (park on north side of Dedman)
527	E350 Ford Step Van	Red River & Dedman (park on south side of Dedman)
208	Trash Truck 31'x 8'	Red River & MLK (park on east side of Red River)
2198	Plant Delivery Truck	Red River & MLK (park on west side of Red River)
3503	Solid Waste Pickup Truck	Red River & 15th St (park on east side of Red River)
246	Solid Waste Pickup Truck	Red River & 15th St (park on west side of Red River)

Backup Vehicles

Vehicle Number	Type
207	Trash Truck 31' x 8'
5172	Trash Truck 31' x 8'

3. Evacuation Zones and Evacuation Routes

Campus Evacuation Routes

If a large-scale evacuation is ordered, the information below provides preliminary guidance for directionally based evacuation route selection. The information below represents the best estimates of pre-planned evacuation zones. Due to the evolving nature of evacuation incidents, final route selection will be determined by appropriate University operations personnel.

To the South:

Take Red River south to Martin Luther King Boulevard or 15th street Take San Jacinto south to Martin Luther King Boulevard or 15th Take Guadalupe south to Martin Luther King Boulevard or 15th

From Martin Luther King Boulevard or 15th you may either take IH35 south or Mopac (Texas State Highway Loop 1) or stay on Guadalupe. All three routes lead south of campus.

To the West:

Take Martin Luther King Boulevard to Lamar

Take 21st to Guadalupe and then to Martin Luther King Boulevard

Take 24th street to Lamar or stay on 24th to Mopac (Texas State Highway Loop 1)

Take Dean Keaton to Guadalupe-north on Guadalupe to 29th or 38th then west to Lamar or Mopac (Texas State Highway Loop 1)

To the North:

Take Red River to Dean Keaton or 32nd or 38th where you can take IH 35 or continue north Take San Jacinto north to 30th and then go east or west to take Red River or Guadalupe Take Guadalupe north to 29th or 38th, 29th provides access to Lamar, 38th provides access to Lamar, or Mopac (Texas State Highway Loop 1) or IH35

To the East:

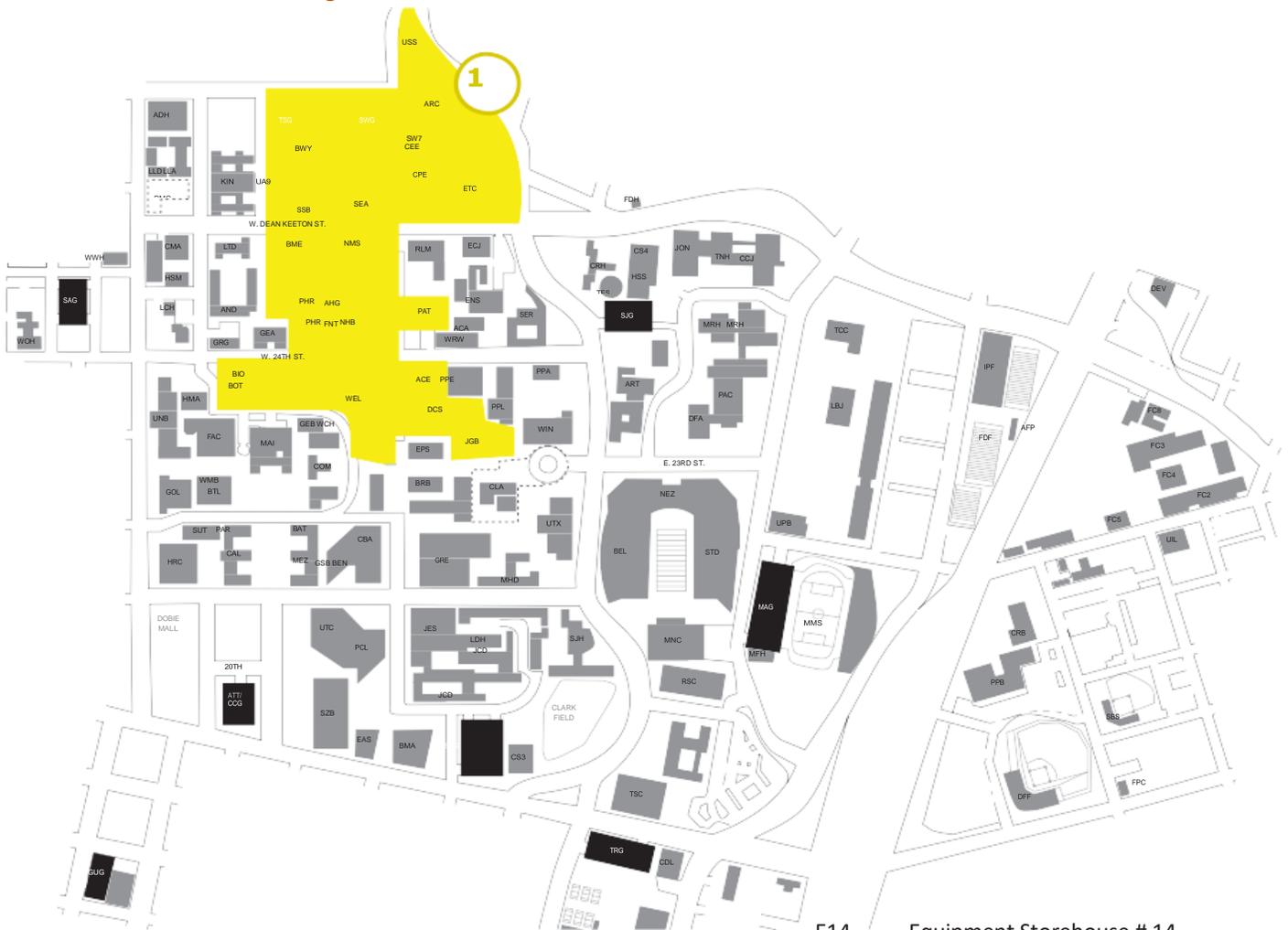
Take Martin Luther King Boulevard east to IH35, Airport or Ed Bluestein Take Clyde Littlefield (Manor Road) to IH35, Airport or Ed Bluestein Take Dean Keaton east to IH35, Airport Boulevard or Ed Bluestein

1.1.1.1. Building Identification by Zone



The buildings located in each zone are on listed on the pages that follow. University community members should know what zone(s) they occupy and the respective evacuation routes.

1.1.1.1.1. Zone 1 Buildings



- ACE..... Applied Computational Engr & Sci
- AHG..... Anna Hiss Gymnasium
- ARC..... Animal Resources Center
- BGH..... Biological Sciences Greenhouses
- BIO Biological Laboratories
- BME..... Biomedical Engineering Building
- BOT..... Biological Greenhouse
- BUR..... Burdine Hall
- BWY 2616 Wichita
- CEE..... Continuing Engineering Education
- CPB..... Compactor Building
- CPE..... Chemical & Petroleum Engineering
- CS5 Central Chilling Station No. 5
- CSA..... Computer Science Annex
- DPI Dell Pediatric Research Institute
- E09..... Equipment Storehouse #9
- E10..... Equipment Storehouse # 10
- E11 Equipment Storehouse # 11
- E12..... Equipment Storehouse # 12
- E13..... Equipment Storehouse # 13

- E14..... Equipment Storehouse # 14
- E15..... Equipment Storehouse # 15
- EHZ ETC HAZMAT Storage Building
- ETC Engineering Teaching Center li
- FCS Fountain Control Structure
- FNT Larry R. Faulkner Nano Sci &Tech
- FTS..... Fire Truck Shelter
- JGB Jackson Geological Sciences Bldg.
- LBJ Lyndon B Johnson Library
- LS1 Landscape Services Storage Bldg.
- LTH..... Laboratory Theater Bldg.
- MBB..... Moffett Molecular Biology Bldg.
- NHB..... Norman Hackerman Building
- NMS Neural and Molecular Science Bldg.
- NOA..... North Office Building A
- PAI..... T.S. Painter Hall
- PAT..... J.T. Patterson Laboratory Bldg.
- PHR..... Pharmacy Building
- SEA Sarah M. & Charles E. Seay Building
- SSB Student Services Building

1.1.1.1.2. Zone 2 Buildings



ACA..... Academic Annex
 ADH..... Almetris Duren Residence Hall
 AND..... Andrews Dormitory
 BLD Blanton Dormitory
 BMC Belo Center for New Media
 BRB..... Bernard & Audre Rapoport Bldg
 BTL..... Battle Hall
 CMA..... Jesse H. Jones Comm. Ctr. (Bldg. A)
 CMB Jesse H. Jones Comm. Ctr. (Bldg. B)
 COM..... Computation Center
 CRD..... Carothers Dormitory
 CRH..... Creekside Residence Hall
 CS6 Central Chilling Station No. 6
 CT1..... Cooling Tower 1
 EER.....Engineering Education and Research
 ECJ..... Ernest Cockrell Jr. Hall
 ENS..... Engineering-Science Bldg.
 EPS E.P. Schoch Building
 FAC Peter T. Flawn Academic Center

G07..... Traffic Kiosk - 200 West 24Th
 GAR..... Garrison Hall
 GEA..... Mary E. Gearing Hall
 GEB..... Dorothy L. Gebauer Building
 GOL..... Goldsmith Hall
 GRG Geography Building
 HMA..... Hogg Memorial Auditorium
 HSM William Randolph Hearst Bldg
 KIN Kinsolving Dormitory
 LCH Littlefield Carriage House
 LFH..... Littlefield Home
 LLA-F Living Learning Halls
 LTD..... Littlefield Dormitory
 PA1..... Power Plant Annex Storehouse # 1
 PA3..... Power Plant Annex Storehouse #2-Wd
 PA4..... Power Plant Annex Storehouse #4-Met
 PB2..... Power Plant Aux. Bldg.# 2
 PB5..... Power Plant Aux. Bldg.# 5

PB6..... Power Plant Aux. Bldg.# 6
 PB7..... Power Plant Aux. Bldg.# 7
 PB8..... Power Plant Aux. Bldg.# 8
 PPA..... Hal C. Weaver Power Plant Annex
 PPE Hal C Weaver Power Plant Expansion
 PPL..... Hal C. Weaver Power Plant
 RLM..... Robert Lee Moore Hall
 SAG..... San Antonio Garage
 SER..... Service Building
 SS3..... Service Bldg. Storehouse # 3
 UNB..... Union Building
 WAG..... Waggener Hall
 WCH..... Will C. Hogg Bldg.
 WCS..... Waller Creek Control Station
 WHB..... Wooldridge Hall Boiler Bldg.
 WIN F.L. Winship Drama Bldg.
 WMB West Mall Office Bldg.
 WRW..... W.R. Woolrich Labs.
 WWH..... Walter Webb Hall

1.1.1.1.3. Zone 3 Buildings

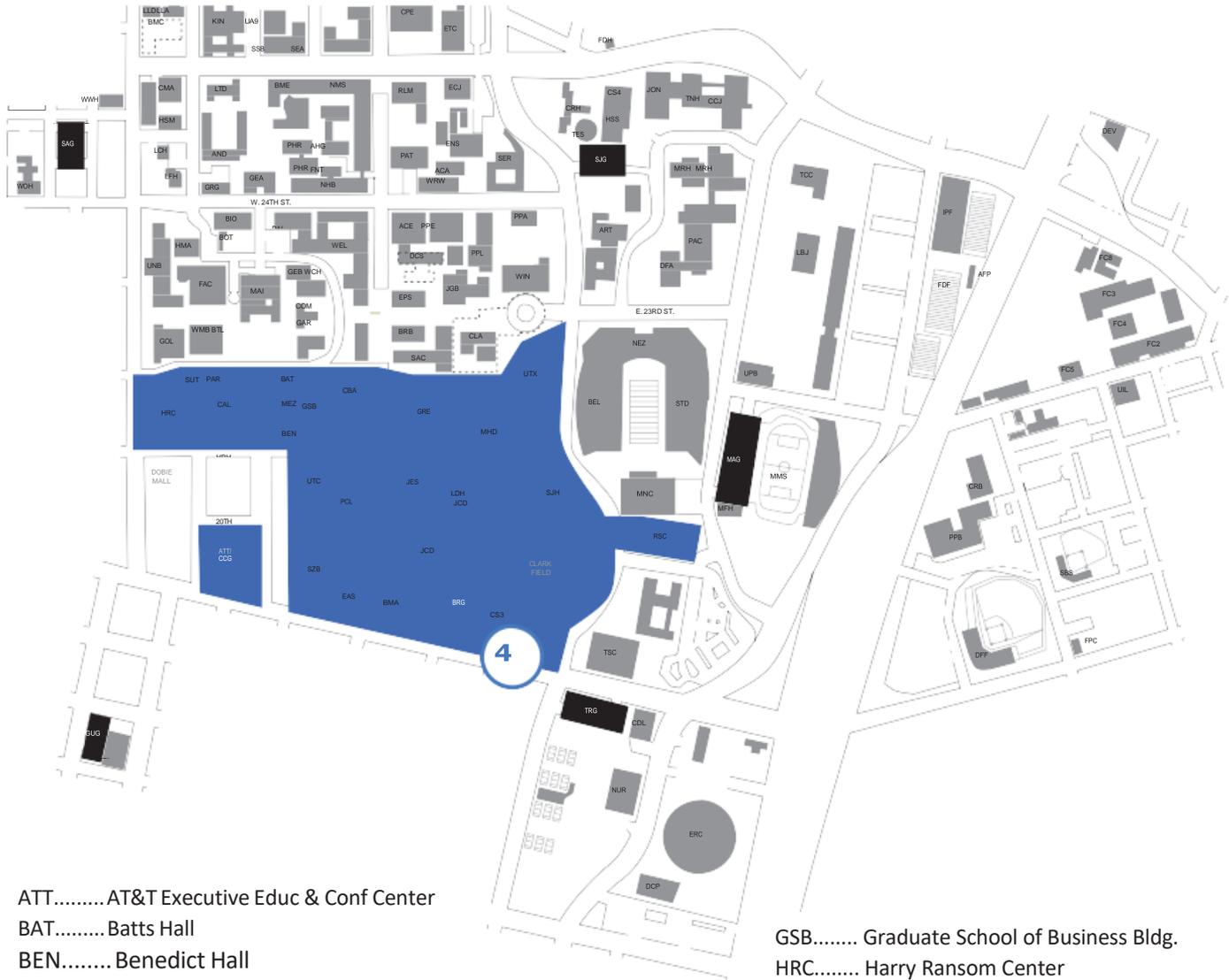


ANB..... Arno Nowotny Building
 ARTArt Building & Museum
 BEL..... L. Theo Bellmont Hall
 CCJ Connally Center for Justice
 CDA..... Comal Child Dev. Ctr Annex
 CDL Collections Deposit Library
 CML..... Comal St. Child Dev Center
 CRB..... Computational Resource Building
 CS4 Central Chilling Station No. 4
 DCP..... Denton A. Cooley Pavilion
 DEV..... Development Office Building
 DFA..... E. William Doty Fine Arts Building
 DFF UFCU Disch-Falk Field
 DTB Dinosaur Trackway Bldg.
 ERC..... Frank C Erwin Center
 FC1..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 1
 FC2..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 2
 FC3..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 3
 FC4..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 4
 FC5..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 5
 FC6..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 6
 FC7..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 7
 FC8..... Facilities Complex Bldg. 8
 FCT Facilities Complex Trng. Facility
 FDH..... J. Frank Dobie House

G02..... Traffic Kiosk - 2400 San Jacinto
 G06..... Traffic Kiosk - 400 East 23rd
 G08..... Parking Kiosk - East Lot 108
 G09..... Parking Kiosk - West Lot 108
 G10..... Parking Kiosk - Lot 39
 G11..... Parking Kiosk - Lot 40
 HDB..... Health Discovery Building
 HLB..... Health Learning Building
 HTB..... Health Transformation Building
 ICB Intramural Control Bldg.
 IMA Intramural Maint Bldg A
 IMB Intramural Maint Bldg B
 IPF Indoor Practice Facility
 JHH John W. Hargis Hall
 JON Jesse H. Jones Hall
 KSB Ceramics Kiln Storage Building
 LAC Lake Austin Centre
 MAG Manor Garage
 MFH..... Richard Mithoff Fieldhouse
 MMS..... Mike A. Myers Stadium
 MNC Moncrief-Neuhaus Center
 MRH Music Building & Recital Hall
 MSB..... 2207 Comal (Mail Service Building)
 NEZ North End Zone Building

NUR..... Nursing School
 PAC Performing Arts Center
 PH1 Athletic Fields Pump House (North)
 PH2 Athletic Fields Pump House (South)
 PRH..... Dobie Paisano Ranch House
 PS2..... Physical Plant Storage Bldg.
 SBS Red & Charline McCombs Field
 SJG San Jacinto Garage
 SOF..... Telecomm Svc Satellite Ops Facility
 SRH..... Sid Richardson Hall
 SSW School of Social Work Building
 STD Darrell K Royal Stadium
 TCC..... Thompson Conference Center
 TCP Texas Cowboys Pavilion
 TMM Texas Memorial Museum
 TNH..... Townes Hall
 TRG..... Trinity Garage
 TSB Tennis Support Building
 TSC Lee & Joe Jamail Texas Swim Ctr
 TTC Penick-Allison Tennis Cntr
 UIL..... Univ. Interscholastic League Bldg.
 UPB..... University Police Building
 UTA..... UT Administration Building
 VRX..... KVRX Transmitter Twr/Cntrl Bldg
 WAT..... Arthur P. Watson House

1.1.1.1.4. Zone 4 Buildings



- ATT..... AT&T Executive Educ & Conf Center
- BAT..... Batts Hall
- BEN..... Benedict Hall
- BHD..... Brackenridge Hall Dorm
- BMA..... Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art
- BRG..... Brazos Garage
- BSB Basketball Support Bldg (Rec Sport)
- CBA..... College of Business Administration
- CCG Conference Center Garage
- CLA..... Liberal Arts Building
- CS3 Central Chilling Station No. 3
- CSB..... Clark Field Support Building
- EAS..... Edgar A. Smith Building
- GRC Gregory Aquatic Pool Control Bldg
- GRE..... Gregory Gymnasium
- GRF..... Gregory Aquatic Food Service Bldg.
- GRP..... Gregory Aquatic Pool Equip. Bldg.
- GRS..... Gregory Aquatic Pool Storage Bldg.

- GSB..... Graduate School of Business Bldg.
- HRC..... Harry Ransom Center
- HRH..... Rainey Hall
- JCD Jester Dormitory
- JES..... Beauford H. Jester Center
- LDH Longhorn Dining Facility
- MEZ..... Mezes Hall
- MHD Moore-Hill Dormitory
- PAR Parlin Hall
- PCL..... Perry-Castaneda Library
- PHD..... Prather Hall Dormitory
- RHD..... Roberts Hall Dormitory
- RLP.....Patton Hall
- SAC..... Student Activity Center
- SJH..... San Jacinto Residence Hall
- SUT Sutton Hall
- UTC..... University Teaching Center
- UTX Etter-Harbin Alumni Center