



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
OCTOBER 2024

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a guide to how Texas A&M University conducts all-hazards mitigation, planning, response, and recovery. The EOP is written in support of emergency management and is built upon the National Response Framework as scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibility. This plan and contents within shall apply to all university personnel participating in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

Tasked organizations supporting EOP guidelines shall maintain their own procedures/guidelines and actively participate in the training, exercise, and maintenance needed to support this plan.

The EOP was prepared by Texas A&M staff and approved by executive management, thereby enabling activities contained within this document to be performed within the University's capability. Furthermore, this EOP has been made available to the Texas A&M System and to external agencies that may be affected by its implementation.

This EOP is also accessible via the web at www.tamu.edu/emergency.

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was prepared by Texas A&M University to develop, implement, and maintain a viable all hazards response capability and to establish a comprehensive approach to providing consistent, effective, and efficient coordination across a spectrum of activities.

This plan shall apply to all university personnel participating in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Furthermore, the EOP may be applied to any University-sponsored events, whether on or off campus, and all public or private University-sanctioned activities.

This plan addresses emergency response activities at the Texas A&M University – College Station campus. It does not address emergency response activities at the Texas A&M Health Science Center campus sites, Texas A&M University at Galveston, Texas A&M University at Qatar, the Texas A&M University School of Law, the Bush School in Washington, DC, or the Higher Education Center at McAllen. It does, however, address coordination with these campuses in the event of an emergency which impacts their operations. These campuses have established and maintain separate plans and procedures specific to their emergency operations.

This plan does not address the Texas A&M University System RELLIS campus or their operations. However, several Texas A&M University departments, such as University Police, are identified as primary responders in the RELLIS Emergency Operations Plan.

The Emergency Management Department shall be responsible for plan oversight and coordination with applicable stakeholders. This EOP is based on the “all-hazards” concept and plans for natural and man-made disasters and incidents. The plan is flexible so either part of or the entire plan may be activated based on the specific emergency and decision by University executive management.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

This EOP and its supporting contents are hereby approved and is effective immediately upon the signing of all signature authorities noted below.

Approved: _____ Signature on file _____ Date: 10/07/2024
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS 4

ANNEXES TO BASIC PLAN..... 6

ACRONYMS 7

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS..... 8

 Purpose..... 8

 Scope 9

 Situation Overview 9

 Threat and Vulnerability..... 9

 Capability and Mitigation Overview..... 10

 Planning Assumptions 11

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 13

 General 13

 Mission Areas 13

 National Incident Management System (NIMS)..... 14

 Resource Designation Levels..... 15

 Emergency Operations Plan Activation Authority 16

 Outside Request for Assistance 16

 Requests for Additional Resources and Coordination with Other
 Jurisdictions/Agencies 16

 Notification and Warning 16

 Emergency Communication..... 17

 Emergency Public Information..... 17

 Non-Emergency External Communications 17

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 17

 Organization 17

 University Position Roles and Expected Actions 18

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION..... 19

 Incident Command Post (ICP)..... 19

 Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)..... 20

 Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) and Incident Command Post
 (ICP) Interface..... 21

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS	21
General	21
Cost Tracking	21
Documentation	22
Funding and Tracking of Resources and Expenditures	22
PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	22
TESTING, TRAINING, AND EXERCISE	23
After Action Reviews	23
AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES	24
PLAN CONTACT INFORMATION	26
RECORD OF CHANGE	27
RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION	28
ATTACHMENT 1: SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS	29
ATTACHMENT 2: ATHLETIC EVENTS EMERGENCY PROTOCOLS	30
ATTACHMENT 3: CONSIDERATIONS FOR PERSONS REQUIRING SPECIAL ASSISTANCE	31
ATTACHMENT 4: EMERGENCY COORDINATION WITH BRANCH CAMPUS AND TEACHING SITES	34

ANNEXES TO BASIC PLAN

Annex A – Warning

Annex B – Communications

Annex C – Shelter and Mass Care

Annex D – Radiological Protection*

Annex E – Evacuation

Annex F – Firefighting*

Annex G – Law Enforcement*

Annex H – Health and Medical Services

Annex I – Public Information

Annex J – Recovery- Institutional Continuity Plan

Annex K – Public Works and Engineering*

Annex L – Energy and Utilities*

Annex M – Resource Support*

Annex N – Direction and Control*

Annex O – Human Services

Annex P – Hazard Mitigation*

Annex Q – Hazardous Materials Emergency Response

Annex R – Search and Rescue*

Annex S – Transportation*

Annex T – Donations Management

Annex U – Legal*

Annex V – Acts of Violence

Annex W – Easterwood Airport Emergency Plan

**Note: (*) indicates plan resides in the Brazos County Interjurisdictional
Emergency Management Plan**

ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	EXPLANATION
AAR	After Action Report
ABPA	Office of Academic and Business Performance Analytics
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CEOC	Community Emergency Operations Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMD	Emergency Medical Dispatch
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMO	Financial Management Operations
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OREC	Office of Risk, Ethics, and Compliance
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
TAMU	Texas A&M University
UPD	University Police Department
USC	United States Code
VTCA	Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

The purpose of the Texas A&M Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to outline the University's approach to emergency operations, to enable local, state, and federal coordination, and to provide general guidance for emergency management activities. The EOP and its contents describe the University's emergency response organization and assign responsibilities for various emergency tasks. Specific support materials found in the EOP annexes and attachments describe details of actions taken by departments under specific circumstances. The EOP describes established responsibilities and operational processes to help protect the University from natural and manmade hazards, to save lives, to protect public health, safety, property, and the environment, and to reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions.

Because emergencies, disasters, and catastrophic incidents may result in impacts far beyond the immediate or initial incident area, the EOP provides a framework to enable the management of cascading impacts and multiple incidents as well as the prevention of and preparation for subsequent events.

The EOP supports the Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan. It is the responsibility of those referenced in this plan to integrate their departmental procedures, guidelines, and emergency management activities, such as task performance and organization, while also participating in training, exercises, plan integration, and maintenance needed to support a collective process.

Additionally, the EOP:

- Outlines the duties and responsibilities of the University divisions and departments.
- Empowers employees in an incident to act quickly and knowledgeably.
- Informs key stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities before, during, and after an incident.
- Provides other members of the community with assurances that the University has established guidelines and procedures to respond to incidents/hazards in an effective way.
- Establishes intra-agency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms for involvement in and coordination of incident prevention, response, and recovery operations.
- Provides guidance for emergency operations and the utilization of all available university resources for the protection of lives and property and the continuance of university operations in an emergency.

Scope

This plan and all contents contained herein shall apply to all university personnel and System personnel stationed on Texas A&M property as described above. An incident or event affecting the university may also impact the surrounding community; therefore, this plan and all contents contained herein shall support the Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan and any related Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and/or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA).

The scope of the EOP applies to incidents and/or events of all sizes, including those that exceed the University's response services and capabilities, and may result in mutual aid activation, multijurisdictional response, and/or Emergency Operations Center activation.

The University's EOP outlines the expectations of personnel, roles and responsibilities, direction and control systems, internal and external communications, training and sustainability of the EOP, authority and references as defined by local, state, and federal government mandates, common and specialized procedures, and specific hazard vulnerabilities and response/recovery.

Situation Overview

Texas A&M University ranks among the nation's largest academic institutions in virtually all categories and is a major stakeholder in the local, state, and national disaster arenas.

The University is at risk for many hazards, some of which have the potential for disrupting the University community and causing widespread damage and casualties, because of its geographic location, population concentration, high-rise buildings, rail, air and highway traffic, and other risk factors.

University Demographics, Population and Building Information

For information on university demographics, population, and building information, please see: <https://abpa.tamu.edu/>

Threat and Vulnerability

The University is exposed to natural and man-made hazards that have the potential for disrupting the normal working operations, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying the facilities. A summary of major hazards is provided in the table below.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

HAZARD TYPE	OCCURANCE LIKELIHOOD	ESTIMATED IMPACT TO PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	ESTIMATED IMPACT TO PROPERTY
Man-Made Hazards			
Acts of Violence (Active Shooter, Bomb Threats, etc.)	Low	High	Low
Civil Disorder	Low	Medium	Low
Cybersecurity Incident	High	Low	High
Utility Disruption	Low	Medium	Medium
Hazardous Materials Release	Low	Medium	Low
Structural Fire	High	Low	Medium
Terrorism	Low	High	Medium
Natural Hazards			
Dam Failure	Low	Low	Low
Flood	Medium	Low	Medium
Hail	Low	Low	High
Hurricane	Low	Low	Low
Infectious Disease Outbreak	Low	Medium	Low
Thunderstorms	High	Low	Low
Tornado	Low	Medium	High
Winter Storm	Low	Low	Low

Note: All categories are designated as either Low, Medium, or High.

The University is a signatory on the Brazos County Hazard Mitigation Plan. County stakeholders, including the University, participate in the hazard assessment process, utilizing various methods to calculate threat and risk for natural disasters with the potential to affect the surrounding community. Additional information is available in the Brazos County Hazard Mitigation Plan accessible at: <http://bcdem.org/emergency/plans/>.

The University also conducts an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment periodically. ERM is a process applied strategically across the University to identify potential events that may adversely affect the entity and to manage the risks associated with those events. For more information about this process, visit: <https://orec.tamu.edu/erm-compliance/enterprise-risk-management/>

Capability and Mitigation Overview

The University and the surrounding emergency management community have assessed their capabilities to respond to the most likely hazards, and measures are in place to address those hazards.

The University works with the emergency management staff of the cities of Bryan and College Station and Brazos County on a daily basis. A cooperative working relationship and team approach between the University and municipal governments for emergency response is a major strength on which the University relies. Prevention, protection,

response, recovery, and mitigation capabilities are incorporated along with the adequacy of training, equipment, and personnel needs.

The University maintains a commissioned police force, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) emergency medical ambulance service, and an Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) Emergency Response Team which can support the College Station Fire Department HazMat Response Team. The University is dependent upon the local municipalities for fire and rescue services, major hazardous material response capabilities, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) backup, bomb squad response, police tactical responses, and assistance in emergency operations staffing and support. A list of current MOA/MOUs is provided in Attachment 1.

Texas A&M University supports the Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan and may be called upon to support responses in Brazos County, in the seven county Brazos Valley Council of Government region, and/or elsewhere in the state. This EOP addresses all phases of emergency management: prevention, protection, mitigation; response; and recovery. The University is committed to developing comprehensive robust plans as well as training and exercising University emergency responders in coordination with local emergency responders.

Planning Assumptions

The Texas A&M University EOP is based on the following planning assumptions and considerations:

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- External resources may be requested to assist the University if the nature of the incident overwhelms local capability.
- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Local emergency response resources will be available in emergency situations affecting the University.
- It is possible for a major disaster to occur any time and at any place in or near the University. In some cases, timely dissemination of warnings and increased readiness measures may be possible. However, many disasters can, and may, occur with little or no warning.
- University officials and representatives recognize their responsibilities for the safety and well-being of students, faculty, staff, and visitors and assume their responsibilities in the implementation of this EOP.
- Proper implementation and understanding of these guidelines through training and exercising will reduce or prevent disaster-related losses.
- The local police and fire departments will respond where support agreements or

mutual aid agreements exist.

- Emergencies on the University campus may involve multiple responding departments and agencies which could include, but not be limited to, University Police Department, Environmental Health and Safety, Emergency Medical Services, Facilities Services/SSC Service Solutions, Marketing and Communications, Transportation Services, Utility and Energy Services, College Station Fire Department, and other appropriate University, city, county, state, or federal agencies.
- In most cases, fire department or law enforcement personnel will assume Incident Command, depending on the type of emergency.
- Hazardous conditions may follow any major disaster thereby increasing the risk of injuries and death.
- Casualties will be transported to local area hospitals. A.P. Beutel Health Center is a freestanding, ambulatory care facility with no emergency room. It is not equipped to receive patients from mass casualty incidents.
- Other Texas A&M University System members operating on the campus shall coordinate their emergency actions with this EOP.
- Regardless of the threat or type of emergency, it is possible that the following results may be encountered:
 - Death, injury, or illness of people and/or animals
 - Interruption or disruption to transportation
 - Interruption or disruption to normal communications
 - Interruption or disruption to utilities and other essential services
 - Congregation of large numbers of people at the scene, at central locations, at shelters, etc.
 - Significant numbers of people being displaced requiring evacuation, shelter, feeding, welfare, etc.
 - Structural damage to streets, buildings, utilities, and other property
 - Contamination of food, water, personnel, vehicles, property, and other substances
 - Shortages of essential items
 - Periods of civil unrest or disorder, including looting, rioting, mob scenes, violence, etc.
 - Initial confusion of the affected population with probable delays in response due to disaster incidents
 - Extensive need for public information
 - Disruption of business activities

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Texas A&M University is responsible for the protection of life and property from the effects of disasters within its own jurisdiction. The University has the primary responsibility for initial emergency management activities. Information located in this section is designed to give an overall picture of incident management. It will primarily clarify the purpose and explain the University's overall approach to an emergency (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) to include the division of local, state, federal, and any intermediate interjurisdictional entities.

Top priorities for incident management are as follows:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, visitors, responders, and recovery workers.
- Ensure security of the University.
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).
- Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution.
- Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, the community, and the environment.
- Facilitate recovery of individuals.
- Recover operations.

The emergency functions of various department, division, or agency will generally parallel normal day-to-day functions or operations. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency response may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. The efforts, supplies, and personnel that would normally be required for those functions may be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks needed by the department, division, or agency concerned.

Mission Areas

These guidelines account for pre-incident, incident, and post-incident activities. Key areas are noted as the following:

- **Prevention:**

Prevention includes those actions taken to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual disaster or emergency. This relies heavily on coordination amongst involved agencies and timely sharing of information.

- **Protection:**

Protection includes the direct actions taken to safeguard the University against manmade or natural disasters, and any acts of violence. It specifically focuses on protecting our campus community, our infrastructures, and our way of life.

- **Mitigation:**

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters and emergencies. It involves the structural and non-structural measures taken to limit the impact of disasters and emergencies.

- **Response:**

Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and speed recovery. Response activities include warning, fire response, evacuation, rescue, and other similar operations.

- **Recovery:**

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the University and provide for the basic needs of students, faculty, and staff. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the university to its normal pre-disaster state or to an improved state. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute future mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

According to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and the U.S. Department of Education, Institutions of Higher Education are among local agencies that must adopt NIMS if they receive Federal grant funds.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a set of principles adopted by the University. NIMS 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. This system ensures that those involved in incident response/recovery understand what their roles are and have the tools they need to be effective.

The University has adopted NIMS and the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) and, in accordance with U.S. Department of Education guidance, has identified key personnel such as Executive Leaders, General Personnel, Command Staff, and Incident Managers to complete specific courses for individuals to meet the organizational NIMS compliance.

The University participates in local governments' NIMS preparedness programs. Identified University personnel participate in training and exercising the EOP's procedures and hazard-specific annexes. The University is charged with ensuring that the training and equipment necessary for an appropriate response will be available.

In a major emergency or disaster, University facilities may be damaged or need to be evacuated, people may be injured, and/or other incident management activities may need to be initiated. These activities must be organized and coordinated to ensure efficient incident management. The Incident Command System (ICS), a component of NIMS, will be used to manage all incidents and major planned events.

For more information on NIMS, see Attachment 7 of the Basic Plan of the Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan.

Resource Designation Levels

Most emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve readiness. Actions of specific departments involved in emergency response are detailed in the appropriate sections of these guidelines; however, it is acknowledged that disasters are unique occurrences which require specific resources dependent upon the type, nature, and extent of the emergency. In this regard, this document is not all-inclusive, nor does it limit or restrict reasonable or prudent actions.

If an incident occurs, the University may immediately determine it to be a Campus Incident, a Community Incident, or State Level Incident. The following Resource Designation Levels will be used as a means of delineating resource requirements:

- **Campus Incident:**

University response services and capabilities meet the needs of the circumstance without activation of the Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC). Minor injuries to individuals or little damage to facilities may apply. Necessary community resources such as College Station Fire Department may be needed.

- **Community Incident:**

University response services and capabilities are exceeded by the demands and needs of the circumstance. The CEOC may be activated for a coordinated response in support of the Incident Commander.

- **State Level Incident:**

The University's and the community's response services and capabilities are exceeded by disastrous conditions resulting in activation of the CEOC. Mass casualties, severe injuries to persons, and/or severe damage to property exist. MOUs/MOAs are put into effect in coordination with additional support requested from local, state, and federal entities.

Emergency Operations Plan Activation Authority

The Executive Director of Emergency Management and the Chief of Police are the responsible authorities for coordinating emergency measures for the University. If the Chief of Police or the Executive Director of Emergency Management are unavailable, the following orders of succession will be utilized.

The order of succession for the Executive Director of Emergency Management is as follows:

1. Associate Director of Emergency Management
2. Assistant Director of Emergency Management

The order of succession for the Chief of Police is as follows:

1. Assistant Chiefs of Police

The Chief of Police will obtain a briefing from the Incident Commander (IC) on the nature of the incident and assessment of the situation. Following the incident briefing and a discussion of next steps, the Chief of Police and Executive Director of Emergency Management will brief executive management.

Outside Request for Assistance

Requests for the University to send emergency support to external jurisdictions may be received from any number of entities.

- Requests should be communicated to the Executive Director of Emergency Management or designee. Information on the request will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Office of the President for concurrence.
- Commitment of resources such as food services, transportation, security, etc. to these requests should only be granted if excess capacity, beyond that needed by the University, is available.

Requests for Additional Resources and Coordination with Other Jurisdictions/Agencies

If the Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) is not activated, requests for additional support may be made from the incident command post to the University Police Dispatch, the Facilities Services/SSC Service Solutions Communication Center, or Emergency Management as appropriate. In the event of CEOC activation, requests will be made through the Emergency Operations Center.

Notification and Warning

Timely warnings of emergency conditions are essential to preserve the safety and security of the University community and are critical to an effective response and recovery. Detailed information on Notification and Warning may be found in Annex A.

Emergency Communication

Reliable and interoperable communications systems are essential to obtain the most complete information on emergency situations and to direct and control the resources responding to those incidents.

Detailed information on communications for first responders may be found in Annex B: Communication.

Emergency Public Information

The Division of Marketing and Communications has primary responsibility for communications efforts during an emergency involving the College Station main campus; however, the University Police Department Public Information Officer (PIO) or the local Emergency PIO Group may provide additional support.

Detailed information on emergency public information may be found in Annex I: Public Information.

Non-Emergency External Communications

During an incident, the University expects to receive a high volume of calls seeking information as to the welfare of students, staff, and faculty from concerned parents, relatives, spouses, friends, and loved ones. The surge in volume of calls to the University's main numbers may quickly exceed the system's capabilities.

It is essential that call centers are activated and staffed as soon as possible to handle anticipated volume of non-emergency calls related to the incident.

Call centers may also be a resource in helping to control rumors. Call centers will only release information that has been approved by the Incident Commander and Marketing & Communications. See Annex O: Human Services for more detailed information.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

Emergency operations for Texas A&M University operates in three distinct groups comprised of the following:

- **The Incident Command Post**

The ICP is a temporary on-site headquarters established in close proximity to an emergency. It serves as the central hub for managing incident response, housing the Incident Commander, Command Staff, and General Staff. The ICP is responsible for coordinating tactical operations, gathering intelligence, and implementing the Incident Command System (ICS). It is typically set up before the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and remains operational throughout the response and recovery phases of the incident.

- **Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)**

The CEOC provides a central clearing/control point to assess the incident, set priorities, and coordinate the response operations. This location serves as meeting and coordination site for department heads supporting the incident as well as an information hub with the activation of the Joint Information Center (JIC) at the facility. The CEOC is the primary interface between the Incident Command Post (ICP) and the Executive Policy Group.

- **Executive Policy Group:**

The Executive Policy Group is comprised of the President’s Cabinet, the Chief of Police, and the Executive Director of Emergency Management, and/or their designees. The Executive Policy Group will provide guidance and policy direction during an emergency in coordination with the CEOC Manager and/or Incident Commander. The executive policy group will monitor response activities, support Marketing & Communications in media relations, and lead recovery efforts as set forth in Annex J: Institutional Recovery.

University Position Roles and Expected Actions

Upon learning of an incident occurring on University property, the following position roles and actions should guide implementation of the EOP:

- **The Executive Director of Emergency Management and the Chief of Police shall:**
 - Be responsible for directing all emergency measures within the University.
 - Ensure effective communications to the university community including overseeing activation of emergency notification systems (i.e., Code Maroon) as well as communications with university and System executive management and appropriate emergency response entities.
 - Serve on the Executive Policy Group.
- **The Associate Director and/or Assistant Director of Emergency Management or designee shall:**
 - Provide support and resources to Incident Command as requested.
 - Assume the role of CEOC Manager if the situation warrants activation of the CEOC, unless otherwise delegated.
 - Staff positions in the CEOC as needed.
- **Administrative Departments shall:**
 - Support the activation of the EOP accordingly from the onset of notification of an incident.

- Retain administrative and policy control over their employees and equipment during emergency operations. However, personnel and equipment may be utilized to support the mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander or the CEOC.
- Formulate a plan to provide adequate time for personnel and crew rest while maintaining continuous relief efforts. Initial reaction to a major incident may require extended operations with work crews operating in shifts.
- Direct efforts of their departments or organizations from the CEOC upon activation, unless advised otherwise, according to their respective guidelines for emergency operations or standard operating procedures if applicable.
- Send a liaison to the CEOC if managing their efforts from a department operation center.
- **Supervisors at all levels shall:**
 - Repeatedly emphasize safety of students, faculty, staff, visitors, and the public.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

Texas A&M has the responsibility for emergency operations within its jurisdiction. Other local government agencies responding to a request for assistance will normally act under the authorities granted by their jurisdiction; however, they are under the direction of the Incident Commander.

The services of the Emergency Management Coordinators within Brazos County will normally be available to each jurisdiction, whether the disaster is localized or countywide. They may serve as liaisons to the City Mayors, County Judge, or other local government agencies and may fill positions in the CEOC.

Incident Command Post (ICP)

Incident Command or Unified Command shall:

- Coordinate the actions of fire, police, EMS, and all other responding emergency units to the scene through a Unified Command System.
 - **The University Police Department assumes Incident Command/Unified Command** in all civil disturbances, bomb incidents, and terrorist activity operations. Local and state police will coordinate with arriving Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at suspected terrorist events.
 - **The College Station Fire Department assumes Incident Command/Unified Command** in all emergencies except those specifically assigned to the police department.

- Command all field activities and assume the authority to direct all on-site incident activities within the University's jurisdiction.
- Establish an ICP and provide an assessment of the situation to the university officials, identify incident management resources required, and direct the on-scene incident management activities from the command post.
- Identify the first trained emergency responder on-scene as the Incident Commander until a more qualified individual can assume command.

Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)

Upon activation, the CEOC becomes the centralized communication and coordination facility for Texas A&M University emergency response. The CEOC is the key to successful coordinated efforts and responsible for supporting the Incident Commander. The CEOC, if applicable:

- Serves as the central meeting and gathering location for critical management and support personnel.
- Serves as the incident support operations and resource center.
- Facilitates the flow of communication and coordination between the different operating agencies, different levels of government, and the public.
- Supports the Incident Commander by mobilizing and deploying resources as requested.
- Assembles accurate information about the incident and provides situational analysis.
- Issues community-wide warnings and alerts.
- Provides public information services and coordinating activities with the on-scene Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Joint Information Center if established.
- Communicates and implements policy-level decisions from the Executive Policy Group.
- Organizes and implements evacuation.
- Obtains local, state, and federal assistance as needed.

EOC locations include the following:

- The Primary EOC
Brazos Valley Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) at 110 N. Main Street in downtown Bryan
- The Alternate EOC
Kyle Field Command at 756 Houston Street, Texas A&M University Campus.

Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) and Incident Command Post (ICP) Interface

A clear division of responsibilities between the ICP and the CEOC (if activated) during an emergency is critical to an effective and timely operation. Division of responsibilities may be modified based upon unique or specific incidents and operations. A general division of responsibilities is outlined below:

- The ICP is responsible for issuing evacuations or shelter-in-place orders (population protective actions) for areas adjacent to the incident site. The CEOC is responsible for issuing evacuation or shelter-in-place orders for areas beyond adjacent sites. Identification of such areas requiring evacuations or sheltering-in-place must be coordinated between the ICP and CEOC.
- Resource requests from the ICP should be made to the CEOC Manager through the Incident Commander.
- Status updates, to include changes to incident management strategies, should be communicated to the CEOC Manager through the Incident Commander.
- Emergency public information at the ICP will be coordinated with the Joint Information Center (JIC). See Annex I: Public Information for more information.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

General

The finance team, a collaboration consisting of Financial Management Operations (FMO), University Accounting Services (UAS), and the Budget Office will be responsible for the collection and organization of incident-related costs. Departments will submit incident costs to University Accounting Services finance team daily for the previous 24 hours. The finance team will provide to executive management, the Chief of Police, and the emergency management department current cost estimates throughout the response and a final cost total upon the conclusion of the response.

Cost Tracking

Upon activation of the disaster finance plan, UAS will issue a project number for the incident response effort and will disseminate the project number for use by all departments participating. This project number will be utilized in conjunction with the applicable accounting code to document all response and recovery costs associated with any disaster or emergency that requires a substantial response effort.

Departments participating in the emergency response will maintain detailed records of costs for emergency operations to include:

- Personnel costs (overtime and back-fill).

- Equipment operations costs.
- Costs for leased or rented equipment.
- Costs for contract services to support emergency operations.
- Costs of specialized supplies expended for emergency operations.

Documentation

All emergency-related costs must be documented to ensure an accurate cost total and eligibility potential for state or federal reimbursement. All documentation should include the following:

- For personnel costs: the hours worked and incident assignments.
- For equipment costs: hours used, incident assignments, and operator name.
- For purchased equipment and supplies, the purpose of equipment/supply purchase (e.g., a resource request).

Funding and Tracking of Resources and Expenditures

Emergency operations may require significant resources. Tracking those resources is vital for several reasons including knowing what resources are on-hand and available, anticipating what may be needed, tracking resources, returning resources at the conclusion of the operation, and tracking costs as necessary for possible reimbursement.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The EOP utilizes existing program expertise and personnel to provide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts of post-event consequences. Structured as demonstrated in the Comprehensive Planning Guidelines 101 (CPG 101, Nov. 2010) while also following the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), the EOP addresses response, training, exercises, equipment, evaluation, and corrective action practices.

The University's Emergency Management Department shall oversee and/or coordinate with applicable partners to perform the following actions:

- The EOP Basic Plan shall be reviewed annually and modified as necessary by staff of the Emergency Management Department. Results of the reviews and any changes to the EOP shall be presented to the Executive Director of Emergency Management for approval before being submitted to the President through administrative channels. The plan will be submitted for signatures every three years or more frequently if significant changes are proposed.

- Each University unit or department identified as having a role in this EOP is responsible for communicating the content of the EOP to their staff and ensuring key staff can attend EOP training and exercise activities.
- The organization and upkeep of the EOP includes process changes such as an EOP review and update schedule. The review cycle includes basic updates by the Emergency Management Department staff and the generation of a draft document that will be sent to relevant partners for review and recommendations. After a review period and consideration of stakeholder comments, the document will be finalized with signatures obtained. Substantive changes between review periods such as changes in roles or responsibilities will prompt notification to listed stakeholders. Minor edits such as grammar or spelling changes will require no notification.
- The EOP must be consistent and compatible with the Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan.
- The EOP shall comply with the state and federal guidelines listed in “Authority and References.”

TESTING, TRAINING, AND EXERCISE

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant exercises shall be held annually to train response personnel and evaluate the adequacy of the EOP. A full-scale exercise shall be performed at least once every three years. Following HSEEP guidance, an After Action Report (AAR) for each exercise shall be developed as necessary and submitted to the Texas A&M University System Office of Risk Management.

All exercises will be conducted in accordance with Texas A&M University System Policy for Emergency Management (34.07) and System Policy for Emergency Management Plans (34.07.01).

After Action Reviews

After Action Reviews (AARs) of emergency responses can yield valuable feedback to the emergency planning process and enable Texas A&M University (TAMU) to improve future emergency responses. The scope of AARs may range from small to large depending upon the complexity of the response and the number of TAMU departments and outside entities involved.

An AAR is needed if at least one of the following criteria are met:

- Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Death of an employee, student, or visitor as a result of an emergency that requires activation of this plan

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- Significant release of a hazardous substance, e.g., natural gas release in occupied space, laboratory fire or explosion, or environmental release of hazardous materials
- Requested by Environmental Health and Safety, the University Police Department, TAMU Emergency Medical Services, Facilities Services, Emergency Management, or University executive management.

AARs are intended to be examinations of the emergency response effort and/or the ensuing recovery efforts. Investigations into the root cause of an incident are not the focus of this report. Input for the AAR may come from after action debriefings, follow-up meetings, and/or written comments provided by any person involved in or observing the emergency response action.

The AAR should be documented and, at a minimum, provide information to include a summary of the incident, participating response organizations, and major strengths and areas for improvement regarding the response. A copy of the report should be provided to involved responders, the administrator(s) of the responding departments, and the Executive Director of Emergency Management. The Executive Director shall retain a copy of the report including any recommendations for corrections or improvements.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

These guidelines apply to Texas A&M University. The organizational and operational concepts set forth in these guidelines are promulgated under the following authorities:

- Federal
 - The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288 as amended.
 - Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707
 - Emergency Management and Assistance, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44.
 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, PL 99-499 (Title III, “Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986”).
 - Clean Water Act, (Section 311 of USC 1251).
 - Clean Air Act, (40 CFR Part 51).
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
 - Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act (42 CFR Part 73)
 - Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002; Possession, Use and Transfer of Biological Agents and Toxins (7 CFR Part 331 and 9 CFR Part 121)

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) of 2008, Public Law 110-31
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (CIKR, Intro-2, CPG 101)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive: HSPD 3, 5 and 8
- National Response Framework
- National Protection Framework
- State
 - The Texas Disaster Act of 1975, V.T.C.A. Government Code, Title 4, Chapter 418.
 - Texas Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Control Act, Chapter 26, Subchapter G. Texas Water Code.
 - Texas Education Code Sec. 51.217
 - Texas Education Code Sec. 51.218
 - State Solid Waste Disposal Act, Texas Civil Statutes Article 4477-7.
 - State of Texas Emergency Management Plan
- Local
 - Texas A&M University System Policy for Emergency Management (34.07)
 - Texas A&M University System Regulation for Emergency Management EOP for System Campuses (34.07.01)
 - Texas A&M University Rule for Environmental Health and Safety Programs (24.01.01.M4)
 - Brazos County Inter-Jurisdictional Emergency Management Plan

PLAN CONTACT INFORMATION

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RECORD OF CHANGE

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	CHANGE MADE BY:
Throughout	7/31/2013	Minor grammatical corrections. Signatory authorities/executive policy group updates to reflect administrative changes. Updates referencing Dining Services and Facilities Services to reflect new status.	SASE
Throughout	12/1/2014	Minor grammatical changes. Signatory authorities/executive policy group updates to reflect administrative changes. Compass Group USA changed to SSC Service Solutions.	SASE
Throughout	1/13/2016	Minor grammatical changes and terminology changed throughout. Signatory authorities/executive policy group updates to reflect administrative changes.	SASE
Throughout	9/15/2017	Minor grammatical and formatting changes throughout and updates to reflect administrative changes. Additions specific to the Health Science Center throughout and in Attachment 5. Expansion of the finance section to reflect the creation of the Disaster Finance Plan. Removal of Attachment 1: NIMS Summary.	SASE
Throughout	April 2019		SASE
Throughout	September 2023	Minor grammatical and formatting changes throughout. Updates to reflect administrative changes.	Emergency Management Department
Throughout	October 2024	Updates to reflect administrative changes. Updates to acronym table. Mission areas updates to reflect 5 areas. Organization and assignment of responsibilities restructured to identify three groups in emergency operations. Attachment 2 updated to reflect new facilities.	Emergency Management Department

Note: SASE stands for the Office of Safety & Security.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Texas A&M University distributes an email annually to all students, faculty, and staff with information about emergency procedures and links to electronic version of the emergency operations plan. The plan is also available on the emergency preparedness website at the following link: <http://www.tamu.edu/emergency/resources/plans.html>.

ATTACHMENT 1: SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS

1. Brazos County Interjurisdictional Mutual Aid Agreement (January 7, 2004)
2. Brazos Valley Regional Mutual Aid Agreement (February 11, 2004)
3. College Station and Texas A&M University Memorandum of Agreement and Understanding (December 3, 1971) for fire suppression on Texas A&M University property
4. College Station and Texas A&M University Interlocal Agreement (February 1, 2009) for fire suppression at Easterwood Airport
5. Community Emergency Operations Center Interlocal Agreement (November 2022)
6. Law Enforcement Assistance Interlocal Agreement (October 2, 2008)

ATTACHMENT 2: ATHLETIC EVENTS EMERGENCY PROTOCOLS

General

Emergency protocols have been established for responding to emergencies at athletic events on the Texas A&M University campus. The full text for each athletic facility's emergency protocols is available upon request by contacting Environmental Health & Safety who maintains athletic venue plans.

Purpose/Responsibilities

During normal operations, personnel from the University Police Department, Athletic Department, Bryan/College Station Fire and Police Departments, TAMU Emergency Medical Services, TAMU Environmental Health and Safety, Facilities Services/SSC Service Solutions, and Transportation Services will respond as necessary to a given emergency at a facility holding an athletic event. Staffing at each event may change as required to enable an effective emergency response.

Decisions concerning crowd control and emergency management for critical situations during athletic events are the ultimate responsibility of the University Police Department but will be made in consultation with the TAMU Athletic Department. The Event Manager and the Chief of Police, or their designees, will maintain a constant communication capability and fully discuss situations that are occurring. The Director of Athletics and TAMU President will be notified of a critical incident. Emergency situations related to crowd management, communications, evacuations and sheltering, traffic management, staging, and triage areas are addressed in the emergency protocols. Response to specific critical incidents such as bomb threats, working fires, and weather emergencies, are also addressed.

Athletic Facilities with Emergency Protocols

- Kyle Field
- Reed Arena
- Bluebell Park
- R. A. "Murray" Fasken'38 Indoor Track
- West Campus Athletic Venues
 - Davis Diamond
 - E.B. Cushing Track & Field Stadium
 - Ellis Field
 - Mitchell Tennis Center
- Rec Center Natatorium (specific for NCAA events)
- Athletic Department Events at Traditions Golf Course
- North Campus Athletic Venues
 - Hildebrand Equine Complex
 - Cross Country Events

ATTACHMENT 3: CONSIDERATIONS FOR PERSONS REQUIRING SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

This attachment outlines additional considerations for persons requiring special assistance during emergencies.

General

In order to overcome barriers as described in the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) Section 427, Texas A&M University has identified several university departments and programs on campus with resources that can be accessed prior to and during an emergency to aid those on campus who may require special assistance.

Those requiring special assistance may include the following:

- Individuals with disabilities
- Individuals who live in institutionalized settings
- Elderly individuals
- Individuals under the age of 18
- Individuals from diverse cultures
- Individuals who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking
- Individuals who lack reliable transportation

The university encourages individuals who require special assistance during an emergency to discuss their needs with someone in their building prior to an emergency. Students may register with Disability Resources as described below while faculty and staff may contact Human Resources and/or their supervisor.

Notification

The university ensures notifications are made more accessible for persons requiring special assistance. For additional information on notification and warning, see Annex A: Warning.

- Text messages and emails sent via the Code Maroon system allow the university to communicate effectively with individuals who may be deaf or hard of hearing.
- Code Maroon allows for campus Emergency Alert Service (EAS) messages to appear captioned on the campus cable televisions.
- All registrar-controlled classrooms have installed audio alert systems that relay a Code Maroon message over loudspeakers to aid those without text message capabilities or the blind to receive the message.

- Door-to-door contact will be utilized when appropriate to communicate with individuals who may have language barriers. Emergency responders carry visual translators to aid in communication or can utilize language translators through their dispatch centers.

Evacuation

The university will provide reasonable accommodations for persons requiring special assistance to evacuate. For additional information on evacuation, see Annex E: Evacuation.

- Individuals requiring assistance to evacuate a building should first seek aid from others within their facility. If help is unavailable or additional help is needed, individuals should call 911. Emergency responders are equipped with specialized equipment to aid in the extraction and evacuation of persons with physical disabilities.
- During an evacuation of campus, persons requiring transportation assistance may contact Transportation Services or University Police Dispatch for paratransit assistance.

Sheltering

The university will provide reasonable accommodations for persons requiring special assistance during a sheltering operation. For additional information on sheltering, see Annex C: Shelter & Mass Care.

- All university facilities identified as temporary shelters are accessible to persons with physical disabilities and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. University shelters will also comply with FEMA's guidance on Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters.
- Should the university need to provide a temporary shelter, persons requiring special assistance may request the following accommodations:
 - Service animals will be allowed to accompany their owners into facilities. Owners should come prepared to care for their animals for the duration of the sheltering operation.
 - Persons requiring refrigeration for their medications should contact shelter management, who will assist by either providing access to a refrigerator or another means to cool their medications such as a cooler with ice.
 - Individuals who require electricity to power or charge their medically necessary equipment may notify shelter management, who will provide them access to electrical outlets within the facility.
 - Individuals who require communications assistance should be request

accommodations through staff management. Examples of such accommodations include the following:

- Persons who are blind or have low vision may have shelter staff read printed notices, advisories, and other written information to them.
- Translators can be made available for non-English speakers.
- Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) can be made available for persons with hearing or speech difficulties.

Note: Other accommodations not listed here should be requested through shelter management.

Disability Resources

Disability Resources offers students accommodations, coordination, evaluation referral, disability-related information, adaptive technology services, sign language interpreting, and transcription services for academically related purposes. This is a voluntary program as students have the option to utilize Disability Resources but are not required to contact or report to the department.

Additional Services

- ADA Coordinator Office – Students, staff, and faculty can contact the ADA Coordinator for assistance with accommodations or to report a barrier.
- Vice President for Faculty Affairs – Faculty members may contact the Vice President for Faculty Affairs to discuss reasonable accommodations.
- Human Resources provides departmental staff with information on understanding the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and works with departments on reasonable accommodations for specific staff employees, to include building access.

ATTACHMENT 4: EMERGENCY COORDINATION WITH BRANCH CAMPUS AND TEACHING SITES

General

Texas A&M University has extended academic, research, and/or clinical operations at branch campus and teaching sites throughout the State and overseas. As such, these branch campus and teaching sites are exposed to various hazards. While some hazards are common to all sites, some hazards may be specific to a location. Likewise, each site has different demographics, organizational structures, and response capabilities. Some of these branch campus and teaching sites have substantial operations, facilities, and personnel. The following sites maintain their own emergency operations plans that meet the needs for the respective campus sites.

The branch campus and teaching sites include:

- Texas A&M University at Galveston
- Texas A&M University at Qatar
- Texas A&M University School of Law – Ft. Worth
- The Higher Education Center at McAllen
- The Bush School in Washington, DC
- Mays Business School at City Centre, Houston
- The Texas A&M Health Science Center
 - Bryan/College Station
 - Corpus Christi
 - Dallas
 - Houston
 - Kingsville
 - McAllen
 - Round Rock

Purpose

The purpose of this attachment is to outline the coordination between the above branch campus and teaching sites and Texas A&M University main campus. As extensions of Texas A&M University, coordination with and information flow to Texas A&M University main campus is critical to ensure the safety and well-being of these branch campus and teaching site communities during emergencies.

Emergency Authorities

Each site's senior administrator, as defined within each site's emergency operations plan, may issue population protective actions, alter personnel schedules in support of an emergency response, and identify trained personnel as deemed essential for

maintaining critical branch campus and teaching site operations, as specified in their emergency plan.

Specific emergency authorities for each site are in the respective emergency operations plans.

Emergency Notification and Warning

Each branch campus and teaching site has access to an emergency notification system. These systems are designed to get critical life safety information to the campus and teaching site community. Each site has identified several key personnel with access to their system and the authority to issue emergency messages. Detailed information about each branch campus and teaching site's emergency notification systems is in the respective emergency operations plans.

Coordination with Texas A&M University

Coordination between branch campus and teaching sites should generally proceed as follows:

- Upon notification of an incident and after taking appropriate life safety actions as defined in their emergency plan, the branch campus or teaching site administrator should contact the Office of the Provost and/or the Emergency Management Department.
- The Office of the Provost and the Emergency Management Department will then share information with the Office of the President, the Division of Operations, the Division of Marketing & Communications, and other critical departments as appropriate.
- If necessary, a crisis support group consisting of departments may be convened to discuss available main campus resources and the most appropriate ways to coordinate support for affected campus or teaching sites.

The main campus can provide resources including, but not limited to, the following:

- Crisis communication support
- Academic support
- Student support
- Faculty and staff support

While the main campus can provide additional support and resources, it is unable to provide emergency response capabilities due to geographic distance unless otherwise outlined in the EOP. Therefore, each branch campus or teaching site must integrate with local emergency first responders to provide life safety response and support.