



Hurricane Preparedness Plan
06/01/08

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS - PAN AMERICAN HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE PLAN

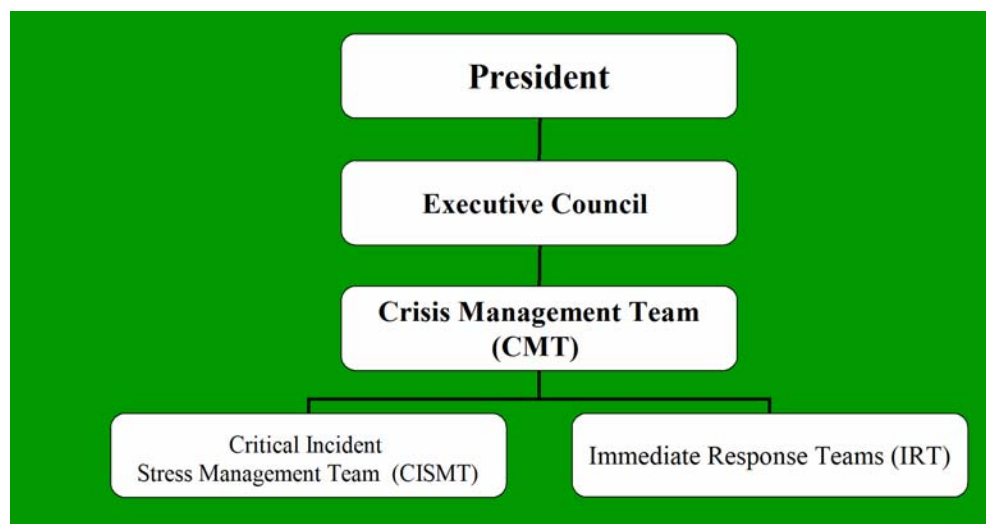
PURPOSE

The following procedures are intended to be guidelines for those personnel with the actions required to overcome or minimize the hazards and the damage to the university in the event of a hurricane.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Decision Making Hierarchy

The following outlines the Decision Making Hierarchy and is consistent regardless of a natural or man-made disaster.



University President

The University President, under advisement from the Executive Council, will decide when classes should be suspended and when the campus should be closed. In the absence of the President, the Vice President for Business Affairs will determine when classes should be suspended and when the campus should be closed.

Executive Committee

The Executive Council is comprised of the following individuals who are responsible for incorporating the concerns of their respective divisions when making the appropriate recommendations to the President regarding the suspension of classes and the closing of the campus. The Executive Council will, act under the advisement of the Crisis Management Team . The Executive Council will make the decisions in order to provide maximum protection for the building occupants and the facilities.

Each member of the Executive Council is responsible for ensuring that their respective division's plans are implemented in the event of a natural disaster.

Executive Council	
Title	Division
Vice President – Business Affairs	Business Affairs
Vice President – Academic Affairs	Academic Affairs
Vice President – External Affairs	External Affairs
Vice President – Enrollment and Student Services	Enrollment and Student Services
Vice President – Information Technology	Information Technology

Crisis Management Team (CMT)

The purpose of the CMT is to take definitive steps to ensure UTPA’s preparedness to execute subsequent emergency procedures should a hurricane threaten the South Texas coastline. The CMT is comprised of stakeholders from the institutions different departments that are significantly impacted in the event of a hurricane. Persons highlighted are IRT team members are may be asked to be on campus during a hurricane event.

Title	Department	Division
Assistant Police Chief	University Police	Business Affairs
Director – EH&S	DEHS	Business Affairs
Director – Physical Plant O&M	Physical Plant	Business Affairs
Director – Rehabilitative Services	Rehabilitative Services	Academic Affairs
Director – University Relations	University Relations	Enrollment & Student Services
Dean of Students	Student Affairs	Enrollment & Student Services
Director – Information Technology	Information Technology	Information Technology
Director – Student Health Services	Student Health Services	Enrollment & Student Services
Director – Counseling	Student Services	Enrollment & Student Services
Vice Provost	Deans Office	Academic Services
Police	UT Police	UTSAHSC Regional Academic Center
Safety	Safety	UTSAHSC Regional Academic Center

Each CMT team member is expected to designate a replacement in the event that they are not available for a preparedness/response meeting. When the team meets, the CMT members can elect to bring a representative from their department to provide input into the decision making process.

Critical Incident Stress Management Team

In the event of a crisis, the CISMT, composed of university staff, faculty, and administration volunteers, will involve themselves in one or several activities of critical incident stress management. CISMT members will be involved in demobilization, defusing, debriefing, intervention, family support, follow-up and referral, professional support service delivery, or general support services delivery. The Team will implement a variety of strategies designed to prevent and mitigate the negative impact of acute stress on themselves and other workers.

Immediate Response Team (IRT)

Immediate Response Teams (IRT) will implement response actions as it happens or when dispatched by the CMT. IRTs will follow the procedures described in the Emergency Response Plan. IRTs will be under the control of the CMT but can make independent judgments based on the situation. IRTs are specific to each department or division. Certain members of the CMT are also on the IRT.

Assistant Chief of Police/UT Police Department

The Assistant Chief of Police fills the role as the incident commander in the event of a natural disaster.

The University Police Department is responsible for minimizing the time required for campus evacuation and once the campus is evacuated - minimizing non-essential traffic and excluding unauthorized people from the campus for the remainder of the “disaster” period.

Director / Department of Environmental Health and Safety (DEHS)

The DEHS Director fills the role as the incident commander in the event that the Assistant Chief of Police or Chief of Police is not available and acts as incident commander in those emergency situations involving the release of hazardous materials.

The DEHS primary responsibility is to ensure that all hazardous materials are secured on campus and to provide emergency response support for the UTPA Police Department.

Directors of Physical Plant

The Director of Physical Plant will coordinate all facilities related hurricane preparedness/response activities as directed in this plan.

Office of University Relations

The Office of University Relations is the focal point for all communications related to the hurricane and will be responsible for notifying the local radio and television stations, and for any information passed to the media and the campus community.

For consistency, the Office of University relations will coordinate any notification efforts with the Office of the President.

City Liaison and County Command Center

The Liaison is responsible for coordinating with the city and county officials, and will include being the UTPA representative at the City and County Disaster Control Center. He/she will serve as our point of contact with that center throughout the disaster.

The City Liaison for the purposes of this Hurricane Preparedness plan is the Assistant Director of Physical Plant.

Dean of Students

The Dean of Students is responsible for ensuring that the protection of students is incorporated into the emergency response of a hurricane event.

Director – Residence Hall

The Residence Hall director is responsible for ensuring that the protection of residence halls and apartment residents are incorporated into the emergency response actions of a hurricane event.

The Director is also responsible for identifying the number of those individuals that will need temporary housing during a storm event.

The Director will also coordinate the evacuation effort for those that are evacuated during an event.

Deans and Directors

The Deans and Directors will set up their own chain to notify faculty and staff of the emergency and will take appropriate action to safeguard those items of equipment and records subject to damage.

Planning Assumptions

When making the decision to suspend classes or close the University, the following assumptions are to be incorporated into the decision making process.

Storm Movement

When a “Hurricane Watch” is issued, there still exists the possibility that the storm will veer from the Texas Gulf Coast.

When a “Hurricane Warning” is issued, the storm will impact the University in a significant manner.

Logistics

The institutions’ relatively far distance to non impacted areas of the State will impact travel times.

The relatively few flights that will be available for students to evacuate the area.

The evacuation routes north of the campus coincide with the evacuation routes that support the high risk areas of the State (Cameron and Willacy counties).

Hazards

Wind transport of debris may be in itself a significant hazard.

Flooding of Rio Grande Valley streets and the hazards associated with the commute to campus for 2,800 faculty and staff members and 17,000 students.

Lodging

The University will not provide shelter during the storm.

Emergency Services

Emergency services (Police, Fire, and Rescue) will not be available during the storm and immediately after (8-14 hours).

Telephone service may be out at times during and after the storm.

Gasoline will not be available for 48-72 hours after the storm.

Personnel working during the storm will require supportive services and food during the storm.

Minor medical services may be required.

Preservation of data in the Administrative Information Services area, the Division of Information Technology, Registrars Office and Business Office is a high priority.

Other

The institutions decision to close or suspend classes should take into consideration the other governmental entities, including but not limited to, the local municipalities, local state government, and other institutions of higher education.

Temporary Housing

The University will not provide shelter for the UTPA or outside community in the event that campus is closed. This is consistent with the Hidalgo County policy. Only essential personnel will be allowed on campus. Resident students who need temporary housing (out of state, international students) will require supportive services, and food, during the storm. It is anticipated that approximately 100 students originating from Bronc Village, Troxel Hall, Heritage hall, and Unity Hall will need temporary housing in the event that the campus is closed. The temporary housing afforded the students will primarily be a function of the severity of the hurricane as describe below:

Category III and above or a Mandatory Evacuation

In a Category II hurricane and above , the RUCS mandates evacuation of Cameron and Willacy Counties. In the event that this occurs, resident students who need temporary housing will be bused by busses that have been secured by the Department of Public Safety through the State of Texas Regional Unified Command Structure (RUCS).

Contact:

**Gorge Aloma
Regional Liaison
McAllen, Texas Disaster District
Department of Public Safety
(956) 984-5656**

Category I and II Hurricane

In the event that the institution is closed and the rest of the valley is not evacuated and the insition closes , Resident Hall students who need temporary housing will be housed at the following institution. Buses will be provided by a local bus company.

**University of Texas - San Antonio
6900 North Loop 1604 West
San Antonio, TX 78249**

Contact :

**Douglas Sonogo
Director of Public Service
(210) 458-4249
(210) 241-1379**

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS- PAN AMERICAN
COMMAND CENTER**

The Hurricane Command Center will be established at the following location:

In the event that the Command Center is disabled in any manner, the alternate location is:

University Police Department

The University of Texas - Pan American
1201 W. University Dr.
Edinburg, Texas
(956) 316-7151

University Cooling Plant (CULP)

The University of Texas- Pan American
1201 W. University Dr.
Edinburg, Texas
(956) 381-2796

Each Command Center shall have the following equipment available:

1. Chairs to accommodate each member of the CMT.
2. Tables to accommodate each member of the CMT.
3. 25" or greater television with local television emergency channels.
4. Telephone.
5. Cellular telephone(s).
6. Communication equipment.
7. Emergency response numbers.

It is the responsibility of the incident commander to ensure that the specific equipment is available at each of the respective locations.

**READINESS AND ACTIONS
REQUIRED**

**PREPARATION PHASE
(May 1, 200X - June 1, 200X)**

Team	Description
Crisis Management Team	<p>Review disaster response plans and procedures and assess “state of readiness”.</p> <p>Meet and review responsibilities relative to disaster response, communications, emergency supplies, transportation, warning systems, alarms and security, and record keeping procedures.</p> <p>Ensure the appropriate emergency purchasing procedures are in place for emergency supplies and related equipment.</p> <p>Submit “state of readiness” report to the Executive Council who will in turn submit a report to the University President</p>
Physical Plant	<p>Designate an Emergency Response Team leader (ERT) and those persons who are willing to stay on the site during a hurricane. The designated Team leader for the UTPA Physical Plant is : <u>Oscar Villarreal</u></p> <p>Inspect, repair or clean:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. roof coverings and edges b. roof drains c. plant drains d. storm sewers <p>Ensure there is an adequate supply of sandbags on hand and that the burlap hasn’t deteriorated.</p> <p>Test and ensure that all sump pumps are in working order.</p> <p>Ensure ongoing agreements are updated with contractors for supplies and repairs that may be needed before and after the storm.</p> <p>Ensure the following equipment are available and in working order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. emergency generators b. portable pumps c. auxiliary power sources <p>Ensure that backup communications, two way radios and cell phones, are available and have spare batteries.</p> <p>Ensure that straps or other appropriate means are on hand to brace/anchor yard storage, signs, cranes and other roof mounted equipment.</p> <p>Ensure the following emergency supplies are available in adequate numbers. The supplies include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flashlights

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Flashlight Batteries c. Lumber (plywood sheets and fasteners). d. Water containers <p>Ensure that cleaning equipment is adequate including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Booms b. Squeegees c. Absorbents d. Disinfectants <p>Identify key or vital equipment and stock that should be protected with tarpaulins or waterproof covers in the event of a hurricane event and ensure that an adequate number of tarpaulins are available.</p> <p>Identify and clear any trees or loose limbs that could fall on a building or break windows.</p> <p>Ensure that all foul weather gear is available including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Raincoats b. Rubber Boots
Public Relations	<p>Apprise the UTPA community (staff, faculty and students) of the upcoming hurricane season with instructions and information regarding personal preparations for dealing with a hurricane (see appendix VI).</p> <p>Make the necessary preparations to ensure that hurricane information and storm data can be effectively and accessibly disseminated to the campus community in the event of a hurricane event.</p> <p>Make the necessary preparations with the local media - newspaper, radio, and television news stations to ensure that hurricane information and storm data can be effectively and accessibly disseminated to the local community in the event of a hurricane event.</p>
Residence Life	<p>Attempt to make an assessment of those students in UTPA housing to determine the number of persons that do not have an opportunity or the means to get home safely during the event of a hurricane. These may include students with disabilities, international students, those students that have permanent residence outside the state, or those students that may have permanent residence in those coastal areas (Willacy and Cameron) impacted by the storm. This number will be used to estimate the housing and transportation (including accessible housing and transportation) needs required in the event that the University is evacuated. This number will be included with the assessment of those persons that are temporarily housed on campus for academic or sports camps during the summer hurricane months.</p> <p>In the event that a “Hurricane Warning” is issued those students will collectively evacuate the campus in UTPA provided transportations to shelters pre-arranged by UTPA.</p>

	<p>In conjunction with Fleet Services and Auxiliary services will identify buses, and vans, and other vehicles that can be used to evacuate students that do not have transportation in the event that campus evacuation is necessary</p>
<p>Department of Environmental Health and Safety (DEHS)</p>	<p>Make contact with University of Texas - Brownsville (Mutual Aid Disaster Team Member)</p> <p>Initiate the preplanning phase of the Mutual Aid Disaster Plan.</p> <p>In conjunction with Physical Plant, coordinate with the City of Edinburg to review Hurricane Preparedness Plans to ensure that they are compatible. A copy of the plan should be provided to the City of Edinburg emergency authorities</p>
<p>University of Texas Police</p>	<p>Ensure plans are in place for onsite security in the event of a hurricane event</p> <p>Ensure that the appropriate emergency equipment is available. This includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Portable radios b. Batteries c. Flashlights d. Radios e. First Aid Kit (Include oxygen tank & mask if available) f. Lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power plant ii. Flashlights iii. Lamps iv. Batteries v. Fuel vi. Matches g. Rubber boots & rain gear h. Heavy duty shoes i. Gloves j. Helmets & shields

**PREPARATION PHASE
(Alert Situation)
Hurricane Moves into the Gulf**

Team	Description
Crisis Management Team	<p>Evaluate the status of the storm.</p> <p>Evaluate the state of readiness on the part of each of the specific members of the group and their respective responsibilities.</p> <p>Evaluate and submit a “state of readiness” report to the Executive Council who will in turn submit a report to the University President</p>
Physical Plant	<p>Review all items referenced in the Preparation Phase of the hurricane plan to ensure that they are adequately addressed.</p>
Public Relations	<p>in conjunction with the Presidents office, will, in the event of an alert situation:</p> <p>Effectively and accessibly advise the UTPA community (Faculty, staff and students) that the specific hurricane is being tracked and that the Institution has initiated the Hurricane preparedness plan.</p> <p>Effectively and accessibly advise the UTPA community of the methods that the institution will use to communicate emergency information as the hurricane approaches landfall. At a minimum, the following modes of communication should be utilized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Email b. Broncnotes c. UT Police website d. UT Department of Environmental Health and Safety website <p>A letter from the President should be issued advising the UTPA Deans and Directors the official notification procedures specifying that individual departments are not to issue any notifications to staff, faculty, or students regarding campus closures.</p>
Residence Life	<p>In conjunction with University Relations, will ensure that all students housed in Bronc Village, Troxel, Unity, and Heritage Hall are notified that the Hurricane is being watched. This may necessitate the need for accessible postings.</p> <p>Advise residence hall occupants to review hurricane preparedness procedures outlined in their respective handbook. In particular, advise residents with disabilities to review preparedness procedures with OSPD personnel.</p>
Department of Environmental	<p>Make contact with University of Texas – Brownsville (Mutual Aid Disaster Team Member) to ensure that both</p>

Health and Safety (DEHS)	institutions are prepared in the event that Mutual Aid is required
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“HURRICANE WATCH”
(Hurricane is *POSSIBLE* in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 36 hours)

Team	Description
Crisis Management Team	<p>Evaluate the status of the storm. Specific criteria to consider include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expected hurricane strength (Category I, II, III, IV,V) b. Relative location of the Hurricane to the UTPA campus c. Probability of the storm impacting the UTPA campus <p>Make a recommendation regarding UTPA actions and submit to the Executive Council.</p> <p>The Executive Council will in turn submit this recommendation to the President</p>
Physical Plant	<p>Ensure that all vehicles are refueled or “topped” off.</p> <p>Ensure that all five gallon cans are filled and stored at the grounds shop.</p> <p>All trash cans, container plants, outdoor patio furniture, and other loose items should be collected and stored inside.</p> <p>Remove shade cloth from the shade stand behind the Grounds Shop and store inside.</p> <p>Move container plants inside</p>
Public Relations	<p>Issue a formal statement to the UTPA community (Faculty, staff and students) advising them that a “Hurricane Watch” for the Edinburg area has been issued.</p> <p>Advise the UTPA community of any decision rendered by the President regarding cancellation of classes or closure of the University.</p> <p>Advise the UTPA community of accessible methods that will be used to communicate emergency information as the hurricane approaches landfall.</p> <p>Apprise the UTPA community of alternate accessible communication methods in the event that normal methods for communication are not available.</p>
Residence Life	<p>Alert all residents that they will be required to evacuate the residence halls using their own transportation once a “Hurricane Warning” is issued.</p> <p>Inform residents that if a “Hurricane Warning” is issued, they should go to their permanent home or to a friend or relative to a safe facility.</p>

	<p>Instruct residents to begin packing their favorite belongings, any emergency-type equipment that belongs to them, and all medicines that are required for them to take as required by their physician.</p> <p>Contact occupants that have been previously identified as not able to leave the university and provide them specific instructions regarding meeting time and location in the event that a “Hurricane Warning” is issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only service animals will be evacuated. Students who use service animals will be asked to bring all necessary animal equipment and supplies. b. Because of space limitations, students will be instructed to limit the amount of items they take during the evacuation of the campus. c. Students who are to be sheltered will be asked to bring sleeping bags and basic hygiene items. d. Students with disabilities will be asked to bring medically necessary durable medical equipment and supplies.
<p>Department of Environmental Health and Safety (DEHS)</p>	<p>Ensure that all hazardous materials, including any hazardous wastes are secure and if necessary transported from the ground floor. Hazardous material and hazardous waste locations include, but are not limited to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hazardous waste container storage area b. Auto shop waste area c. Paint shop area <p>Notify laboratory supervisors that in the event a ““Hurricane Warning”” is issued the need for them to store hazardous materials and secure experiments. This specific notification is referenced in (appendix IIII) and will be sent via email or posted in a specific location</p>

“HURRICANE WARNING”
(Hurricane conditions are EXPECTED within 24 hours.)

Team	Description
<p>Crisis Management Team</p>	<p>Evaluate the status of the storm. Items to consider include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hurricane strength (Category I, II, III, IV) b. Relationship of the Hurricane to the UTPA campus. c. Probability of Hurricane hitting the UTPA campus. d. Estimated time the hurricane is to strike the campus. <p>Submit a recommendation to the Executive Council.</p> <p>The Executive Council will then make a recommendation to the President.</p> <p>President will make a decision regarding campus closure or class cancellations</p>
<p>Physical Plant</p>	<p>Notify by telephone, radio, beeper, or courier the persons who need to be placed on emergency call.</p> <p>Ensure that protective and safety equipment is issued.</p> <p>Secure all loose lumber, sheet metal, drums, patio furniture and other materials and equipment that might be blown away. This could include moving the items indoors. Insure that the windows on the ‘old section’ of the Education Complex and the glass elevator tower on the ‘new section’ of the Education Complex is protected against the impact from the loose gravel on the roof of the ‘new section’ of the Education Complex via boarding or tarp, or removal of all loose gravel .</p> <p>Check the roofs of all buildings for loose debris and to ensure that drain heads are clear.</p> <p>Begin to sandbag those low level locations where water might enter the buildings, doors, and floor drains. Appendix VII outlines those buildings most susceptible to flooding.</p> <p>Arrange for all the university vehicles to be stored in the Physical Plant compound. Assigned personnel will be dispatched by the vehicle section.</p> <p>Assign vehicle and two-way radio to lead personnel for each group and ensure that vehicle assignments are understood and vehicles are fueled.</p> <p>Ensure that adequate custodial supplies (mops, buckets, and squeegees are on hand.)</p> <p>Ensure that fresh water is available for any overnight stay. Suggested 250 gallon minimum.</p> <p>Secure all access areas as strongly as possible including doors and windows. Use heavy tape to reduce water leaks.</p>

	<p>Board up stained glass window at the Chapel.</p> <p>Lift items from the floor to table tops, in areas where water damage is expected.</p> <p><u>CONSIDER</u> shutdown of air conditioning, gas, water, and appropriate electrical systems. If electrical is shut down, we may want to shut down the auto-start feature of some of the backup generators, and verify that they start as planned.</p>
<p>Public Relations</p>	<p>Issue an accessible formal statement to the University community (Faculty, staff and students) advising them that a “Hurricane Warning” has been issued and that an update will be issued every four hours thereafter.</p> <p>Effectively and accessibly advise the campus community on whether a decision has been made to evacuate the campus and maintain the appropriate follow-ups to the campus community in order to ensure that they are aware of the specific situation.</p> <p>Effectively and accessibly advise the UTPA community the methods that will be utilized to communicate hurricane information in the event that the campus is closed.</p> <p>If closure of the University is warranted University Relations will notify the campus community of the precautions to take prior to exiting their offices. This notice will consist of a document entitled “Hurricane Preparedness Plan - Campus Advisory” outlined in Appendix II.</p> <p>Notify the Rio Grande Valley Community of the status for University Closure. The following channels will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Local news channels b. Local radio stations c. Local new papers
<p>Residence Life</p>	<p>Accessibly advise students to evacuate residence halls and campus housing.</p> <p>Notify residence hall and Bronc Village students about the precautions to take prior to exiting their respective rooms or apartments. This notice will consist of a document titled “Hurricane Preparedness Plan - Residence Life/Apartment Advisory” outlined in Appendix IV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Notification to students with disabilities will consist of the document titled, “Hurricane Preparedness for People with Disabilities- Residence Life/Apartment Advisory” in Appendix _IV A_ <p>All residents who vacate the university will be expected to keep in touch for further updates from the head resident or the housing office. Residents will be advised on the mechanisms to be utilized (emergency channel, television, radio etc.) for further instructions on when or if to return to the residence halls.</p>

	<p>Students will receive information pertaining to storm preparations from their Resident Assistant (RA) and through information posted on their floor and in the lobby of the respective halls.</p> <p>On-campus residents from the Rio Grande Valley area who want to go to their homes may do so. Please inform your Resident Assistant or the reception desk of your residential college or the apartment area so your whereabouts are known.</p> <p>Students should contact their parents prior to the storm to advise them of their location and then again shortly after the storm to inform them of their status. It will be easier for students to contact their parents than for parents to locate students.</p> <p>Accessibly notify those students who have elected to stay and vacate as part of the University plan to assemble and the designated time.</p> <p>Assemble at the prearranged location at the designated time, assisting student with disabilities as needed. Failure to assemble by a student with a disability should not result in an assumption the student has vacated the premises unless verified.</p> <p>Vacate the university.</p> <p><i>Prior to vacating the university:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. A population count will be taken to account for all persons who are evacuated. <p>No persons will be allowed to leave once the evacuation takes place. All persons who evacuate with the University will be required to be transported back to the University.</p>
University of Texas Police	<p>Coordinate with local emergency authorities to ensure seamless emergency response.</p> <p>When the campus is evacuated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiate security procedures necessary to ensure that campus looting in the event of a storm is minimized.
Child Development Center	<p>Special Consideration will be taken for CDC occupants and their parents to ensure that proper notice is provided to the parents to pick up the students.</p>

HURRICANE

During Storm

Team	Description
University of Texas Police	<p>Conduct patrols of the campus to discourage campus looting.</p> <p>Conduct patrols on the campus to identify any potential hazards and report them to the appropriate parties.</p> <p>Approve and escort any visitors that may need to gain access to the campus</p> <p>Coordinate with local emergency authorities</p> <p>Respond to medical emergencies.</p> <p>The ability for the UT-Police to conduct these operations may be dependent on the relative strength of the hurricane.</p>
UTPA Police Physical Plant Emergency Response Team Department of Environmental Health and Safety	<p>Non-essential personnel will not be allowed on campus during a storm event.</p> <p>No personnel will be allowed on campus during the storm unless they are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. A member of the Crisis Management Team.b. A member designated by the Vice President of the specific division. <p>Those persons who are not a member of the CMT team who need to be on campus will be required to first obtain approval from the Incident Commander and will be required to be escorted by UT –Police.</p> <p>Caution should be used during the “eye” to avoid being caught out when the winds return.</p> <p>Extreme care should be taken to avoid downed wires. When a live wire is spotted immediately contact physical plant representative Javier Guardo who will contact AEP.</p> <p>Personnel on duty during storm should remain under cover during winds of hurricane velocity to avoid injury by flying debris.</p>

**Hurricane
Post Recovery**

Team	Description
Physical Plant	<p>After the survey has been completed the survey team will meet with Physical Plant to evaluate the results of the visual inspection take the appropriate steps to:</p> <p>Make buildings and facilities secure, safe, sanitary and water-tight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Undertake emergency repairs. Mitigate/contain damage to facilities and contents from Rain, flooding, vandalism, theft, etc. b. Remove health and safety hazards, make roads passable, remove debris, etc. <p>Appendix VII outlines those buildings most susceptible to flooding.</p> <p>Undertake work and repairs needed for the resumption of classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Set minimum conditions necessary for re-opening the institution. d. Restore essential support services necessary for resumption of classes. <p>Undertake work necessary to restore normal University operations and administrative services.</p> <p>Complete permanent restoration of buildings and facilities.</p> <p>Undertake other long-term replacement and mitigation, i.e. facilities vulnerable to windstorm damage.</p> <p>If necessary, the UT-System Disaster Recovery Contractor will be contacted (See emergency call down list)</p>
University Police; DEHS; Physical Plant	<p>When the hurricane has passed, members of the University of Texas – Police, Department of Environmental Health and Safety, and the Physical Plant will conduct a visual inspection of the campus to identify potential hazards associated with the impact of storm. They include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of downed electrical wires. 2. Flooding of any buildings. 3. Water infiltration into the buildings. 4. Water, gas, or other broken utility lines. 5. Broken windows. 6. Detached roofs. 7. Other hazards that may impact the safety and health of personnel. <p>If any are found, the appropriate barricade will be set up and if necessary Central Power and Light (CPL) will be</p>

	<p>contacted.</p> <p>Priority will be given to residence halls and Bronc village apartments to expedite the removal of students from temporary housing.</p> <p>Any damage from the hurricane will be placed on the hurricane damage log referenced in Appendix V. The DEHS will facilitate the completion of the log and submit it to the UT-System for reimbursement of any expenses associated with damage recovery from the storm.</p> <p>Non-essential personnel are not allowed on campus until the survey has been completed and approval has been granted from the University of Texas – Police.</p>
Disaster/Preparedness Response Team	<p>Depending on the time and severity of the storm, the members of the CMT team will meet at its earliest convenience, to:</p> <p>Evaluate the extent of damage that occurred on the campus.</p> <p>Submit a recommendation to the Executive Council regarding the re-opening of the campus.</p> <p>The Executive Council will then submit a recommendation to the President.</p>
Public Relations	<p>in conjunction with the President will then:</p> <p>Issue a statement to the local news entities regarding the status of the campus reopening.</p> <p>Notify students, faculty and staff that the campus will be reopened.</p>
Department of Environmental Health and Safety	<p>The DEHS will contact the University of Texas – Brownsville to determine if the Mutual Aid Disaster Plan will be initiated.</p>

Appendices

Appendix I Common Terminology

EYE:

The relatively calm area near the center of the hurricane. Winds are light and the sky is often partly covered.

HURRICANE:

Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds of 74 miles per hour (32 m/s or 64 knots) or greater.

“HURRICANE WARNING”:

A warning that is issued for a specific area indicating winds of hurricane strength (74 m.p.h. or 64 knots) can be expected within 24 hours. May experience dangerous high water and exceptionally high waves may be expected. Hurricane conditions with winds of at least 74 mph, coastal flooding and heavy rain are expected within 24 hours.

“HURRICANE WATCH”:

An announcement that is issued for a specific area indicating that a hurricane or incipient hurricane condition poses a threat to that area. Hurricane conditions with winds of at least 74 mph, coastal flooding and heavy rain are possible within 36 hours.

STORM SURGE:

Water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas.

TROPICAL CYCLONE:

A well-defined non-frontal large scale circulation, developing over tropical or subtropical waters. Warm core. Tropical cyclone modified by interaction with non-tropical environment (mid-latitude cold air). No wind criteria used. May exceed hurricane force winds.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION:

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or 33 knots.

TROPICAL STORM:

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph or 34-63 knots.

TROPICAL WAVE:

Westward traveling “Easterly Waves” with wind speeds of at least 10-15 knots.

Appendix II

SAFFIR- SIMPSON SCALE B NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER

In order to relate hurricane intensity to damage potential, the National Hurricane Center uses the Saffir/Simpson scale which assigns storms to five categories. A Category One is a minimal hurricane; A Category Five is the worst case scenario.

CATEGORY ONE:

Winds of 74-95 m.p.h. Damage primarily to shrubbery, trees, foliage, and unanchored mobile homes. No real damage to other structures. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. And/or storm surge 4 to 5 feet above normal. Low-lying coastal roads inundated, minor pier damage, some small craft in exposed anchorages may be torn from moorings.

CATEGORY TWO:

Winds of 98-110 m.p.h. Considerable damage to shrubbery and foliage; some trees blown down. Major damage to exposed mobile homes. Extensive damage to poorly constructed signs. Some damage to roofing materials of buildings; some window and door damage. No major damage to buildings. And/or storm surge 6 to 8 feet above normal. Coastal roads and low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 2 to 4 hours before arrival of hurricane center. Considerable damage to piers Marinas flooded. Evacuation of some shoreline residences and low-lying island areas required.

CATEGORY THREE:

Winds 111 to 130 m.p.h. Foliage torn from trees; large trees blown down. Practically all poorly constructed signs blown down. Damage to roofing materials of buildings, some window and door damage. Some structural damage to small buildings. Mobile homes destroyed. And/or storm surge 9 to 12 feet above normal. Serious flooding at coast and many smaller structures near coast destroyed; larger structures near coast damaged by battering waves and floating debris. Low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives. Flat terrain five (5) feet or less above sea level flooded inland eight (8) miles or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences within several blocks of shoreline possibly required.

CATEGORY FOUR:

Winds 131 to 155 m.p.h. Shrubs and trees blown down; all signs down. Extensive damage to roofing materials, windows and doors. Complete failure of roofs on many small residences. Complete destruction of mobile homes. And/or storm surge 13 to 18 feet above normal. Flat terrain ten (10) feet or less above sea level flooded inland as far as six (6) miles. Major damage to lower floors of structures near shore due to flooding and battering by waves and/or floating debris. Low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water three (3) to five (5) hours before hurricane center arrives. Major erosion of beaches. Massive evacuation of all residences within 500 yards of shore possibly required and of single-story residences on low ground within 2 miles of shore.

CATEGORY FIVE:

Winds greater than 155 m.p.h. Shrubs and trees blown down, considerable damage to roofs of buildings, all signs down. Very severe and extensive damage to windows and doors. Complete failure of roofs on many residences and industrial buildings. Extensive shattering of glass in windows and doors. Some complete building failure. Small buildings overturned or blown away. Complete destruction of mobile homes. And/or surge greater than 18 feet above normal. Major damage to lower floors of all structures less than 15 feet above sea level within 500 yards of shore. Low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of shore possibly required.

Appendix III

University of Texas – Pan American Hurricane Preparedness Plan General Campus Advisory

1. Protect books, valuable papers and equipment by covering with plastic sheeting or garbage bags and masking tape which can be obtained from the Physical Plant Office. It is not necessary to tape office or classroom windows.
2. Where necessary and possible, move desks; file cabinets, etc., away from windows and doors.
3. Close and latch all windows and doors.
4. Turn off and disconnect all electrical equipment, including lights, copiers, computers, air conditioners, etc.
5. Perform backup operations on all computer hard drives, and store backup diskettes in a waterproof container.
6. The department supervisor might also take a duplicate set of backup diskettes home.
7. Remove pictures, etc. from walls and cover with plastic sheeting.
8. Take home phone numbers of your supervisor (and others in your department) home with you.
9. Plan to call your supervisor as soon as possible to report your status.
10. Take personal property home or cover it to prevent damage or loss.
11. The University is not responsible for the loss of personal property.

Appendix IV
University of Texas – Pan American
Hurricane Preparedness/Response Plan
Laboratory Advisory

We are currently under a “Hurricane Watch”: make necessary preparations to suspend ongoing experiments involving biological cultures, radioactive agents and hazardous chemicals.

1. When a “Hurricane Warning” is issued, implement activities to suspend operations in the laboratory. Plan to shut operations down within three hours of initial “Hurricane Warning”. Remember; don’t count on the availability of power, water or climate control.
2. Always keep chemical/radioactive materials in your inventory to a minimum. Reorganize and dispose of old materials routinely to keep chemicals from becoming outdated.
3. Due to the possibility of power outages, volatile, toxic and materials displaying respiratory hazards should not be stored in fume hoods or refrigerators but in tightly sealed, impervious and break-resistant containers.
4. Do not accumulate more than four gallons of waste chemicals/radioactive materials in your lab at any one time. Environmental Health and Safety has weekly scheduled pickups for waste chemicals.
5. Laboratories with outside windows should develop a secure area for the storage of water reactive chemicals, radioactive materials and biological agents. These secure areas should be waterproof and heavy enough to not be affected by the wind.
6. Hazardous chemicals, radioactive materials and biological agents should not be stored below ground level during a hurricane. Find a secure area above the second floor levels to secure these materials in case of flooding.
7. Check emergency phone numbers. Update lab personnel phone, pager, and cellular phone numbers and post these outside your lab.
8. Use plastic waterproof containers on hand to store reactive chemicals, lab notes, research documentation, computer disks, and any other materials that you cannot afford to have damaged.
9. Secure computers and other laboratory equipment.
10. Back up key data and store off site.
11. Remove all items from window ledges.
12. Protect books, valuable papers and equipment by covering with plastic sheeting secured with duct tape.
13. Disconnect all electrical equipment. Refrigerators and freezers should be left ON at the coldest setting and covered with a blanket or other insulating material, if available.
14. Clean all laboratory benches as completely as practical.
15. Store chemicals and biological agents in isolated and windowless rooms. If an isolated windowless room is not available, store chemicals in cabinets or closets that can be locked or secured. Use care when handling and storing chemicals to avoid an accidental release. Chemicals should be segregated based on their compatibility.
16. For further information on these guidelines, contact the Office of Environmental Health and Safety at (956) 381-3690.

Appendix IV

University of Texas - Pan American Hurricane Preparedness Plan Residence Life/Apartment Advisory

1. All furniture, including beds, should be pulled away from windows. All electronic equipment should be placed off the floor, preferably in a closet.
2. Since floors can get wet, all articles such as shoes, rugs, clothes, bags, suitcases, etc., should be placed on closet shelves or in dresser drawers.
3. Papers, books, school supplies, etc. should be put inside desks or dressers.
4. Valuables should be placed in lockable closets or drawers and secured throughout a hurricane. All doors should be locked when occupants are not in the room or apartment.
5. All students should fill several small containers with water for drinking. Those students who live in facilities that have bathtubs should clean the tub and fill it halfway. If the hurricane is a major storm, water supply may be cut off. If this is the case, the water in the tubs will be needed for washing and flushing the toilets.
6. All windows must be closed tightly. In those facilities where venetian blinds are provided, the blinds should be RAISED all the way to the top. Where shutters are provided, these shutters should be closed in all rooms.
7. Any student who owns a car should insure that the emergency brake is set and that the car is in reverse gear or park. All windows should be closed and the car locked. Be certain to fill the gas tank. Gas pumps cannot work if a power failure occurs.
8. Students should provide their own flashlights in case of power failure. Do not use candles or other flammable lighting under any circumstances; fire is uncontrollable during a hurricane.
9. Students should have snack food items, such as crackers, cookies, peanuts, etc. Food service on campus will be available as long as possible, but students should plan for an emergency by having non-perishable items available.

Appendix IV A

University of Texas - Pan American Hurricane Preparedness Plan For People with Disabilities Residence Life/Apartment Advisory

10. Students needing assistance in preparing their dorm space should contact their RA or the Residence Life Office immediately.
11. All furniture, including beds, should be pulled away from windows. All electronic equipment should be placed off the floor, preferably in a closet.
12. Since floors can get wet, all articles such as shoes, rugs, clothes, bags, suitcases, etc., should be placed on closet shelves or in dresser drawers.
13. Papers, books, school supplies, etc. should be put inside desks or dressers.
14. Valuables should be placed in lockable closets or drawers and secured throughout a hurricane. All doors should be locked when occupants are not in the room or apartment.
15. All students should fill several small containers with water for drinking. Those students who live in facilities that have bathtubs should clean the tub and fill it halfway. If the hurricane is a major storm, water supply may be cut off. If this is the case, the water in the tubs will be needed for washing and flushing the toilets.
16. All windows must be closed tightly. In those facilities where Venetian blinds are provided, the blinds should be RAISED all the way to the top. Where shutters are provided, these shutters should be closed in all rooms.
17. Any student who owns a car should insure that the emergency brake is set and that the car is in reverse gear or park. All windows should be closed and the car locked. Be certain to fill the gas tank. Gas pumps cannot work if a power failure occurs.
18. Students should provide their own flashlights in case of power failure. Do not use candles or other flammable lighting under any circumstances; fire is uncontrollable during a hurricane.
19. Students using durable medical equipment or assistive technologies requiring electric or battery power should have alternative power sources available and prepared for use (e.g. extra batteries, a rechargeable power pack).
 1. Student should also have the means to protect any accompanying durable medical equipment or assistive technologies that may be exposed to inclement weather during an evacuation (e.g. water resistant covers, plastic wrap, duct tape).
20. Students should have snack food items appropriate to dietary restrictions available and accessible to them. Food service on campus will be available as long as possible, but students should plan for an emergency by having non-perishable diet-appropriate items available.
 1. Students with service animals should have equipment and food for the animal available.

**Appendix V
Post-Disaster Damage Assessment Form**

For Building / Room #: _____

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, evaluating and reporting damages is everybody's responsibility. Remember - Safety First!

o Ceiling tiles (e.g., wet, sagging, missing): _____

o Walls (e.g., cracks, watermarks, soot): _____

o Floor/Carpet (e.g., wet, burnt, torn, mildew): _____

o Water leaks (e.g., from roofs, through walls, windows): _____

o Doors & Windows (e.g. broken locks, hinges, awnings): _____

o Utilities and fixtures (e.g., electrical outlets): _____

o Other: _____

Contact Person: _____ Telephone: _____

Department: _____ Fax Number: _____

Duplicate as required

Initial Damage Assessment – For Offices & General Areas

Building _____ Room _____

Inspected By _____ Date _____

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION (BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE)	CONDITION
Electrical Equip.		
Computers		
Printers		
Monitors		
Peripherals (identify)		
Copiers		
Calculators		
Other		
Communications		
Telephone Service		
University Network		
Two-way Radios		
Fax Machines		
Email		
Other		
Supplies		
Paper		
Forms		
Books		
Files		
Other		
Furniture		
Chairs		
Desks		
Credenzas		
Tables		
Cabinets		
Other		

Assign condition assessment ranking based on the following:

- *Good* *No Damage*
- *Fair* *Damage appears superficial*
- *Moderate* *Damage appears moderate*
- *Severe* *Damage appears to be severe*
- *Destroyed* *Damaged beyond recovery*

Initial Damage Assessment – Labs

Building _____ Lab # _____

Inspected By _____ Date _____

CATEGORY	CONDITION
Animals	
Biological Agents	
Compressed Gasses	
Controlled Substances	
Cultures	
Flammable Materials	
Laser Equipment	
Radioactive Materials	
Temperature Sensitive Materials	
Other	
Other	
Other	

Assign a condition ranking based on the following:

- *Good* *No Visible Damage/Leakage*
- *Fair* *Damage appears superficial/No Leakage*
- *Poor* *Damage appears moderate/Possible Leakage*
- *Unknown* *Inaccessible, due to facility condition or contamination*

Content Loss Report Form

Please download full scale electronic copy of this form from the EH&S webpage <http://ehs.panam.edu> as needed

All equipment or furniture damaged (beyond salvage), must be declared surplus and handled accordingly. Do not discard University owned property unless you follow approved procedures.

#	Item Description (e.g. 5 drawer file cabinet)	UTPA Tag #	Location of item at the time of Loss: (Bldg./ Rm. #)	Purchase Cost at the time of acquisition	Purchase Date	Attach Copy of Purchase Order; Invoice; or PO #	Dept. Acc. # *	Item condition prior to loss: Good / Fair/ Damaged	Item Damaged or Destroyed	Estimate of Repair or Replacement cost	Current location of Item
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)
1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											

*Department account is the account from which purchase of the item was made.

Information prepared and submitted by _____ Name _____ Ext

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORMS TO THE EH&S DEPARTMENT.

- (a) Label any pictures of the damaged property with the same item number assigned on the form.
- (b) Name and briefly describe the item.
- (d) Record the 12 digit UTPA tag #, as it appears on the items, or your property control inventory record. If an item does not bear an UTPA Tag #, identify the manufacturer and list the serial number of the item using the prefix SN to denote Serial Number.
- (e) State the location of the item at the time of the loss.
- (h) The purchase order # is extremely important as it provides partial proof of purchase.
- (j) Write either destroyed or damaged
 - "Destroyed" applies to items which are damaged beyond repair and must be surplussed.
 - "Damaged" applies to items which can be repaired.
- (l) Provide an estimated repair or replacement cost. If you have written quotes, please submit a copy.
- (m) If damaged property has been relocated, please give current location.

Following is a checklist of actions you can take before, during, and after a hurricane strikes. Check this list each spring to be better prepared for the hurricane season.

BEFORE THE SEASON BEGINS:

Stock Your Home

It's a good idea to stock a supply of food, water, and supplies for any emergency. Any season can bring disaster. Winter storms or summer heat waves could affect your ability to get to the store for food or medication. Even a simple water main break could leave you without vital water for a few days.

Water. Each person's need for drinking water varies, depending on age, physical condition, and time of year. The average person needs at least one quart of water or other liquid to drink per day, but more would be better. Also keep a couple of gallons on hand for sanitary purposes.

Store water in plastic, airtight containers and replace every two months to be sure it is pure.

Food. Supplies should include enough nonperishable, high-energy foods to feed you and your family for up to three days. You may be stranded in your home for several days or local stores may run low on supplies. Also, if you go to a public shelter, it is helpful to take as much non-perishable food as you can carry.

A suggested supply of foods for emergencies includes:

- whole dry milk*
- canned fruit juices
- canned meats and fish, like Vienna sausage, meat spread or tuna
- meat substitutes, like beans
- bread and crackers*
- peanut butter
- dried fruits
- dry cereals*
- granola bars or cookies*

*Place paper or waxed packages in a watertight container, such as a larger plastic bag. This will keep them dry and make them easier to carry.

Supplies and Equipment: Keep the following items in one place so you can get to them easily:

- A battery operated radio (with extra batteries)
- A flashlight (with extra batteries)
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Paper plates and utensils, including a bottle and can opener
- Candles and matches (in a waterproof container) or an oil or kerosene lantern
- Toilet articles and sanitary needs

Medicines: It is very important to keep an adequate supply of any medicines you take. If you are stranded in your home, or are asked to go to a public shelter, you may not be able to get more medications easily. If possible, you should also keep an extra pair of glasses on hand for emergencies.

Even though you have emergency supplies, don't make the mistake of trying to "ride out" a hurricane at home. EVACUATE if local authorities tell you to do so, especially if you live in low-lying areas that could be easily flooded. Leave early before roads become flooded and you cannot get out.

Arrange for a ride with nearby neighbors or relatives if you do not have a car. You can also call a local senior citizens group, your church, or your community emergency services office for help in arranging a ride.

Plan for Evacuation

When you evacuate, you may wish to take some of the supplies listed above with you, but don't take more than you can carry. If you are going to a public shelter, the most important items to take are your medication, a blanket, a portable radio, an extra change of clothing, and perhaps a small supply of packaged quick-energy foods like raisins and granola bars.

You can take certain actions ahead of time to make an evacuation easier:

- Keep your gas tank as full as possible during hurricane season. In an evacuation, fuel may be difficult to get.
- Team up with a "partner", a neighbor or friend living nearby to plan your evacuation together. By sharing supplies and a ride, each of you can help the other.
- If possible, make plans in advance to stay with friends or relatives living inland on higher ground if you need to evacuate.
- Learn the recommended evacuation route from your home to safer, higher ground. Local broadcasts will tell you where to go during an evacuation, but you can learn the safest route ahead of time by watching for a pre-season distribution of a local evacuation plan or by calling your local emergency services office.

Stay Aware of Weather Conditions

Listen to daily weather forecasts during hurricane season. As hurricanes develop, they are monitored closely by the National Weather Service. The Weather Service issues two types of notices about approaching hurricanes: a "HURRICANE WATCH" and a "HURRICANE WARNING".

A "HURRICANE WATCH" means a hurricane may threaten coastal and inland areas, and that hurricane conditions are a real possibility. It does not mean they are imminent, however, you should take preparatory action.

When a WATCH is issued for your area, you should:

Stay tuned to local stations for the latest weather information.

- Contact your "partner" to review your plans.
- Be sure your car is fueled and ready to go, or contact the person who agreed to give you a ride in an evacuation to re-confirm your arrangements.
- Gather your emergency supplies, placing them in your car or near the front door if you are riding with someone else.
- Store away all objects on your lawn or patio that could be picked up and carried by the wind. Lawn furniture, garbage cans, garden tools, toys, signs, and a number of other harmless items can become deadly missiles in hurricane winds.
- Gather up important papers in your home such as birth and marriage certificates, wills, insurance policies, deeds, etc. Place them in a waterproof container with your non-perishable food supply or in your safe deposit box.
- A "HURRICANE WARNING" is issued when a hurricane is expected to strike within 24 hours. A "Hurricane Warning" may also include an assessment of flood danger in coastal and inland areas, small craft warnings, gale warnings, and recommended emergency procedures.

WHEN A STORM THREATENS

Evacuation

If a "Hurricane Warning" is issued for your area and an evacuation is ordered, local radio and television stations will announce information on where you should go and the best route to take. Call your "partner" and make arrangements to leave.

Don't panic if you cannot get a ride. In a hurricane evacuation, local emergency services personnel or police usually patrol each street to warn those people who may not have a radio or television. You can stop one of these officers, and they will help you.

Leave early! Do not wait, especially on low-lying areas. Roads can flood quickly leaving you stranded.

You should not use elevators to leave your building. The electricity could cut off and leave you stranded.

- Before you leave your home:
- Run wide waterproof tape from corner to corner in a large X on each window and glass door to keep glass from shattering.
- Close and lock your windows and glass doors, lowering blinds and closing curtains to keep flying rubble out. If possible, you may wish to nail boards over larger windows.
- Fill bathtubs and other clean containers with water for later use should water become unavailable.
- Follow the approved evacuation route from your home to safe higher ground.

Do not stay in a mobile home during a hurricane. Even if a mobile home is anchored, there is no guarantee it will withstand the strong winds of a hurricane.

DURING THE HURRICANE

If you are unable to evacuate before the hurricane hits, stay inside. Do not be fooled by the eye of the hurricane and its temporary period of peaceful weather conditions. The length of time within the eye varies from several minutes to a couple of hours, depending on the size of the storm. The larger and more intense the hurricane, the larger the eye.

Stay away from windows and glass doors. You could be struck by flying debris.

Continue to listen to your radio or television for hurricane updates and emergency information.

AFTER THE HURRICANE

Local authorities will announce when it is safe to return to your home. Stay tuned to local stations for current information. When you get home:

- Look for visible structural damage before you go inside. Watch for loose or dangling electrical power lines and broken sewer, water or gas lines. Notify local officials immediately if you see any.
- Make sure all electrical outlets and appliances are dry and free of water before using them.
- Do not drink water from the faucet until officially notified that it is safe from contamination. Use your emergency supply or boil tap water before drinking it.
- Without electricity, food in your refrigerator could spoil in a few hours. Don't eat it. Food in a freezer could partially thaw, but could be safe to eat for several days. Food should not be refrozen once it begins to thaw.
- Snakes, animals and insects instinctively travel inland to higher ground to escape approaching floodwaters. Expect them and be prepared to protect yourself.

Careful planning and quick response to a hurricane threat will reduce damage to your home and could save your life. Most importantly, you must EVACUATE if you are told to do so by local officials. Material possessions are replaceable: your life is not.

Take action now to be better prepared for hurricane season.

Appendix VII
Buildings Most Susceptible to Flooding

100 yr flood plane

500 Yr Flood Plain

Appendix VII Buildings Most Susceptible to Flooding

The following buildings outline those buildings that are most susceptible to flooding, and should be protected accordingly.

Buildings built below (finished floor elevation) 100 year flood plain

The 100-yr flood zone for this area is approximately 95.5 ft. msl. The following is a list of building which are located in the 100-yr flood zone (the finished floor elevation of the buildings is in parenthesis)

1. Learning Assistance Center (95.08 ft.)
2. Southwick Hall (95.27 ft.)
3. Emilia Schunior Ramirez Hall (95.37 ft.)
4. Lamar Campus Complex (94.33 ft. - 94.53 ft.)
5. ELI International Audits Buildings (93.90 ft.)

Buildings built below (finished floor elevation) the 500 year flood plane.

The 500-yr flood zone for this area is approximately 96.5 ft. msl.

6. Darrel Troxel Residence Hall (95.53 ft.)
7. Women's Residence Hall (95.56 ft.)
8. Health Sciences & Human Service West (95.94 ft.)
9. Business Administration Building (95.53 ft.)
10. Education Complex "Older Section" (95.53 ft.)
11. Health & Physical Education Building 1 (96.16 ft.)
12. Health & Physical Education Building 2 (96.00 ft.)
13. Academic Services & Computer Lab Building (95.60 ft.)
14. Physical Science Building (95.86 ft.)
15. Visitor's Center (96.05 ft.)
16. Student Services Building (96.05 ft.)
17. Old Computer Center (95.70 ft.)
18. University Center (95.70 ft.)
19. Campus Dining Services & Ballroom (95.85 ft.)