



Undergraduate Education Emergency Action Plan

In compliance with:
California Code of Regulations
Title 8, Section 3220

Implementation Date: 02/20/18

Annual Review Date*:

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*Reviewed and initialed by Department Safety Coordinator

Introduction

An Emergency Action & Evacuation Plan (herein referred to as an EAP) covers designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from emergencies. [Cal-OSHA regulations](#) require employers to establish, implement and maintain an EAP. The program must be in writing and include the following elements:

- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies
- A system to alert and notify employees of an emergency
- Evacuation procedures and emergency escape routes
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate
- A procedure to account for all employees after an emergency evacuation is completed
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are able to perform them
- Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan

How to Complete This Plan Successfully:

This document includes a template for creating a departmental EAP, as well as additional incident and emergency response training that should be incorporated into the annual training for the EAP. As you read through the document, click on the gray shaded areas and type in the information requested.

Example: Undergraduate Education

This template was designed to help the Department Safety Coordinator (herein referred to as “DSC”) create an EAP, with the understanding that not all departments will have the same structure or protocols during an emergency. As the creator of your department’s plan, you have the flexibility to adjust it to fit your needs to best assure the safety of your colleagues in an emergency.

EAPs are often lengthy documents filled with explanations of the intended actions of every conceivable building occupant. When an event actually occurs, such plans are seldom used efficiently for three reasons: 1) people lack knowledge of the plan, 2) people do not understand the plan, or 3) the plan fails to address the varied physical locations where it must work.

In order for your EAP to be successful, there are essential elements that need to be implemented. These essential elements are detailed on page 8, *Responsibilities of the Department Safety Coordinators*.

If you have questions or suggestions regarding this document, please direct those to:

Brent Wagstaff

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Contact Information

This EAP has been prepared for UC Davis Undergraduate Education. The plan complies with California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3220.

Undergraduate Education

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This Emergency Action & Evacuation Plan will be reviewed annually in:

January

Emergency Protocols-Alert and Notification

Reporting Emergencies:

In the event of an emergency, UC Davis employees should contact UC Davis Dispatch by dialing **9-1-1** from a land line or a cell phone.

You should call 9-1-1:

- In the event of a medical emergency
- To report all fire incidents, *even if the fire is extinguished*
- To report criminal or suspicious behavior
- If you are in doubt about the seriousness of a situation, such as any possible situation that you believe may be serious and that may result in injury, death, loss of property, apprehension of a suspected criminal or prevention of a crime that is about to occur.

You should immediately alert the UC Davis Fire Department of any extinguisher usage.

Provide the following information to UC Davis Dispatch upon calling

- Who you are
- Whether you are in a safe location
- What the nature of the emergency is
- Where it is located
- When it happened
- How it happened

Alert and Notification of Employees:

If an emergency calls for an evacuation or employees to take action, there needs to be a system in place to notify them. Emergency alert and notification of employees should be multi-layered, as systems can fail. A variety of methods are available, though not all systems apply to every building on the UC Davis campus, including:

- Audible alarm
- Visual alarms/signals
- Verbal notification
- UC Davis WarnMe
- Via other electronic media

Examples of notification methods include: fire alarm system, PA system, phone tree, bullhorn, even just flashing the lights can be a way to let people know there is an emergency happening.

The methods of alert and notification of employees in this department are:

Primary Method: Verbal Notification

Additional notifications: UC Davis WarnMe

Emergency Protocols-Evacuation

Evacuation Procedures & Routes

Many incidents (*e.g.* building fire, police response) could require an evacuation of all or part of the campus. All employees must evacuate the building when notified to do so. The type of evacuation or protective measure may be specified as part of the notification. Please refer to Policy & Procedure [390-10](#) for more information on Campus Emergency Policy.

Evacuation Types

- **Evacuation:** Evacuation is total building or partial building evacuation due to conditions making it no longer safe to remain inside a building or a specific area in a building. This level of evacuation requires occupants to move out and away from the building being evacuated.
- **Controlled Evacuation:** Controlled evacuation is total building or partial building evacuation due to safety conditions or an armed intruder making it no longer safe to remain inside a building or specific area in a building. This level of evacuation requires occupants to move out and away from the building once notified.
- **Shelter-in-Place:** Shelter-in-place means selecting a small interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there; it does not mean sealing off your entire office. Shelter-in-place is used in emergency situations where hazardous materials have been released into the atmosphere or in emergencies related to civil unrest or violent demonstrations.
- **Lock Down:** Lockdown is the temporary sheltering technique utilized to limit exposure to an “armed intruder” or similar incident. When alerted, occupants of a building within the area of concern will lock all doors and windows, not allowing entry or exit to anyone until the all clear has been sounded. If you are in a ground floor office or common area, take precautions and move away from glass windows or doors and seek shelter in a locked room of office.

Prior to Exiting

After being notified to evacuate, stop all work activities and evacuate immediately. Securely close departmental and office doors behind you. You may choose to lock your doors to prevent property theft (the UC Davis Fire Department has keys to campus buildings and rooms if access is necessary). Remember that you may not be allowed back into the building for an extended time.

Evacuation Routes/Exiting the Building

During an emergency evacuation, use the nearest door or stairway if available. Each employee needs to be aware of at least two exit routes in their main building in the event one is compromised.

All campus buildings over one story high must have building evacuation signs posted on every floor.

The signs must be posted at all stairway and elevator landings and immediately inside all public entrances to the buildings. More information on this is available in the FireNet [Emergency Evacuation Signs](#).

Persons involved with developing the EAP need to address how to evacuate colleagues with special needs that are unable to evacuate on their own. More information and guidance on this topic can be found in the FireNet [Guidelines to Emergency Evacuation Procedures for Employees/Clients with Disabilities](#).

Assembly Area

After exiting the building, all employees, students, volunteers, and visitors should follow the evacuation route to the pre-arranged assembly area.

*Assembly Area Guidelines
have been developed to
help DSCs choose the
safest location to
assemble.*

The Department Chair should assign an Assembly Area Manager to each evacuation location. List all buildings in which department members are assigned space and the corresponding assembly areas and manager.

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Assembly Area</u>	<u>Assembly Area Manager</u>
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1342 The Grove	Bio Lawn	Primary: Candice Boulware Backup: Jeanene Hayes
1350 The Grove	“A” Parking Lot Lawn	Primary: Angelina Herron Backup: Helen Schurke Frasier
The Grove	Backup Assembly Area: Hutchison Field	Primary: Candice Boulware
	Backup: Angelina Herron	

All employees should stay within your respective group at the Assembly Area. No one should leave the area until notified by the First Responders, Assembly Area Manager, or Responder Liaison.

Assigned Job Responsibilities

Assembly Area Manager Duties:

It is recommended that the senior employee or their designee acts as the Assembly Area Manager. The Assembly Area Manager should be responsible for taking roll call and therefore it is imperative that *prior* to an emergency the Department Safety Coordinator (DSC) and Assembly Area Manager work together to ensure an updated employee roll call sheet is available and accessible at the time of the emergency. Ideally, the person responsible for roll call will take a personnel list (use attached form or alternate) before leaving the building. The Assembly Area Manager should report any injuries in need of immediate care to First Responders. Any other minor injuries should be documented and reported through the proper chain of command to Lisa Borchard.

The Assembly Area Manager is responsible for sharing information as it becomes available to the evacuated persons. The Assembly Area Manager *should not leave* the assembly area; therefore it is suggested the Assembly Area Manager assign a liaison to the First Responders.

Signatures

This EAP has been reviewed and approved by the following individuals:

<u><i>Lisa Borchard</i></u> (Department Chair, or other Responsible Person)	<u>2/22/18</u> (Date)
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The Safety Contact and Alternate are aware of their responsibilities, as described in this plan:

<u><i>Chloe Morris</i></u> (Department Safety Coordinator)	<u>2/22/18</u> (Date)
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<u><i>Candice Boulware</i></u> (Alternate Safety Contact)	<u>2/22/18</u> (Date)
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Additional Comments:

Additional Training:

Communications for Campus-Wide Emergencies

In the event of a major emergency, there are multiple ways to distribute life-saving and other important information. Familiarize the individuals in your department with these communication methods:

- **Check the University homepage www.ucdavis.edu**
UC Davis posts information about emergencies and other major news on its home page at www.ucdavis.edu. News can also be found at www.news.ucdavis.edu or <http://www.ucdavis.edu/emergency/emergency-services.html>
- **Call the Emergency Status Line (530) 752-4000**
The Emergency Status Line provides a recorded telephone message about the status of the Davis campus in an emergency. It indicates the emergency's nature and provides brief instructions.
- **Listen to the News Media**
UC Davis works with the news media to share information about emergencies and provide direction to the university community.

AM radio KFBK 1530 initiates public Emergency Alert System messages for several area counties. The station offers live audio streaming at www.kfbk.com
- **Become a "Fan" on Facebook**
UC Davis sends emergency bulletins to its "fans" on Facebook. If you aren't already a member, join Facebook at www.facebook.com. Then you will be able to visit UC Davis' Facebook site and click through to become a fan.
- **Sign up for Personal Alerts through the WarnMe system**
This emergency notification service provides students and employees with timely information and instructions during emergencies. UC Davis WarnMe sends alerts by e-mail, telephone, cell phone and text messaging. To deliver messages, WarnMe uses employees' work contact information from the university's online directory, students' e-mail addresses and personal contact information you voluntarily provide. Register and update your information at <http://warnme.ucdavis.edu>.

It is important to understand that you will not be notified of every incident that UC Davis Police or Fire responds to. In a campus-wide emergency, communications may be sent out one or all of the ways listed above and will vary depending on the incident.

Additional Training:

Sheltering-in-Place

One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency is to shelter-in-place. Shelter-in-place is used mainly for hazardous materials incidents and sustained police action, or when it is more dangerous to venture outside than to remain indoors in your current location. This means you should remain indoors until authorities tell you it is safe or you are told to evacuate. The following are guidelines that should be shared with your department's employees.

General Guidelines on how to Shelter-in-Place

- Select a small, interior room, with no or few windows, ideally with a hard-wired telephone (cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency).
- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- Review your EAP, inspect your workplace emergency kits if you have them.
- Do not exit the building until instructed to do so by campus officials.
- Check for status updates using the resources detailed in the section, "Communications for Campus Wide Emergencies."

Specific for a Hazardous Material Incident

- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems
- If instructed, use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room
- If you are in your car, close windows and turn off vents and air conditioning

In an incident requiring you to shelter-in-place, it may take several hours before it is safe to leave your building. It is important to have food and water in your office or work location to last a minimum of 24 hours, and preferably up to 72 hours. Having a workplace preparedness kit is easy to make and a good idea.