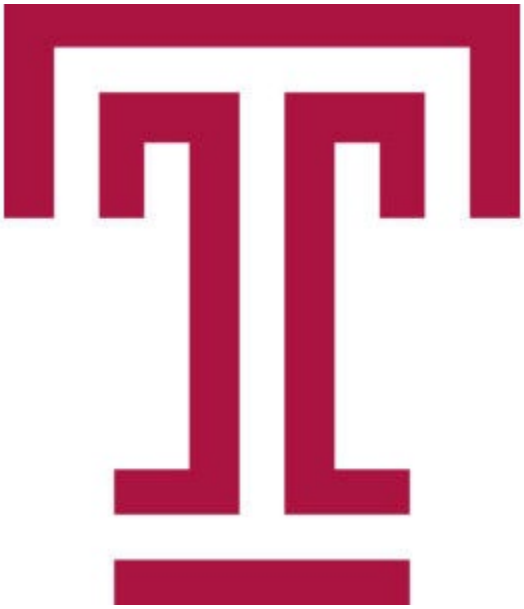

Temple University

Emergency Operations Plan

January 2025

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January 13, 2025

To the Temple community,

Here at Temple, we are deeply committed to safeguarding the welfare of our students, faculty, staff, visitors and supporting our surrounding communities during times of crisis, disaster or emergency. It is imperative that we as an organization have a uniform response during these situations, which is why our updated Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is so important.

This comprehensive plan outlines our responsibilities to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and recover from any large-scale event that may impact our community, environment, infrastructure or daily operations. I want to thank the Office of the Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer; the Office of Emergency Management; Risk Management; and the Department of Public Safety which have worked diligently on this work over the last several months.

This plan has been developed in accordance with federal, state, and local statutes, regulations and authorities governing emergency management. Temple has also adopted the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System, both of which are fully integrated into this plan.

Every University department with designated emergency responsibilities has received and reviewed a copy of this plan. Emergencies require a coordinated effort, and we all share the responsibility of being prepared. It is reassuring to know that the University will be fully prepared to respond to and recover from any disaster, whether natural, technological or human-generated.

As a next step, every department within the University will develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plans to ensure that critical functions can continue with minimal disruption. I want to thank all departments in advance for taking part in this important process.

I also urge all students, faculty and staff to take proactive steps to protect themselves, their families, pets and property in the event of an emergency. This important plan provides guidance on how to do just that. For more information and to access an electronic copy of this plan, please visit Temple's Department of Public Safety's website.

Thank you for your continued commitment to the safety and well-being of our community.

Sincerely,

John A. Fry

President

I. Table of Contents

II. Record of Change

Date	Page/Section Changed	Summary of Change
09/01/2024	All	New base Emergency Operations Plan drafted
01/15/2025	All	Final sent for publication

III. Authority and Standards

Statutes, Regulations and Policies

The Temple University Emergency Operations Plan is guided by the following --

Federal Statutes

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law (PL) 81-920, as amended
- The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, as amended
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), PL 96-510, as amended
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended
- Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, PL 101-542
- Disaster Mitigation Act, PL 106-390
- Higher Education Opportunity Act, PL 110-315

Regulations

- Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Emergency Management and Assistance
- Title 29, CFR, sec. 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

Executive Orders, Directives and Policies

- Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8: National Preparedness (2011)
- PPD-21: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5: Management of Domestic Incidents (2003)

Guidance Documents

- FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, v3, 2021
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, v3, 2021
- FEMA Guide for Developing High Quality Emergency Operations Plans for Institutions of Higher Education, 2013

Pennsylvania

Statutes

- Local Organizations and Services, Title 35, Chapter 75, as amended
- Floodplain Management, Title 32, Chapters 24 and 24A, as amended

Executive Orders, Directives and Policies

- Pennsylvania State Emergency Operations Plan (August 2015)
- Pennsylvania Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2023)

Philadelphia

Executive Orders, Directives, and Policies

- Emergency Operations Plan (March 2023)
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (May 2022)

Temple University

Policies

- Declaration of a Campus State of Emergency Policy Number: 04.60.11
- Emergency Communications and Timely Warnings Policy Number: 04.61.01
- Infectious / Communicable Disease Policy Number: 04.64.01
- Inclement Weather and Unscheduled Campus Closings Policy Number: 04.31.12
- (COVID-19) Community Health Management Policy Number 04.64.02

IV. INTRODUCTION

Temple University's Emergency Operations Plan (hereafter referred to as the EOP) ensures that all levels of the University are coordinated and ready to safeguard the well-being of its students, faculty, staff, visitors and property. This base EOP describes the strategies, assumptions, operational objectives and mechanisms through which the University will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support emergency management efforts and is available to the public.

The EOP is always in effect and articulates the roles and responsibilities among university, local, state, and federal officials. This plan is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and incorporates the principles set forth in the Incident Command System (ICS). Under the direction of the University President, the University's senior leadership will continue to participate in regularly scheduled exercise that test this plan and further the preparedness of the University.

Purpose

Temple University's EOP establishes the policies, procedures, and organizational structure for response to large-scale emergencies that cause a significant disruption to services or programs of the University. The plan describes the roles and responsibilities of all University units and personnel during emergency situations.

Scope

This EOP is a comprehensive, all-hazards emergency management plan and outlines the five phases of emergency management: mitigation, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery. The EOP incorporates NIMS to facilitate coordination among responding agencies and is consistent with Philadelphia's Emergency Operations Plan, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Emergency Operations Plan and the federal National Response Framework.

Emergencies may be sudden and without warning. This plan is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and scalable for any type of hazard. Through annexes, this plan addresses several specific types of emergencies providing guidelines for the response, stabilization, and recovery from a specific event.

The University recognizes that it must be prepared for different emergency scenarios requiring activation of the EOP:

- Incident occurring on university property. These are incidents where University personnel assume their emergency management roles as dictated by this plan.
- Incident outside the University but affecting campus operations. These are incidents in the surrounding community that may impact campus activities.
- Incidents outside the University but not affecting its operations. These are incidents in the surrounding community with no impact on the ability of the University to continue its operations, but the University may be asked to render assistance to one or more local or state agencies.

University personnel and equipment will be utilized in accordance with the guidelines set forth in this EOP to accomplish the following priorities:

- Protect human life
- Protect and/or mitigation against damage to university infrastructure and buildings/facilities
- Maintaining communications with the Temple community and emergency personnel
- Collect and analyze information to support decision-making and the development of incident action plans
- Assess damages
- Restore essential services
- Stabilize and restore normal operations as quickly as possible

Planning Assumptions

- An emergency can occur at any time of the day or night, weekend or holiday with varying degrees of warning and may escalate rapidly.
- Emergencies and disasters differ in character by magnitude, severity, duration, onset, area affected, frequency and probability.
- When university resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources will be requested through the city, state, or mutual aid with other local governments or universities.
- Disasters may extend beyond university boundaries and areas of the community may experience casualties, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems and loss of regional, economic, physical and social infrastructures.
- Major emergencies may become county or statewide events and assistance from local, state, and federal emergency response agencies may not be immediately available.
- Emergency response and essential personnel may be affected by the disaster and experience injury to themselves, family members and/or damage to their homes and private property.
- Students, faculty, and staff may not be able to leave or return to campus.
- Effective disaster preparedness requires ongoing University-wide training and exercising, and individual preparation by students, faculty, and staff.

Plan Implementation

Temple University Department of Public Safety (TUDPS) Communication Center is located inside the department's Administration Building on the main campus. The TU community has access to the communications center twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week, including holidays. The police communication operators who staff the Communications Center are responsible for:

a) handling emergency calls from telephones, elevator phones, and emergency call boxes;

b) monitoring weather alerts and Temple University fire and burglar alarms;

c) dispatching officers and first responders when necessary;

d) assisting the TU community and visitors on a walk-in basis; and

e) providing information to the TU students and employees through TUalert, the university's emergency alert system

f) coordinating with the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) and other regional information sharing networks for law enforcement purposes.

The TU community can report any incident to the following university emergency numbers:

Main, Ambler and Health Sciences Campus

Temple University Police 215-204-1234 or 1-1234 (campus phone)

Center City, School of Podiatry, and Harrisburg Campus

Local emergency services 9-1-1

Temple University Japan (local phone service)

Fire/EMS 1-1-9

Law Enforcement 1-1-0

Temple University Rome (local phone service)

Local emergency services 1-1-2

The TUSafe application has multiple reporting features that may be used to report incidents.

There are two types of emergency activations—planned and no-notice or unplanned events. For planned events, Emergency Management coordinates with TU executive leadership and stakeholders to partially or fully activate the Emergency Operations Center in advance of the planned event (e.g. hurricane, commencement, major special events). No-notice or unplanned events are often chaotic and are characterized by on-scene responders implementing life-saving actions and managing the incident. As the incident expands, the on-call administrator for Public Safety will notify the Vice President of Public Safety/Chief of Police, who will then notify the University President's Office and Emergency Management (EM). The TU President (or designee) is responsible for authorizing the activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and appointing an Incident Commander (see Declaration of a Campus State of Emergency Policy Number 04.60.11). EM is responsible for notification to other key decision makers and university resources. Notification of University senior leadership and EOC staff may occur via voice calls, text messages, and/or e-mail. Upon receipt of notification, the EOC staff is expected to arrive at the EOC or virtually, if a virtual platform is chosen, at the designated date and time for an initial briefing.

V. University Overview

Temple University (TU) is a multi-campus, urban public research university with the main campus located in Southeastern Pennsylvania offering more than 600 baccalaureate, masters, professional and research doctorate programs, as well as basic and applied research.

Interdisciplinary centers and institutes conduct collaborative research to seek innovative solutions to economic, technological, and social problems. The University has four campuses in Philadelphia PA - the Main Campus and Health Science Campus in North Philadelphia, the Center City Campus and the School of Podiatric Medicine. Additionally, TU has regional academic locations in Ambler and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Temple University has two international campuses in Japan (TUJ) and Rome (TUR).

Founded in 1884, Temple College opened its doors as an opportunity for working adults to achieve a college education at night. Beginning with a few dozen students, Temple University enrolls over 30,000 students. True to its affiliation as a locus of higher education, Temple University has the largest local alumni pool of any college or university in Philadelphia. In addition, Temple University employs over 3,700 faculty and staff. Today, TU ranks within the top 100 colleges and universities in the United States. TU is designated as a top-tier Carnegie research (R1) institution and is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (MSCHE) to award associate, baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral degrees.

Temple University maintains 18 NCAA Division I athletic programs in the American Athletic Conference. Temple provides student activities outside the classroom through over 270 student clubs and organizations. Although not covered by this emergency operations plan, Temple University is affiliated with Temple University Health System and its five (5) hospitals.

VI. Geography and Climate (source: PA State Climatologist, 2023)

Pennsylvania Campuses -- The erratic course of the Delaware River is the only natural boundary of Pennsylvania. All others are arbitrary boundaries that do not conform to physical features. Notable contrasts in topography, climate, and soils exist. Within this 45,126-square-mile area lies a wide variety of physical landforms of which the most notable is the Appalachian Mountain system composed of two ranges, the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny. These mountains divide the Commonwealth into three major topographical sections. In addition, two plain areas of relatively small size also exist, one in the southeast and the other in the northwest.

In the extreme southeast is the Coastal Plain situated along the Delaware River and covering an area 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. The land is low, flat, and poorly drained, but has been improved for industrial and commercial use because of its proximity to ocean transportation via the Delaware River. Philadelphia lies in the center of this area. Bordering the Coastal Plain and extending 60 to 80 miles northwest to the Blue Ridge is the Piedmont Plateau, with elevations ranging from 100 to 500 feet and including rolling or undulating uplands, low hills, fertile valleys, and well-drained soils. These features, combined with the prevailing climate, have aided this area in becoming the leading agricultural section of the state. Good pastures, productive land, and short distances to markets have resulted in dairy farming becoming one of the leading agricultural activities. Another activity is the growing of fruit, primarily apples and peaches. Gentle hillside slopes provide an excellent place for fruit trees, as

cold air drainage helps to prevent unseasonable freezing temperatures on these slightly elevated lands.

Eastern and central Pennsylvania drains into the Atlantic Ocean, while the western portion of the state lies in the Ohio River Basin, except the Lake Erie Plain in the northwest, which is drained by several small streams into Lake Erie. The Delaware River, which forms the eastern boundary, drains the eastern portion and flows into Delaware Bay. The Susquehanna River drains the central portion and flows into Chesapeake Bay. In the western portion, the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers have their confluence at Pittsburgh and form the Ohio River.

Floods may occur during any month of the year in Pennsylvania, although they occur with greater frequency in the spring months of March and April. They may result from heavy rains during any season. Generally, the most widespread flooding occurs during the winter and spring when associated with heavy rains, or heavy rains combined with snowmelt. Serious local flooding sometimes results from ice jams during the spring thaw. Heavy local thunderstorm rains cause severe flash flooding in many areas. Storms of tropical origin sometimes deposit flood-producing rains, especially in the eastern portion of the state.

Floods may be expected at least once in most years. For instance, flood stage at Pittsburgh is exceeded on the average of 1.3 times per year, based on the long-term record. However, floods of notable severity and magnitude for the state occur about once in 8 years.

Some years in which major flooding occurred along principal rivers are as follows: Schuylkill, 1902, 1935, 1942, 1955, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1996; Delaware, 1903, 1936, 1955, 1967,1972, 1975, 1996; Susquehanna, 1865, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1904, 1936, 1964; 1972, 1975,1996; Allegheny, 1865, 1889, 1892, 1905, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1936, 1942, 1947, 1964, 1972, 1996; Monongahela, 1888, 1907, 1918, 1936, 1972, 1996; Ohio, 1907, 1936, 1942, 1954, 1972,1996.

Pennsylvania is considered to have a humid continental type of climate, but the varied physiographic features have a marked effect on the weather and climate of the various sections within the state. The prevailing westerly winds carry most of the weather disturbances affecting Pennsylvania from the continent's interior, so that the Atlantic Ocean has limited influence on the state's climate. Coastal storms do, at times, affect the day-to-day weather, especially in eastern sections. It is here that storms of tropical origin have the greatest effect within the state, causing floods in some instances.

Throughout the state temperatures generally remain between 0° and 100° and average from near 47°; annually in the north-central mountains to 57°; annually in the extreme southeast. The highest temperature of record in Pennsylvania of 111° was observed at Phoenixville on July 9 and 10, 1936, while the record low of -42° occurred at Smethport January 5, 1904.

Summers are warm, averaging about 68° along Lake Erie to 74° in southeastern counties. High temperatures, 90° or above, occur on the average of 10 to 20 days (about 3 weeks) per year in most sections; but occasionally southeastern localities may experience a season with as many as 35 days, while the extreme northwest averages as few as 3 days annually. Only rarely does a summer pass without excessive temperatures being reported somewhere in the state. However, there are places such as immediately adjacent to Lake Erie and at some higher elevations where readings of 100° have never been recorded. Daily temperatures during the warm season usually have a range of about 20° over much of the state, while the daily range in the winter is several° less. During the coldest months temperatures average near the freezing point with daily minimum readings sometimes near 0° or below. Freezing temperatures occur on average of 100 or more days annually with the greatest number of occurrences in mountainous regions. Records show that freezing temperatures have occurred somewhere in the state during all months of the year and below 0° readings from November to April, inclusive.

Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Annual amounts range between 34 to 52 inches, while most places receive 38 to 46 inches. The greatest amounts usually occur in the spring and summer months, while February is the driest month, having about 2 inches less than the wettest months. Precipitation tends to be greater in eastern sections due primarily to coastal storms which occasionally frequent the area. During the warm season these storms bring heavy rain, while in winter heavy snow or a mixture of rain and snow may be produced.

Thunderstorms, which average between 30 to 35 per year, are concentrated in the warm months and are responsible for most of the summertime rainfall, which averages from 11 inches in the northwest to 13 inches in the east. Occasionally dry spells may develop and persist for several months during which time monthly precipitation may total less than one-quarter inch. These periods almost never affect all sections of the state at the same time, nor are they confined to any season of the year. Winter precipitation is usually 3 to 4 inches less than summer rainfall and is produced most frequently from northeastward-moving storms. When temperatures are low enough these storms sometimes cause heavy snow which may accumulate to 20 inches or more. Annual snowfall ranges between wide limits from year to year and place to place. Some years are quite lean as snowfall may total less than 10 inches while other years may produce upwards to 100 inches mostly in northern and mountainous areas. Annual snowfall averages from about 20 inches in the extreme southeast to 90 inches in parts of McKean County. Measurable snow occurs between November 20 and March 15 although snow has been observed as early as the beginning of October and as late as May, especially in northern counties. The greatest monthly amounts usually fall in December and January, however, the greatest amounts from individual storms occur in March as the moisture supply increases with the annual march of temperature.

As mentioned earlier, hurricanes or low-pressure systems with a tropical origin seldom affect the state. Damages from hurricane winds are rare and confined to extreme eastern portions. However, nature's most violent storm, the tornado, does occur in Pennsylvania. At least one tornado has been noted in almost all counties (all but three since 1954) since the advent of severe storms records in 1854. On average, 5 or 6 tornadoes are observed annually in Pennsylvania, and the State ranks 27th nationally. June is the month of highest frequency, followed closely by July and August. Principal areas of tornado concentration are in the extreme northwest, the Southwest Plateau, and the Southeastern Piedmont. The frequency in the latter area is the highest in the State per square mile, like what is observed in portions of Midwestern United States. Many of the tornadoes in Pennsylvania have caused minor damage. However, several have claimed lives and dealt severe local economic setbacks. The most destructive activity occurred on May 31,1985 when 27 tornadoes raked across the northern and western counties of the Commonwealth killing more than 60 people. On June 23, 1944, 3 tornadoes raked the southwestern portion of the Commonwealth, killing 45 persons, injuring another 362, and causing over $2 million in property damage.

The topographic features of Pennsylvania divide the State into four distinct climatic areas:

(1) The Southeastern Coastal Plain and Piedmont Plateau
(2) The Ridge and Valley Province
(3) The Allegheny Plateau
(4) The Lake Erie Plain.

Temple University maintains campuses in the Southeastern Coastal Plain and Piedmont Plateau, the Ridge and Valley Province and the Allegheny Plateau.

Southeastern Coastal Plain and Piedmont Plateau In the Southeastern Coastal Plain and Piedmont Plateau summers are long and at times uncomfortably hot. Daily temperatures reach 90° or above on the average of 25 days during the summer season; however, readings of 100° or above are comparatively rare. From about July 1 to the middle of September this area occasionally experiences uncomfortably warm periods, 4 to 5 days a week in length, during which light wind movement and high relative humidity make conditions oppressive. In general, the winters are comparatively mild, with an average of less than 100 days with minimum temperatures below the freezing point. Temperatures 0° or lower occur at Philadelphia, on average, 1 winter in 4, and at Harrisburg 1 in 3. The freeze-free season averages 170 to 200 days.

Average annual precipitation in the area ranges from about 30 inches in the lower Susquehanna Valley to about 46 in Chester County. Under the influence of an occasional severe coastal storm, a normal month's rainfall, or more, may occur within a period of 48 hours. The

average seasonal snowfall is about 30 inches, and fields are ordinarily snow covered about one-third of the time during the winter season.

Ridge and Valley Province The Ridge and Valley Province is not rugged enough for a true mountain type of climate, but it does have many of the characteristics of such a climate. The mountain-and-valley influence on the air movements cause somewhat greater temperature extremes than are experienced in the southeastern part of the State where the modifying coastal and Chesapeake Bay influence hold them relatively constant, and the daily range of temperature increases somewhat under the valley influences.

The effects of nocturnal radiation in the valleys and the tendency for cool airmasses to flow down them at night result in a shortening of the growing season by causing freezes later in spring and earlier in fall than would otherwise occur. The growing (freeze-free) season in this section is longest in the middle Susquehanna Valley, where it averages about 165 days, and shortest in Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, averaging less than 130 days. The annual precipitation in this area has a mean value of 3 or 4 inches more than in the southeastern part of the State, but its geographic distribution is less uniform. The mountain ridges are high enough to have some deflecting influence on general storm winds, while summer showers and thunderstorms are often shunted up the valleys.

Seasonal snowfall of the Ridge and Valley Province varies considerably within short distances. It is greatest in Somerset county, averaging 88 inches in the vicinity of Somerset, and least in Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata Counties, averaging about 37 inches.

Allegheny Plateau The Allegheny Plateau is fairly typical of a continental type of climate, with changeable temperatures and more frequent precipitation than other parts of the State. In the more northerly sections the influence of latitude, together with higher elevation and radiation conditions, serve to make this the coldest area in the State. Occasionally, winter minimum temperatures are severe. The daily temperature range is fairly large, averaging about 20° in midwinter and 26° in midsummer. In the southern counties the daily temperature range is a few degrees higher and the same may be said of the normal annual range. Because of the rugged topography the freeze-free season is variable, ranging between 130 days in the north to 175 days in the south.

Annual precipitation has a mean of about 41 inches, ranging from less than 35 inches in the northern parts of Tioga and Bradford Counties to more than 45 inches in parts of Crawford, Warren, and Wayne Counties. The seasonal snowfall averages 54 inches in northern areas, while southern sections receive several inches less. Fields are normally snow covered three-fourths of the time during the winter season. With rapidly flowing streams in the Ohio Drainage system (except the Monongahela), it is fortunate that this part of the State is not subject to torrential rains such as sometimes occur along the Atlantic slope. Although average annual

precipitation is about equal to that for the State as a whole, it usually occurs in smaller amounts at more frequent intervals; 24-hour rains exceeding 2.5 inches are comparatively rare.

Lake Erie Plain Although the Lake Erie Plain is of relatively small size, it has a unique and agriculturally advantageous climate typical of the coastal areas surrounding much of the Great Lakes. Both in spring and autumn the lake water exerts a retarding influence on the temperature regime and the freeze-free season is extended about 45 days. In the autumn this prevents early freezing temperatures, which is a critical factor in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

Annual precipitation totals about 34.5 inches, which is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Snowfall exceeds 54 inches per year, with heavy snows sometimes experienced late in April.

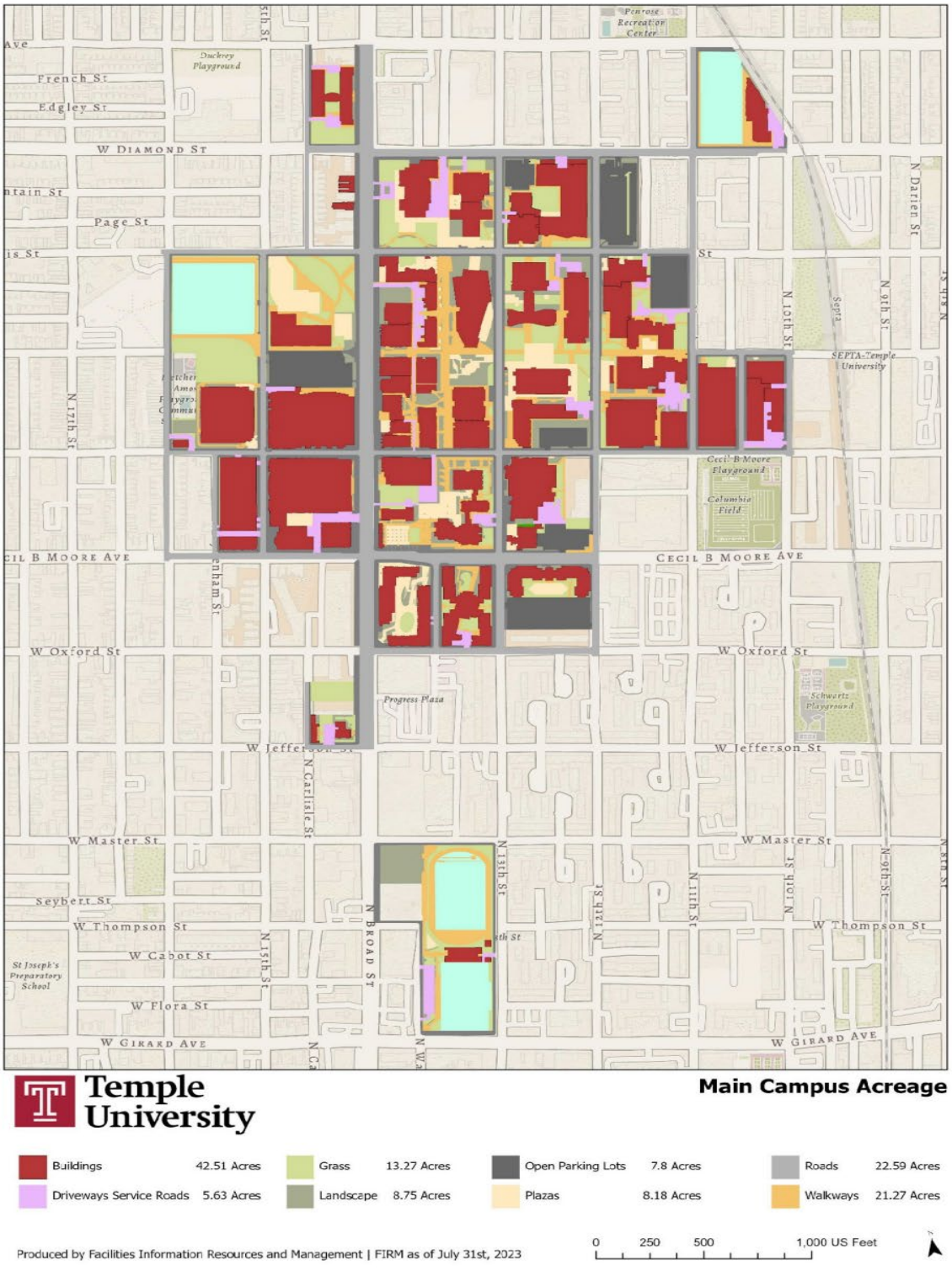

Figure 1 – Main Campus Map

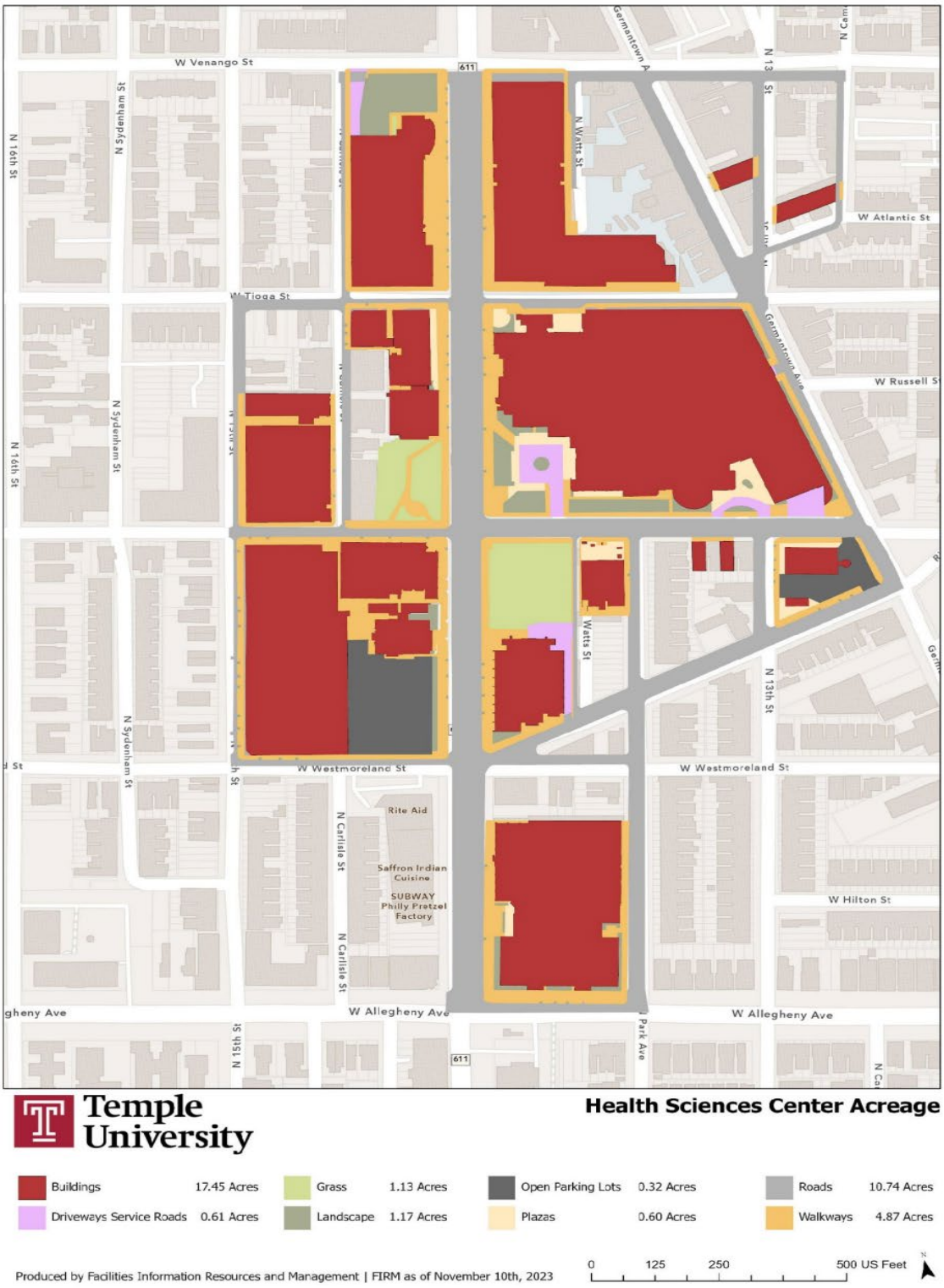

Figure 2 – Health Science Campus Map

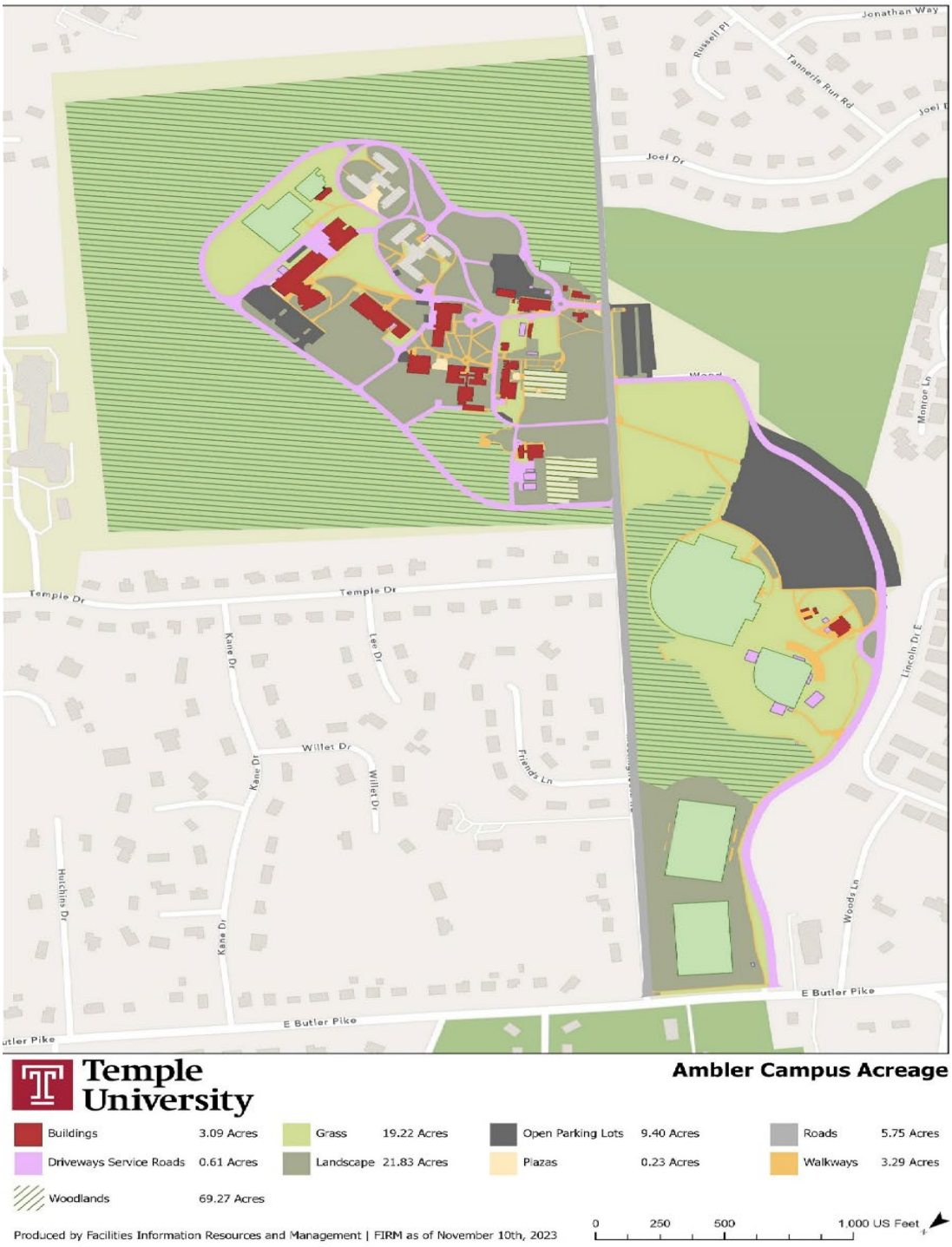

Figure 3 – Ambler Campus Map

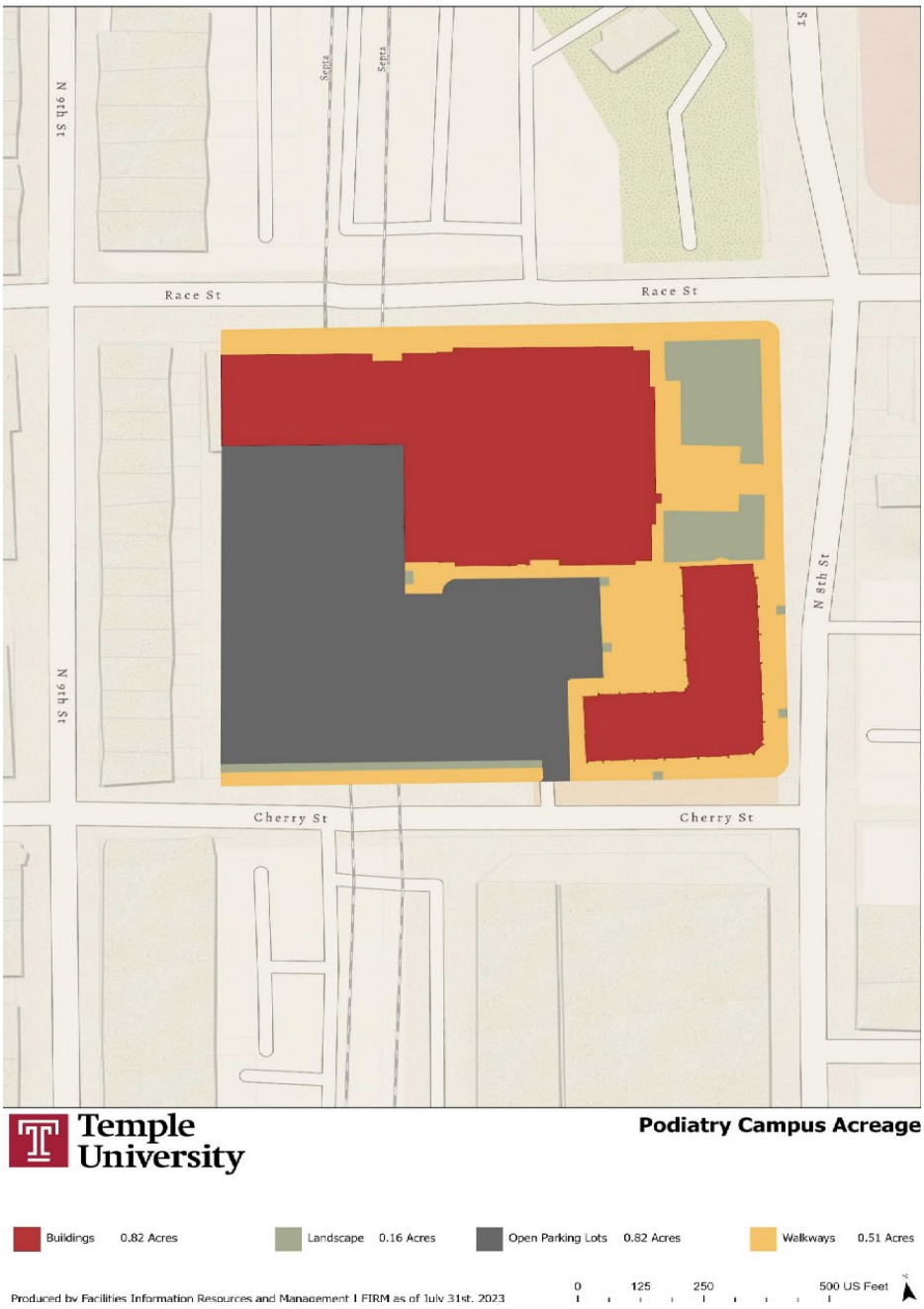

Figure 4 – Podiatry Campus Map

PROPERTY ASSET NAME	PROPERTY ASSET ADDRESS	BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING CODE	OWNERSHIP	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF TU OCCUPANCY	GROSS SQUARE FEET (GSF)	NET ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET (NASF)	% RATIO NASF/GSF	FLOOR COUNT	PROPERTY ASSET USE TYPE	HISTORIC
TUCC, 1515 Market Street	1515 Market Street	193	TUCC	LEASED	1967	2001	135,370	75,263	56%	6	ACADEMIC	NO

PROPERTY ASSET NAME	PROPERTY ASSET ADDRESS	BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING CODE	OWNERSHIP	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF TU OCCUPANCY	GROSS SQUARE FEET (GSF)	NET ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET (NASF)	% RATIO NASF/GSF	FLOOR COUNT	PROPERTY ASSET USE TYPE	HISTORIC
Temple University Harrisburg	234 Strawberry Square	760	HRSBG	LEASED	N/A	1997	28,086	19,735	70%	2	ACADEMIC	NO

Temple University Japan (TUJ)

Setagaya is located at the southwestern corner of the Tokyo's special wards and the Tama River separates the boundary between Tokyo Metropolis and Kanagawa Prefecture. Residential population is among the highest in Tokyo as there are many residential neighborhoods within Setagaya. Setagaya is served by various rail services providing frequent two- to three-minute headway rush-hour services to the busiest train terminals of Shinjuku and Shibuya as well as through service trains which continue travelling on to the Tokyo Metro lines providing direct access to the central commercial and business districts. Most rail lines run parallel from east to west and there are no north to south rail services within Setagaya, except for Setagaya Line light rail. The ward is divided into five districts. These are Setagaya, Kitazawa, Tamagawa, Kinuta and Karasuyama. The main ward office and municipal assembly (city hall) is located in Setagaya District, but other districts also have their own branch ward offices as a part of the administrative structure. Each branch office provides almost identical services as the main office but does not provide the services related to municipal assembly. Most of the land is in the Musashino Tableland. The parts along the Tama River to the south are comparatively low-lying.

TUJ has developed its own emergency operations plan to conform with the host area and nation's formats. This plan is incorporated by reference. TUJ maintains the local management of threats, hazards, response and recovery operations with support from main campus resources.

Temple University Rome (TUR)

Temple University Rome is located in the Piazza di Spagna (aka Spanish Square). In the middle of the square is the famous Fontana della Barcaccia At the right corner of the Spanish Steps rises the house of the English poet John Keats nowadays it has been changed into a museum. While Rome may have been free of floods from the Tiber for the past 80 years, it has not been free of floods altogether. The saturation of the relatively impermeable soil beneath Rome has still caused some minor floods, particularly in the city's historic center. As the rest of the city has developed with modernized flood control measures, the low-lying regions of the city center, including the Roman Forum and the Campus Martius, have lagged behind, making them particularly vulnerable to floods. Today, floods in the historic city center have been heavily influenced by the area's drains and pavement, which are often centuries older than the drains and pavement in the rest of the city.

TUR has developed its own emergency operations plan to conform with the host area and nation's formats. This plan is incorporated by reference. TUR maintains the local management of threats, hazards, response and recovery operations with support from main campus resources.

VII. Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

Temple University conducted a qualitative review of hazards and risks based on the Kaiser Permanente Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) Tool. Although created for healthcare facilities, the tool is readily adaptable to large research higher educational institution. The assessment used Philadelphia's Emergency Operations and Hazard Mitigation Plans as baseline reference points. Temple has previously conducted a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, which formed the basis of this current analysis. The complete assessment relied heavily on historical and anecdotal evidence, stakeholder input and professional, experienced judgement regarding expected hazard impacts. It should be noted that there are some hazards that are considered low or negligible risk (e.g. volcano or dam inundation). Nonetheless, the occurrence of these other hazardous or threatening events may pose a risk to the University. Varying or unprecedented magnitude is still possible in some cases and will continue to be evaluated during future updates of this plan. The hazard risks listed below were evaluated during this review based on actual incidents, historical data, experience and professional judgment, and remain unchanged.

Risk Level	Hazard Type
High Risk	Severe Winter Storm
	Tropical Storm/Hurricane
	Flooding
	Water/Wastewater System Failure
	Mass Casualty - Active Intruder/Terrorism
Moderate Risk	Information System Failure
	Labor Action/Civil Disturbance
	Mass Casualty - Hazardous Materials
	Supply Chain Failure

Table 1 – HVA Risks

VIII. Capability Assessment

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM), within TUDPS, continually assesses response capabilities based on the hazard and risk analysis process. As new hazards are identified or the current risk status changes, OEM will review existing response capabilities and make appropriate recommendations to university stakeholders for additions or changes to preparedness and response capabilities and resources.

Following any Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation or exercise, an after-action review or debrief summary is conducted to discuss potential risks, recognize any new hazards, and identify any gaps or areas of improvement in preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Additionally, TU's training and exercise program based upon the Department of Homeland Security's 15 National Planning Scenarios, as well as other vulnerabilities TU may be exposed to such as severe weather, civil disturbances, active shooter, etc., provides opportunities to address any gaps in preparedness, response capabilities, or resource requirements.

IX. Concept of Operations

A. Incidents versus Major Emergencies

The TU Police, Facilities Management, Information Technology, and Environmental Health and Radiation Safety departments respond on a daily basis to incidents and emergencies affecting the University community. These incidents are limited in scope and not considered a major, university-wide emergency. Mutual aid agreements, formal and/or informal agreements may be enacted, but may not require a declaration of a state of emergency or activation of the University's EOC even if the incident requires a response from multiple University departments. For the purposes of this plan, a major emergency is defined as a sudden, devastating event caused by nature, technology, or human-generated that seriously disrupts the University's ability to function and can cause human, material, economic or environmental losses and exceeds the University's resources.

B. Plan Activation and Declaration of Emergency

When an imminent or actual event threatens the University, the President of TU can declare a state of emergency and the University's EOC will be activated in response to the emergency. TU Policy 04.60.11 Declaration of a Campus State of Emergency authorizes the President (or designee), in the event of an emergency, to close all or portions of the University campuses, cease normal operations and services, and designate employees who provide essential services to work during the closing. This will ensure the safety of faculty, students, and staff as well as the protection of facilities and infrastructure.

C. Resource Management and Coordination

Pre-planned resource management and coordination is necessary to avoid conflicting responsibilities and duplication of services during an emergency or disaster. TU's own resources and assets will be the first to respond to the event. If TU's resources become overwhelmed, TU will seek assistance from the City of Philadelphia and/or other municipalities or regional partners utilizing pre-established relationships, mutual aid agreements and pre-negotiated emergency contracts. A pre-determined chain of command in such a situation is required to avoid duplication of requests, insufficient resources or organizational difficulties. All resource requests must be coordinated through the TU EOC Logistics Section and, if approved by the Incident Commander, procured with the assistance of the Finance and Administration Section. Pre-established emergency contracts will be accessed through the Finance and Administration Section. Resource needs will be estimated with the assistance of the Planning Section, who will be gathering, analyzing and reporting information about the event and projecting resource needs for the next operational period. Periodic planning meetings led by the Planning Section Chief will help determine anticipated resources and objectives for the next operational period, which will be documented in an Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP establishes incident objectives and provides essential information regarding resource allocation, work assignments, safety issues, and weather. The result of this process is a detailed document that facilitates successful operations and provides a mechanism to evaluate execution of incident objectives and make adjustments as required throughout the event. Additionally, the IAP provides formal documentation of the incident.

D. Levels of Activation of the EOC

The University's EOC has three (3) levels of activation depending upon the nature and scope of an event:

- Level 3 is day-to-day monitoring under normal conditions. Incidents that occur can be managed by University departments, (e.g., TUPD, Facilities Management) and damage or disruption to University operations is limited in scope. The EOC is not activated.
- Level 2 is a partial activation of the EOC meaning that only specific University EOC staff may need to be present to respond to the incident. Staffing may not be required 24/7.
- Level 1 is a full activation requiring the entire EOC staff to be present 24/7 for an incident that may be threatening the University (i.e., hurricane) or an incident that has occurred that disrupts University operations and may exceed University resources. The decision to activate the EOC will be made based upon the nature and scope of the event and in coordination with the President, Provost, Chief Operating Officer, Vice President of Public Safety, Director of Emergency Management or their designees.

X. Command and Control

TU has adopted Incident Command Structure (ICS) as its command structure in the EOC. ICS is a standardized, all-hazards incident management tool that allows for a coordinated response among various University units, jurisdictions and agencies. It can be expanded or contracted depending upon the size of the incident, maintains a limited span of control, and follows a clear chain of command. All EOC staff members are required to complete ICS 100 and ICS 700 and have a working knowledge of the principles of NIMS and ICS. OEM will manage this process. For the purposes of this plan, the ICS positions have been modified to function within the constraints of a university setting. During specific emergencies such as a hazardous material spill or health emergency, outside agencies may function as the lead agency for the event and assume command with TU representatives as part of a unified command structure. As part of TU's training and exercise program, the EOC staff may train and exercise with our local, state, and federal partners such as Philadelphia or representative county Office of Emergency Management, local fire and police departments, public health agencies, and state and federal law enforcement in the event a unified command becomes necessary.

The Policy Group is the executive level oversight body who has the authority to make strategic policy decisions during an emergency and apprises the Board of Trustees of any actions taken. The primary responsibility is to support the senior executive in establishing overall incident policy, providing guidance on incident priorities, and ensuring that resources are appropriately engaged in incident management. At the Direction of the President (or designee), the Policy Group can be expanded to include leadership specific to the incident, e.g. single impacted campus may include that campus' senior leadership.

A. Command Staff

The Incident Commander (IC) reports to the Policy Group and is responsible for managing the incident by establishing incident objectives, strategies, and implementing tactics. The IC is determined by the type of incident, assigned by the President and may be part of a Unified Command. The IC's Command Staff consists of the Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Liaison Officer.

The Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring conditions, specifically research laboratories, to ensure the safety of all personnel and works closely with the department of Environmental Health and Radiation Safety (EHRS).

The Public Information Officer is tasked with creating and disseminating accurate and timely information to internal and external stakeholders, the public and media.

The Liaison Officer is responsible for working with other agencies, particularly local and state governments and elected officials, who may be assisting in the response.

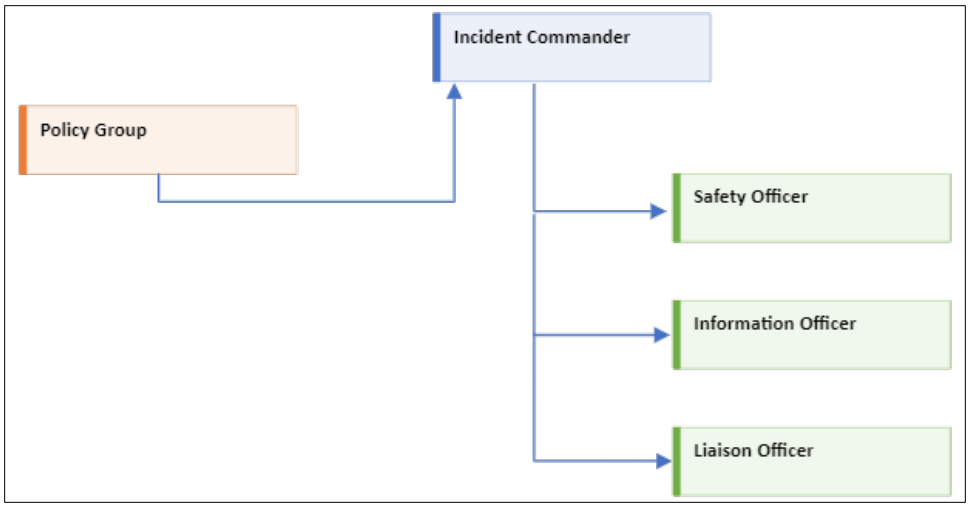

Figure 5 - Temple University Command Staff

B. General Staff

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for developing the IAP for each operational period of the incident during an activation of the EOC. Planning Section staff gathers, analyzes and reports information about the event. Supporting units are Documentation, Situation, and Resource.

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for coordinating all logistics for the deployment or use of university assets and coordinating the acquisition of resources from local, state and federal partners or outside vendors. Supporting units include Information Technology Services, Parking Services, Service Operations, Facilities Information Resources & Management, University Housing & Residential Life, Business Services, Athletics, and Enrollment Management.

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for carrying out the tactics of the overall incident strategy based upon the objectives established in the IAP. Supporting units include regional academic locations, Law Enforcement, Health and Medical, HazMat/Environmental, Student Affairs, and Volunteer Management.

The Finance and Administration Section Chief oversees the procurement of necessary resources and time and labor costs for financial reimbursement. This section is responsible for executing pre-established emergency contracts with outside vendors and contractors, handling any personnel issues related to the emergency, and is the lead for coordination of all FEMA reimbursement documentation. Supporting units are Human Resources, Budget, Business Affairs & Administration, Treasury, Procurement and Accounts Payable.

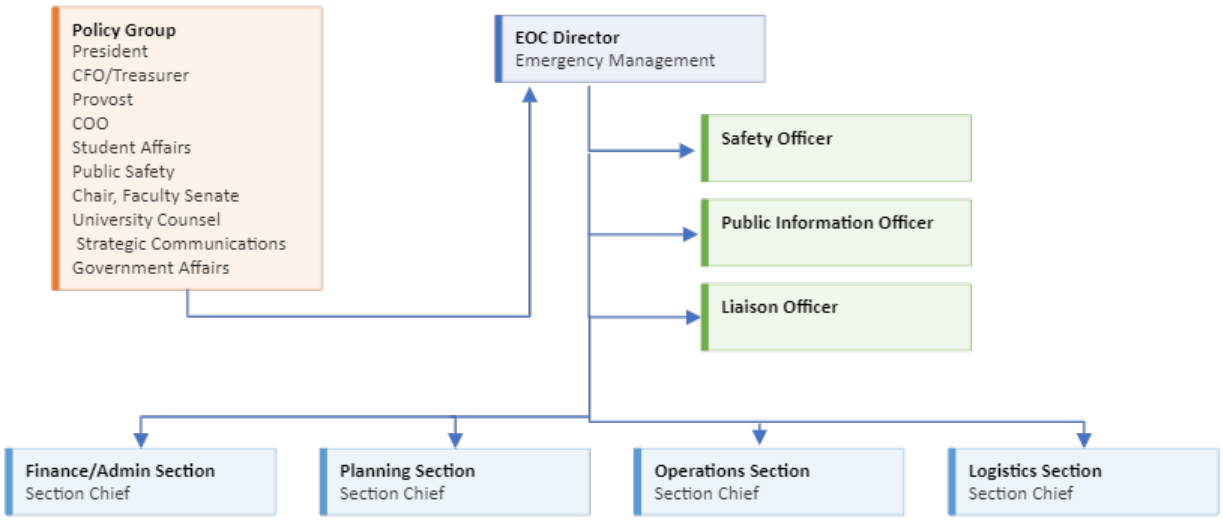

Figure 6 – Temple University Command and General Staff

XI. Organization and Responsibilities

TU's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for developing and maintaining a comprehensive, all-hazards emergency management program and plan that encompasses the needs of all students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The National Incident Management System ICS is incorporated into this plan and will be implemented in the event of an emergency. During any university-wide emergency, OEM will implement this plan and manage the EOC. The OEM, in coordination with its stakeholders, has assigned applicable University departments specific areas of responsibility in response to an emergency or disaster. In some instances, multiple departments may assist in the response and recovery of the University. However, the department listed will be considered the lead department with primary responsibility to coordinate and carry out the response. When assigning University departments' response functions, efforts were made to be consistent with Philadelphia's Office of Emergency Management, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, and the National Response Framework. Some emergency response functions (e.g., firefighting, search and rescue) do not lend themselves to an academic setting and are aligned with TU's respective community partners. The table below illustrates University departments, local agencies, and their corresponding emergency response functions.

Emergency Response Function	Assigned Temple Department or Local Agency	Responsibilities
Administration and Finance	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	• Provides support for the Finance and Administration Section in the EOC during emergencies • Assists with the applications for federal reimbursement and cost recovery • Develops and share guidance for finance and budget personnel during an emergency
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Environmental Health and Radiation Safety (EHRS)	• Coordinates with other university units such as the Office of Facilities Management and regulatory agencies to protect, conserve and manage natural resources • Ensure compliance with environmental laws, regulations, policies and procedures • Staff position at EOC during an emergency
Alert, Warning and Notification	Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	• Manage campuswide emergency notification systems, to include but not limited to text alerting, public warning siren, email, etc. • Notify outside supporting and cooperating agencies

Communications	Information Technology Services (ITS)	• Serve as the lead for the Information Technology (IT)/Communications Unit to support communications systems in the EOC during an emergency • Ensure interoperability of telecommunications and maintain backup emergency communications • Provide for the protection of vital electronic records • Provide technical assistance with data retrieval and restoration • Assess the communications infrastructure. • Troubleshoot, maintain, and support the University communications system
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Restoration	Office of Facilities Management	• Lead coordination with university departments for preliminary damage assessment operation to address critical infrastructure • Identify and implement utility redundancy to maintain critical functions

Damage Assessment	Office of Facilities Management	• Lead joint damage assessment teams and coordinate with university departments and units • Report operational information and observed damage to EOC • Identify unmet facility needs that may require attention • Determine magnitude and severity of damage to infrastructure

Debris Management	Office of Facilities Management	• Leads university-wide debris management operations including Temporary Debris Management Areas (TDMAs) • Coordinate with stakeholders for the debris removal and/or disposal process • Deploys Debris Compliance Monitors to ensure contractual obligations are met

Detection and Monitoring	Department of Public Safety (TUDPS)	• Prioritize current incidents • Collect and share information through field operations and reporting systems
Direction, Control and Coordination	Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	• Coordinate efforts of the university incident management structure with other departments and units in their emergency roles • Serves as EOC Manager in support of incident management functions
Donation Management	Institutional Advancement & Advancement Engagement	• Coordinate with Strategic Marketing and Communications on sharing information with the university community on the donation process • Coordinate with university departments regarding monetary donations
Public Information	Strategic Marketing and Communications	• Communicate emergency instructions to the university community utilizing the various communications systems and social media outlets. • Disseminate instructions before and after an emergency event • Collect and disseminate emergency public information • Capture actions taken by internal and external stakeholders • Maintain a credible effective working relationship with the media, ensuring they have access to the appropriate information • Organize press conferences

		• Provide a representative to the Joint Information Center, if needed

Energy and Utility Services	Office of Facilities Management	• Coordinate with outside utilities for the recovery and restoration • Provides for generator maintenance and fuel service for backup power

Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place	Department of Public Safety (TUDPS)	• Recommends response action (evacuation or Shelter-In-Place) • Coordinate with university departments and first responders to evacuate building(s) • Coordinate with University Housing and Residential Life to address the sheltering and mass care needs of the student residents if necessary • Provide traffic support for evacuation

Fatalities Management and Mortuary Services	Philadelphia Chief Medical Examiners Officer	• Lead agency tasked with the identification and disposition of human remains • Request and coordinate with the Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team (DMORT), if needed • Coordinate with university officials

Firefighting	Philadelphia Fire Department	• Coordinate with TUPD and OFM for access to facilities • Prioritize incidents & coordinate with supporting agencies/organizations during an emergency • Provide emergency medical service staff

Food, Water & Commodities Distribution	Temple Culinary Services with Business Affairs	• Determine the anticipated food & water needs and begin the process of obtaining these items • Provide immediate food and water needs of those sheltering at TU • Coordinate with vendors and Finance & Administration for the acquisition of food and water • Ensure the distribution of food & water to those sheltering at TU through fixed and mobile sites • Coordinate with Logistics for transportation resources to move food and water • Collaborate with Emergency Management to coordinate with TU departments and stakeholders for commodities collection and distribution

Hazardous Materials	Environmental Health and Radiation Safety (EHRS)	• Lead Hazardous Materials/Environmental Unit and may serve as the Incident Commander, as appropriate • Coordinate with Philadelphia Fire Dept. Hazardous Materials team and other agencies during a response • Provide Subject Matter Expertise to support public information needs during an emergency • Support collection and dissemination of damage assessment information • Address environmental issues within debris management and damage assessment operations • Assist with evaluating structures for habitability

Information Collection, Analysis & Dissemination	Office of Emergency Management	• Staff the Planning Section at the EOC during an emergency.

	(OEM)	• Coordinate with stakeholders to develop a common operating picture. • Monitor conditions and collect information relative to the emergency event. • Analyze and share information with appropriate stakeholders.

Law Enforcement	Department of Public Safety (TUDPS)	• Serve as lead for the Law Enforcement Unit at the EOC during an emergency. • Coordinate with university departments and external partners such as Philadelphia FD to address fire suppression, hazardous materials, security, traffic activities, evacuations and re-entry, etc. • Prioritize incidents. • Coordinate and provide staffing of department personnel including contracted staff. • Assist in damage assessment operations. • Provide disaster communications support. • Communicate with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. • Executing mutual aid agreements for augmenting law enforcement operations.
Mass Care and Sheltering	University Housing and Residential Life	• Lead the Housing Section at the EOC during an emergency. • Coordinate with university departments such as Office of Business Services for food and water to support sheltering operations • Address the sheltering and mass care needs of student residents. • Provide frequent reports to the EOC.

Mutual Aid	Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	• Coordinate with university departments to identify the resources to be accessed. • Provide reasonable assurance that those resources will be made available when required. • Coordinate with Finance and Administration Section to provide terms for compensation for the use of those resources

Private Sector Coordination	Business Affairs	• Lead Business Services Unit at the EOC during an emergency. • Communicate university needs with vendors and the business community. • Coordinate with the Logistics Section to transport resources

Health and Medical	Employee Health Services/ Student Health Services	• Liaise with the Philadelphia Department of Health • Coordinate with TU Health personnel and resources • Monitor and address public health issues and concerns • Disseminate health information to the University community

Public Works and Engineering	Office of Facilities Management	• Serve as Logistics Section Chief and provide support to the Logistics Section. • Coordinate with stakeholders for debris removal and/or disposal in an orderly and timely fashion. • Perform university damage assessment following a disaster. • Perform emergency repairs (e.g. water collection systems, damaged roads).

		• Address landscape management issues.

Resource Management & Logistics	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	• Support and coordinate the resource management system before, during, and following an emergency event

Search and Rescue	Philadelphia Fire Department	• Lead for urban search and rescue efforts. • Coordinate with Incident Commander, TUDPS, and other supporting agencies and organizations. • Conduct physical search and rescue operations in damaged/collapsed structures and transportation accidents to locate and extricate victims. • Administer immediate medical attention for life-threatening injuries. • Carry out reconnaissance duties to assess damage and determine needs. • Provide disaster communications support. • Coordinate with TU on the identification of missing persons. • Perform specialized operations such as diving and confined space rescues. • Alert stakeholders (i.e. Philadelphia Police, Medical Examiner, and TU) of deceased victims

Transportation Systems	Parking Services & Flight & Shuttle Services	• Cease transportation services as appropriate during an impending storm or hazard. • Collect, analyze, and distribute information on the status of the transportation infrastructure (e.g. parking garages and lots)

		• Manage transportation services to support emergency operations. • Preposition equipment and resources (e.g. signage) to support emergency operations. • Participate in debris management on university roadways. • Evaluate transportation needs and restore transportation services.

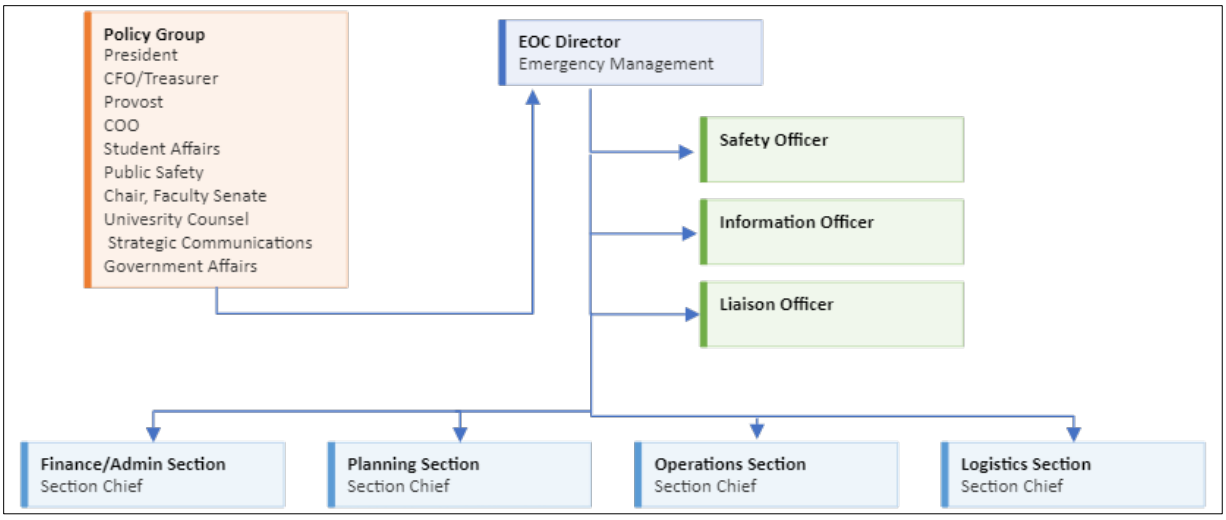

Figure 7 – Basic EOC Organization

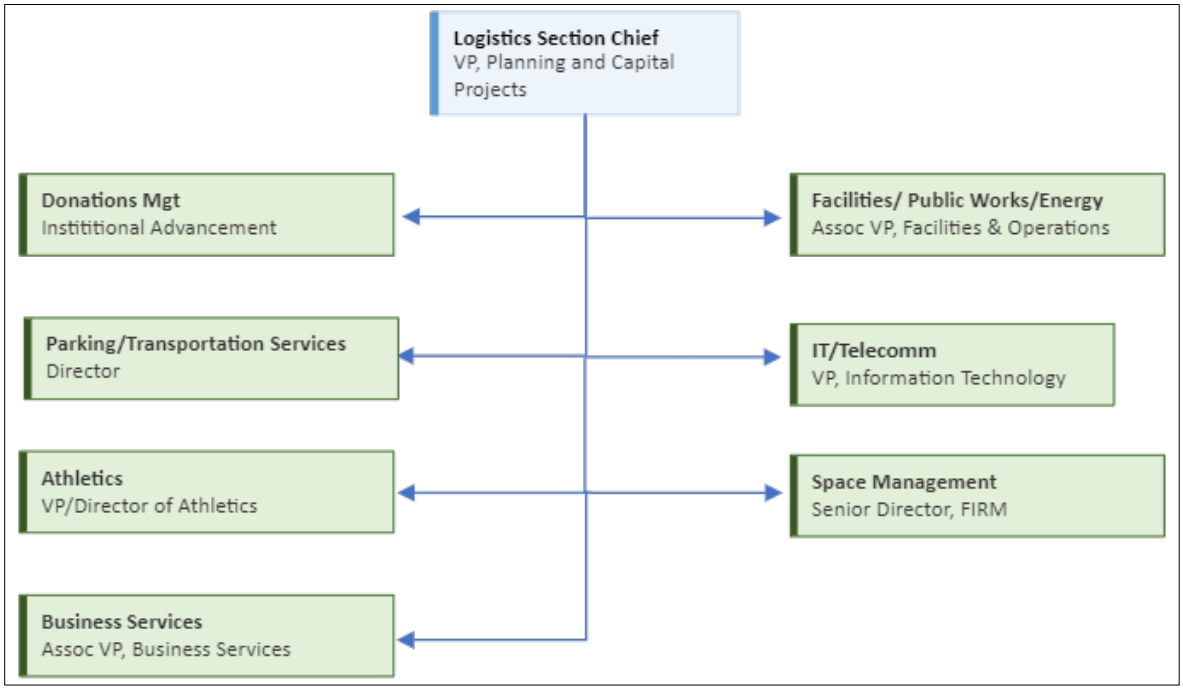

Figure 8 – Basic EOC Logistics Organization

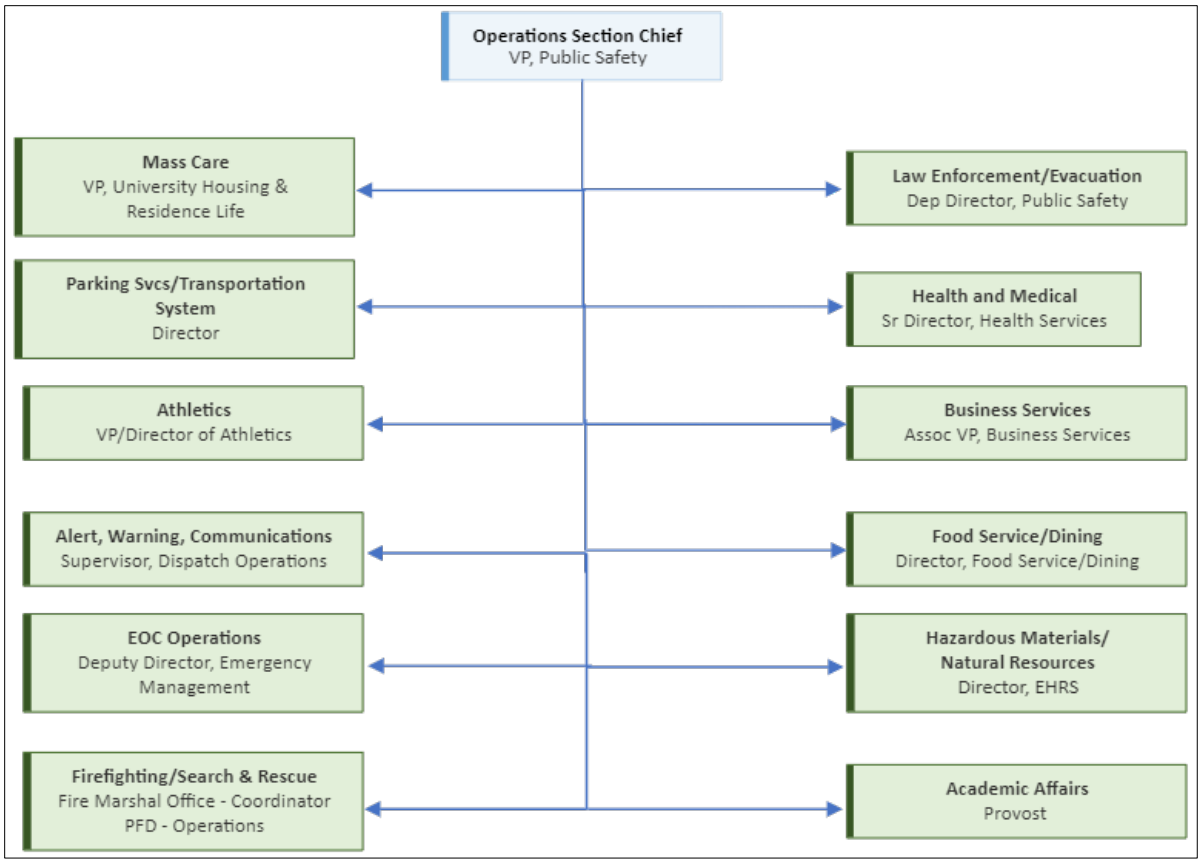

Figure 9 – Basic EOC Operations Organization

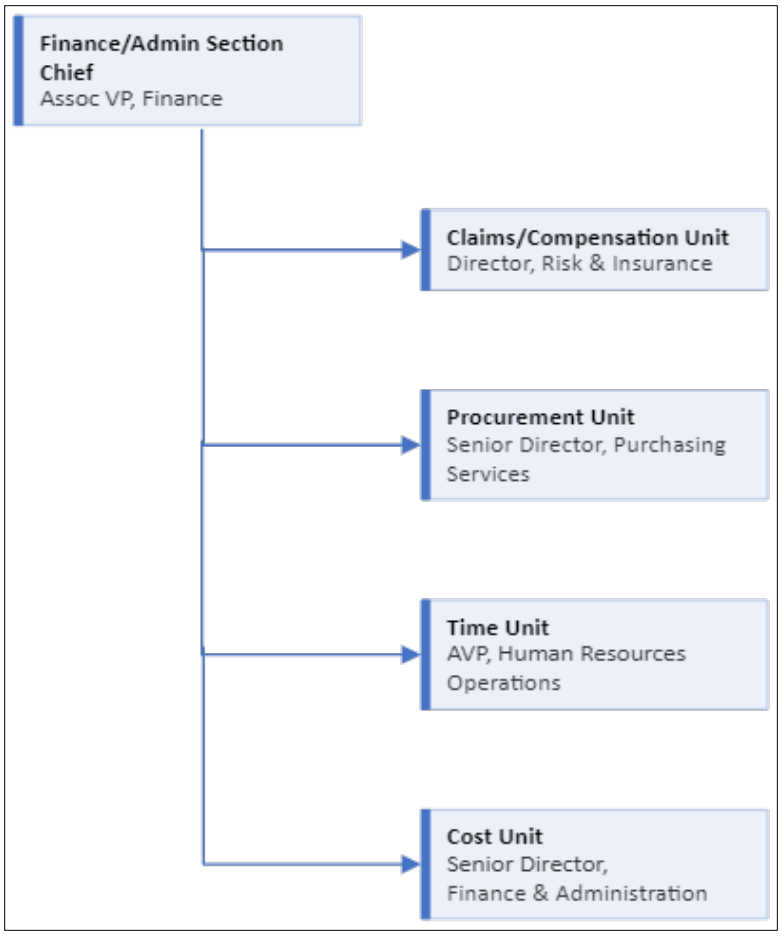

Figure 10 – Basic EOC Finance /Administration Organization

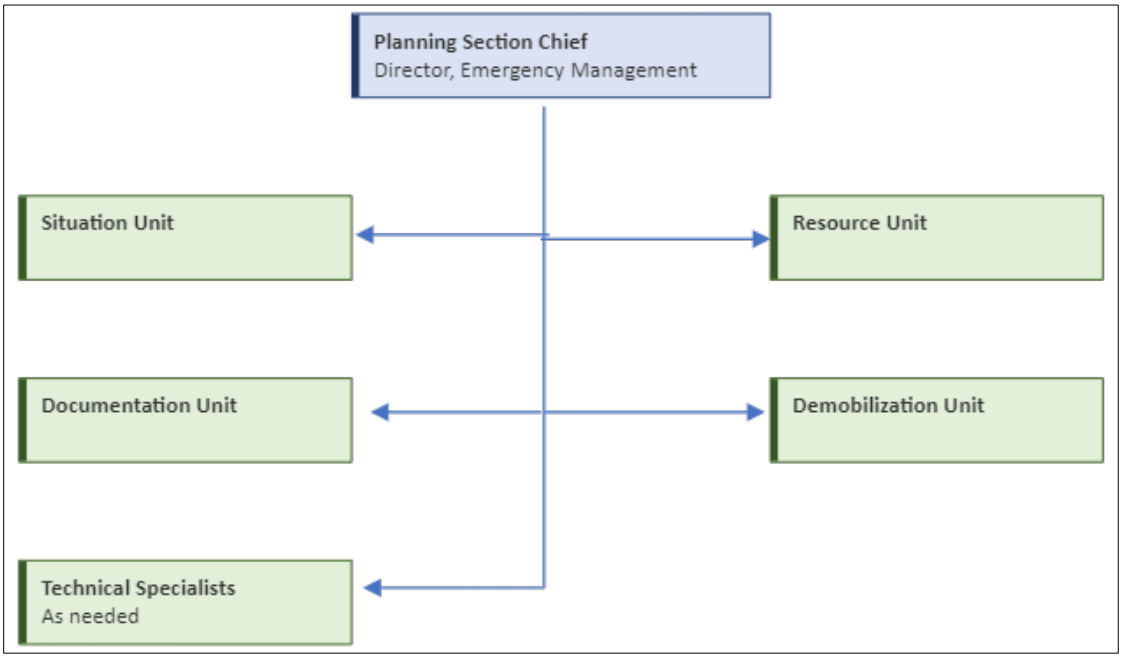

Figure 11 – Basic EOC Planning Organization

XII. Information Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

A. Information Collection and Analysis

During normal conditions, OEM is constantly monitoring conditions and gathering information relative to potential emergencies. Information is collected from internal departments, local, state and federal governmental agencies, local community partners, first responders and the media. Information is analyzed and shared with appropriate stakeholders as necessary. Types of information and sources will vary depending upon the potential emergency (e.g., weather, public health, security threats).

The TUDPS also monitors situations, gathers and analyzes intelligence data, and notifies appropriate stakeholders as necessary. If information is received that warrants activating the EOC, the procedures outlined in this EOP will be followed. When the EOC is activated, ongoing information from essential departments, local, state and federal partners will be used to assist with the appropriate response and recovery actions. Maintaining situational awareness to provide the necessary response and recovery actions is a primary function of the EOC.

B. Public Information and Outreach

TU Office of Strategic Marketing & Communications (SMC) is the University unit responsible for developing and disseminating information to the University community and media before, during and after an incident, as well as coordinating any press conferences. University-wide emails, social media accounts, TU's main webpage, and media releases are the primary methods utilized to disseminate information (see Emergency Communications and Timely Warnings Policy Number: 04.61.01). In addition to the emergency notification plan the SMC maintains a detailed communications plan and an internal listserv to ensure a robust communications strategy can be implemented throughout any type of emergency.

C. Emergency Notification

If there is an imminent threat or dangerous situation that may affect the safety of the TU community, an emergency notification will be sent out by TUPDS dispatch utilizing the TUalert system. TUalert is TU's multiple communication platform for emergency notification. Platforms include text messages and voice calls to registered cell phones, emails, visual and audio messages through the University's voice over internet protocol (VOIP) telephone system, indoor and outdoor speakers, TU's main webpage, social media, cable TV, indoor and outdoor electronic message boards (see Emergency Communications and Timely Warnings Policy Number: 04.61.01).

XII. Communications

Multiple University units utilize two-way radios to communicate within their respective units. These systems can be utilized during an emergency to maintain communications within the unit and maintain communications with the EOC. The EOC has redundant communication capabilities, including its own telecommunications interface.

XIV. Finance, Administration and Logistics

A. Finance and Administration

In an emergency declared by the University President, the policy authorizes the President to waive competitive solicitation procedures and formalities for the procurement of commodities and services if determined that a delay in procurement will result in an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare of the University or would otherwise cause significant injury or harm not in the best interest of the University, including University tangible and/or intangible assets. Each University unit is responsible for tracking and documenting all expenses related to the preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation of an emergency incurred by their unit. All purchases should follow the University's procurement procedures, particularly when purchased in preparation for a potential event. If expenditures were made in preparation for a potential emergency and the event is not declared by the Governor of Pennsylvania and/or the President of the United States, expenses should still be tracked so the University can monitor the costs.

If a state of emergency has been declared by the Governor of Pennsylvania followed by a Presidential Disaster Declaration issued by the President of the United States, pre-disaster preparation expenses may be eligible for reimbursement from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). However, funds expended in the absence of a presidential declaration will be incurred by the individual University unit. When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States, it is imperative that the University capture and maintain all records and documentation related to disaster expenditures in order to successfully request and receive reimbursement from FEMA.

Additional information about the reimbursement process can be found through the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency. If a presidential disaster declaration is issued, expenses incurred in preparation of the disaster and immediately following may be eligible for reimbursement from FEMA. Invoices associated to disaster-related expenditures should be clearly marked by

the name of the event or the disaster declaration number assigned to it by FEMA (i.e., DR-1234). The invoice should clearly provide an explanation of the necessity of the expense. Repairs performed by the Office of Facilities Management or subcontractors will be recorded in specific project worksheets segregated from regular construction, repair or maintenance activities. Proper documentation is imperative.

B. Logistics and Support

Before or during emergency operations it may be necessary to identify and acquire resources in addition to the supplies and equipment generally on hand at the University. TU departments will coordinate acquisition of additional or specialized resources and consult with TU's Purchasing department. Purchasing can assist with acquiring resources. Once supplies or equipment are received, the responsibility transfers to the TU unit assuming control of the resource. Internal and vendor resources should be exhausted before seeking external assistance or mutual aid.

XV. Mitigation

Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying hazards that TU may be most susceptible to, determining the frequency and magnitude of specific hazards, assessing the vulnerability of the infrastructure and natural environment to those risks, and identifying mitigation funding and actions to address the risks and vulnerabilities to prevent future damage from recognized hazards. TU continually evaluates current infrastructure for mitigation opportunities and seeks to include appropriate mitigation measures when constructing new facilities or renovating existing structures.

A. Local Mitigation Strategy

Temple University subscribes to the local mitigation strategies implemented in the jurisdictions where the university's facilities are located. These plans evaluate a variety of hazards and identify the threat profile for the representative jurisdiction. In addition, these plans identify the various mitigation strategies that may be used to mitigate a particular hazard. These plans are reviewed and approved by the state and federal emergency management agencies. Approved projects must be in the plan in order for members to apply for and receive disaster funding if it becomes available. Funding can include, but is not limited to, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Flood Claims.

StormReady Program

StormReady is a National Weather Service (NWS) sponsored preparedness program. StormReady communities, counties, Indian nations, universities and colleges, military bases, government sites, commercial enterprises and other groups are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. No community is storm proof, but StormReady can help communities save lives.

StormReady uses a grassroots approach to help communities develop plans to handle all types of extreme weather—from tornadoes to winter storms. The program encourages communities to take a new, proactive approach to improving local hazardous weather operations by providing emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. Applying is easy. To be officially StormReady, a community must:

- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
- Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
- Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.

Temple University achieved the StormReady designation on October 31, 2024.

Cities Readiness Initiative (reserved)

Continuity of Operations Planning (reserved)

XVI. Training and Exercises

OEM maintains a robust training and exercise program utilizing the Department of Homeland Security's 15 National Planning Scenarios as well as other vulnerabilities TU may be exposed to such as severe weather, civil disturbances, active assailant, etc. that may impact the University and its operations. The scenarios are an integral component of the Department of Homeland Security's capabilities-based approach to implementing Department of Homeland Security Presidential Policy Directive 8: National

Preparedness. The scenarios depict potential terrorist attacks to natural, technological and human-generated disasters and are designed to promote preparedness planning, capability assessment and readiness metrics at all levels of government. Using these scenarios, EM conducts tabletop exercises on a regular basis. In each exercise, portions of the EOP are tested along with response and recovery capabilities. An after-action review is conducted following each exercise to determine any areas of improvement or gaps in preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. OEM collaborates with other local and state emergency response agencies to identify additional training opportunities that can benefit University personnel.

XVII. Plan Development, Maintenance and Revisions

This Emergency Operations Plan will be reviewed at least annually, in response to an after-action report/improvement plan or as needed. Emergency Management will submit revisions of the plan for ratification by the University President on a quadrennial basis.

XVIII. Definitions

Activated		The Emergency Operations Plan has been implemented in whole or in part due to an emergency event. Also applies to standing up the Emergency Operations Center with trained staff and necessary equipment to manage the event.
After Action Report		A written report developed following an After-Action Review that documents the findings of the After-Action Review. Areas of improvement are assigned with deadlines and parties responsible for the implementation of improvements.
After Action Review		A facilitated meeting with all parties involved in responding to an event or participating in an exercise to identify strengths and areas of weakness that will be documented in an After-Action Report to further strengthen preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.
Alternate Worksite		A work location, other than the primary location, to be used when the primary location is not accessible.

Command Post		Specific area staffed by personnel responsible for commanding, controlling and coordinating the use of resources and personnel in response to an incident.
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)		The document developed by individual University units that details the plans, procedures and resources needed to ensure continuance of its minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies that may disrupt day-to-day operations.
Critical Function		Activity or process that cannot be disrupted for several days without having a significant negative impact on the University.
Critical Records		Records or documents that if damaged, destroyed or lost would cause considerable disruption to the University and would require replacement or recreation at a considerable expense to the University.
Declaration		A written request to the President of the United States from a Governor through the FEMA regional office, certifying that the combined local, county and state resources are insufficient, and that the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities and federal assistance is needed to restore the community.
Disaster		A sudden event that causes great damage, suffering and loss of life to many people.
Emergency		A situation or event that requires an immediate response to protect life and property (i.e. natural disasters, explosions, chemical, biological or radiological releases, structural failures, etc.).
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)		A pre-determined physical location with communications equipment and trained staff where University administration and staff manage resources during an emergency.
Emergency Operations Center Staff		University staff who have been assigned and trained to work in the EOC during an activation to coordinate the response and recovery actions during a campus-wide emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)		This overarching document contains the policies, authorities, concept of operations and emergency responsibilities that provide the framework that drives an organization's preparedness, response and recovery actions to an incident. The EOP does not contain departmental standard operating procedures (SOP).
Exercise		A simulated emergency scenario that tests an organization's emergency preparedness, response and recovery capabilities to identify areas of strength improvement.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		An agency of the Department of Homeland Security whose primary purpose is to coordinate disaster response in the US when the resources of local and state authorities are overwhelmed.
Hazard		A danger or risk that has the potential for causing damage to life, property or the environment.
Hazardous Material		Material and products from commercial, recreational, industrial and agricultural sources that contain chemicals with one or more of the following characteristics, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency: toxic, flammable, corrosive or reactive and requires special handling because of the hazards posed to public health, safety or the environment.
Incident		An event limited in scope that may cause disruption, but not considered a major, campus wide emergency (i.e. police activity, water leak, small fire, etc.). May require response from multiple University departments and/or outside entities, but no EOC activation.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)		A document that identifies incident objectives and provides essential information regarding incident organization, resource allocation, work assignments, safety and weather.
Incident Command System (ICS)		A standardized all-hazard construct used to command, control, and coordinate resources and personnel during an emergency; an integrated organizational structure with common operating

		principles that can expand or contract as the event requires.
Logistics		The coordination of procuring and supplying facilities, equipment and services in support of an emergency.
Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU)		A written understanding between two or more entities providing specific assistance and/or resources before, during, or after a disaster.
Mitigation		Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the risk to human life and property from hazards; cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster event.
Mutual Aid		Pre-arranged resources from another similar entity are provided when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency.
Mutual Aid Agreement		A written agreement between two or more similar entities to provide assistance before, during or after a disaster to facilitate the rapid mobilization of personnel, equipment and supplies.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)		A consistent nationwide approach for all levels of government, the public and private sectors and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
National Response Framework		A FEMA document that provides context for how the whole community works together and how response efforts relate to other parts of national preparedness. It is one (1) of five (5) documents in the suite of National Planning Frameworks: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery. It covers the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property, the environment and meet basic human needs after a disaster has occurred.

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)		An agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whose primary purpose is to coordinate disaster response at the state level when the resources of local authorities are overwhelmed.
Point of Dispensing		A physical location staffed to dispense prophylactic medications in a large scale, catastrophic medical event or biological attack.
Point of Distribution		A physical location staffed to distribute supplies such as water, meals, tarps, etc. following a large scale, catastrophic event such as a hurricane, tornado, earthquake, etc.
Preliminary Damage Assessment		The process used to determine the estimated extent of damage and costs to a community following a disaster. Preliminary damage assessments are used to support the Governor's request for a declaration.
Preparedness		A continuous cycle of planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action in an effort to maintain a state of readiness to respond to a disaster or emergency
Recovery		The long-term activities beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of disaster operations that focus on returning all systems in the community to a normal status. Implementation of mitigation strategies is often part of the recovery process
Response		Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs; execution of emergency plans to limit the loss of life, injury, and property damage.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)		Standard operating procedure (or SOP) is a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help personnel carry out complex routine operations. SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output, and uniformity of performance while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with regulations.

TUalert		TUalert is an emergency notification system used to notify the TU community of any imminent or immediate threat to life safety. It is designed to reach as many people as possible in a timely manner while also maintaining redundancies should one or several of the platforms fail. To achieve this, the system uses multiple platforms for communication (i.e. phone calls, text messages, outdoor speakers, voice over internet protocol (VoIP) phones, emergency callboxes, TU email, social media, electronic message boards and the TU main webpage).

Appendix 1 – Severe Weather Plan

I. Introduction: The purpose of this severe weather plan is to provide a course of action to be used during a severe weather event to minimize the potential for loss of life, injury, or property damage. The plan identifies actions that may be taken by TU's US-based campuses, its operating departments, faculty, staff, and students. This plan should be reviewed at least annually by faculty and staff. The campuses located in Japan and Italy will follow their respective emergency plans.

II. Severe Weather Alerts: The National Weather Service (NWS) has defined categories for severe weather alerts –

Blizzard Warning: Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 mph or greater...and... falling and/or blowing snow...and... visibility reduced to 1/4 mile or less for at least 3 hours

Excessive Heat Watch or Warning: Heat index of 105ºF or greater for 2 consecutive hours

Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning: 0-hour fuel moisture less than 10% ...and... relative humidity of 30% or less...and... wind speed or frequent gusts of 20 MPH or greater.

Flash Flood Emergency: In exceedingly rare situations, when a severe threat to human life and catastrophic damage from a flash flood is imminent or ongoing.

Flash Flood Warning: Flooding observed or indicated by radar...in rapidly changing, short-term situations

Flood Advisory: Minor flooding observed or indicated by radar...such as a few inches of water over roads.....or small creeks out of their banks, but not affecting structures

Flood Warning: Flooding observed or indicated by radar...in long-term situations river flood warnings are issued when forecast crests at specific river forecast points are expected to reach/exceed flood stage.

Flood Watch: Elevated potential for flooding...or flash flooding. Issued 6-24+ hours in advance of the event.

Heat Advisory: Heat index 96ºF to 104ºF for 2 consecutive hours through June 30; Heat index 100ºF to 104ºF for 2 consecutive hours July 1 onward

High Wind Watch or Warning: Wind gusts of 58 MPH or greater ...or...sustained winds of 40 MPH or greater for one hour, issued during non-convective weather

Hurricane Warning: Issued when sustained winds of 64 kt (74 mph) or higher associated with a tropical cyclone are expected in 36 hours or less. These winds may be accompanied by storm surge, coastal flooding, and/or river flooding. A hurricane warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and exceptionally high waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.

Hurricane Watch: Issued when a tropical cyclone containing winds of 64 kt (74 mph) or higher poses a possible threat, generally within 48 hours. These winds may be accompanied by storm surge, coastal flooding, and/or river flooding. The watch does not mean that hurricane conditions will occur. It only means that these conditions are possible.

Ice Storm Warning: Ice accumulation of 0.25 inch (planar) or greater in 24 hours

Severe Thunderstorm Warning: Wind gusts of 58 MPH or greater...or... hail of 1.00" in diameter or greater

Snow Squall Warning: Issued for intense but limited duration periods of moderate to heavy snowfall accompanied by gusty surface winds and resulting in reduced visibilities and whiteout conditions.

Special Weather Statement: Wind gusts of 40 MPH to 57 MPH... or... Hail of 0.50" to 0.99" in diameter. The Special Weather Statement (SPS) is also used for other types of significant weather, usually when falling below warning or advisory criteria.

Tornado Emergency: In exceedingly rare situations, when a severe threat to human life and catastrophic damage from a tornado is imminent or ongoing.

Tornado Warning: Tornadoes sighted or indicated on radar

Tropical Storm Warning: Issued when sustained winds of 34 to 63 kt (39 to 73 mph) or higher associated with a tropical cyclone are expected in 36 hours or less. These winds may be accompanied by storm surge, coastal flooding, and/or river flooding.

Tropical Storm Watch: Issued when a tropical cyclone containing winds of 34 to 63 kt (39 to 73 mph) or higher poses a possible threat, generally within 48 hours. These winds may be accompanied by storm surge, coastal flooding, and/or river flooding. The watch does not mean that tropical storm conditions will occur. It only means that these conditions are possible.

Wind Advisory: Wind gusts of 46 MPH to 57 MPH ...or...Sustained winds of 31 MPH to 39 MPH for one hour, issued during non-convective weather

Wind Chill Advisory: Wind chill of -10ºF to -24ºF

Wind Chill Watch/Warning: Wind chill of -25ºF or less

Winter Weather Advisory: 2 inches of snow and sleet in 12 hours...or...Ice accumulation from a trace to 0.24 inches

Winter Storm Watch/Warning: 5 inches of snow and sleet in 1 event

Philadelphia Office of Homeless Services Weather Conditions

Code Blue: ordered when precipitation occurs, and the temperature is 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower and/or feels at or below 20 degrees due to wind chill.

Code Red: ordered when extreme high temperatures are anticipated

III. Emergency Notification System: Temple University receives weather alerts and warnings from many sources. The 24-hour communications center has a NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric) Weather Warning radio that is continuously monitoring the NWS warning system. The communications center also receives messages via commercial television services including local and national news, broadcast weather services, etc. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia are also able to broadcast messages through the Emergency Alert System. The emergency managers and public safety leadership have automatic text and email messaging from the NWS on multiple devices.

Information is distributed to the campus community through a variety of tools. All members of the campus (faculty, staff, and students) receive email messages through the University's messaging system, TUalert. This is a commercial product. This system also allows the members to receive text messaging to their personal devices. The Department of Public Safety and Strategic Marketing and Communications (SM+C) have rapid access to various social media platforms including the University website, Facebook, X, Instagram. These agencies also maintain strong ties with the local traditional media and can leverage these services to distribute information.

The main and Health Science campuses maintain a siren system that provides both audible and voice messaging. All police vehicles possess a public address system that can be used for route alerting. All police and security officers are equipped with radios to communicate with our centralized radio system. The officers can deploy throughout the campus to assist with local messaging. Any, and all, of these methods could be utilized, as appropriate --

- TU Alert

- Temple Email
- University Website
- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, X, LinkedIn)
- Siren System (Main and Health Science campuses)
- Route Alerting
- Officer Deployment
- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Traditional Media

The following leaders (or designees) are authorized to release information over these platforms-

- University President
- Chief Operating Officer
- Provost
- Vice-President of Public Safety/Chief of Police

Tornado warnings for any of the campuses are automatically approved for release through these systems due to the short timeframe associated with these events. These systems are used for initial notification, periodic updates, and all-clear/return to normal operations.

IV. Planning: Temple University conducts a hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA) as part of its Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The HVA is reviewed at least annually, but as often as needed based on real-world events, exercises, and updated information. The HVA identified severe winter weather, temperature extremes, tropical weather, severe thunderstorms, and urban flooding as likely issues impacting the domestic campuses. The international campuses evaluate their respective hazards as part of their emergency planning using information from local sources.

Each building has an evacuation and shelter-in-place plan. Each building has a designated rally point for evacuation. As appropriate, each building has identified places of refuge for the access and functional needs community to use in case of emergency. University staff volunteers serve on their respective building's Emergency Management Team as floor captains and building managers. In an emergency, these volunteers assist with evacuation and shelter-in-place operations.

V. Training and Exercises

Community Training: Temple University Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and the Public Safety Community Outreach Unit conduct training and information sessions for the students, faculty, and staff. Weather preparedness and emergency notification are included in these sessions. These sessions use information provided by the National Weather Service, FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) and other reputable sources to support the sessions.

Departmental Training: Temple University OEM staff participate in various training related to severe weather provided by NWS, FEMA, Pennsylvania EMA, and the Philadelphia OEM.

Exercises: Temple University OEM maintains a comprehensive exercise program that incorporates severe weather conditions. Annually, TU OEM conducts a Shelter-In-Place exercise and uses a variety of emergency notification systems.

VI. Emergency Operations: Response and recovery operations are covered in the University EOP.

VII. Mitigation: Temple University has identified mitigation opportunities as part of its EOP. The University participates in the larger Philadelphia mitigation efforts and planning. As part of our internal efforts, design, construction and renovation of facilities and grounds evaluate and incorporate appropriate mitigation techniques.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

Mr. Len Clark
Temple University
1101 West Montgomery Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19121

732 Woodlane Road
Mount Holly, NJ
October 31, 2024

Dear Len,

On behalf of the National Weather Service and the Pennsylvania *StormReady* Advisory Board, I congratulate Temple University on becoming a "*StormReady*" university! This recognition is valid for a four-year period, effective through October 22, 2028.

This *StormReady* designation indicates that Temple University has fulfilled a set of criteria that ensures everything reasonable has been done to provide for the safety of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors during adverse weather conditions, including thunderstorms, nor'easters, and hurricanes. This means the university has redundant methods of monitoring weather, receiving watches and warnings from the National Weather Service (NWS), and disseminating severe weather warnings throughout the county

As a recognized *StormReady* entity, you are authorized to use the *StormReady* logo on your webpage, official letterheads, brochures, and other official documentation

Again, I congratulate you for the necessary efforts to make this recognition possible.

Sincerely,

Jason Franklin
Meteorologist-in-Charge
NWS Mount Holly, NJ