

**UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
FACULTY COUNCIL ON UNIVERSITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

The Faculty Council on University Facilities and Services met on Thursday, **November 29, 2004**, at 3:30 p.m., in 36 Gerberding Hall. Chair John Schaufelberger presided.

PRESENT: **Professors** Schaufelberger (Chair), Balick and Treser;
 Ex officio members Chamberlin, Chapman, Fales, McCray and Pike;
 Guests Steven Charvat, Emergency Management Director, Emergency Management Office.

ABSENT: **Professors** Devasia, Heerwagen, Korshin, Rorabaugh and Souter;
 Ex officio members Stygall and Waddell.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of October 25, 2004 were approved as written.

Environmental Stewardship Committee – John Schaufelberger

Schaufelberger said he will be representing FCUFS on the Environmental Stewardship Advisory Committee, which has been jointly appointed by the Executive Vice-President and Provost. The purpose of the committee is to identify long-term goals and standards, as well as develop benchmark measures of efficiency and cost-effectiveness by which the UW community can examine its effectiveness and short-term progress toward those goals. An Environmental Stewardship Task Force worked from 2001 until 2003 to craft an Environmental Stewardship Policy Statement, which was approved by President Emmert in July 2004. The policy statement called for the creation of the Environmental Stewardship Advisory Committee.

Sound Transit Station near Husky Stadium

As regards the proposed Sound Transit station near Husky Stadium, Schaufelberger spoke with the chair of the Architecture Commission suggesting improved access for central campus users and deconfliction between pedestrians and automobiles in the vicinity of the station. This station could be the northern terminus for Sound Transit, in which event it would be exceptionally busy. Schaufelberger will present FCUFS's views on this issue to the Architectural Commission at its next meeting.

Balick said it would be helpful if Peter Dewey, Assistant Director of Transportation Services, could speak to the council on this and other Sound Transit issues. Balick also said that, if Sound Transit is going to have a station near Husky Stadium (and not elsewhere on campus), a shuttle bus would be desirable. Schaufelberger said another station would be located near Brooklyn Avenue N.E., in addition to the station near Husky Stadium. Balick noted that the station near Husky Stadium would serve the Medical Center and Health Sciences community very well, but not the upper campus. "We need to look at sidewalks, etc.," he noted, adding that people in the Montlake community are concerned that there will be no stop near 520.

McCray said there are regular Sound Transit meetings on campus, and that considerable conversation about the proposed station near Husky Stadium is taking place in current discussions. Chamberlin said that Sound Transit did reroute already in deciding to keep away from its previously preferred campus route that would have endangered some campus research laboratories with vibrations from the trains. Chapman noted that budget concerns are of paramount importance to Sound Transit, and rightly so, but that the University is standing up for its own concerns in discussions with Sound Transit. He pointed out that a genuine difficulty for Sound Transit is that different concerns expressed by separate entities of the University present conflicting resolutions to similar sets of problems. Schaufelberger said he will ask Dewey to visit the council early during Winter Quarter.

Update on Major Campus Projects – Richard Chapman, Associate Vice President for Capital Projects

Chapman said, with respect to CPO Safety, that the injury rate for the University in the fiscal year 2005 to date is 4.08 (0.28 million hours worked), which is up from the 2.14 rate for the fiscal year 2004, which had been a reduction from the 4.9 rate for the fiscal year 2003. No life-threatening injuries have occurred in the fiscal year 2005, however, Chapman emphasized.

As for construction lost time, Chapman said the University has gone more than one year without a single lost time incident (i.e., over a million hours worked). This is exceptionally encouraging.

Chapman said there are 24 approved major projects at the University (by which is meant projects costing over \$5 million). There are 368 active special projects (by which is meant projects costing less than \$5 million).

As for work in place, there has been almost \$100 million spent thus far this year, which is less than the total spent last year.

Projects now in design include: Architecture Hall renovation (a \$25 million project); Guggenheim Hall (a \$28.1 million project, to be completed in 2007); Biochemistry renovation, in the Medical Center (an \$8.3 million project); Harborview Bond (a \$292.8 million project, whose scope has been enhanced, which has increased the cost of the project, which is to be completed in 2008); West Campus Garage (an \$11.6 million project, to be completed in 2007); UW Tacoma Garage (a \$7.1 million project, to be completed in 2005); Regional Heart Center, in the Medical Center (a \$9.7 million project, to be completed in 2005).

Projects in bid/construction phase include: Bioengineering/Genome (a \$150 million project, to be completed in 2005); Conibear Shell House (an \$11.6 million project, to be completed in 2005); Cardiac Care, in the Medical Center (a \$7.2 million project, to be completed in 2005); Johnson Hall renovation (a \$55.3 million project, to be completed by January 2006); Merrill Hall (a \$7.1 million project, to be completed in 2004); Terry Lander renovation (an \$8 million project, to be completed in 2004); R&T Building (a \$31.4 million project, to be completed in 2005).

As regards projects in close-out – all in 2003 – all came in under budget: Allen Center; IMA Expansion; Tacoma Phase 2B; and William Gates Hall. A major close-out was the Suzzallo Library Renovation (a \$47.3 million project).

CPO – Sustainability: The UW Tacoma 2B project was Certified Silver, the first such certification for higher education in the Pacific Northwest. Merrill Hall and the R&T Building are registered for Silver. And Architecture Hall, Guggenheim Hall, Johnson Hall, and the Combined Stadium are pending registration for Silver.

Campus Natural Disaster Preparedness – Steve Charvat, Emergency Management Director

Steve Charvat, Emergency Management Director, gave a power-point presentation entitled: “The UW Office of Emergency Management (OEM): Developing a Model Disaster Resistant University”.

Charvat’s “presentation overview” highlighted: How the office came to be; Vision and Mission of OEM; Current OEM programs and activities; OEM administration and budget; Future issues/direction; and Questions and answers.

Charvat said it is important to understand that the UW operates under the four phases of Comprehensive Emergency Management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. He also stressed the importance of understanding the 16 hazards facing the UW, which include work stoppages and labor strikes, severe weather, urban floods, landslides, earthquakes, utility power failures, radiological and HAZMAT incidents/accidents, terrorism (WMD), urban fire, transportation accidents, special events and demonstrations, civil disorder, water supply failure, critical resource shortage, and explosions.

The objectives of the presentation are to have FCUFS members understand: the value of Disaster Mitigation at the UW; the importance of Disaster Preparedness at the UW; the University's expectations of an Efficient Disaster Response System; the critical nature of Disaster Recovery; and what the role of each member of FCUFS may be during and after a major emergency or disaster and how the UW Office of Emergency Management can help.

Charvat directed council members' attention to the OEM Vision and Mission. The vision is "to build a Disaster Resistant University that serves as a national and international model for other institutions of higher education." The mission is "to administer a campus-based comprehensive emergency management program in partnership with UW academic departments, operating units, staff, administration and neighboring jurisdictions in order to save lives, protect property and safeguard the environment."

The OEM "came to be" through: the Disaster Resistant University Pilot Project (1999-2000); the Nisqually Earthquake (February 2001); the Urban Horticulture Fire (April 2001); 9/11 and anthrax scares (Fall 2001); the new Office of Emergency Management (begun on May 1, 2003); and in having a "champion" in UW Upper Management in the person of Sandra Lier, Associate Vice President, Business Services Division. The OEM is one of six units in the Business Services Division, directed by Sandra Lier. Lier reports to Executive Vice President Weldon Ihrig. The unique challenges of UW Disaster Programs, Charvat pointed out, is that "we function simultaneously as a city, state agency, major employer, government laboratory and special events venue.

"Disaster planning and response is everyone's responsibility," Charvat stressed to the council. "Staff, faculty and researchers have a key role in campus safety before and after any disaster."

As to the four phases of Comprehensive Emergency Management at the UW – preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation – the first phase, preparedness, includes those pre-event activities that allow the UW to more effectively deal with an impending or potential emergency or disaster event. Planning, training, and exercises are the three main components of effective preparedness. The UW OEM coordinates all three activities. Weather/history, campus residents, laws/regulations, and mass media are what, for the most part, drives preparedness. Disaster planning is required by local, regional or national laws and regulations. (The UW Administrative Policy Statement 13.1 – Emergency Management regulates the University's disaster planning.) All people and organizations at the University must be involved, and at all levels. The plan must be a "living" document. It must be tested on a regular basis to be effective. The UW's Emergency Plan can be found at the UW OEM Website at: <http://www.washington.edu/admin/business/oem/>.

Types of exercises include orientations/seminars, drills, and particularly, at the UW, an annual EOC drill. The response includes those actions and activities that occur either during or immediately after the onset of the disaster or emergency. An effective response mechanism will have as its primary goal the protection of lives, property and the environment. There is a new response tool available to those who want to take advantage of it: the pilot Campus Emergency Response Team (CERT). It offers free nine weeks of training for staff on basic first aid and triage, light search and rescue, disaster psychology and incident command, terrorism preparedness, and personal preparedness. Call (206) 897-CERT for more information.

The purpose of an EOC (Emergency Operations/Command Center) is to provide a central location from which government at any level (and private companies, military installations, health care facilities, etc.) can provide interagency coordination and execute decision making for managing disaster response and recovery. The UW's EOC is located in the Bryant Building at 1117 Boat Street N.E. The five major functions of the EOC are: policy direction and support; situation assessment; coordination; priority establishment; and resource management. OEM Director Steve Charvat is the UW EOC Director. (Elenka Jarolimek is the Emergency Management Specialist.) The EOC is under the Incident Management System, and responds to Sandra Lier who is on the UW President's Cabinet. The UW OEM organizational chart includes both the Emergency Management Planning Committee and the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Charvat emphasized that the OEM, in addition to serving the University community, is ultimately serving the state's top elected officials, who are "in charge" and responsible to the citizens for the health, safety and welfare of their respective communities. Charvat said the overall philosophy of the EOC specifically is that: "If nothing else, the keys to running a successful EOC Command operation are adaptability and flexibility."

As for the recovery phase of emergency management, recover includes those actions and activities that are designed to restore a community to the same state it was prior to the emergency or disaster. If possible, recovery should include mitigation efforts to ensure that the future disasters will not have the same lasting effects. Disaster recover involves government, private citizens and welfare agencies effectively working together. Disaster recovery must be a team effort. The University community involves students, faculty and staff. Those at the University must work with state and federal officials, local officials (engineers, architects, emergency officials, land use planners, and elected officials), local media, and insurance and lending officials. Social service and victim support groups and private citizens are also essential contributors in the recovery phase.

As for the mitigation phase, mitigation is the cornerstone of emergency management. It includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Channelization projects and dams, locks and levees (i.e., the Ballard Locks) are examples of disaster mitigation efforts. Zoning and Land Use planning, and developing and enforcing stricter building codes, relocating and elevating affected homes, businesses and other structures, and earthquake insurance and building seismic retrofits represent other mitigation efforts.

Examples of the economic toll resulting from disasters include the closing of businesses (not an option for the UW), the loss of jobs, 40% of small businesses never opening again, diminishment of the local tax base, and the loss of population and students.

The OEM's total operating budget is \$1.9 million, with 87% passing through to other departments. The OEM receives \$154,000/year as its base operating budget, with \$100,000/year from UW Homeland Security/Emergency Prep Grants; \$1,044,000 in federal DHS money and two Urban Area Security Initiative Grants; \$633,000 fro a FEMA DRU Grant; and \$28 thousand from two miscellaneous grants.

Actions required of and recommended for academic departments and personnel include the following: Disaster Response is required of all UW staff, including faculty and researchers; a suggested annual (at the minimum) orientation for all department faculty on emergency procedures; first-day-of-class disaster instruction for students (similar to a fire drill); suggested creation of CERT Teams as part of building-wide efforts; and non-structural activities and measures (apply for OEM sponsored grants); encouragement of personal preparedness activities at home and office/lab; following mandatory Health and Safety Plans and reporting requirements (chem./bio/radiological/nuclear); orienting oneself to one's building's Emergency Response Plan; making oneself aware of hazards and threats when locating new space on- and off-campus; assessing implications of addressing "special needs" populations (handicapped, non-English speaking, children, critical patients, research animals); exploring implications of loss of off-campus leased space; and inviting UW OEM to more academic department staff meetings.

Future OEM efforts include: building a new EOC or relocating the current one; increasing the emphasis on homeland security efforts, remembering the "all-hazards" approach; continuing to pursue more grants; addressing "Special Needs" populations; conducting more drills and exercises; increasing staff to meet demand; and more fully engaging the faculty, researchers, and students.

In summary, Effective Disaster Planning is a continuous process: "Do not wait until the storm clouds gather!" Disaster Mitigation is a continuous process: Prevention must be a cornerstone of your program. Disaster Preparedness must involve all parties with a stake in the community. An efficient and effective Disaster Response program is key to saving lives. Disaster Recovery must begin immediately to restore critical facilities, services and public infrastructure.

Each person (including faculty) must take the lead before, during and after an emergency or disaster. Emergency management programs must be in place in every UW unit and academic department to: protect the population, property and the environment; to return our campus community to normal as quickly as possible after an event.

For more information please contact: University of Washington / Office of Emergency Management / Attn: Steve Charvat, CEM Director / 22 Gerberding Hall / Box 351275 / (206) 897-8080; <http://www.washington.edu/admin/business/oem/>.

In discussion with the council, Charvat, when asked by Treser how faculty can best be made to “buy into” the recommendations laid out in the OEM presentation, said, “That’s the \$20,000 question.” McCray added: “And how do you get faculty to do only what they’re supposed to do, and nothing else, during an emergency? That’s also part of the challenge.” McCray added: “We who are involved in disaster preparedness, and who realize that we are responsible for disaster response and disaster recovery at the University for the first 72 hours after a disaster occurs, have long realized what we have to do. And one of the first things we do is engage Housing and Food Services to make them aware of what they must do to help take care of the students [during an emergency and after a disaster].” Treser said, “We can’t overemphasize the need for active communication both in preparedness and in response [during an emergency and after a disaster].”

Asked about the involvement of UW, Tacoma and UW, Bothell in the OEM efforts, Charvat said, “We’re reaching UW, Tacoma and UW, Bothell as much as we can with our limited resources. But the main thrust of our efforts to this point has been at UW, Seattle.”

Next meeting

The next FCUFS meeting will take place in January 2005. Once the schedule for Winter Quarter 2005 is known, it will be sent to all council members.

Brian Taylor
Recorder