

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

# DIGEST



WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.  
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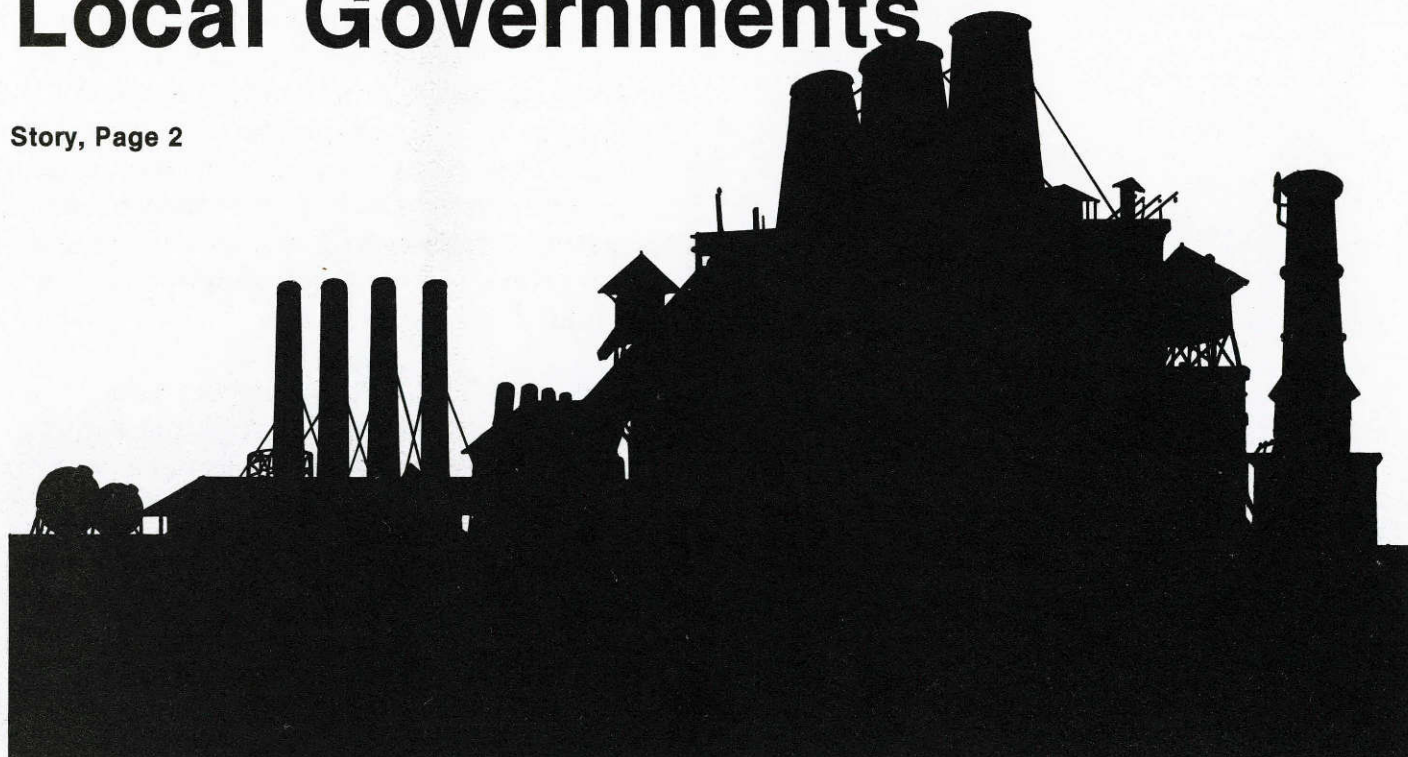
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## TITLE III: Superfund Reauthorization Act Adds Duties To State And Local Governments

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Texas Department of Public Safety

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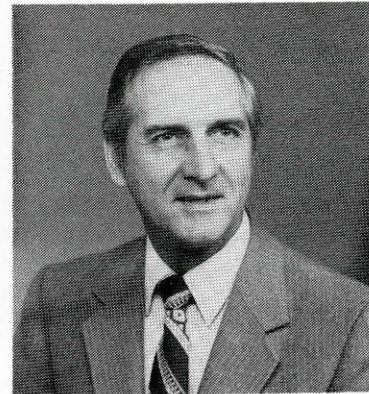
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# DEM UPDATE



**by Robert A. Lansford  
State Coordinator**

Spring generally brings a host of scheduled and unscheduled activities for us and this year is no exception. Not only have we experienced the normal severe weather incidents and the many scheduled training activities; but the new requirements under Title III of the Superfund Reauthorization Act of 1986 have caused us a great deal of concern.

We are trying very hard at this time to catalog all of the reporting facilities as required by the Act and to see how the current Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) programs can be expanded and built upon to meet the requirements of the Act. Our schedule is to identify the planning areas (or districts) by the middle part of July and the formation of the local communities by late August.

If there is a CAER program in your area you should start considering how the activity can function. The federal government was quick to implement a new requirement, yet they have provided no financial assistance to the state and local governments for this activity. There has been a large burden placed upon us by the federal government and available resources are almost nonexistent. With the help of private industry we will do the best we can.

# Title III Implemented In Texas

Chemical release incidents such as the ones in Institute, West Virginia and Bhopal, India, have heightened awareness of the critical need for effective emergency planning in response to accidental releases of hazardous chemicals. Both the Environmental Protection Agency and the chemical industry have recognized this need: the EPA by establishing the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP) and the chemical industry through the Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program (CAER).

Last year the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) was signed into law. SARA revises the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as "Superfund." Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) of SARA includes provisions related to emergency planning, notification, and reporting requirements. Entities that manufacture or store certain amounts of hazardous chemical as detailed in the April 22, 1987, Federal Register, are affected by the new requirements. State and local government were given additional duties under the law as well:

As required by the federal law, Governor William P. Clements, Jr., established the State Emergency Response Commission, giving those responsibilities to the already-existing State Emergency Management Council. By May 17, 1987, facilities subject to Title III's Section 302 had to notify the SERC of their company name, headquarters address, company contact and phone number, as well as the facility coordinator

and location of each facility that manufactures or stores the chemicals.

The SERC will designate emergency planning districts within Texas by July 17, and by August 17 will appoint local emergency planning committees to coordinate and provide technical expertise in planning responses to emergency releases of hazardous chemicals. The Federal Register sets forth guidelines for appointments to the local committee. Each planning committee must prepare an emergency plan within two years of being established, and must review that plan at least once a year.

By September 17, each facility subject to Title III must notify the local planning committee of the Facility Emergency Coordinator who will work with and provide information to the local committee.

By October 17, each facility must submit a list of the chemicals to the SERC, local committee, and local fire department.

Facilities are required to provide immediate notice of the release of a hazardous substance to the local planning committee and the SERC. Facilities should continue to notify the state agencies they have traditionally notified to meet this requirement at the state level.

Additional information about reporting procedures will be available through the Digest and the Texas Register. EPA's Title III hotline number for answers to specific questions is 1-800-535-0202.

## Title III Videoconference Set

The EPA will present a national teleconference on Title III June 25. DEM will present the teleconference live as well as tape it. Those interested in attending should contact DEM at 512-465-2138 (space is limited). To receive a tape of the conference, please send a blank T120 1/2" VHS tape to the Division. For those interested in setting up a downlink site, the teleconference can be viewed on one of two stations:

Spacenet 1, transponder channel 12, location 120 degrees W longitude, downlink frequency horizontal 4160 MHz, audio sideband 6.2 or 6.8 MHz; or transponder channel 12, downlink frequency horizontal 12140 MHz (other specifications remain the same). Contact the EPA at 214-655-2270 for more information.

# Calhoun County CAER Program Honored By CMA

The Calhoun County CAER (Community Awareness and Emergency Response) Program was recently recognized by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) for its outstanding efforts in improving the community's emergency response capabilities.

County Emergency Management Coordinator W.R. "Billy" Zwerschke was presented with a Level II plaque at an awards banquet April 23 in Port Lavaca. DEM State Coordinator Robert Lansford was the guest speaker, choosing "The Community and Emergency Management" as his topic.

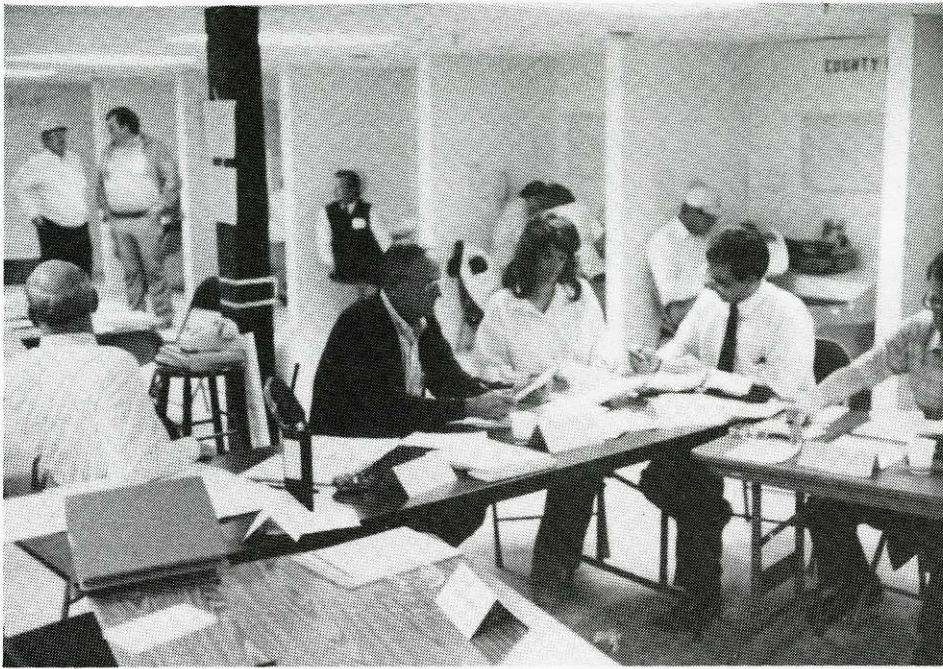
The Level II rating is the CMA's highest for local programs. Calhoun County's CAER program is the first in

Texas and the fifth in the country to achieve the rating. Calhoun County began their CAER program in July, 1985.

The CAER program is designed to provide information about local chemical operations to communities and to help them prepare for industrial or transportation accidents, natural disasters, and other emergency situations. Included on the committee are representatives from governmental agencies such as emergency management, law enforcement, fire department, EMS, and hospital, as well as industrial facilities such as Alcoa, Airco Carbon, Formosa Plastics Corp., GAF Corp., Standard Oil, and Union Carbide.



*John Holtzman (right), vice president for communication for the Chemical Manufacturers Association, presents Calhoun County Emergency Management Coordinator Billy Zwerschke with a plaque for achievement in community awareness and planning.*



*The City of Seminole recently held a functional exercise with a scenario that included damage from tornadoes, rain and hail, as well as a hydrogen sulfide gas leak. Thirty-five city, county, state and volunteer representatives participated.*



*The City of Abilene conducted a full-scale exercise March 20. The scenario included a mid-air airplane collision.*

## DEM Personnel

**Clif Maloney** is the new Exercise Assistance Officer for DEM. Clif was formerly with the Texas Employment Commission for 12 years, where he was involved in staff education and was the agency's representative on the Emergency Management Council. **Toni Fiero** is the new secretary for Population Protection Planning. She has an Associate's Degree in Journalism from Tyler Junior College and previously worked in several different areas at DPS. **Patrice Kennemer** is the new part-time secretary for PPP. She previously worked for State Farm Insurance, the Secretary of State's Office, and the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife. **Dana Wolbrueck** is DEM Training Office's new fulltime secretary, replacing **Letitia Moncivais** who left to concentrate on a career in court reporting. Dana has worked as an accounting clerk and as a program assistant with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

# Around The State

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is now offering a home study course entitled "Preparedness Planning in a Nuclear Crisis." The course provides general information on the effects of nuclear weapons, evacuation and sheltering, preparation and stocking of fallout shelters, and development of emergency plans to improve the chance of survival for you and your family. For more information contact the DEM Training Office at 512-465-2196.

The City of Baytown conducted its 16th annual mass casualty exercise that included nearly 60 different organizations and some 650 participants. The scenario for Medex-87 was the aftermath of "Hurricane Zilch," a hurricane exercise conducted by Baytown on April 10. Tornadoes and ammonia gas were only two of the problems dealt with in the scenario.

Tom Watson, City of Gainesville Emergency Management Coordinator, has produced a 1-1/2 hour video on severe weather in cooperation with the Fort Worth Na-

tional Weather Service Office. The video will be broadcast over the local cable access station. It includes information on cloud formation, tornadoes, and safety precautions.

"All it takes is a video camera, tripod, film, and people willing to appear on camera," Watson said of his accomplishment. He added that it cost about \$5 for a video tape to make the film, plus the time of a few people. He used video equipment owned jointly by the fire and emergency management office.

Watson is also working with the local cable company to establish a live capability from the emergency management office during emergency situations. Still in the working state, the tentative plans call for information to be broadcast live in English, Spanish and American Sign Language.

New Executive Order WPC-87-6a has been issued as the authority for the State Emergency Management Council. The order repeals MW-12.

## '86 Federal Disaster Aid Tops Half-Billion Mark

Federal aid to individuals and local governments damaged by natural disasters in 1986 exceeded a half-billion dollars, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The agency, in a year-end report, said President Reagan ordered federal aid be made available in the wake of 28 major disasters which hit in 20 states, two commonwealths and a Pacific Ocean protectorate during the year.

According to the agency, federal obligations will total \$540.7 million when all approved recovery projects are completed. More than \$270 million had been disbursed by FEMA and other federal agencies by year's end.

From the standpoint of the devastation and recovery costs for disastrous incidents during 1985, 1986 was a relatively light year, FEMA said. During 1985, there were approximately the same number of declarations but recovery costs were about \$1.5 billion.

FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr., said much of the 1985 costs results from five hurricanes which struck the Gulf Coast and Atlantic states. No hurricanes hit the mainland during 1986 although two typhoons damaged national interests in the Pacific Ocean.

While the number of natural disasters requiring federal assistance approximated that of 1985, most were less severe from the cost standpoint as those declared the previous year.

As is usually the case, the greatest number of disasters in 1986 resulted from flooding. Seventeen flooding

situations requiring presidential action resulted in claims payments of more than \$52 million from the Federal Insurance Administration's flood insurance program.

Figures released by FEMA show that three of the 28 declarations in 1986 -- mudslides in California and flooding in Michigan and Missouri -- accounted for more than 70 percent of the total federal obligation.

The agency projects that final recovery from the February mudslides will require almost \$270 million in federal outlays. The Michigan floods will require more than \$75 million while recovery in Missouri is expected to exceed \$46 million.

Washington state led the nation with four declarations, followed by two each in Montana, Texas, Wisconsin and Alaska. Other declarations were approved for California, Nevada, Utah, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Puerto Rico, New Hampshire, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

Aside from flooding, the most common type of disaster each year, landslides and snowmelt resulted in four declarations, typhoons accounted for two, tornadoes for three and coastal storms and wave action, one.

Federal supplemental recovery assistance may include low interest recovery loans to individuals and businesses, grants, temporary housing, agriculture aid, funds to repair damaged public property and other forms of aid.

# Civil Defense:

## The MIRV Story

*This is the 14th in a series of articles on Civil Defense in the United States. The "FEMA Attack Environment Manual," available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is the source for much of the information.*

The Soviets have relied heavily on their land-based missiles in building up their strategic nuclear strike forces. As a result, ICBMs account for over half their delivery vehicle total and about three-quarters of the Soviet warhead and yield totals. Modifications of each of the newest Soviet ICBMs -- the SS-17, SS-18, and SS-19 - carry 4, 10, and 6 warheads (MIRVs) respectively. The newest Soviet missile submarine carries missiles with 9 MIRVs, each with an estimated yield of 200 kilotons. Furthermore, it is expected that the next generation of ICBMs and SLBMs deployed by the Soviets also will be MIRVed.»

The total yield of the warheads in a MIRVed ICBM is considerably less than would be the yield of that weapon if its throw weight had been committed to a single warhead. The geometry of the situation suggests that a 3-warhead missile will have only 60 percent of the single warhead yield and this divided equally among the three warheads. The total yield of a 20-warhead missile would be only one-third that of a single-warhead version. However, the damaging effects of explosions scale only as the cube root of the explosive yield. As a result, the total area of physical damage caused by a MIRVed missile is much the same as that caused by the single-warhead version. What is gained

is a greater flexibility in attacking specific targets.

Planners should be aware that the trend toward larger numbers of smaller-yield weapons has the following implications:

- (1) More than one weapon may be launched to ensure that a target is destroyed if the destruction of that target is vitally essential to the strategic objective of the attack.
- (2) The larger number of warheads suggests that more localities may experience the direct effects of nuclear weapons (blast, fire, and initial nuclear radiation) than if fewer large weapons existed.
- (3) The smaller weapon yield suggests that less of the surrounding population will suffer injury and death when specific military or industrial facilities are attacked.
- (4) Some attack effects, such as initial nuclear radiation, become more important to nuclear defense planning when small-yield weapons are used.

The overall fallout threat decreases when multiple warheads are used on missiles. Also, as weapon size is reduced, the distance to which fallout is carried by the winds is reduced.

»MIRV stands for Multiple Independently-targetable Re-entry Vehicle.

## DEM Training Section Improves Exercise Scenarios

The Training Section of DEM has developed a revision of FEMA's Computer-Generated Exercise Scenario Package.

The original computer package had created many problems among states and local jurisdictions who attempted to use it. DEM Exercise Assistance Officer Bob Stout, who was the project manager, contacted every state in an effort to identify the inherent problems in the original package. The new package addressed these defects and produced a much more user-friendly product.

The package has been completed and was distributed to each state and region at the Exercise Assistance Of-

ficer's Conference held recently at EMI. The response to the new material was very positive.

The new package has the following scenarios:

Nuclear Power Plant	Winter Storm
Nuclear Attack	Mass Casualty
Flood	Hurricane
HAZMAT Highway	Tornado
HAZMAT Railroad	

The package is now available to those jurisdictions who have completed the Exercise Design Course. The jurisdiction also must have access to an IBM compatible computer. Contact Bob Stout at 512/465-2039 for details.

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