

NON-CIRCULATING

TEXAS STATE
DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIGEST



ANN W. RICHARDS
Governor

• JOE E. MILNER
Director

• ROBERT A. LANSFORD
State Coordinator

Volume 37, Number 1 Texas Department of Public Safety Austin, Texas January-February 1991

1990 Division of Emergency Management Annual Report

Of the nearly 700 emergency situations reported to the Division of Emergency Management in 1990, only one resulted in a presidential disaster declaration. However, a late December 1989 freeze in the Rio Grande Valley was also declared in 1990 and resulted in more than \$38 million in state and federal unemployment assistance for the 10 counties affected. Some \$3 million in Job Training Partnership Act funds for temporary jobs was supplied by the Department of Labor.

In a near mimicry of 1989, a declaration for spring and summer storms covered 68 counties stretching from Ochiltree County in the Panhandle to Liberty County in the southeast part of the state. The damage, caused by high wind, tornadoes and flooding, was magnified by the fact that many of the counties involved had not yet recovered from similar damage last year.

The DEM recovery staff, working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, opened a Disaster Field Office in Stephenville in early May that remained open until late August. The Division has, to date, disbursed approximately \$8.2 million to 198 local governments and non-profit organizations to assist them in recovering from public property damage. Nearly 2,000 families received checks totalling \$7 million through the Individual and Family Grant program, which is administered by the Texas Department of Human Services. The grants are an integral part of the recovery effort, allowing disaster victims to replace and repair essential, uninsured personal and real property.

While severe storms dumped excess moisture in much of the state, drought conditions persisted in 81 other counties. The DEM recovery staff coordinated requests from those counties for drought assistance through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By the end of 1990, 56 of those counties had been declared eligible for assistance in the form of low interest rate loans for agri-business owners. Another 22 counties had received USDA declarations for flooding, wind, hail or freeze damage, and requests for another 32 counties were pending at the USDA national office. *Figures 1-4 show additional disaster recovery information.*

continued on page 2

INDEX

Page

Annual Report	Cover
RLO Wins Award	3
DEM Personnel	3
Incident Report	8
Planning Status	14
1992 FEMA Budget Request	22

Official Publication
Division of Emergency Management
Texas Department of Public Safety

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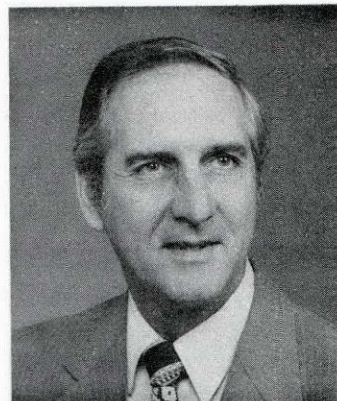
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Ron Lamoureux	Region 2B - Beaumont
Abel Contreras, Jr.	Region 3 - Corpus Christi
August G. Koenning, Jr.	Region 4 - Midland
William R. Johnson	Region 5 - Lubbock
Ed Schaefer	Region 6 - Waco

**DEM
UPDATE**



by **Robert A. Lansford**
State Coordinator

The year 1990 brought to our attention again that multiple disasters of varying degrees can happen at any given time. The severe freeze in the lower part of the state that occurred in the last part of December 1989 and was declared in January of 1990 showed how the devastation of unemployment and agricultural losses can affect our everyday lives. Again in 1990 severe weather systems brought tornado and flood damage to 68 counties in our state and another major declaration was on-going for the second year in a row.

Not only were we faced with natural disasters but also by another, technological crisis: oil spills. Oil spills have made a significant impact on everyone and legislation is in the process this year to address that issue.

Despite the fact that incidents seem to raise their heads more frequently, we continue to make progress in the emergency management arena. The end of the year reports do show how state and local governments are responding to emergency management activities. The advancement in technology, our increased population (now estimated near 17 million people) and the ever-increasing squeeze on budgets supports the fact that we must do better with what we have now. I have said this before: emergency management is no longer something that you do when you have time to spare from your "real" job. If that is what you are doing then I recommend you take another look at it. We are all at that point where emergency management is a real, full-time job.

1990 Annual Report

The 691 emergency incidents that DEM responded to included 233 that involved aircraft, 245 hazardous material, 89 perishable food, 71 severe weather, 11 notifications of potential problems at a nuclear facility, 14 railroad accidents, 8 fires, 3 explosive devices and 14 highway transportation accidents. The incidents resulted in 94 deaths and 448 injuries.

Figures 5-15 give detailed information.

In July, the Department of Energy (DOE) entered into an agreement with the State of Texas designed to identify and correct deficiencies in environmental management, monitoring and emergency management preparedness at the Pantex nuclear weapons plant near Amarillo. The plant is responsible for assembly, repair and storage of the country's nuclear warheads. Under the DOE-funded agreement, four state agencies will participate. DEM was funded to help develop comprehensive emergency response programs that are coordinated with local governments and will ensure compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations. With participation in this program came a new staff position -- nuclear resources planning officer.

DEM distributed more than \$775,000 in federal funds to the Texas Water Commission, Texas Department of Health and Texas A&M University for emergency management-related programs. The Division also disbursed more than \$2,205,000 in federal matching funds to local governments participating in the Emergency Management Assistance program. The Division itself received more than \$695,000 in federal matching funds.

During 1990 the Division provided direct planning assistance and support to local governments throughout the state. The Plans and Operations section updated 64 host area and 6 risk area county-wide Crisis Relocation Plans (CRP) and completed a detailed survey of 84 fallout shelter facilities and 2,546 reception and care facilities. Local emergency management coordinators were assisted in updating their shelter lists by the development of a computer program called CACTUS (Computer Assisted Corrections to Update Shelters) by DEM's senior engineer.

Staff personnel provided additional planning assistance by processing 144 Annual Work Plans for FY 1991 activities, reviewing 310 individual planning documents and conducting 27 workshops -- en-

compassing work plans, plan development, exercise guidance and continuity of government -- to assist local governments.

Through these various activities the Division provided direct planning assistance for the development or maintenance of 195 comprehensive emergency management plans for 525 political jurisdictions with a combined population of 11,850,249. This represents support to 36.7 percent of all jurisdictions in the state and 70.3 percent of the state's total population. *The status of local jurisdiction planning is depicted in Figures 16-18.*

Hazard mitigation activities in 1990 included a hazard mitigation plan for the 68 counties declared presidential disaster areas; conducting a hazard mitigation workshop; assistance to the Texas Water Commission in publishing guidelines for the dam safety program; and development of a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) administrative plan. HMGP funding for three disasters in 1989 was \$1.7 million of which \$312,000 has been approved for seven projects. Under this year's disaster declaration, funding for HGMP projects is estimated at \$1.2 million. Twenty-two projects are being reviewed for potential funding approval.

The Division provided advisory assistance for the development and implementation of hurricane preparedness contingency planning for the six counties in the Lake Sabine study area as well as for the development of updated hurricane impact date for the three counties in the Galveston study area. *Figures 19-20 illustrate the 1990 hurricane activity in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.*

Some 600 emergency management professionals congregated in Austin for the annual State Emergency Management Conference in February. Legal liabilities in emergency management, the Exxon Valdez oil spill and a proposed federal hazardous material transportation law were only a few of the topics presented at the conference.

Local emergency management directors and coordinators were able to participate in Severe Weather Awareness Week and Hurricane Awareness Week by making use of information sent to them by DEM for distribution to local media. Awareness weeks were sponsored jointly by DEM, the National Weather Service and the Texas Insurance Advisory Association.

continued on page 3

Liaison Officer Tom Ryan Receives Association Award

Region 2A Liaison Officer Tom Ryan received the 1990 Community Service Award from the Texas Gulf Coast Emergency Management Association at its annual conference. The plaque presented to Tom was in "recognition of his contribution to his community and work related to emergency management."

According to Jack McCann, president of the Association in 1990, the award is given to a person who is considered to have made the greatest contribution to his community in work related to emergency

management. Emergency management directors and coordinators are not eligible for the award.

"Mr. Ryan is considered as going beyond what is required of him in his efforts to see that the communities under his responsibility meet and/or exceed the requirements of the state and federal offices," Mr. McCann said in a letter to DEM assistant coordinator Don Freeman. "His persistence and attention to detail are to be commended."

DEM Personnel

Ed Schaefer is the new Regional Liaison Officer for DEM Region 6 and is stationed in Waco at the DPS District Office. A native of Waco, Ed most recently served as the emergency management coordinator and coordinator of special projects for Burnet County. **Katherine Gersbach** is a new Secretary in the DEM Training Office. An Austin native, Kathy attended Southwest Texas State University. Population Protection Planning Engineer **James Nieto** is now a Planning Assistant for PPP. Jim joined the Division in 1988.

Annual Report continued from page 2

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), tasked the state with receiving reports from industries which use certain hazardous substances, receiving reports on hazardous material releases, and emergency planning for hazardous material releases. In 1990, an estimated 10,000 businesses reported chemicals they used to the Texas Department of Health, which has that responsibility under the State Emergency Response Commission. As of July 30, 1990, more than 71 percent of the state's population was covered by hazardous material emergency plans as prescribed by the Governor's Division of Emergency Management.

More than 22,259 Texas citizens took part in 351 training and exercise activities at a cost of \$323,749. Some 19,684 of those participants were involved in local government exercises. These training activities are federally funded and focus on emergency management professional development, emergency planning and exercise programs which test and sup-

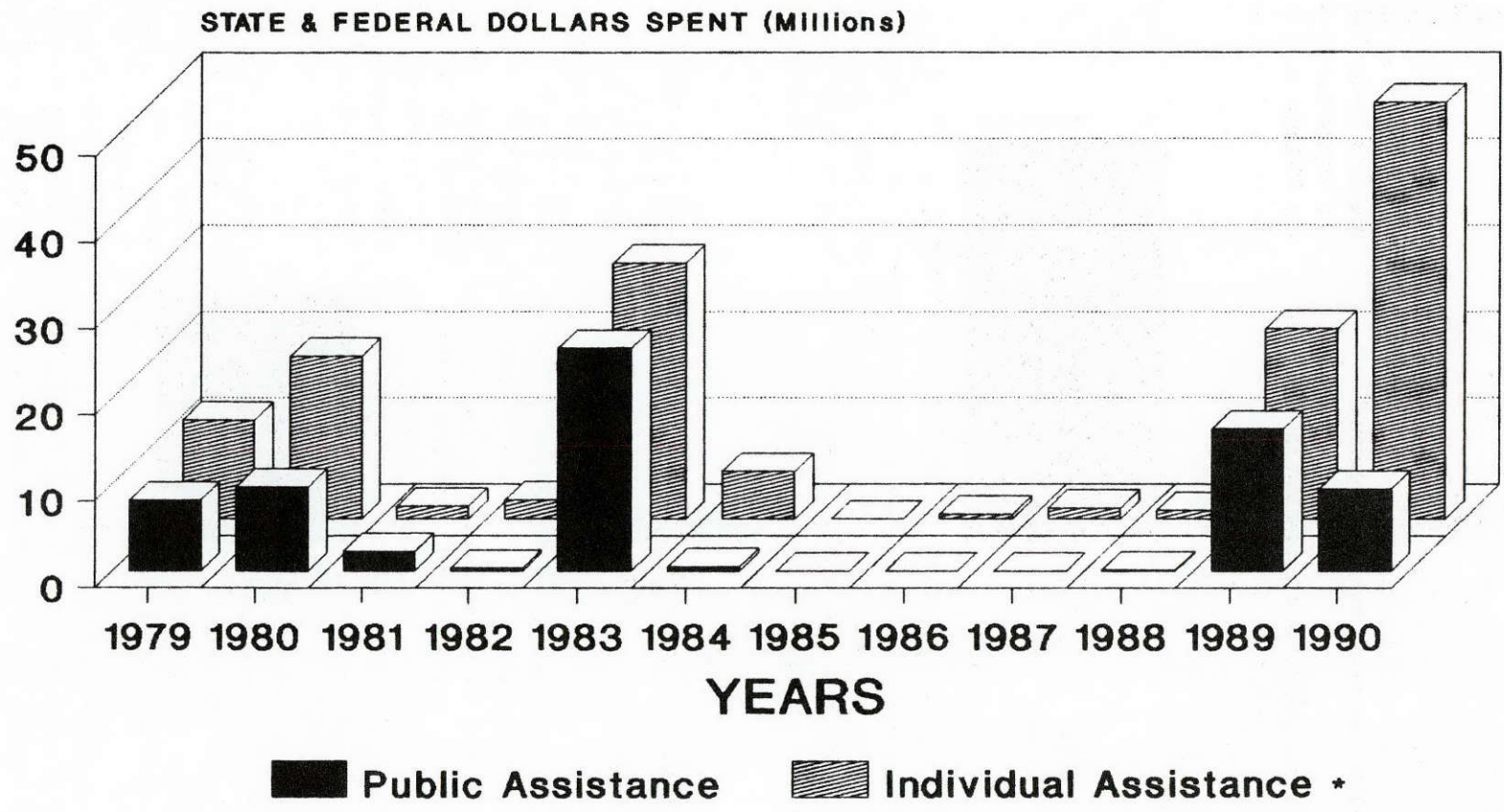
port local organizations and plans.

Formal training activities included 153 emergency management and SARA Title III courses attended by 2,261 Texans. Local jurisdictions participated in 198 exercises, some of which were state-sponsored. Forty-five local jurisdictions, 15 state agencies and two federal agencies (1,656 officials) participated in "Polly," the annual hurricane preparedness exercise. DEM also sponsored exercises involving nuclear power plants, oil spills and national security. *Exercise scenarios are shown in Figures 21-26.*

"Oil Spill '90" was the largest oil spill exercise ever conducted in Texas and the first developed jointly by three levels of government and private industry. The success of the exercise was reinforced by the actual participation of 151 officials representing six federal agencies, nine state agencies, six local jurisdictions and three private companies. An exercise design team made up of representatives from all the player organizations worked on the scenario for nine months. The experience gained from the exercise was put to use during the summer, when twice Texas beaches were threatened by oil spills.

TEXAS DISASTERS

FIGURE 1



* Includes IFG,DUA,Temp Housing

DAMAGE SURVEY REPORTS CALENDAR YEARS 1989 - 1990

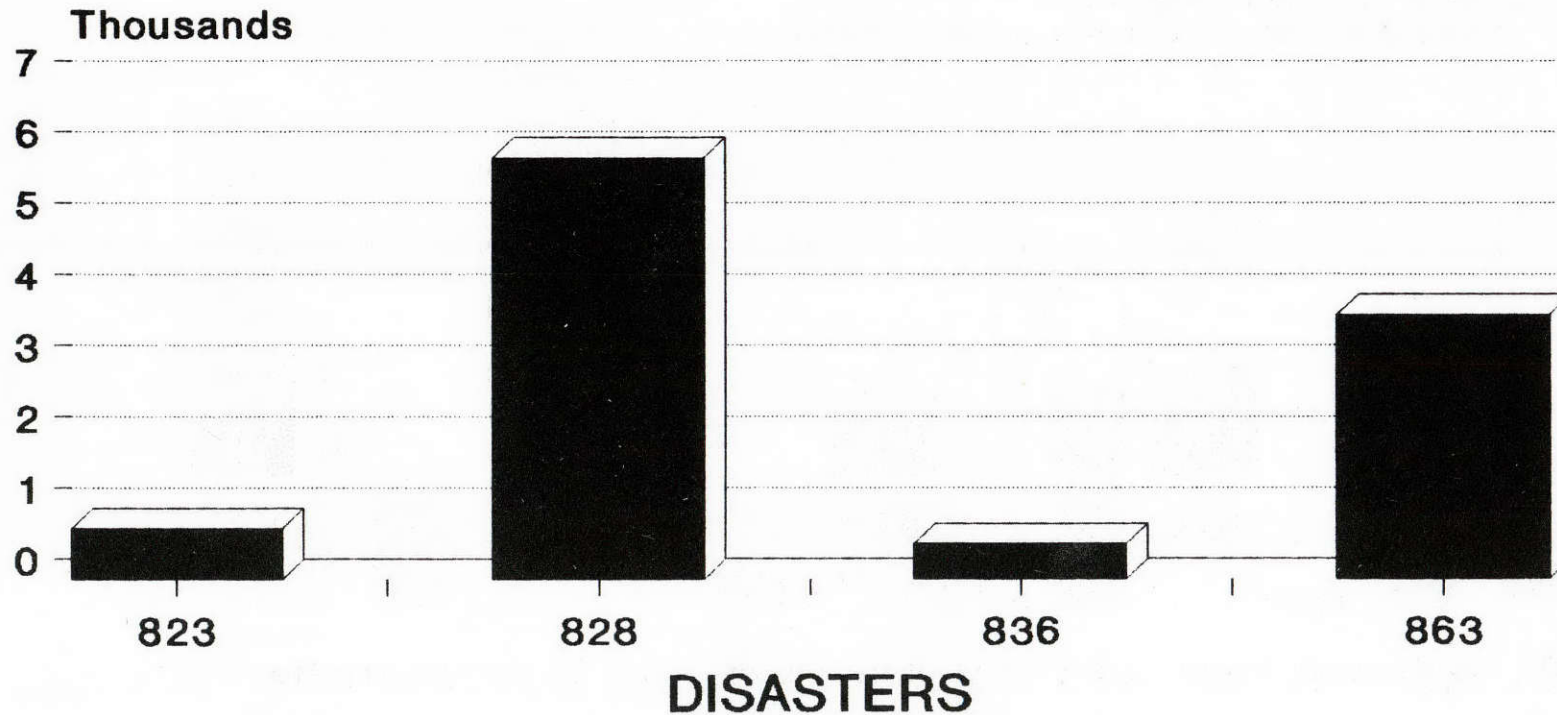
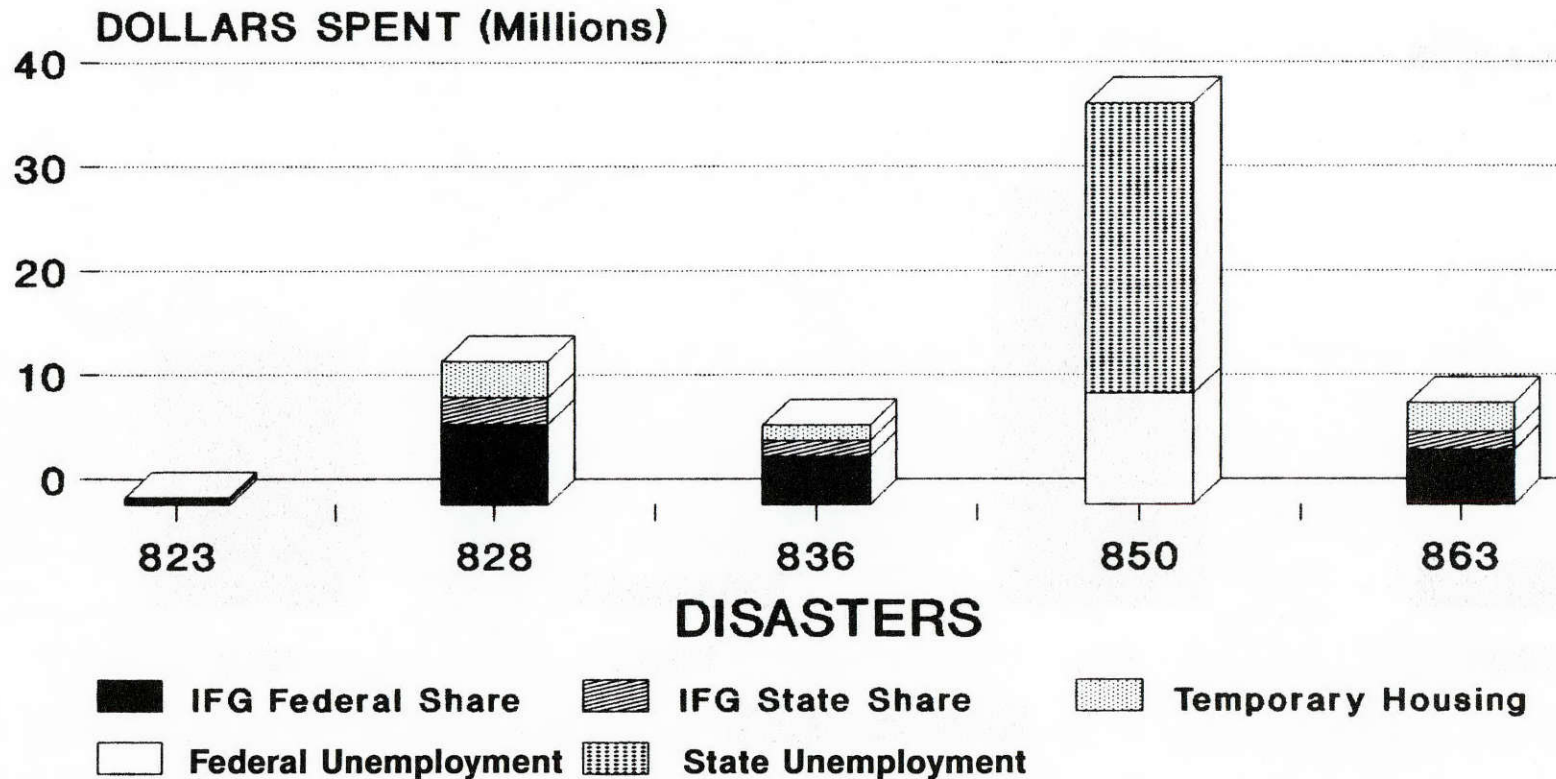


FIGURE 2

- 823 - East Texas Flood (1989)
- 828 - Spring Storms (1989)
- 836 - Tropical Storm Allison (1989)
- 863 - Flood (1990)

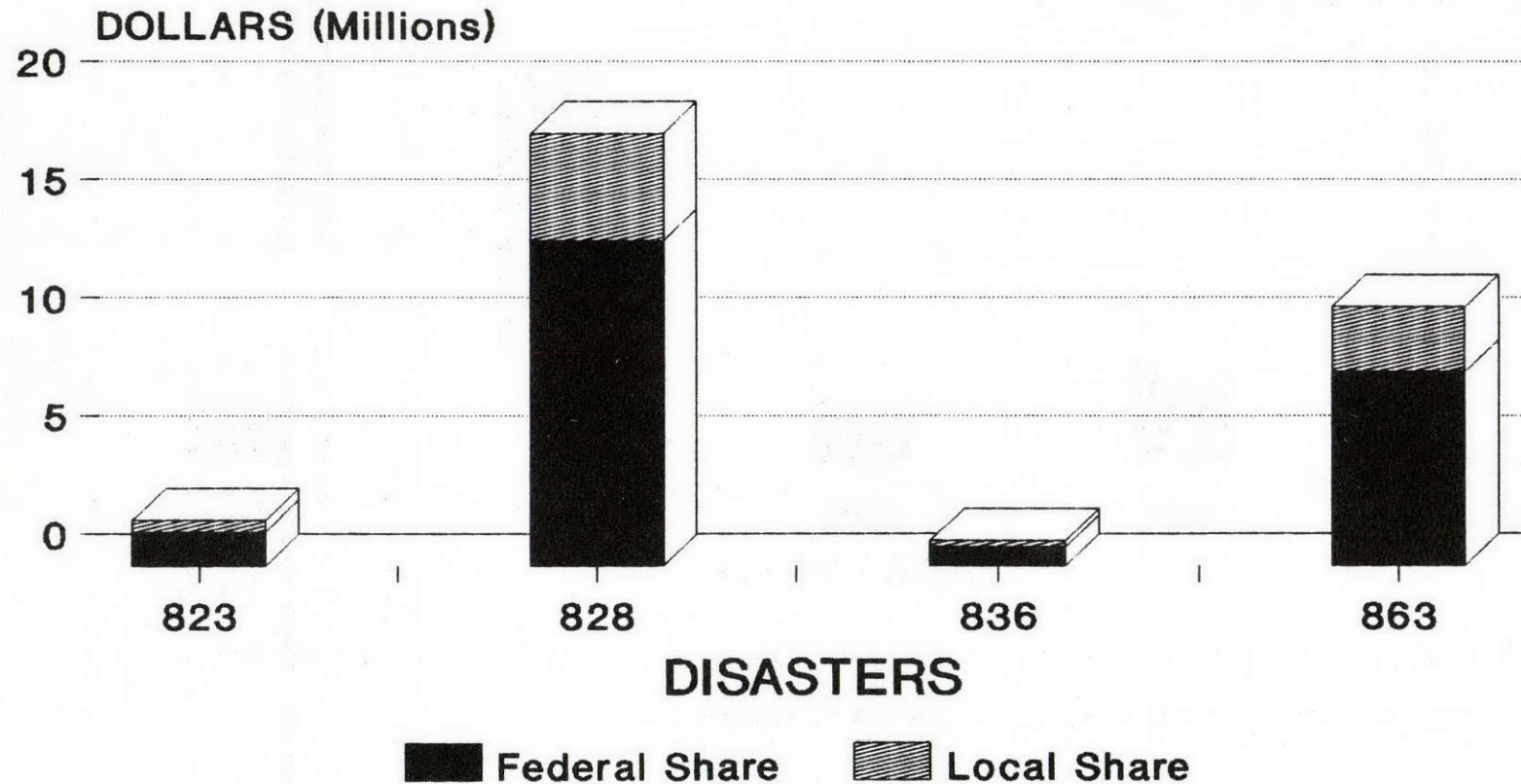
INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS CALENDAR YEARS 1989 - 1990

FIGURE 3



- 823 - East Texas Flood (1989)
- 828 - Spring Storms (1989)
- 836 - Tropical Storm Allison (1989)
- 850 - Freeze (1990)
- 863 - Flood (1990)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS CALENDAR YEARS 1989-1990



- 823 - East Texas Flood (1989)
- 828 - Spring Storms (1989)
- 836 - Tropical Storm Allison (1989)
- 863 - Flood (1990)

FIGURE 4

1990 Incident Report

Figure 5 provides a detailed review of incidents reported to DEM in calendar year 1990. This information is summarized statistically in Figures 6-15. Figures 6 and 7 provide an overview of incidents reported to DEM in calendar year 1990 as well as the associated deaths and injuries. For summary purposes incidents have been divided into four categories: Aircraft, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT), Weather and Other in Figures 8-15, which compare

each of the four categories in terms of the actual numbers of incidents reported along with the actual number of deaths and/or injuries. The 11 incidents listed in the group identified as "Nuclear Facility" in Figure 15 were notifications from a nuclear power plant regarding an Unusual Event. Unusual Event is the lowest level within the emergency classification system and is for information only, requiring no direct response.

1990 ANNUAL INCIDENT SUMMARY

INCIDENT TYPE	NUMBER	DEATHS	INJURIES
Aircraft			
Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT's)	121	0	0
Crashes	108	42	39
Alert Notice (Alnot)	4	0	0
SUBTOTAL	233	42	39
Hazmat			
Radioactive	6	1	11
LPG & Natural Gas	19	0	5
Petroleum Products	88	9	26
Chemicals	132	8	32
SUBTOTAL	245	18	74
Weather			
Severe Thunderstorms	9	2	1
Hail	3	0	0
Tornadoes	38	2	25
Flooding	12	1	1
Winds	9	0	0
SUBTOTAL	71	5	27
NUCLEAR FACILITY	11	0	0
DAM FAILURE	0	0	0
WATER SUPPLY FAILURE/CONTAMINATION	0	0	0
PERISHABLE GOODS	89	5	31
RAILROAD ACCIDENTS	14	2	1
FIRES	8	0	0
EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	3	17	5
HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS	14	5	268
MISCELLANEOUS	3	0	3
TOTAL	691	94	448

FIGURE 5

1990 INCIDENT SUMMARY

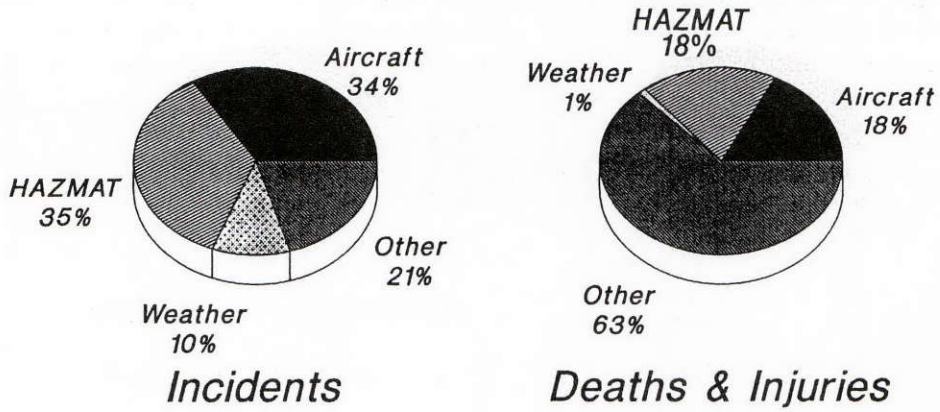


FIGURE 6

1990 INCIDENT SUMMARY

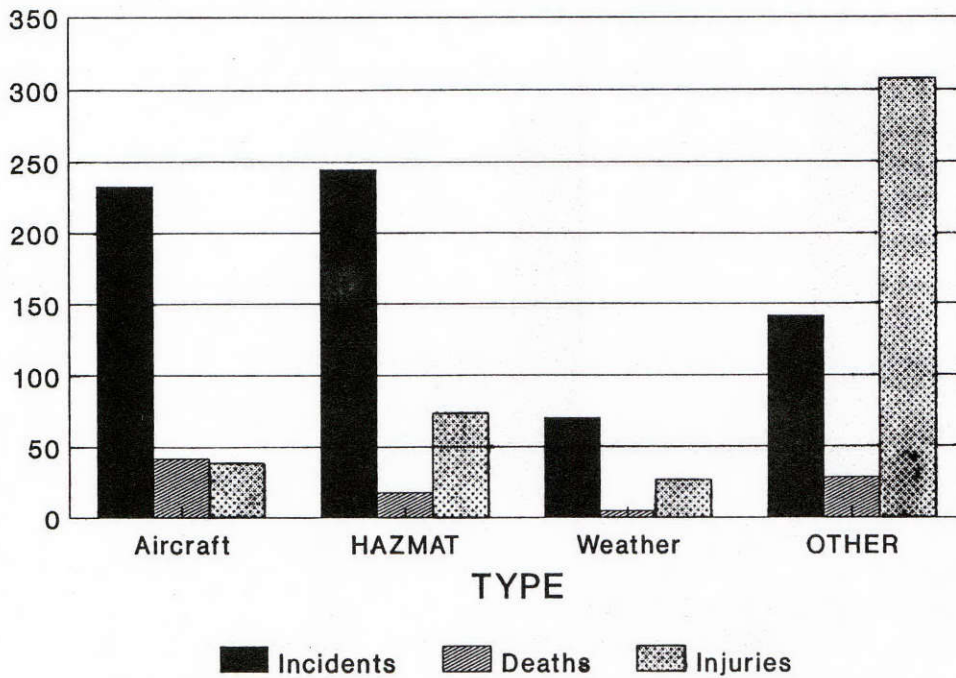


FIGURE 7

Aircraft Incidents

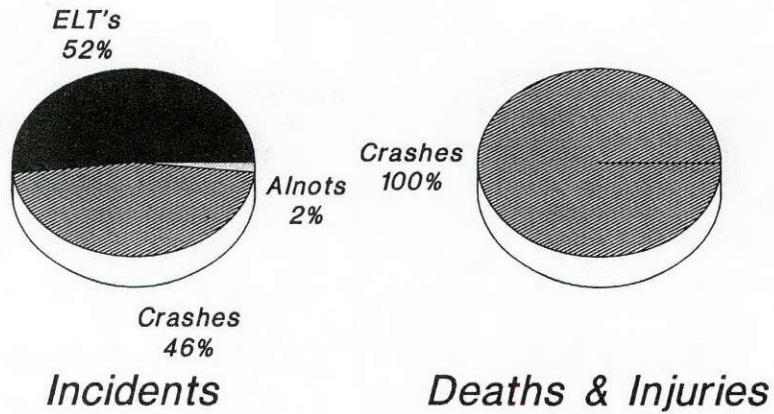


FIGURE 8

Aircraft Incidents

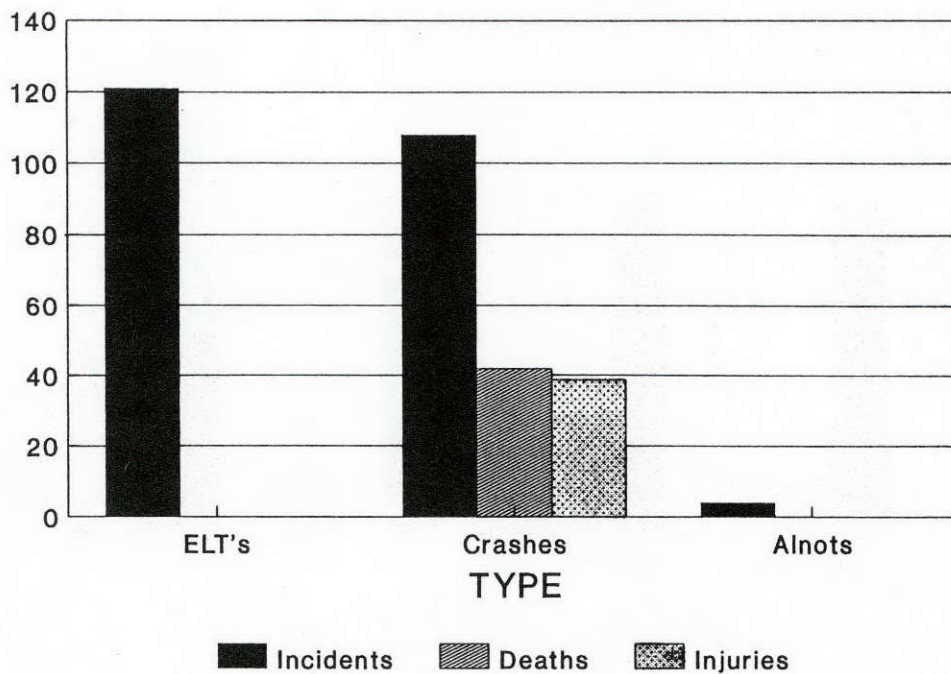


FIGURE 9

HAZMAT Incidents

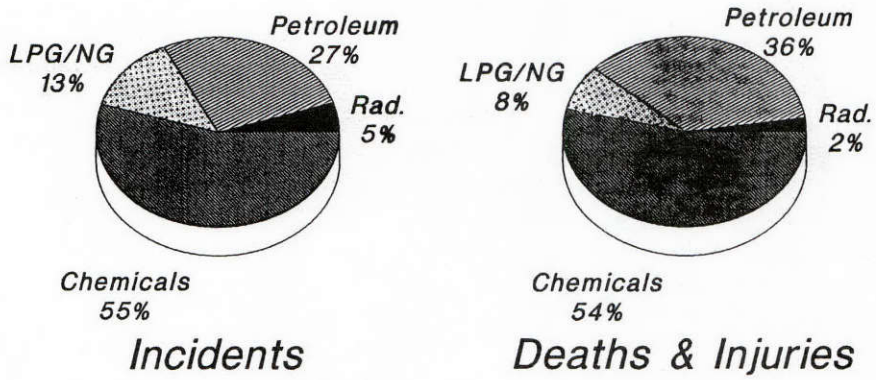


FIGURE 10

HAZMAT

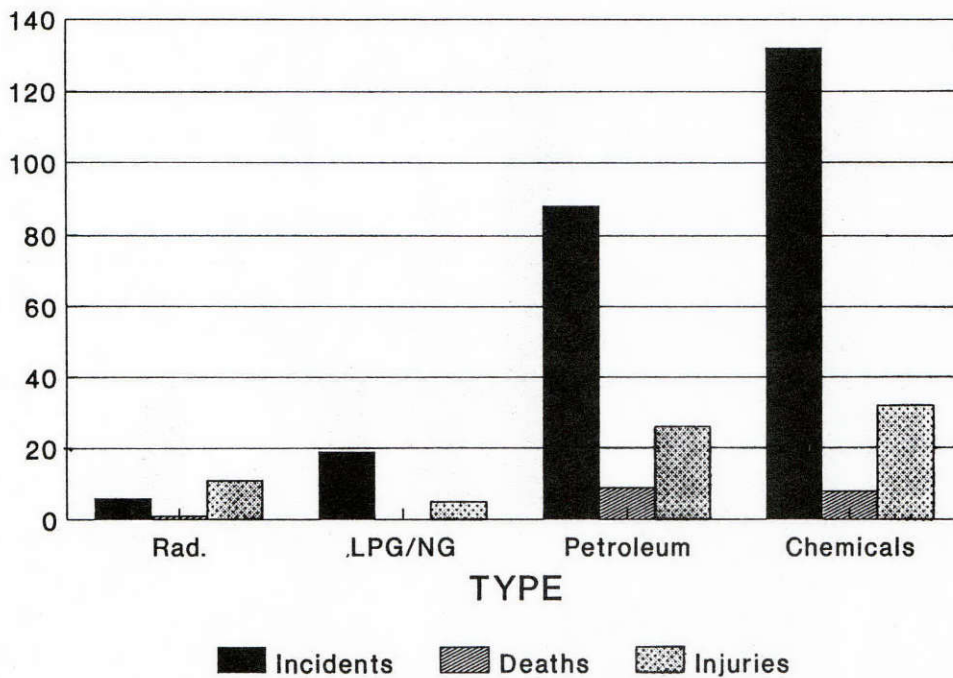


FIGURE 11

Weather Incidents

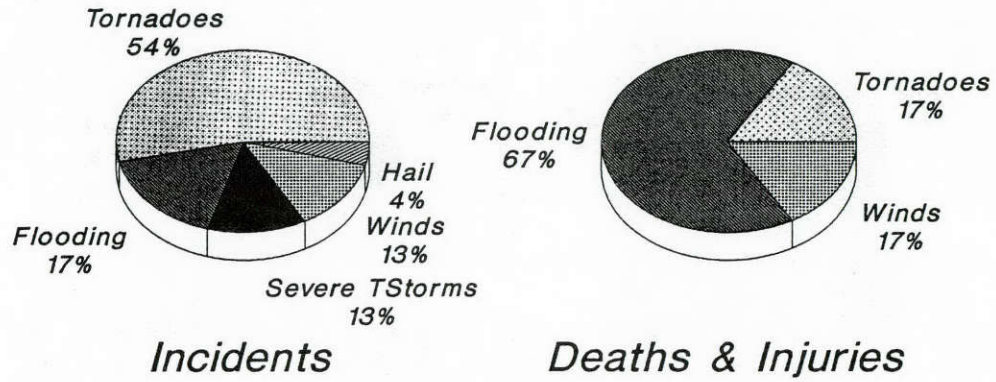


FIGURE 12

Weather

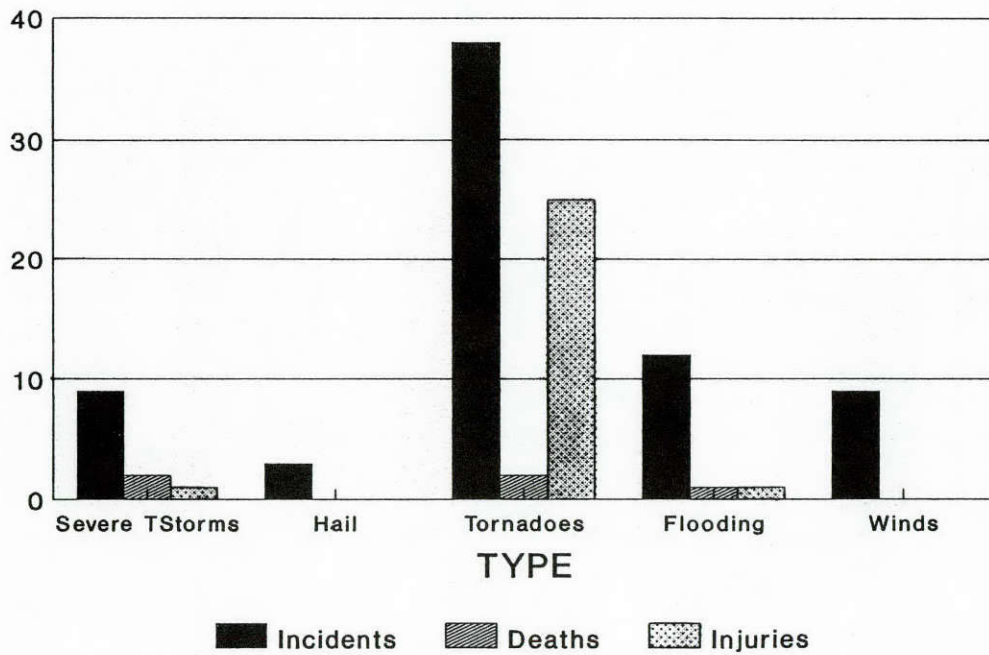
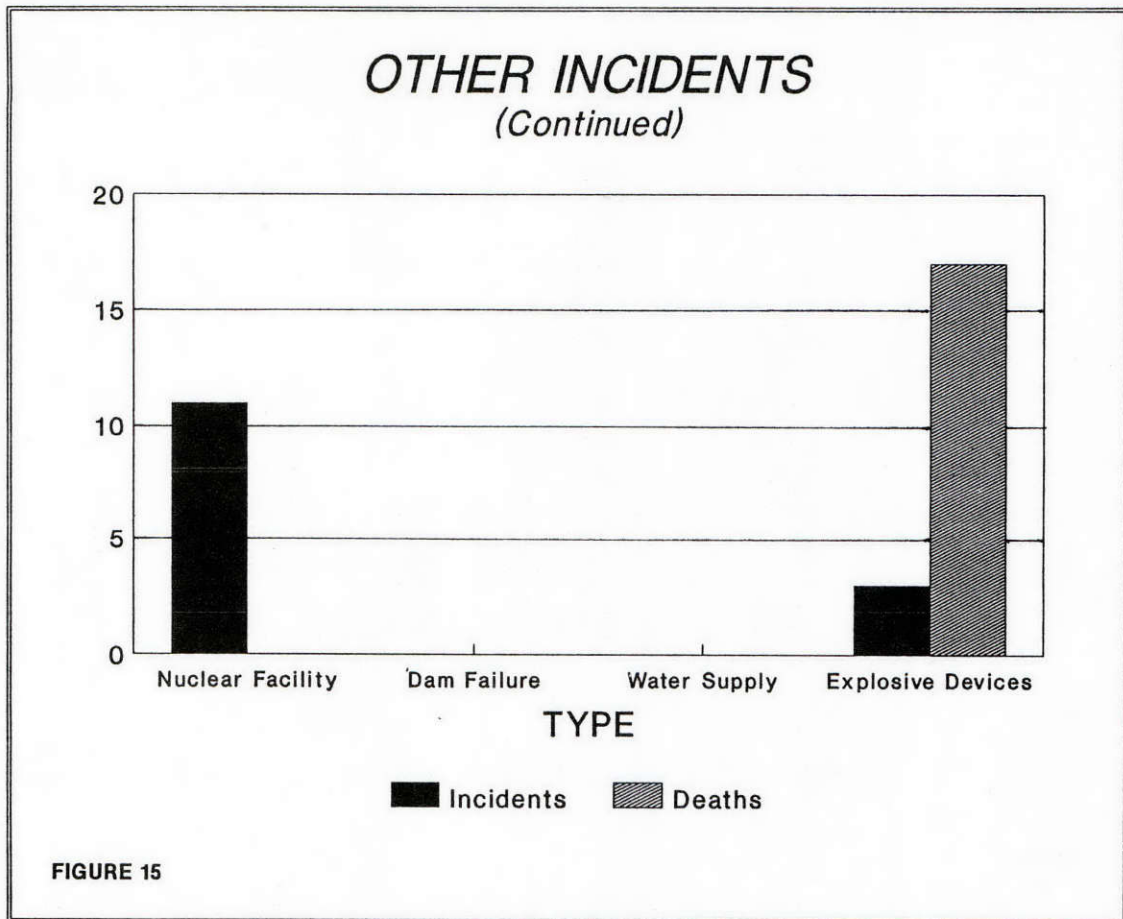
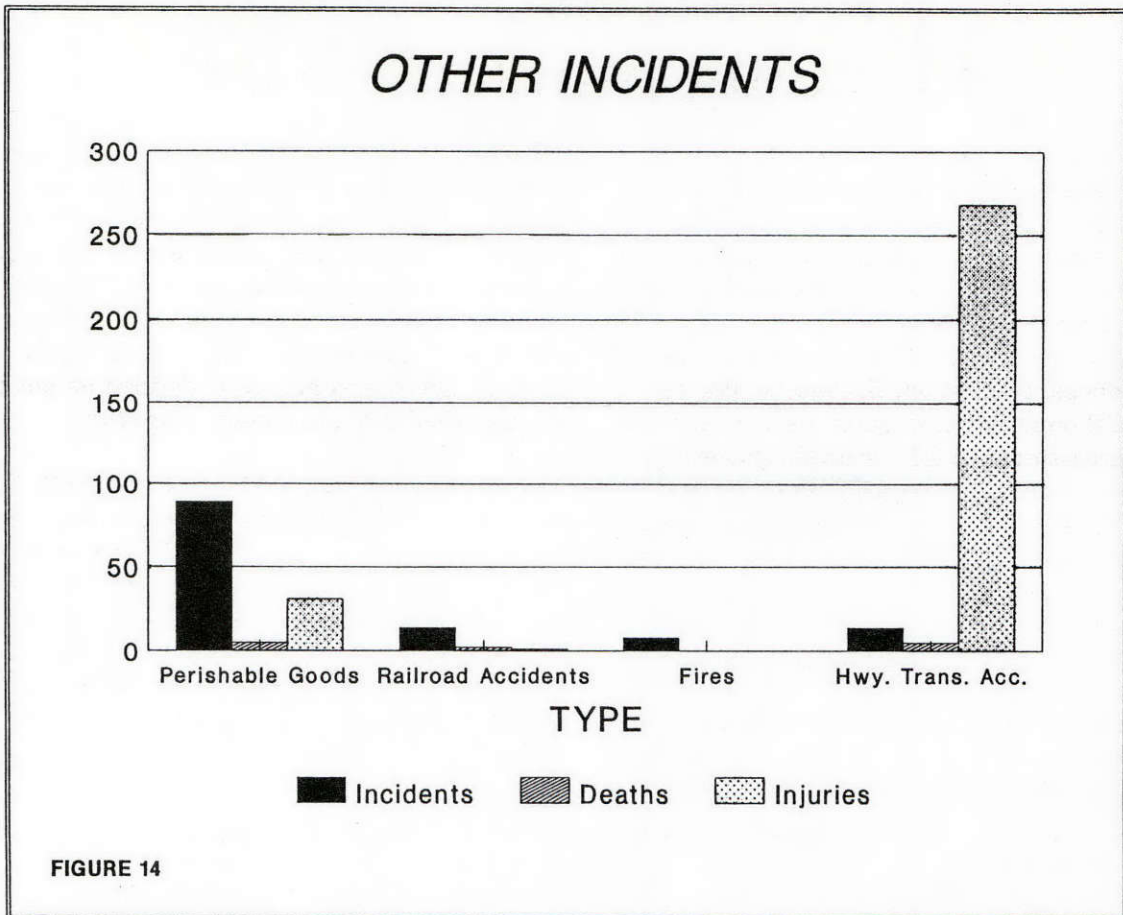


FIGURE 13



1990 Planning Status Report

Figure 16 identifies by county the percentage of jurisdictions (cities and counties) and populations that have completed their emergency management plans as of December, 1990. In this context, a complete plan constitutes a basic plan along with planning documents covering the following functions/areas: warning, communications, shelter/mass care, radiological defense, evacuation, fire/rescue, law enforcement, health/medical, emergency public information, damage assessment, public works/engineering, utilities, resource management, EOC/direction and control, human services, hazard mitigation, hazardous materials response and transportation.

Figures 17-18 provide statistical summaries of the status of emergency planning expressed in percentages. These percentages are based on a data base of 1,427 political subdivisions (cities and counties) with an overall population of 16,839,408. Figure 17 provides an overview of emergency management plan

development throughout the state as of December, 1990. For purposes of comparison, plan development has been divided into three categories: Complete, Partially Complete and Incomplete. Complete is defined as a plan that addresses all functions identified by DEM. Partially complete is defined as a plan that addresses some, but not all, functions identified by DEM. Incomplete is defined as not having accomplished any emergency planning.

For comparison, Figure 17 illustrates both the percentage of jurisdictions and population in each of the three categories. Figure 18 further defines the Incomplete category. The bar graph illustrates the degree of incompleteness in both the percentage of jurisdictions and population. Most of the Incomplete plans fall into the 10 percent or less than 10 percent completion groups.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	PERCENT OF JURISDICTIONS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
6A	ANDERSON	25.00	41.19
4A	ANDREWS	0.00	0.00
2B1	ANGELINA	0.00	0.00
3A	ARANSAS	0.00	0.00
5A1	ARCHER	100.00	100.00
5B	ARMSTRONG	0.00	0.00
3B	ATASCOSA	0.00	0.00
2A	AUSTIN	20.00	48.46
5A	BAILEY	0.00	0.00
3B	BANDERA	0.00	0.00
6B	BASTROP	25.00	15.42
5A	BAYLOR	0.00	0.00
3B	BEE	50.00	57.42
6A	BELL	100.00	100.00
3B	BEXAR	20.83	93.84
6B	BLANCO	0.00	0.00
4A	BORDEN	0.00	0.00
6A	BOSQUE	100.00	100.00
1B	BOWIE	10.00	41.28
2A1	BRAZORIA	62.50	53.90
6B	BRAZOS	0.00	0.00
4A	BREWSTER	0.00	0.00
5B	BRISCOE	0.00	0.00
3A	BROOKS	0.00	0.00
4B	BROWN	0.00	0.00
6B	BURLESON	0.00	0.00
6B	BURNET	14.29	20.25
6B	CALDWELL	0.00	0.00
3A	CALHOUN	100.00	100.00
4B	CALLAHAN	0.00	0.00
3A1	CAMERON	22.22	90.73
1B	CAMP	0.00	0.00
5B	CARSON	80.00	65.44
1B	CASS	60.00	95.23
5B	CASTRO	100.00	100.00
2B	CHAMBERS	100.00	100.00
6A	CHEROKEE	0.00	0.00
5B	CHILDRESS	0.00	0.00
5A1	CLAY	100.00	100.00
5A	COCHRAN	0.00	0.00
4B1	COKE	0.00	0.00
4B	COLEMAN	0.00	0.00
1A1	COLLIN	4.00	54.76
5B	COLLINGSWORTH	100.00	100.00
2A1	COLORADO	25.00	20.16
3B	COMAL	66.67	98.11
6A	COMANCHE	100.00	100.00
4B1	CONCHO	0.00	0.00
1A1	COOKE	100.00	100.00
6A	CORYELL	0.00	0.00
5B	COTTLE	0.00	0.00
4A	CRANE	0.00	0.00
4B1	CROCKETT	0.00	0.00
5A	CROSBY	0.00	0.00
4A1	CULBERSON	0.00	0.00

FIGURE 16

DISTRICT	COUNTY	PERCENT OF JURISDICTIONS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
5B	DALLAM	100.00	100.00
1A	DALLAS	22.22	63.92
4A	DAWSON	0.00	0.00
5B	DEAF SMITH	100.00	100.00
1A	DELTA	0.00	0.00
1A1	DENTON	57.58	91.12
3A	DEWITT	80.00	73.74
5A	DICKENS	0.00	0.00
3B	DIMMIT	0.00	0.00
5B	DONLEY	0.00	0.00
3A	DUVAL	100.00	100.00
4B	EASTLAND	14.29	22.18
4A	ECTOR	100.00	100.00
4B1	EDWARDS	0.00	0.00
4A1	EL PASO	100.00	100.00
6A	ELLIS	0.00	0.00
6A	ERATH	0.00	0.00
6A	FALLS	0.00	0.00
1A	FANNIN	0.00	0.00
2A1	FAYETTE	14.29	22.27
4B	FISHER	0.00	0.00
5A	FLOYD	0.00	0.00
5B	FOARD	0.00	0.00
2A1	FORT BEND	6.25	33.47
1B	FRANKLIN	0.00	0.00
6A	FREESTONE	0.00	0.00
3B	FRIO	100.00	100.00
4A	GAINES	0.00	0.00
2A	GALVESTON	40.00	76.06
5A	GARZA	0.00	0.00
6B	GILLESPIE	100.00	100.00
4A	GLASSCOCK	0.00	0.00
3A	GOLIAD	0.00	0.00
3B	GONZALES	0.00	0.00
5B	GRAY	50.00	93.70
1A1	GRAYSON	5.56	25.57
1B	GREGG	10.00	61.98
2A	GRIMES	0.00	0.00
3B	GUADALUPE	100.00	100.00
5A	HALE	16.67	60.28
5B	HALL	0.00	0.00
6A	HAMILTON	0.00	0.00
5B	HANSFORD	66.67	74.26
5B	HARDEMAN	0.00	0.00
2B	HARDIN	71.43	93.45
2A	HARRIS	24.14	93.98
1B	HARRISON	14.29	48.30
5B	HARTLEY	100.00	100.00
5A	HASKELL	0.00	0.00
6B	HAYS	100.00	100.00
5B	HEMPHILL	0.00	0.00
6A	HENDERSON	10.00	65.87
3A1	HIDALGO	10.53	31.19
6A	HILL	0.00	0.00
5A	HOCKLEY	0.00	0.00
6A	HOOD	0.00	0.00
1B	HOPKINS	0.00	0.00
6A	HOUSTON	0.00	0.00
4A	HOWARD	100.00	100.00
4A1	HUDSPETH	0.00	0.00
1A	HUNT	9.09	10.28
5B	HUTCHINSON	80.00	98.92
4B1	IRION	0.00	0.00
5A1	JACK	0.00	0.00
3A	JACKSON	50.00	85.51
2B1	JASPER	100.00	100.00
4A	JEFF DAVIS	0.00	0.00
2B	JEFFERSON	100.00	100.00
3A	JIM HOGG	0.00	0.00
3A	JIM WELLS	0.00	0.00
6A	JOHNSON	90.91	81.24
4B	JONES	100.00	100.00
3B	KARNES	0.00	0.00
1A	KAUFMAN	85.71	95.16
6B	KENDALL	100.00	100.00
3A	KENEDY	0.00	0.00
5A	KENT	0.00	0.00
6B	KERR	100.00	100.00
6B	KIMBLE	0.00	0.00
5A	KING	0.00	0.00
4B1	KINNEY	0.00	0.00
3A	KLEBERG	100.00	100.00
5A	KNOX	0.00	0.00
1A	LAMAR	0.00	0.00
5A	LAMB	100.00	100.00
6B	LAMPASAS	0.00	0.00
3B	LASALLE	0.00	0.00
3A	LAVACA	0.00	0.00
6B	LEE	0.00	0.00
6A	LEON	0.00	0.00
2B	LIBERTY	25.00	77.03
6A	LIMESTONE	0.00	0.00
5B	LIPSCOMB	0.00	0.00
3B	LIVE OAK	0.00	0.00
6B	LLANO	0.00	0.00
4A	LOVING	0.00	0.00
5A	LUBBOCK	0.00	0.00
5A	LYNN	0.00	0.00
6A	MADISON	100.00	100.00

DISTRICT	COUNTY	PERCENT OF JURISDICTIONS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
1B	MARION	0.00	0.00
4A	MARTIN	0.00	0.00
6B	MASON	100.00	100.00
2A1	MATAGORDA	0.00	0.00
4B1	MAVERICK	100.00	100.00
6B	MCCULLOCH	0.00	0.00
6A	MCCLENNAN	71.43	98.12
3B	MCMULLEN	0.00	0.00
3B	MEDINA	33.33	53.20
6B	MENARD	100.00	100.00
4A	MIDLAND	100.00	100.00
6B	MILAM	100.00	100.00
6B	MILLS	0.00	0.00
4B	MITCHELL	0.00	0.00
5A1	MONTAGUE	25.00	30.34
2A	MONTGOMERY	100.00	100.00
5B	MOORE	100.00	100.00
1B	MORRIS	0.00	0.00
5B	MOTLEY	0.00	0.00
2B1	MCOGDOCHES	16.67	55.46
6A	NAVARRO	0.00	0.00
2B1	NEWTON	0.00	0.00
4B	NOLAN	0.00	0.00
3A	NUECES	62.50	94.33
5B	OCHILTREE	0.00	0.00
5B	OLDHAM	0.00	0.00
2B	ORANGE	12.50	14.64
5A1	PALO PINTO	100.00	100.00
1B	PANOLA	0.00	0.00
5A1	PARKER	15.38	81.27
5B	PARMER	0.00	0.00
4A	PECOS	0.00	0.00
2B1	POLK	0.00	0.00
5B	POTTER	100.00	100.00
4A1	PRESIDIO	0.00	0.00
1B	RAINS	0.00	0.00
5B	RANDALL	50.00	96.85
4A	REAGAN	0.00	0.00
6B	REAL	0.00	0.00
1B	RED RIVER	0.00	0.00
4A	REEVES	100.00	100.00
3A	REFUGIO	0.00	0.00
5B	ROBERTS	0.00	0.00
6B	ROBERTSON	0.00	0.00
1A	ROCKWALL	0.00	0.00
4B	RUNNELS	25.00	33.71
1B	RUSK	100.00	100.00
2B1	SABINE	0.00	0.00
2B1	SAN AUGUSTINE	0.00	0.00
2B	SAN JACINTO	0.00	0.00
3A	SAN PATRICIO	25.00	42.13
6B	SAN SABA	0.00	0.00
4B1	SCHLEICHER	0.00	0.00
4B	SCURRY	100.00	100.00
4B	SHACKELFORD	0.00	0.00
2B1	SHELBY	0.00	0.00
5B	SHERMAN	0.00	0.00
1B	SMITH	90.91	99.67
6A	SOMERVELL	0.00	0.00
3A1	STARR	0.00	0.00
4B	STEPHENS	0.00	0.00
4B1	STERLING	0.00	0.00
5A	STONEWALL	0.00	0.00
4B1	SUTTON	100.00	100.00
5B	SWISHER	100.00	100.00
1A1	TARRANT	55.56	75.04
4B	TAYLOR	0.00	0.00
4A	TERRELL	0.00	0.00
5A	TERRY	100.00	100.00
5A	THROCKMORTON	0.00	0.00
1B	TITUS	0.00	0.00
4B1	TOM GREEN	100.00	100.00
6B	TRAVIS	6.25	82.85
2B1	TRINITY	0.00	0.00
2B1	TYLER	0.00	0.00
1B	UPSHUR	0.00	0.00
4A	UPTON	0.00	0.00
3B	UVALDE	0.00	0.00
4B1	VAL VERDE	50.00	87.94
1B	VAN ZANDT	0.00	0.00
3A	VICTORIA	100.00	100.00
2A	WALKER	50.00	97.42
2A	WALLER	0.00	0.00
4A	WARD	0.00	0.00
2A	WASHINGTON	0.00	0.00
3B	WEBB	100.00	100.00
2A1	WHARTON	0.00	0.00
5B	WHEELER	0.00	0.00
5A1	WICHITA	66.67	94.43
5B	WILBARGER	0.00	0.00
3A1	WILLACY	50.00	88.41
6B	WILLIAMSON	18.18	30.25
3B	WILSON	100.00	100.00
4A	WINKLER	0.00	0.00
5A1	WISE	16.67	69.40
1B	WOOD	0.00	0.00
5A	YOAKUM	0.00	0.00
5A	YOUNG	50.00	69.01
3A1	ZAPATA	100.00	100.00

Plan Development Report Statewide

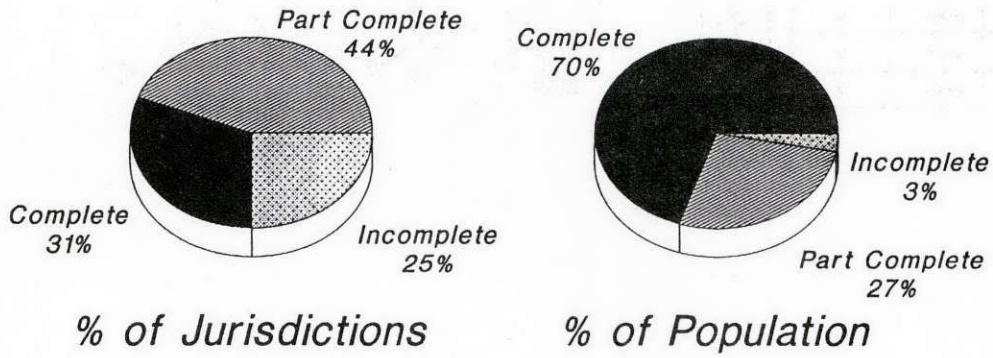


FIGURE 17

Plan Development Report Statewide (Partially Complete)

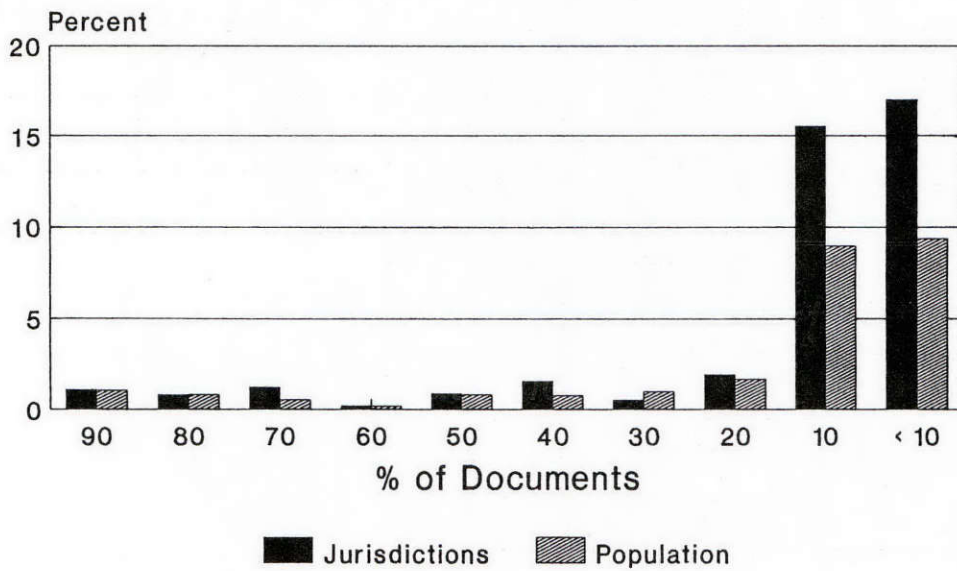
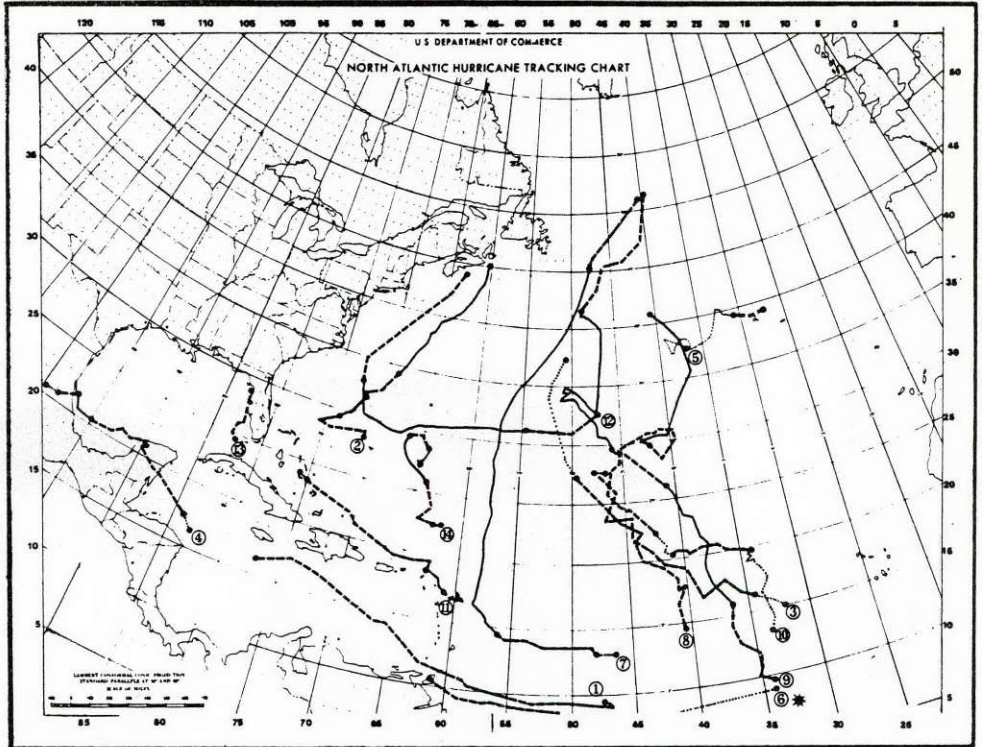


FIGURE 18

FIGURE 19

HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS
YEAR 1990

NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	DATE	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED
1	TS	Arthur	7/22-7/27	70
2	H	Bertha	7/27-8/2	80
3	TS	Caesar	8/1-8/8	50
4	H	Diana	8/4-8/8	90
5	TS	Edouard	8/6-8/11	45
6*	TS	Fran	8/11-8/14	40
7	H	Gustav	8/24-9/3	115
8	TS	Hortense	8/25-8/31	85
9	H	Isidore	9/5-9/17	100
10	H	Josephine	9/21-10/6	80
11	H	Klaus	10/3-10/9	80
12	TS	Lili	10/6-10/14	75
13	TS	Merco	10/10-10/12	65
14	H	Nana	10/16-10/21	75



LEGEND

- Tropical Depression Stage
- - - - - Tropical Storm Stage
- Hurricane Stage
- Position
- H Hurricane
- TS Tropical Storm

*⑥ Tropical Storm Fran tracks off of the map above.

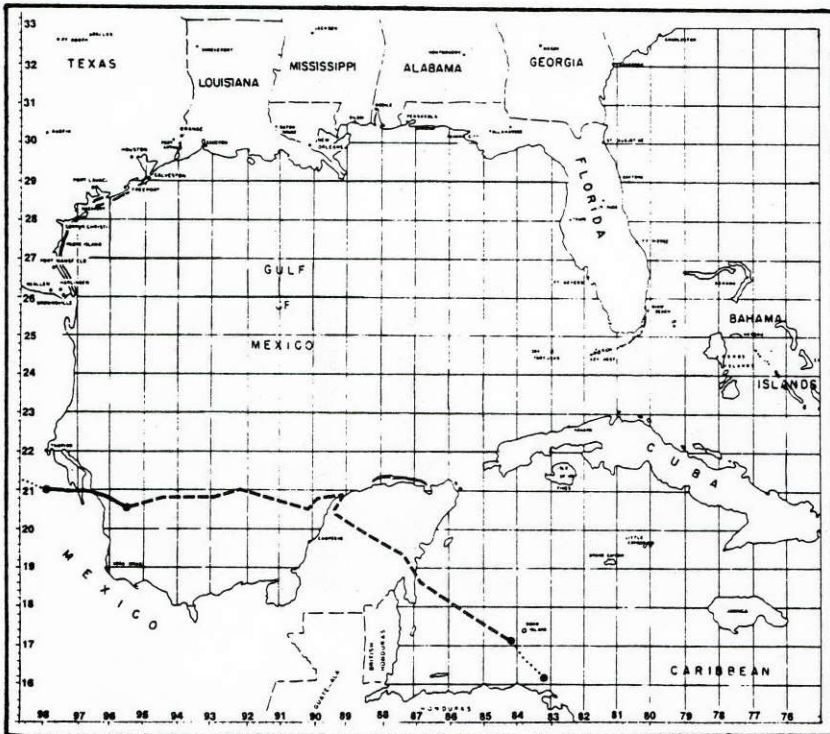


FIGURE 20

HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS
YEAR 1990
GULF OF MEXICO REGION

NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	DATE	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED
4	H	Diana	8/4-8/8	90

LEGEND

- Tropical Depression Stage
- - - - - Tropical Storm Stage
- Hurricane Stage
- Position
- H Hurricane
- TS Tropical Storm

State of Texas 1990 Exercise Program

*Total Exercises Conducted: 194

Number of Reporting Jurisdictions: 171

Participation Averages:

Average Number Per Table Top 14

Average Number Per Functional 36

Average Number Per Fullscale: 185

Average Number Per Actual Occurrence

Functional Credit: 48

Fullscale Credit: 595

* Includes Actual Occurrences

FIGURE 21

1990 EXERCISE PROGRAM Type of Exercise (%)

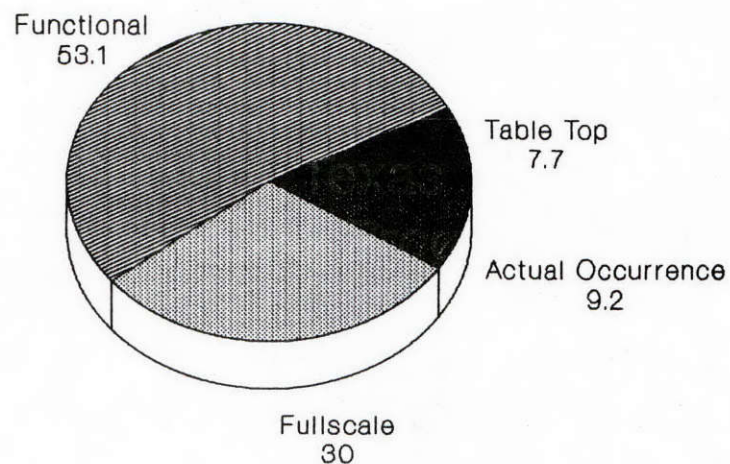


FIGURE 22

Based on data from Xdata2 Program

1990 EXERCISE PROGRAM

Purpose of Exercise (%)

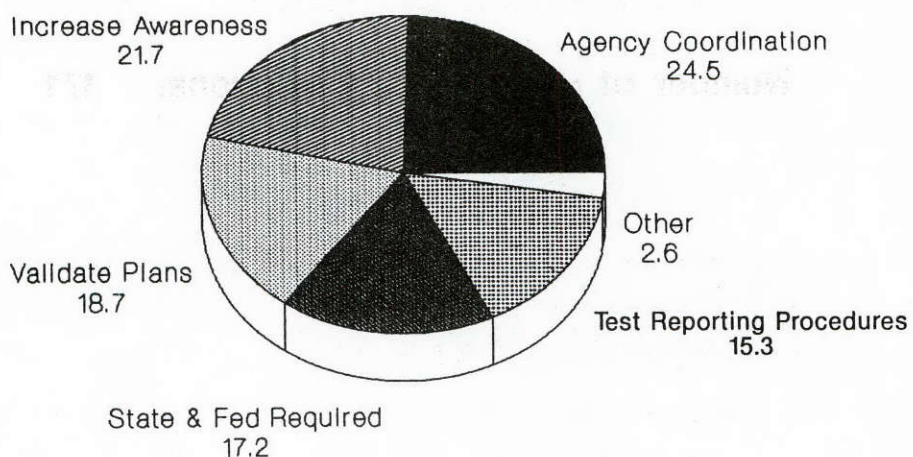


FIGURE 23

Based on data from Xdata2 Program

1990 EXERCISE PROGRAM

Hazards Scenario (%)

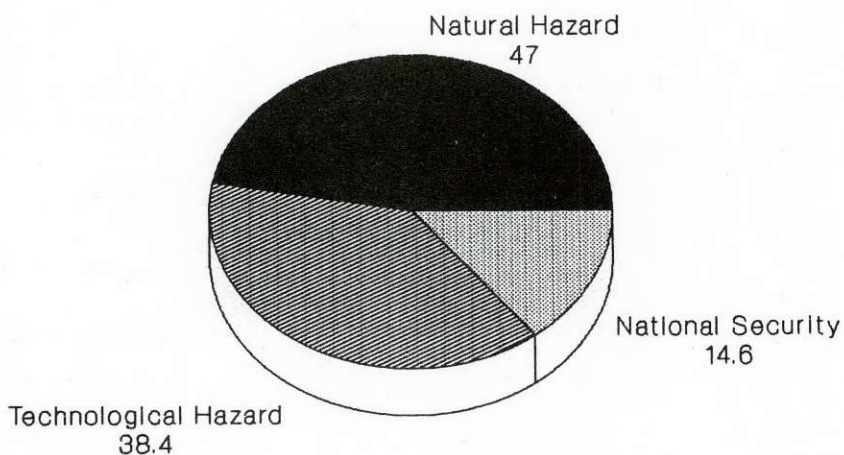


FIGURE 24

Based on data from Xdata2 Program

1990 EXERCISE PROGRAM Problems Encountered - A (%)

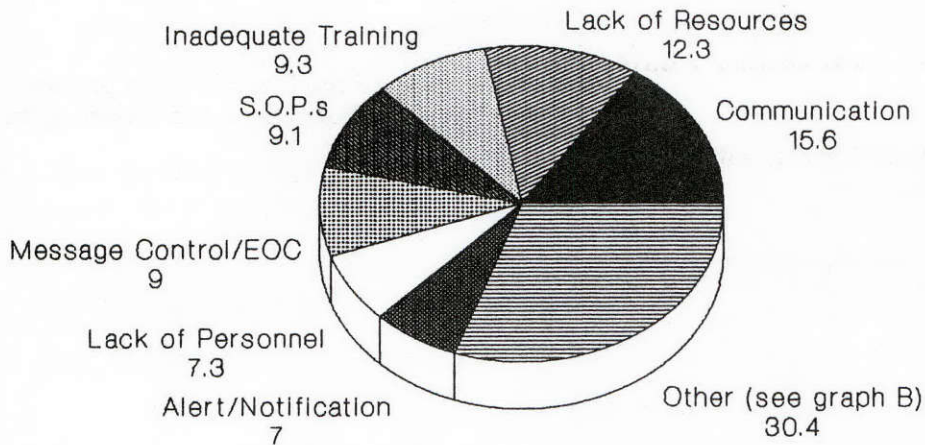


FIGURE 25

Based on data from Xdata2 Program

1990 EXERCISE PROGRAM Problems Encountered - B (%)

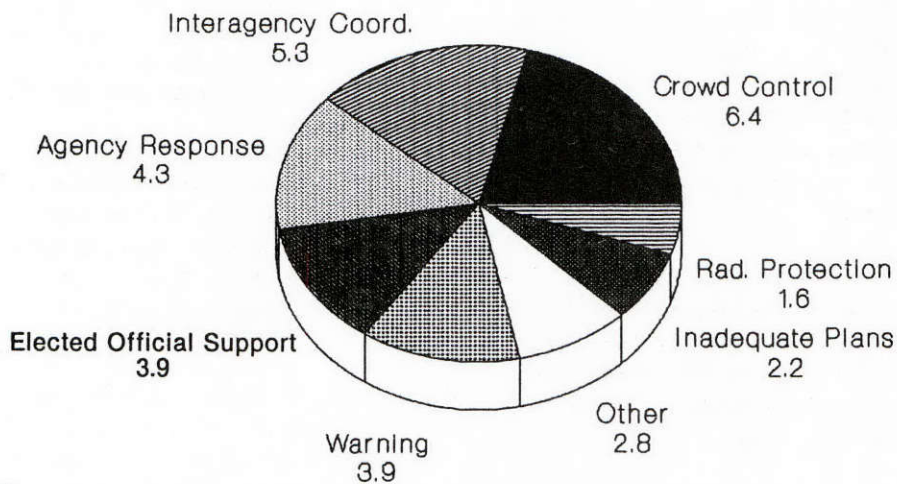


FIGURE 26

Based on data from Xdata2 Program

FEMA Requests 1992 Budget: \$738 Million

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Director Wallace E. Stickney has announced that the Bush Administration is asking Congress for \$738 million in budget authority for FEMA for Fiscal Year 1992, which runs from next October 1 through September 30, 1992.

This compares with \$579 million estimated for the current year, Stickney said.

"In general, FEMA's request contains no dramatic changes from the levels appropriated by the Congress for this year, yet the President's budget provides the agency with the necessary tools to carry out its responsibilities for emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery, as well as hazard mitigation," Stickney said.

One change from last year, Stickney noted, is an Administration request for \$185 million for the Disaster Relief Fund, from which the President authorizes federal assistance when a major disaster or emergency has been declared. The fund needed no additional authorization last year because of extra Congressional actions to supplement the fund in the wake of Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta Earthquake.

The Administration also is requesting \$100 million for FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which channels emergency support to the homeless through a national board of major private charities.

Stickney pointed out that while this year's request is \$34 million less than last year's, "resources will shift to programs that provide more comprehensive and longer term solutions to the problems of the homeless. The total proposed government-wide funding for targeted homeless assistance programs will remain at one billion dollars."

For other high-profile FEMA programs, the Administration is asking for \$20.2 million for the National Earthquake Program and other hazards, and \$153.6 million for Civil Defense. The National Flood Insurance Fund is projected to continue to be self-supporting for the average loss year.

FEMA's administrative operating budget request is \$443 million, an increase of \$17.3 million over the 1991 estimate.

Highlights of the budget request by program include:

Civil Defense: \$153.6 million. A \$5 million decrease is due to a 2 percent across the board reduction in defense-related activities and discontinuation of one-time Congressional increases. Stickney emphasized that the Administration's new request is sufficient to allow this program to continue its emphasis on development of dual-use capabilities.

National earthquake program and other hazards (hurricanes, dam safety): \$20.2 million. A \$2.6 million increase will be used, among other things, to enhance FEMA's lead-agency activities under the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act and to mitigate the hazards of, to prepare for and to respond to hurricanes and unsafe dams.

Technological hazards: \$11.3 million. A net increase of \$200,000 is asked for two programs: Radiological Emergency Preparedness, which is concerned with off-site emergency planning around nuclear facilities, and Hazardous Materials. FEMA participates in interagency efforts to improve federal, state and local response to hazardous materials incidents.

Federal preparedness: \$156.6 million. A net increase of \$6.6 million is requested for programs designed to ensure that the nation can respond to, manage and recover from domestic and national security emergencies.

Training and fire programs: \$30.8 million, of which \$25.6 million is for the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and its National Fire Academy (NFA) and \$5.3 million is for the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). A major internal realignment has reunited the Fire Academy under USFA and placed EMI under the State and Local Programs and Support Directorate. In addition, \$12.8 million of the Civil Defense request is earmarked for training and education through EMI.

Flood insurance and mitigation: \$57.8 million. This provides administrative resources for the National Flood Insurance Fund, which is self-supporting for the average loss year, and the Flood Plain Management Program.

Disaster relief administration: \$18 million. This activity provides the resources to manage the Disaster Relief Fund and includes resources for increased program monitoring, financial control and regulation revision. The request is \$6.4 million larger than last year's.

Emergency food and shelter administration: \$247,000. This represents administrative costs for the program that channels emergency support to the homeless through a national board of major private charities.

The budget proposal calls for 2,734 full-time equivalent FEMA employees, compared with 2,704 for the current year.

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