

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

# DIGEST



ANN W. RICHARDS  
Governor

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Director

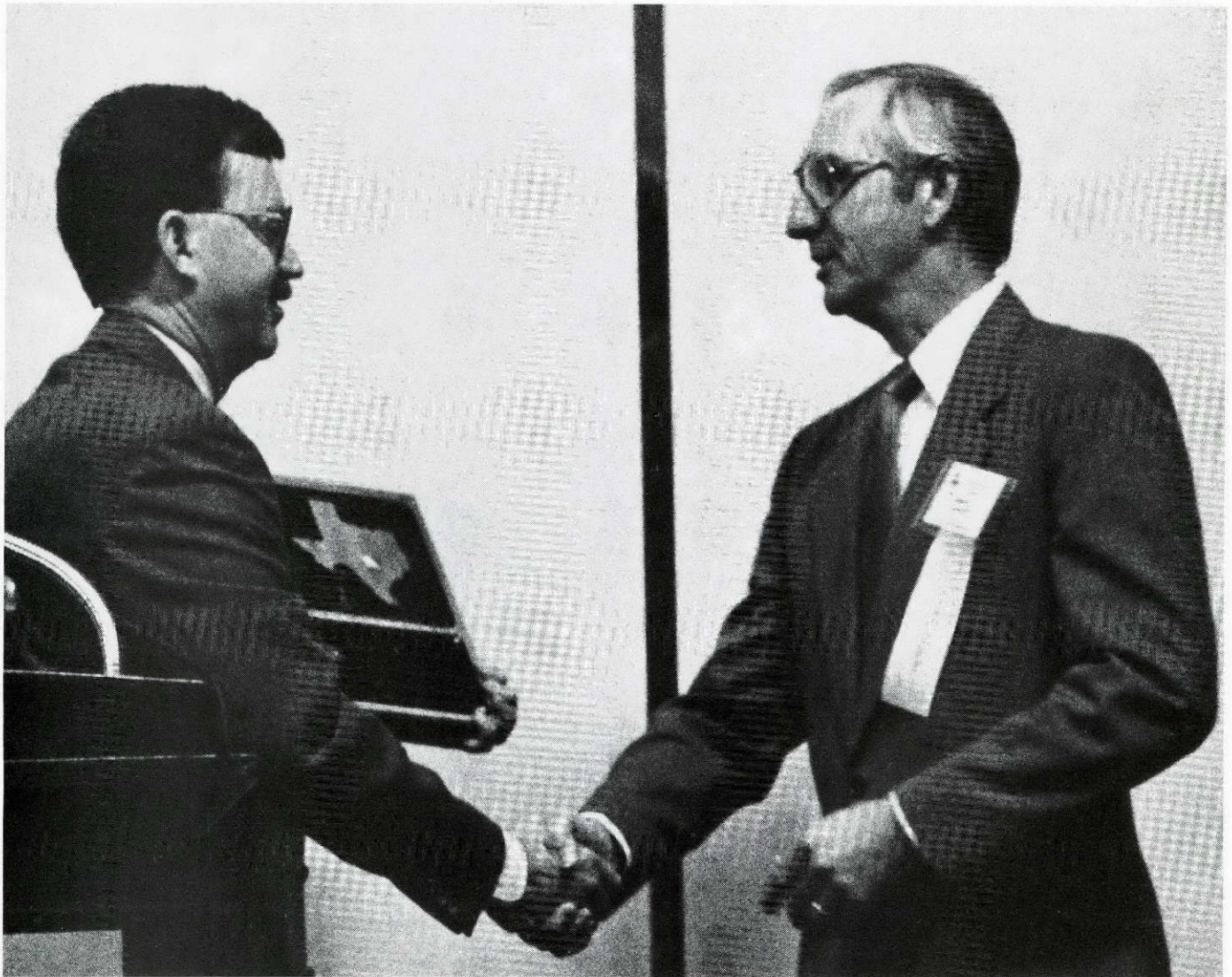
ROBERT A. LANSFORD  
State Coordinator

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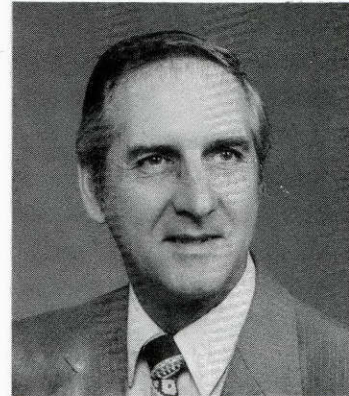
*Robert Lansford, right, outgoing State Emergency Management Coordinator, receives a plaque of appreciation from the DEM staff during the State Emergency Management Conference, Feb. 27, 1992. Tom Millwee, Assistant Coordinator for Operations, made the presentation. Lansford will retire May 31, 1992. See story, Page 3. (David Haun photo)*

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Division of Emergency Management  
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**ANN W. RICHARDS, GOVERNOR**

James R. Wilson, Director  
Robert A. Lansford, State Coordinator  
Tom Millwee, Assistant Coordinator, Operations  
R. Don Freeman, Assistant Coordinator, Administration  
Jack W. Martine, Manager, HQ Communications Bureau  
Ed Schaefer, Editor

# DEM UPDATE



by Robert A. Lansford  
State Coordinator

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- Alan Bird . . . . . Auditor
- Richard J. Boltz . . . . . Engineer
- Caroline M. Boutwell . . . . . Illustrator II
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- Clay D. Kennelly . . . . . Region 2B - Beaumont
- Abel Contreras, Jr. . . . . Region 3 - Corpus Christi
- Vacant . . . . . Region 4 - Midland
- William R. Johnson . . . . . Region 5 - Lubbock
- Steve Vaughn . . . . . Region 6 - Waco

This will be my final article for the *Digest* as State Coordinator. As you probably know, I am retiring May 31, 1992. This decision to retire is not one that comes easily for me and certainly was not made quickly without deep consideration. I have been considering this for the past year, knowing that I would be eligible last September. Although I look forward to retiring and being out of the pressure cooker, it still comes with mixed emotions. Having met so many people through the years and experienced all kinds of rewarding activities, and some not so rewarding, I feel as though part of my life is left here in this chair.

I have been in this Division for over twenty-three years; the last eleven years as the State Coordinator. During that time I have seen emergency management emerge from the dark ages of an all volunteer Civil Defense era to a modern day professional activity. There is still much to be done to reach that point of professionalism that is recognizable among our peers in other governmental functions. I know there is a big push on for a certification program and I believe that is the future for emergency management. However, I believe that before we can have a certification program that has credibility, there must be a reason or requirement for one before local and state governments will support such an issue. We need a certification program for our state that has some tangible significance to it. Today, policemen cannot practice law enforcement in Texas without certification; firemen, EMS personnel and etc., all must be recognized by a state authority to practice their profession. If we ever intend to reach that level of professionalism then we must have a similar certification program for emergency manage-

*Continued on page 3*

# Lansford ends DEM career

Robert A. Lansford, State Coordinator of the Division of Emergency Management, will retire May 31, 1992. Lansford joined DEM (then called the Division of Defense and Disaster Relief), in November, 1968.

He was the division's first Regional Liaison Officer and was based in Corpus Christi. He transferred to Headquarters in Austin, in October, 1969, in the position of Operations Officer. He has also served as Emergency Resources Planning Officer and Deputy Coordinator.

He was named State Coordinator Jan. 1, 1981, by DPS Director Col. James B. Adams. As State Coordinator, he served under four DPS Directors (Adams, Leo Gossett, Joe Milner and James Wilson) and three governors (William P. Clements, Mark White and Ann Richards).

Lansford's first disaster response was to the Lubbock tornado in May, 1970, where he served as part of the state response team. Tornadoes punctuated his career, including the 1979 monster storm in Wichita Falls. His first opportunity to accompany the Governor on a disaster damage survey came when he went to tornado-ravaged Paris with Governor Clements in 1982.

Other memorable twisters include the Sweetwater tornado of 1986 and the Saragosa tornado in 1987. He remembers Saragosa particularly for the broad range of services provided to residents. He noted that the division faced a great challenge in cutting the red tape which was blocking donation of automobiles to impoverished Saragosa residents who had lost everything in the storm.

Other disasters during his tenure broke new ground, including the 1983 Rio Grande Valley freeze, which was the first Presidential Disaster Declaration concerned exclusively with disaster unemployment assistance. The 1988 range fire which charred much of Shackelford and the surrounding counties resulted in the first declaration resulting from a range fire. He says officials had to figure out how to secure assistance for ranchers who suffered massive losses of fences, outbuildings and the like in the fire.

As expected, hurricanes played a significant role in Lansford's career. He especially remembers Celia (1970) for the pressure-packed situation EOC personnel faced in responding to damage wrought by 180-miles-per-hour winds. Hurricane Alicia in 1983 has personal memories. "We had sold our house and had to move out just at the time the hurricane hit," he recalls. "I told Suzanne (his wife) that she would have to move because I had to go to the office." He remembers Hurricane Gilbert (1988) for different

reasons. "We had assembled an incredible amount of resources in anticipation of Gilbert—more than we had ever done before. I believe Gilbert looked at how prepared we were and decided to turn south into Mexico," he said.

Reflecting on the changes he has seen in emergency management during his career, he says the biggest change has been in the concept of what emergency management really is. He points out that emergency management activities at the beginning of his career were almost exclusively geared to responding to disasters.

"Professionalism of emergency management has changed all that," he adds. He points to the emergence of the four-fold process of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation as a significant improvement in the approach of government to disasters. "The magnitude of the response is driven by how well you mitigate the hazards," he points out. "If you do a good job of mitigation, recovery and getting prepared for disasters, you minimize the need for massive response efforts."

During his tenure with DEM, Lansford has served as a board member of the Texas Surplus Property Agency and the Centex Chapter of the American Red Cross. He spent several years on the Steering Committee of the National Hurricane Conference and received the conference's Distinguished Service Award in 1986. He has been actively involved with the National Emergency Management Association and received special recognition of his contributions during NEMA's annual conference in March, 1992.

## UPDATE *Continued from page 2*

ment in Texas; one designed and administered by our own state government. There must be a reason for local governments to invest in this program. We need a state program that in some way offers benefits in the way of financial assistance, reduced insurance rates or similar programs that would give incentives for certification. Right now, today; there is no penalty for no certification; no penalty for not having an emergency management program; and no penalty for doing nothing. These things must change before a certification program has weight.

Although I am retiring from this position, I do not intend to become invisible. I do plan to stay involved and I am sure I will be seeing you at various functions and activities down the road.

Good luck and thank you for the opportunity of knowing and working with so many of you through the years. The reward has been mine.

## Assistance requests require trained teams

by Ed Laundry  
Recovery Manager

When disaster strikes, few jurisdictions can afford to recover with absolutely no outside help. You probably have a good plan for actually responding to any situation that can be foreseen, but few people know how to apply for state or federal aid.

In order to ask for help, you must know what you need. The only way to determine that is to find out what damage has occurred. That means someone is going to have to do a damage survey.

There is a temptation to wait for citizens to call in and report impassable roads, damaged bridges or damage to their homes. This can only lead to loss of valuable time.

In order to justify a request for assistance you must do a physical survey of the damage. To do an effective survey you must have a team trained to recognize damage and to estimate repair costs.

When surveying homes, the team will need to determine what level of damage the home has suffered. Has the home been destroyed, suffered major damage or only minor damage? Will the residents need to

find temporary shelter while their homes are being repaired or can they stay there?

The team will also need to make an estimate of the relative income levels of the residents and of the percentage of homes covered by commercial insurance. Since unoccupied dwellings and "vacation homes" are not eligible for assistance, the team should exclude these dwellings.

When surveying damage to public property it is necessary not only to determine what was damaged but also how much it will cost to make needed repairs. This will obviously require on-site inspection by knowledgeable persons.

Just as every jurisdiction is different, every disaster is unique. It would be impossible to list the best people to assist in a damage survey in every situation. A partial list would include: representatives from the Red Cross, county commissioners, public works staff, tax assessors, building inspectors, private insurance adjusters, local construction firms and others.

The important thing is to know who you can count on and to train them now. Waiting until after you suffer a disaster is too late.

## EOC construction nears completion

Construction is nearing completion on the renovation and expansion of the State Emergency Operating Center. The \$2.4 million project involves a complete renovation of the 12,000 square-foot State EOC, as well as construction of 10,000 square feet of additional space.

When complete, office space will be available for all DEM staff members, including the Population Protection Planning and Training sections. Personnel from these sections were previously located away from the division's main offices due to space restrictions.

In addition to the additional office space, the new ex-

pansion will feature an expanded operations area, providing additional work space for members of the State Emergency Management Council during EOC activation. Planning is underway for installation of equipment to facilitate the rapid dissemination of information to EOC personnel.

The State EOC was built in 1964 at a cost of \$630,000 and has housed both DEM and the Headquarters Communications Bureau since 1964. During construction, both are operating out of temporary offices in the Carruth Building, the newest addition to the DPS Headquarters complex.

Completion is expected in mid-June.

## DEM Personnel

**Elsa Benavidez-Munoz**, Auditor, and her husband, **Joe**, are the proud parents of a daughter, **Lea Monique**, born March 26, 1992.

**Bob Sandera** was selected as DEM training officer, effective Oct. 1, 1991. He formerly served as Nuclear Resources Planning Officer.

**Ray Quijano** is the new Nuclear Resources Planning Officer, moving into the position from DEM's Population Protection Planning section.

**Steve Vaughn** is now serving as Regional Liaison Officer, Region 6, Waco. He formerly served as Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Pampa and Gray County.

**Clay Kennelly** has been selected as Regional Liaison Officer, Region 2B, Beaumont. He comes to DEM from the City of Hitchcock, where he served as Police Chief and Emergency Management Coordinator.

*Continued on page 5*

# Jack Martine will retire May 31

Jack W. Martine, Manager, Headquarters Communications Bureau, will retire May 31, 1992, with 32 years of service.

Martine joined DPS in 1959, first serving as dispatcher in Boerne. During his career he also served in similar positions in Kerrville and San Antonio.

He came to Austin in August, 1968, as supervisor of radio operators at DPS Headquarters. He went on to supervise the message switcher for the system which evolved into the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS). He became manager of the Headquarters Communications Bureau in 1973.

Martine says he has "been fortunate in his career in seeing technology advance so much and seeing that technology put to use to benefit the people of Texas." He recalls his pre-DPS days with the Medina County Sheriff's Office when the Sheriff and his deputies would sit by a telephone "call box" waiting for calls to come in. "That was before they had the capabilities for dispatch," he said. He noted that he

had seen the beginnings of radio dispatch of law enforcement units and had watched its development to its current advanced state.

He also witnessed the development of the TLETS system—the computer-based system which links DPS with law enforcement agencies across the state. He has seen the system develop from a limited, Texas-only, system to one which provides ready access to law enforcement information from all 50 states and Canada. "It used to take two weeks to get information on a (vehicle) registration from California," he noted, "and now they get upset if you don't have it to them in just a minute."

Martine has served as president of the Texas Chapter of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officers and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Texas Criminal Justice Information Users Group. He currently serves as the Texas representative to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and has served as NLETS president and board member.

## J. Ronald "Ron" Lamoureux

J. Ronald "Ron" Lamoureux, Regional Liaison Officer, Beaumont, died Jan. 28, 1992.

He joined DEM Sept. 9, 1985, after serving as an instructor in Occupational Safety and Health Technology at Texas State Technical Institute, Waco. Prior to his tenure at TSTI, he served for 20 years in the United States Air Force, retiring in December, 1981, at the rank of Major.

He quickly established himself in the emergency management community of Southeast Texas, responding to everything from oil spills to hurricanes. The depth of his knowledge of his region was recognized in 1990 when he was selected to brief President George Bush on the Trinity River flooding.

He is survived by his wife, Dot, and daughters, Tracy and Carrie.

## August G. "Augie" Koenning

August G. "Augie" Koenning, Regional Liaison Officer, Midland, died suddenly April 10, 1992. He had served as RLO for Region 4 since 1981.

A 1950 graduate of Texas A & M University, Koenning served for 30 years in the Texas National Guard, retiring in 1981 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Following his retirement, he joined the Texas Department of Public Safety, serving as the Division of Emergency Management's RLO in Midland for his entire career.

His RLO duties caused him to travel extensively across West Texas, bringing him in contact with elected officials and emergency management personnel from Brownwood to El Paso. He was on the job, attending a meeting with local officials in Kermit, when he collapsed. He died a short time later in the Kermit hospital.

He is survived by his wife, Lois, and son, Gregory.

## DEM Personnel Continued from page 4

**Jo Schweikhard Moss** has assumed the duties of Assistant Emergency Management Information Officer. She previously served as Emergency Management Coordinator for Parker County.

**Anita Mitchell** has transferred from the DEM training section to the DEM Emergency Information Office where she will serve as clerk, replacing **Donna Englert**.

*Continued on page 19*

## RACES Corner

by Bill Rodert, N5UKM  
RACES State Radio Officer

If I haven't had the opportunity to visit with you on the phone or radio, then let me introduce myself to you. I am Bill Rodert, N5UKM, the new SRO. I'm 46, married, with 3 children and will be moving to Austin soon from Brownwood where I worked in DPS Communications before I promoted to my new position of State Technical Operations Officer with DEM. I hope to meet most or all of the DRO's and RACES members during this year. The *DEM Digest* has provided us with some space in the magazine for our RACES information.

During the Emergency Management Conference at the Doubletree Hotel here in Austin, I announced the appointment of a Public Information Officer for the Races Program. Herb Gehring, N5FHR, of El Paso, Emergency Coordinator for ARES and District Radio Officer for RACES, has accepted the position of RACES PIO and welcomes your information and

suggestions for the RACES CORNER. Do you have a technical area you would like to explore and share with the rest of the gang? How about a report of RACES involvement in emergency management operations, training and drills. Herb and I both hope to use the *DEM Digest* to present RACES to the emergency management community. Send your suggestions to: Herb Gehring, Public Information Officer, Texas RACES, PO Box 12553, EL PASO, TX 79913

What is going on here at the State office? Well, the RACES Plan and SOP are just about done and will be distributed as soon as the printing is completed. I appreciate all of your input into the update process. Plans are already in place to have RACES as a part of the '93 Emergency Management Conference.

Well, that is all for now. Let's make this a banner year for RACES.

73's, Bill

## HAZMIT Notes

by Wade Nofziger  
Hazard Mitigation Officer

The State Emergency Management Conference is behind us and was a success. I hope you got a lot out of it. I want to thank Jim McDonald, Jack Burleson, Ron Cheshire and Mark Martin for their super presentation on various aspects of "Wind". You'll be hearing more about this subject in the future. We have a chance to really have a positive effect on peoples' lives and their pocketbooks with wind mitigation, and I'm looking forward to more work in this area. Again, thanks for a job well done.

I also want to thank Carl Ruch for his superb presentation on the new ESTED material. For you folks in the coastal areas, I hope you realize that Carl is one of the premier hurricane specialists in the whole country; there is nothing like the ESTED program out there. Most states are using grease pencils, if that, to figure out evacuation times. So I hope you appreciate what you've got in the way of hurricane support. Thanks Carl; keep up the good work!

Many of you have recently gotten a first-hand look at the value of floodplain management due to the recent disaster declarations. At this time there are 64 counties declared eligible for federal assistance under FEMA-930-DR and three under FEMA-937-DR, all for flooding, most of which is

riverine type flooding. Folks, we've got to realize that too many people have been allowed to build in the floodplain without taking into consideration that the river always wins. It may be dry for years, but it only takes one good storm to destroy peoples' property and sometimes even their lives. This type of repetitive damage is not necessary and is costing millions of dollars annually throughout the country. And people are getting tired of paying for it. Old mistakes of unrestricted building in the floodplain and even the floodway have got to stop and a common sense approach to construction along rivers has got to be used. I urge your support for legislation that rewards and provides incentives for effective hazard mitigation efforts and penalizes communities which do not actively try to protect their population against loss.

I don't have an accurate figure, but do you realize the amount of property damage that could be prevented if people would do two things: if living in a floodplain, elevate to one foot above BFE (Base Flood Elevation) and use anchor bolts in all connections to their homes and offices to protect against wind? Hundreds of millions of dollars of damage can be prevented. It's something to think about. If you'd like to share your opinions on these subjects, drop me a line or call (512) 465-2449.



## After the blast

*(Top) Although still standing, this home near Brenham was virtually destroyed in an April 7 LPG explosion which killed 3 persons and injured 18 others. (Center) DEM Recovery Manager Ed Laundry and DPS Trooper Dave Holloway survey damage to another home. (Bottom) Scattered debris is all that remains of the mobile home where two of the victims died. The cause of the explosion is under investigation. (Clay Kennelly photos)*



*Editor's note: Effective emergency management planning involves learning from the past in order to be prepared for the future. The articles on this page show that process at work in Brownwood.*

# New plans flow from Brownwood flood

## City of Brownwood

by Everett S. Pitts and Teresa G. Laurence

"Yeah, it's ris'n." Prior to May, 1990, this is how the monitoring of flood water was done in Brownwood.

The original emergency operations center (E.O.C.) was upstairs in the police department. There was neither radio nor telephone communications in the center. The only situation in which the E.O.C. was used was for a small table top exercise. If E.O.C. was activated, all members stayed downstairs in the police department.

A table top exercise was held in 1987 at the E.O.C. concerning a tornado; however, no serious thought was ever given to the prospect of flooding. This was substantially changed in April, 1990, when we were involved in a serious flood which highlighted many short comings in our Emergency Management Plans. No flood such as this had been seen since 1956. Many people were forced to evacuate their homes. City equipment and buildings were damaged, requiring emergency measures to overcome internal problems. An attempt was made to assist both businesses and homes that were inundated.

There was no organized concerted effort to warn people of the danger. The danger zones were known but not monitored on a regular basis. Rescue and evacuation operations were in effect with people calling the street department to request evacuation from their residences or businesses. The street department telephone number was the only number being monitored other than normal police and fire numbers. Streets were barricaded and a few sand bags were delivered to people to protect their homes.

There was not a conservation of manpower. All street and sanitation personnel worked 24, 36, and 48 hours with no relief. After a minimum of sleep, all workers would be back on the job. All of the employees of these departments were mentally and physically exhausted.

The police station flooded during the night, so we shifted our E.O.C. to City Hall the next morning. With limited space available at City Hall, we settled in the City Council Chambers. All communications were relegated to the receptionist desk. The National Guard was placed on active duty and operated at the front steps of City Hall. Our communications were very limited between E.O.C., department heads, media, and law enforcement agencies. We were beginning to understand how ill-equipped we were to handle a flood disaster. Somehow, with great effort,

*Continued on page 30*

## DPS Brownwood

by Bill Rodert

In December, 1991, for the second time in eighteen months, the Pecan Bayou overflowed its banks and moved through the City of Brownwood, flooding homes, businesses, and the Department of Public Safety Area Office, forcing a second evacuation of the DPS Communications Facility.

During the first flood, in April, 1990, the flood waters came up to the DPS building slowly and by early afternoon were lapping at the entrances. At that time, we, the employees, were hurriedly reacting to the problems created by the flood waters. We sandbagged the entrances, stacked the office furniture, rescued files, unhooked electronic equipment and arranged for use of a License and Weight van as an Emergency Communications Center.

After the evacuation, we worked out of the van until we were able to finally get back into the office, clean up the mess and restore normal communications.

A post-flood conference identified a need to create a contingency plan, using what we had experienced during the flood, to prepare for future disaster situations. The decision was also made to include all types of emergencies that could disrupt the operation of the DPS facility.

The final product was the "Brownwood Communications Evacuation Plan" of May, 1990. In this plan, we outlined the basic principles of disaster operations to prepare for several "worst case scenarios". We identified what items, such as firearms, ammunition, evidence, sensitive files, etc., would have to be removed from the building during an evacuation. We discussed utilities, temporary telephone service, personnel and security.

One of the most useful products of the Plan was the creation of a "Bug-Out Box" containing office supplies, blank forms, and equipment that would be needed to carry on temporary operations at the Emergency Operations Van. These materials were gathered in advance and stored in the Communications Supervisor's Office. The box would, of course, be taken out during an evacuation, but, should the building be destroyed, say by a tornado, the box could be dug out of the rubble and used to restore operations.

Who would know, that by December, 1991, just eighteen months later, that we would be carrying that box out to the License and Weight Van while flood

*Continued on page 30*



# 1991 DEM Annual Report

For the Division of Emergency Management, 1991 brought significant changes. In September, 1991, the Headquarters Communications Bureau became part of DEM, significantly increasing staff size and the scope of responsibilities of the division.

At year's end, DEM staff members temporarily vacated the underground quarters they had occupied since 1964. In order to facilitate remodeling and expansion of the State Emergency Operating Center, DEM moved to interim quarters in the Carruth Building. Return to the expanded EOC is expected in mid-June.

The state received two Presidential Disaster Declarations in 1991. Flooding in the Rio Grande Valley resulted in a Presidential Declaration issued April 12, 1991. The year concluded with the Christmas Floods of 1991, a widespread flood event which garnered a Presidential Disaster Declaration on Dec. 26, 1991, and kept state and local emergency management officials busy during the holidays. DEM's Disaster Recovery section serves as coordinator of state government activities during recovery operations. Details of disaster recovery activities are found in figures A-D.

As noted previously, the Headquarters Communications Bureau of the Department of Public Safety came under DEM auspices in 1991. Details of the bureau's activities are found on pages 12-13.

DEM responded to 598 emergency incidents, including 239 that involved aircraft, 194 hazardous material, 62 perishable food, 45 severe weather, 3 notifications of potential problems at nuclear facilities, 15 railroad accidents, 11 fires, 3 explosive devices and 17 highway transportation accidents. The incidents resulted in 103 deaths and 233 injuries. Figures G-L give detailed information.

DEM continued its activities under an agreement in principle between the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the State of Texas related to 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. At year's end, DEM was in the process of hiring an additional staff member, a planner based at the Pantex plant whose responsibilities include working with local governments in the Pantex area to develop

their emergency management plans and procedures.

DEM distributed more than \$765,000 in federal funds to the Texas Water Commission, Texas Department of Health, Texas Forest Service, Texas Department of Public Safety and Texas A&M University for emergency management-related programs. The Division also disbursed more than \$2.55 million in federal matching funds to local governments participating in the Emergency Management Assistance (EMA) program. The Division itself received more than \$700,000 in federal matching funds.

During 1991, the Division provided direct planning assistance and support to local governments throughout the state. The Plans and Operations section updated 39 host area and 10 risk/host area county-wide Crisis Relocation Plans (CRP) and completed a detailed survey of 170 fallout shelter facilities and 4,219 reception and care facilities. Local emergency management coordinators were assisted in updating their shelter lists by the DEM developed computer program called CACTUS (Computer Assisted Corrections to Update Shelters).

Staff personnel provided additional planning assistance by processing 145 Annual Work Plans for FY 1992 activities, and conducting 23 workshops—encompassing work plans, plan development, exercise guidance and continuity of government—to assist local governments. Through these various activities the Division provided direct planning assistance in 1991 for the development or maintenance of 217 comprehensive emergency management plans for 646 political jurisdictions with a combined population of 12,615,604. This represents support to 45.17 percent of all jurisdictions in the state and 74.93 percent of the state's total population. The status of local jurisdiction planning is depicted in Figures O-P and the table on pages 20-21.

Hazard mitigation activities in 1991 included a hazard mitigation plan for the five South Texas counties included in the presidential disaster declaration for flooding; and conducting a hazard mitigation workshop for local and state officials. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding of \$450,000 was approved for one local government project from a previous disaster, and ten projects are being reviewed for funding approval by FEMA for a total of \$200,000 for the 1991 South Texas disaster.

The Division continued providing advisory assistance for the development and implementation of hurricane preparedness contingency planning for local jurisdictions along the Gulf Coast. This included an extensive update to the ESTED (Estimated Safe

*Continued on page 19*

# TEXAS DISASTERS

STATE & FEDERAL DOLLARS SPENT (Millions)

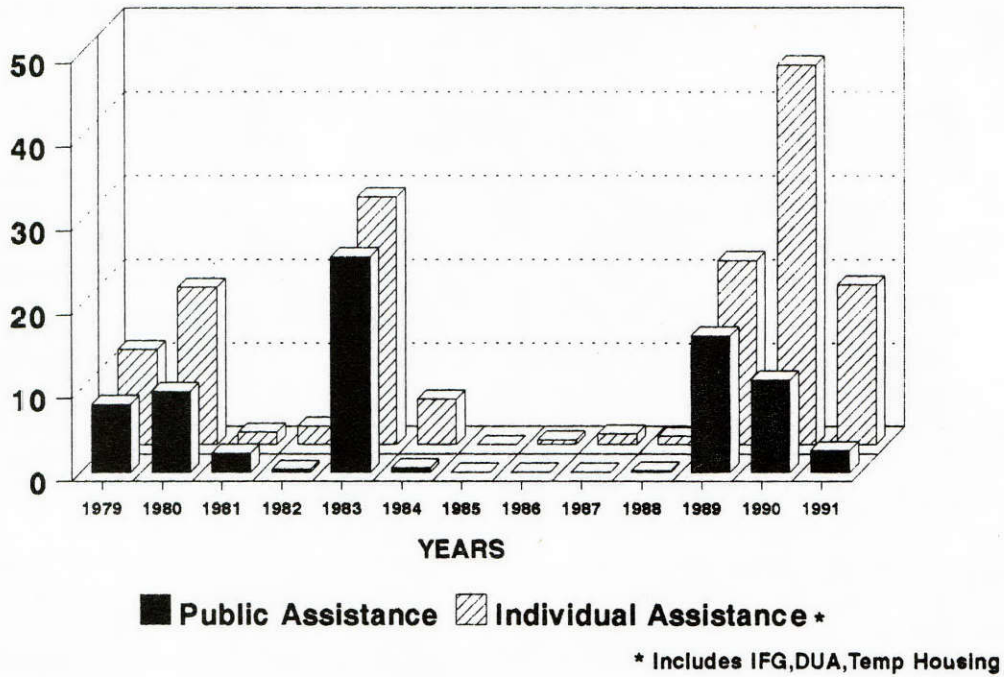
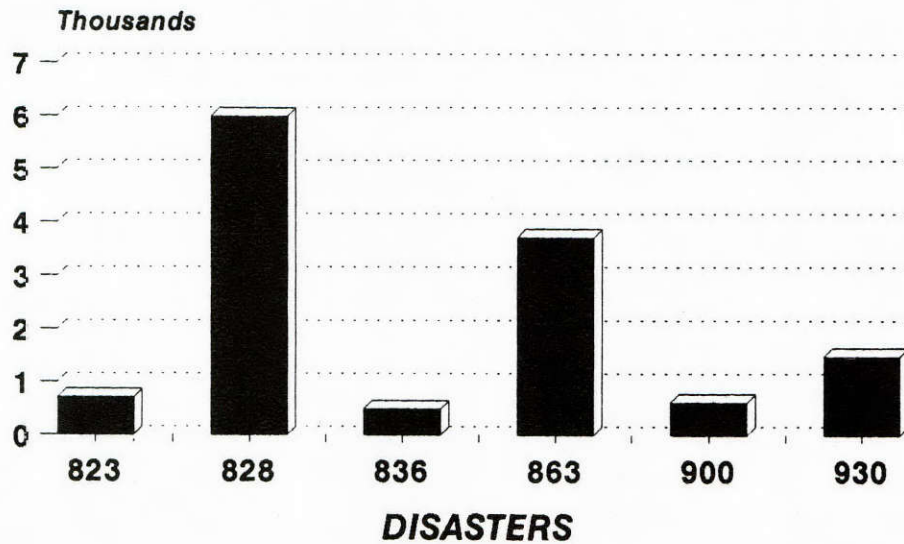


FIGURE A

## DAMAGE SURVEY REPORTS CALENDAR YEARS 1989 - 1991

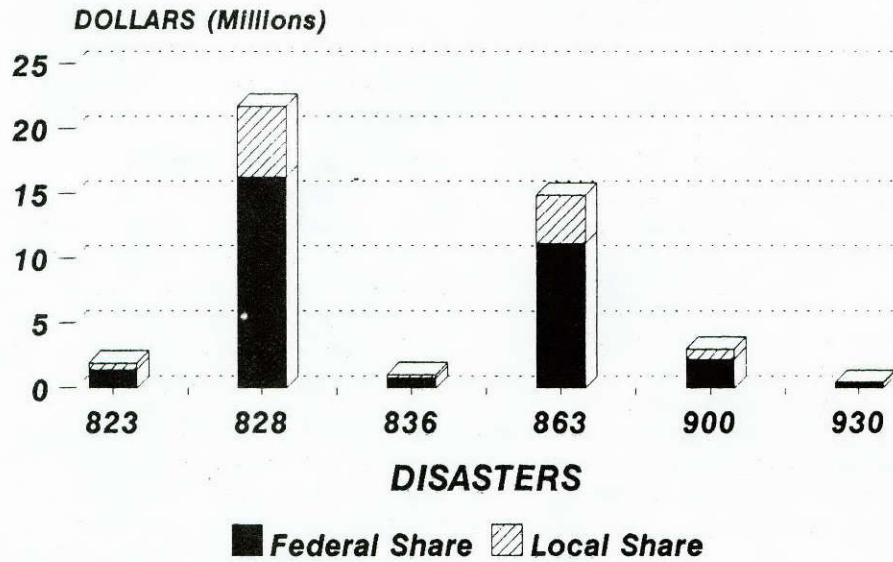


823 - East Texas Flood (1989)  
828 - Spring Storms (1989)  
836 - Tropical Storm Allison (1989)

863 - Flood (1990)  
900 - Valley Flood (1991)  
930 - Christmas Flood (1991)

FIGURE B

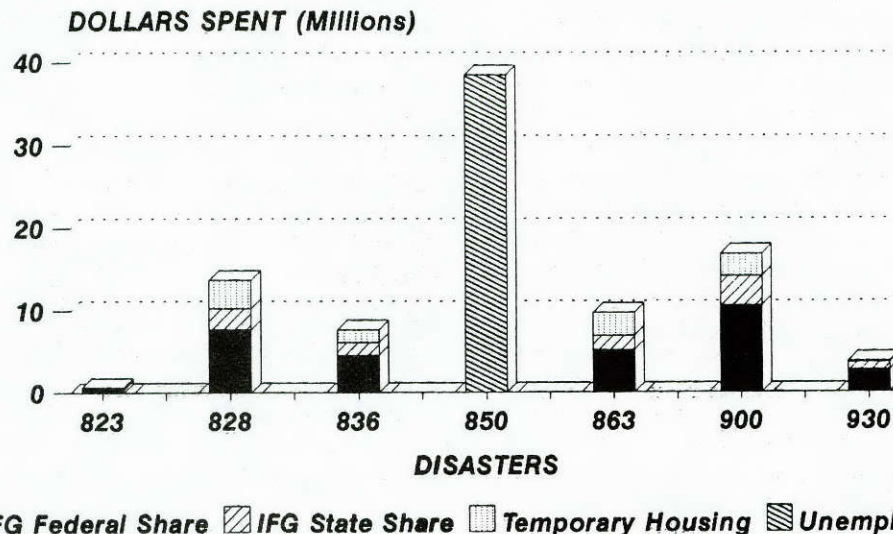
# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS CALENDAR YEARS 1989-1991



823 - East Texas Flood      863 - Flood  
 828 - Spring Storms      900 - Valley Flood  
 836 - Tropical Storm Allison    930 - Christmas Flood

FIGURE C

# INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS CALENDAR YEARS 1989 - 1991



823 - East Texas Flood      850 - Valley Freeze      930 - Christmas Flood  
 828 - Spring Storms      863 - Flood  
 836 - Tropical Storm Allison    900 - Valley Flood

FIGURE D

# Headquarters Communications Bureau

The Headquarters Communications Bureau fulfills the Department's broad objective of "public safety in the State of Texas" and its mission of "public safety communications" in a myriad of responsibilities and functions 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days a year.

The twenty staff members assigned the Bureau work in the agency's Emergency Operations Center. The EOC is located two stories beneath the Headquarters Complex and its construction insures complete functional operations. (The EOC is undergoing expansion and renovation.)

Serving as the point of entry for all telecommunications message traffic on the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) is the Message Control Center (MCC). Administrative messages are disseminated through the Control Center to various agencies via the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS). MCC personnel processed 401,605 messages during 1991, or 31.12 average transactions per man hour.

Supervisory personnel of the Bureau serve as the administrative review point on the TLETS system. Policy violations and system problems are resolved that involve user member agencies.

Severe weather in Texas, with its dramatic impact on citizens and their property is of a great concern to all agencies in Texas. In carrying out the Department's obligation of ensuring public safety, the Message Control Center receives weather product information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations (NOAA), National Weather Service radar facilities. Weather data is received at DPS HQ Communications Bureau via a GTE C-105 micro earth station from NOAA's Galaxy III Satellite. Once the weather data is received at DPS, it is quickly forwarded via TLETS to the geographical area of concern, or to agencies assigned to NWS areas with watch and warning responsibility in that area. In 1991, the Control Center transmitted 45,993 severe weather messages. The Center also maintains and updates the automated weather files including the weather summary, hurricane, and road files. Through this system, TLETS/NLETS agency members may inquire into this electronic data base for current road and weather information.

Being an integral part of the emergency response team, when disasters strike, either man-made or natural, the Bureau is the Department's "nerve center." Through a 24-hour operated system of landline stations, the National Warning System (NAWAS) and the Texas Warning System (TEWAS), dissemination of warnings and relevant information on natural disasters, emergencies affecting public safety, and enemy attack would be broadcast.

CDNATS, the Civil Defense National Telecom-

munications System of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is operated by Message Center staff. Telecommunications is maintained between FEMA national headquarters, eight FEMA regions, 50 states, civil defense agencies, the District of Columbia, and federal agencies dealing with resource allocation for emergency preparedness and civil defense, plus Canadian civil defense agencies.

Bureau personnel assist the Division's Operations staff in preparing and disseminating "Estimated Safe Time for Evacuation Decision" (ESTED) reports. These reports are generated when it appears a hurricane will strike the coasts of Texas or Louisiana. These warnings would give governmental entities and citizens times and dates for the safe evacuation of areas prone to flooding.

The Bureau regularly participates in drills with members of the Division and the nuclear power plants at Bay City (South Texas Project Electric Generating Station) and Glen Rose (Commanche Peak Steam Electric Station). Ensuring accurate and rapid communications is a must should a nuclear accident occur.

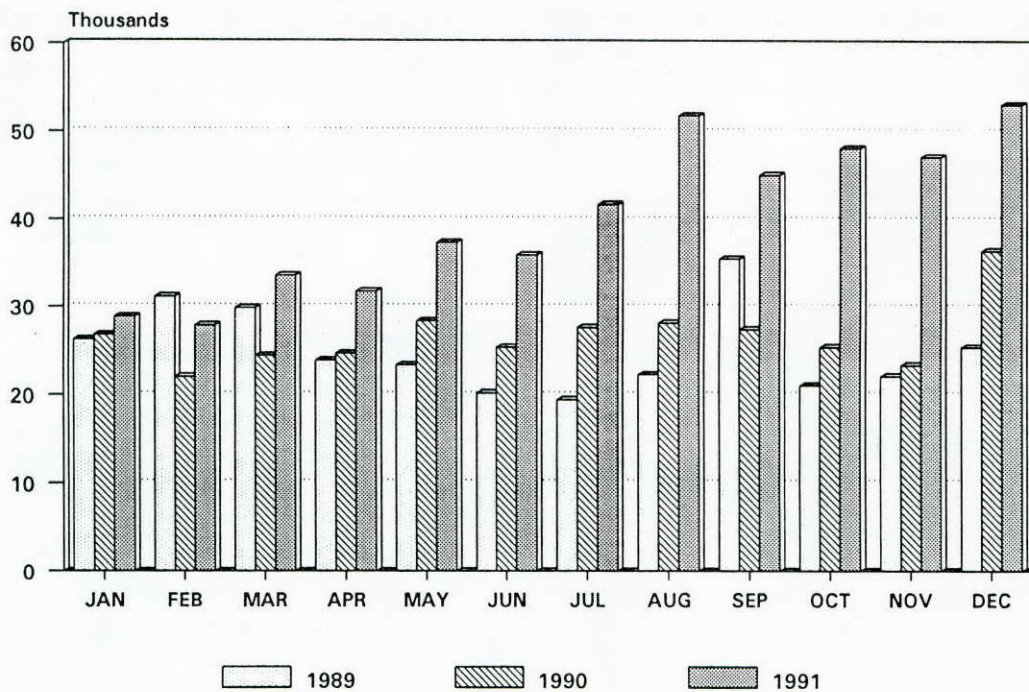
In their concern for the public's safety, members of the Texas Legislature authorized two wide area telephone systems (WATS) operated by Control Center staff. The 68th Legislature passed HB 1007 in 1983, requiring the Department to establish an incoming toll-free telephone service to receive data on malfunctions of signals, crossing arms and other mechanical devices erected at railroad grade crossings. For calendar year 1991, Center personnel received 7,480 calls for crossing repairs which were relayed to railroad companies. The EMERGENCY WATS number, 1-800-525-555 was established in 1989 by the 71st Legislature. This law mandated the DPS to create and operate a 24-hour toll-free service for the public to report emergencies on rural Texas highways. Information received from public reports on the E-WATS number is taken by members of the Message Center and then relayed by the most rapid available means for a response from a local law enforcement agency or a DPS Trooper. 1991 saw a total of 25,526 calls for assistance or a 56.35% increase from 1990.

The Training and Publications Section of the Bureau in association with the Crime Records Division conducted fourteen 40 hour schools throughout the state. Bureau staff traveled 7,125 miles conducting these schools which were attended by 998 students representing 489 TLETS member/user agencies.

In the Bureau's support to the Headquarters Complex, it operates the main telephone system. The two operator consoles are connected to 123 trunk lines and 1,256 extensions and 46 direct/inward trunks. Switchboard operators processed 538,732 incoming calls through the main switchboard in 1991.

## TOTAL ACTIVITIES

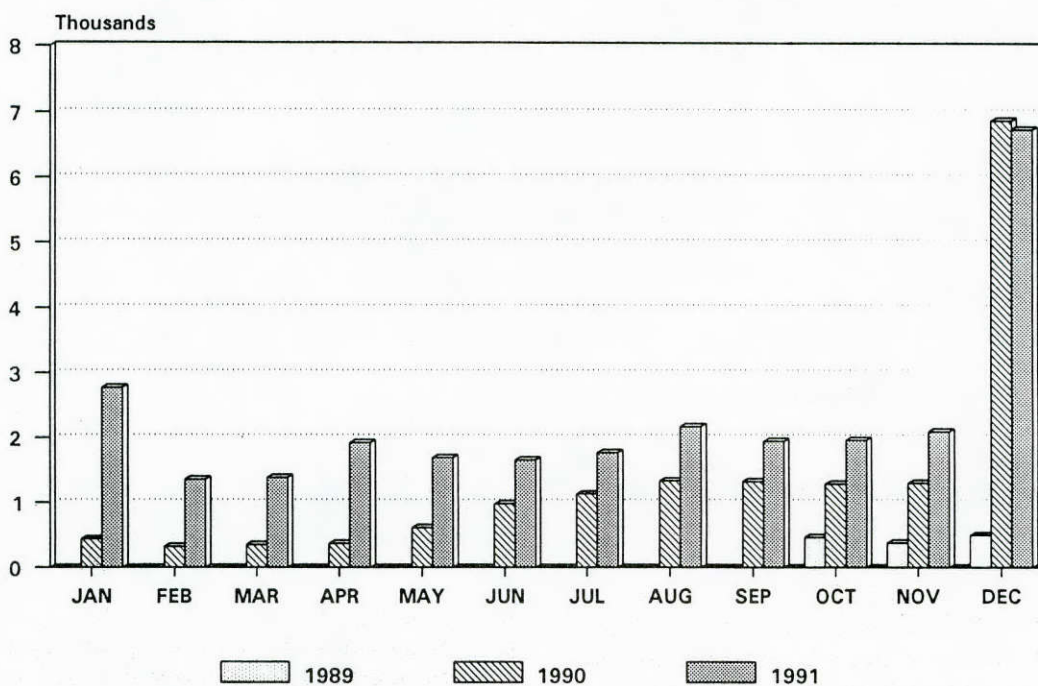
### *Headquarters Communications*



**FIGURE E**

## EMERGENCY WATS CALLS

### *Headquarters Communications*



(Service Started 10-01-89)

**FIGURE F**

# 1991 Incident Report

The table below provides a detailed review of incidents reported to DEM in calendar year 1991. This information is summarized statistically in Figures G-L. Figures G and H provide an overview of incidents reported to DEM in calendar year 1991 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 I-L, 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 three incidents listed in the group identified as "Nuclear Facility" in Figure L 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.

## 1991 ANNUAL INCIDENT SUMMARY

INCIDENT TYPE	TOTAL	DEATHS	INJURIES
<b>Aircraft</b>			
Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT's)	96	0	0
Crashes	120	46	46
Alert Notice (Alnot)	23	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Hazmat</b>			
Radioactive	9	1	0
LPG & Natural Gas	8	0	2
Petroleum	71	2	20
Chemicals	106	10	43
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Weather</b>			
Severe Thunderstorms	13	0	0
Tornadoes	23	0	6
Flooding	8	10	8
Winds	1	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DAM FAILURE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NUCLEAR FACILITY</b>			
STPEGS	3	0	0
CPSES	0	0	0
<b>RAILROAD (other than Hazmats)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FIRES</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>BOMB THREATS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>EXPLOSIONS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>RIOTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS (fatalities)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>PERISHABLE GOODS</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>233</b>

# 1991 INCIDENT SUMMARY

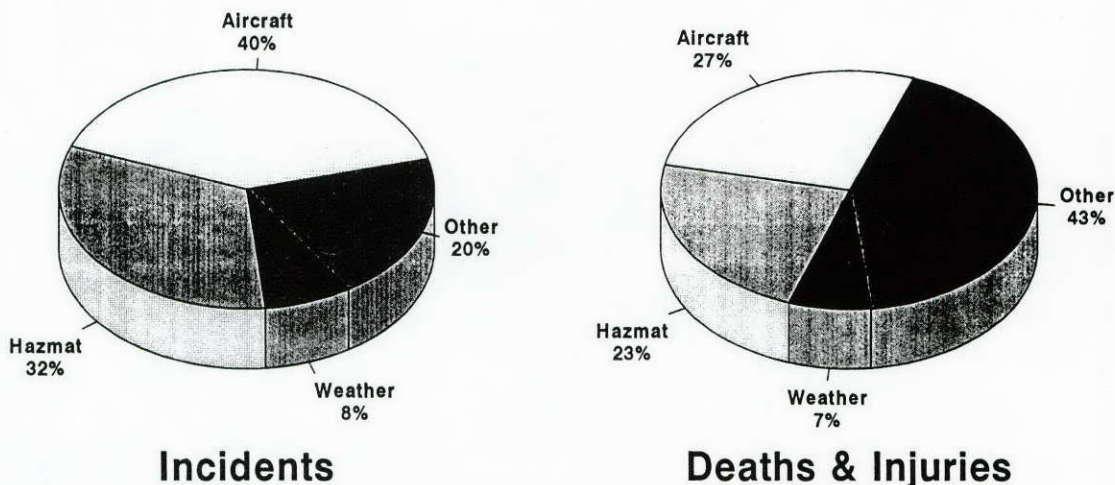
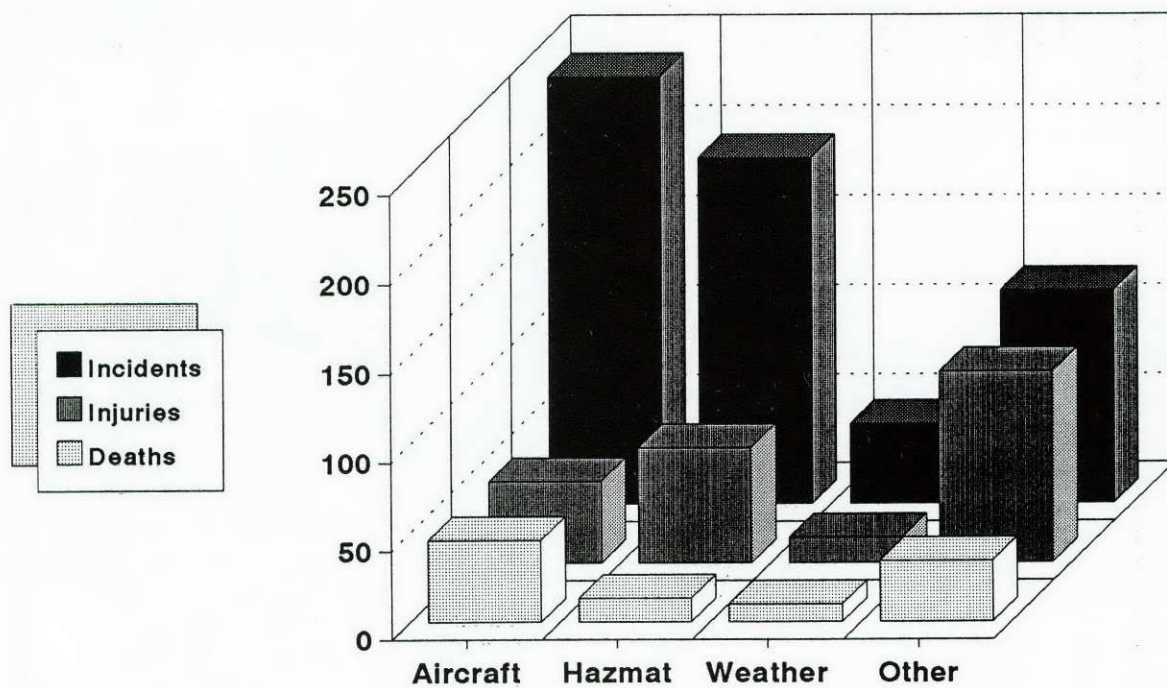


FIGURE G

# 1991 INCIDENT SUMMARY



<b>Incidents</b>	239	194	45	120
<b>Injuries</b>	46	65	14	108
<b>Deaths</b>	46	13	10	34

FIGURE H

# 1991 AIRCRAFT INCIDENT SUMMARY

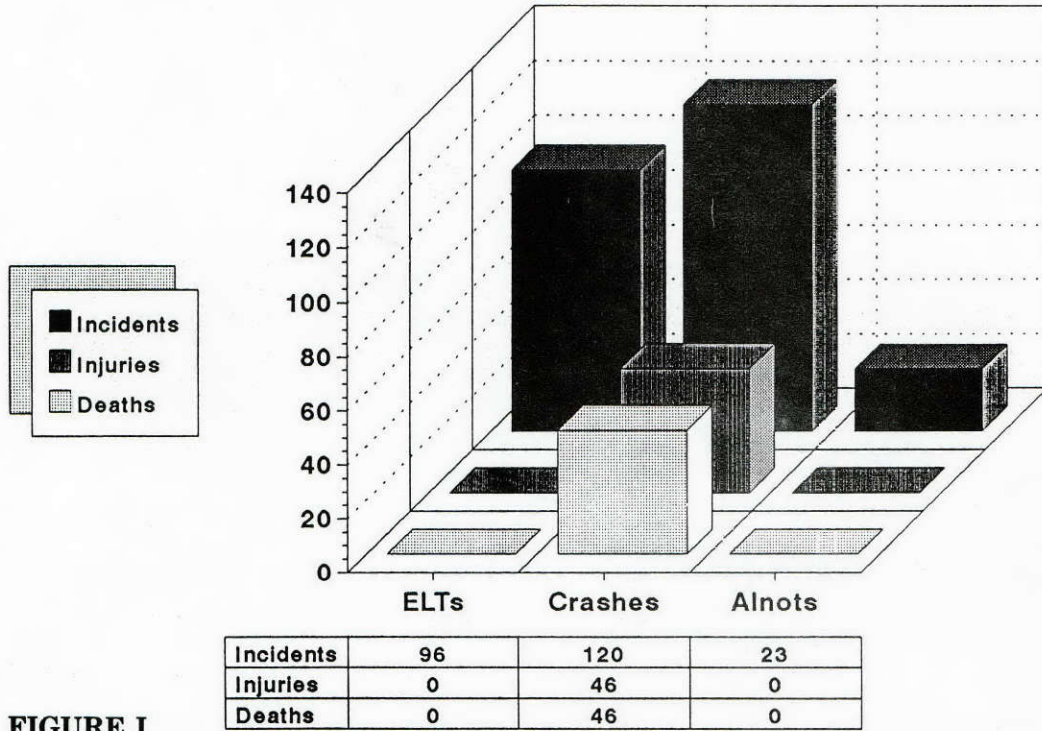


FIGURE I

# 1991 HAZMAT INCIDENT SUMMARY

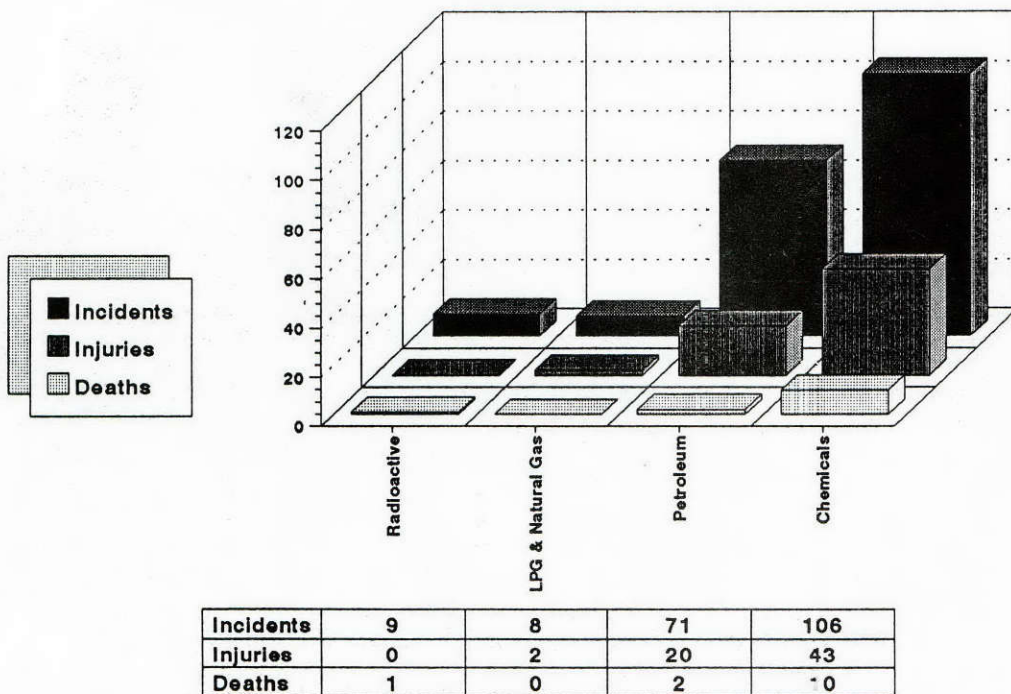
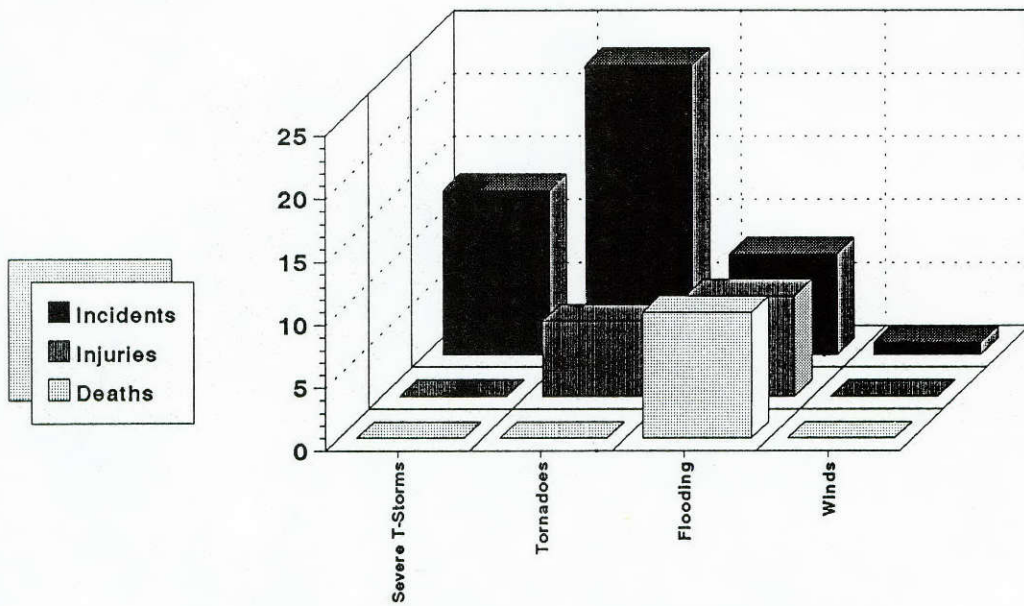


FIGURE J



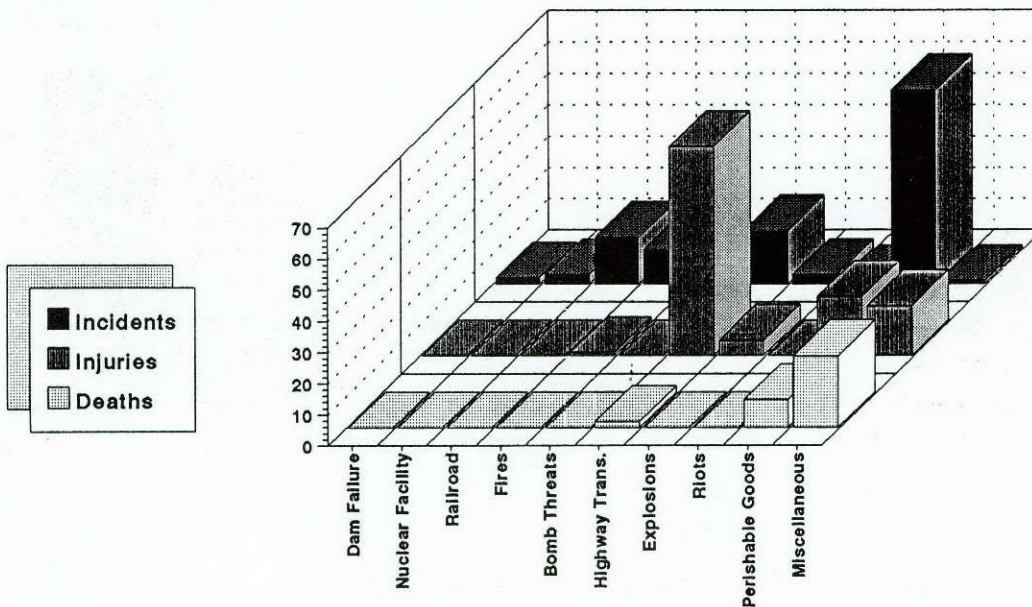
## 1991 WEATHER INCIDENT SUMMARY



Incidents	13	23	8	1
Injuries	0	6	8	0
Deaths	0	0	10	0

FIGURE K

## 1991 OTHER INCIDENT SUMMARY



Incidents	2	3	15	11	5	17	3	1	62	1
Injuries	0	0	0	1	0	67	5	0	19	16
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	23

FIGURE L

### HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS YEAR 1991

NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	DATE	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED
1	TS	Ana	7/3-7/5	52
2	H	Bob	8/16-8/20	115
3	TS	Claudette	9/5-9/6	114
4	TS	Danny	9/6-9/11	51
5	TS	Erika	9/8-9/11	60
6	TS	Fabian	10/15-10/16	45
7	H	Grace	10/27-10/29	75

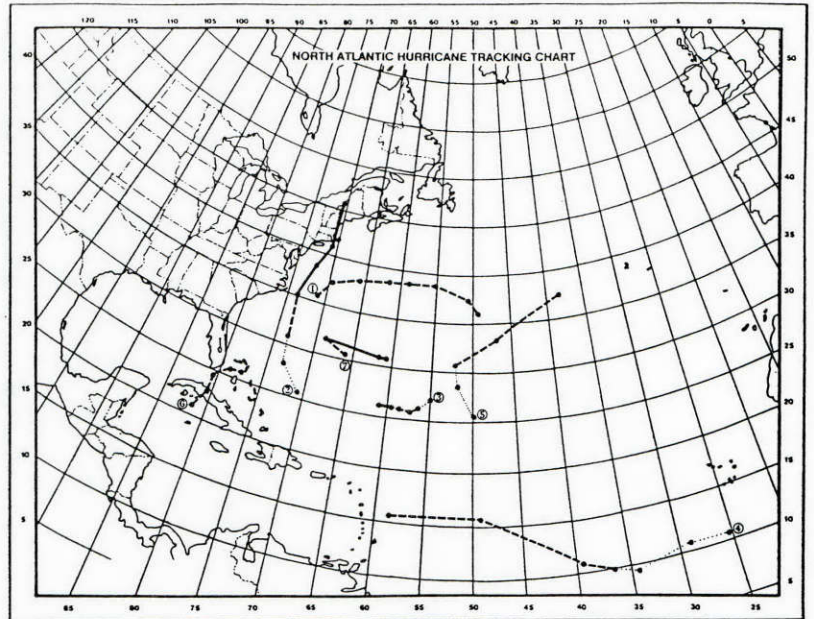
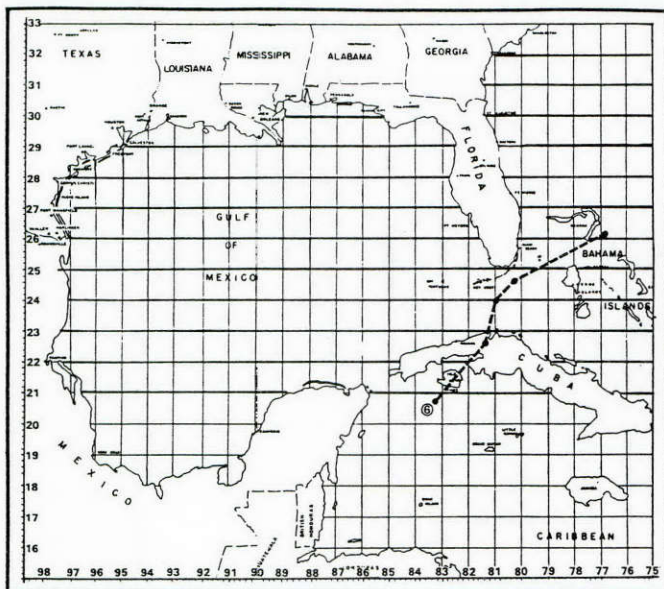


FIGURE M



### HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS YEAR 1991 GULF OF MEXICO REGION

NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	DATE	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED
6	TS	Fabian	10/15-10/16	45

FIGURE N

# 1991 Planning Status Report

Emergency management planning is mandated by state law. DEM is charged with assisting local governments in development of comprehensive emergency management plans and with periodically reviewing such plans. DEM staff members maintain a computerized database containing the results of these plan reviews for each jurisdiction in the state. The table and graphs which follow contain information gleaned from that database.

The table on pages 20-21 identifies by county the percentage of jurisdictions (cities and counties) and populations that have completed their emergency management plans as of December, 1991. In this context, a complete plan constitutes a basic plan along with planning documents covering the following functional 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.

## 1991 DEM Annual Report *continued from page 9*

Time for Evacuation Decisions) computer program. Figures M-N illustrate the 1991 hurricane activity in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

Nearly 600 emergency management professionals congregated in Austin for the 30th Annual State Emergency Management Conference in February. Topics addressed at the conference included: Dam Safety, the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Floodplain Regulations, facility survey, damage assessment, oil spills and training.

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 Information Institute.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, tasked

## DEM Personnel *continued from page 5*

**Ed Schaefer** is the new DEM Emergency Information Officer. He formerly served as Regional Liaison Officer, Waco, and Nuclear Resources Planning Officer. He replaces **Laureen Chernow**, who has been named Assistant Information Officer for the Depart-

ment of Public Safety. Figures O-P provide statistical summaries of the status of emergency planning expressed in percentages. These percentages are based on a database of 1,427 political subdivisions (cities and counties) with an overall population of 16,839,408. Figure O provides an overview of emergency management plan development throughout the state as of December, 1991. 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 purposes of comparison, Figure O illustrates both the percentage of jurisdictions and population in each of the three categories. Figure P 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.

the state with receiving reports from industries which use certain hazardous substances, receiving reports on hazardous material releases, and emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. In 1991, an estimated 10,000 business reported chemicals they used to the Texas Department of Health, which has the responsibility for receiving that information for the State Emergency Response Commission.

Under a grant from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, the division participated in nine workshops throughout the state designed to inform local officials and the public about the Community Right-to-Know law. The division was also represented at the annual National Governor's Conference on Community Right-to-Know, in Kansas City, Missouri.

During 1991, the DEM Training Section continued to provide academic training and exercise assistance to local governments and state agencies. Details of the training section's activities are found on pages 23-28.

ment of Public Safety.

**Bill Rodert** now serves as DEM Technical Operations Officer. He comes to DEM after working in DPS communications facilities in Brownwood and Waco.

*Continued on page 23*

# Plan Development Report

DISASTER DISTRICT	COUNTY	% JURISDICTION	% POPULATION	DISASTER DISTRICT	COUNTY	% JURISDICTIONS	% POPULATION
6A	ANDERSON	25.00	41.19	5A	DICKENS	0.00	0.00
4A	ANDREWS	100.00	100.00	3B	DIMITT	0.00	0.00
2B1	ANGELINA	0.00	0.00	5B	DONLEY	0.00	0.00
3A	ARANSAS	0.00	0.00	3A	DUVAL	100.00	100.00
5A1	ARCHER	100.00	100.00	4B	EASTLAND	14.29	22.18
5B	ARMSTRONG	0.00	0.00	4A	ECTOR	100.00	100.00
3B	ATASCOSA	0.00	0.00	4B1	EDWARDS	0.00	0.00
2A	AUSTIN	20.00	48.46	4A1	EL PASO	100.00	100.00
5A	BAILEY	0.00	0.00	6A	ELLIS	0.00	0.00
3B	BANDERA	0.00	0.00	6A	ERATH	0.00	0.00
6B	BASTROP	25.00	15.42	6A	FALLS	0.00	0.00
5A	BAYLOR	0.00	0.00	1A	FANNIN	0.00	0.00
3B	BEE	100.00	100.00	2A1	FAYETTE	100.00	100.00
6A	BELL	33.33	74.79	4B	FISHER	0.00	0.00
3B	BEXAR	25.00	94.68	5A	FLOYD	0.00	0.00
6B	BLANCO	0.00	0.00	5B	FOARD	0.00	0.00
4A	BORDEN	0.00	0.00	2A1	FORT BEND	37.50	45.33
6A	BOSQUE	100.00	100.00	1B	FRANKLIN	0.00	0.00
1B	BOWIE	9.09	41.28	6A	FREESTONE	0.00	0.00
2A1	BRAZORIA	70.83	60.31	3B	FRIO	100.00	100.00
6B	BRAZOS	0.00	0.00	4A	GAINES	0.00	0.00
4A	BREWSTER	0.00	0.00	2A	GALVESTON	35.71	73.79
5B	BRISCOE	0.00	0.00	5A	GARZA	0.00	0.00
3A	BROOKS	0.00	0.00	6B	GILLESPIE	100.00	100.00
4B	BROWN	100.00	100.00	4A	GLASSCOCK	0.00	0.00
6B	BURLESON	0.00	0.00	3A	GOLIAD	0.00	0.00
6B	BURNET	16.67	20.40	3B	GONZALES	0.00	0.00
6B	CALDWELL	0.00	0.00	5B	GRAY	50.00	93.70
3A	CALHOUN	100.00	100.00	1A1	GRAYSON	5.56	25.27
4B	CALLAHAN	0.00	0.00	1B	GREGG	70.00	99.21
3A1	CAMERON	16.67	51.15	2A	GRIMES	0.00	0.00
1B	CAMP	0.00	0.00	3B	GUADALUPE	100.00	100.00
5B	CARSON	80.00	65.44	5A	HALE	16.67	60.28
1B	CASS	60.00	95.23	5B	HALL	0.00	0.00
5B	CASTRO	100.00	100.00	6A	HAMILTON	0.00	0.00
2B	CHAMBERS	100.00	100.00	5B	HANSFORD	66.67	74.26
6A	CHEROKEE	77.78	67.02	5B	HARDEMAN	0.00	0.00
5B	CHILDRESS	0.00	0.00	2B	HARDIN	71.43	93.45
5A1	CLAY	100.00	100.00	2A	HARRIS	27.59	94.42
5A	COCHRAN	0.00	0.00	1B	HARRISON	14.29	48.30
4B1	COKE	0.00	0.00	5B	HARTLEY	100.00	100.00
4B	COLEMAN	0.00	0.00	5A	HASKELL	0.00	0.00
1A1	COLLIN	7.69	64.57	6B	HAYS	100.00	100.00
5B	COLLINSWORTH	100.00	100.00	5B	HEMPHILL	0.00	0.00
2A1	COLORADO	25.00	20.16	6A	HENDERSON	85.00	91.50
3B	COMAL	66.67	98.11	3A1	HIDALGO	10.53	31.19
6A	COMANCHE	100.00	100.00	6A	HILL	0.00	0.00
4B1	CONCHO	0.00	0.00	5A	HOCKLEY	0.00	0.00
1A1	COOKE	85.71	99.17	6A	HOOD	0.00	0.00
6A	CORYELL	0.00	0.00	1B	HOPKINS	0.00	0.00
5B	COTTLE	0.00	0.00	6A	HOUSTON	0.00	0.00
4A	CRANE	0.00	0.00	4A	HOWARD	100.00	100.00
4B1	CROCKETT	0.00	0.00	4A1	HUDSPETH	0.00	0.00
5A	CROSBY	100.00	100.00	1A	HUNT	9.09	10.28
4A1	CULBERSON	0.00	0.00	5B	HUTCHINSON	80.00	98.92
5B	DALLAM	100.00	100.00	4B1	IRION	50.00	57.37
1A	DALLAS	59.26	67.87	5A1	JACK	0.00	0.00
4A	DAWSON	0.00	0.00	3A	JACKSON	50.00	85.51
5B	DEAF SMITH	100.00	100.00	2B1	JASPER	100.00	100.00
1A	DELTA	0.00	0.00	4A	JEFF DAVIS	0.00	0.00
1A1	DENTON	78.79	95.31	2B	JEFFERSON	100.00	100.00
3A	DEWITT	80.00	73.74	3A	JIM HOGG	0.00	0.00

DISASTER DISTRICT	COUNTY	% JURISDICTIONS	% POPULATION	DISASTER DISTRICT	COUNTY	% JURISDICTIONS	% POPULATION
3A	JIM WELLS	0.00	0.00	1B	RAINS	0.00	0.00
6A	JOHNSON	90.91	81.24	5B	RANDALL	50.00	96.85
4B	JONES	100.00	100.00	4A	REAGAN	0.00	0.00
3B	KARNES	0.00	0.00	6B	REAL	0.00	0.00
1A	KAUFMAN	92.86	99.24	1B	RED RIVER	66.67	67.82
6B	KENDALL	100.00	100.00	4A	REEVES	100.00	100.00
3A	KENEDY	0.00	0.00	3A	REFUGIO	0.00	0.00
5A	KENT	0.00	0.00	5B	ROBERTS	0.00	0.00
6B	KERR	100.00	100.00	6B	ROBERTSON	0.00	0.00
6B	KIMBLE	0.00	0.00	1A	ROCKWALL	0.00	0.00
5A	KING	0.00	0.00	4B	RUNNELS	25.00	33.71
4B1	KINNEY	0.00	0.00	1B	RUSK	100.00	100.00
3A	KLEBERG	100.00	100.00	2B1	SABINE	0.00	0.00
5A	KNOX	0.00	0.00	2B1	SAN AUGUSTINE	0.00	0.00
1A	LAMAR	12.50	57.63	2B	SAN JACINTO	0.00	0.00
5A	LAMB	100.00	100.00	3A	SAN PATRICIO	91.67	89.97
6B	LAMPASAS	0.00	0.00	6B	SAN SABA	0.00	0.00
3B	LASALLE	0.00	0.00	4B1	SCHLEICHER	0.00	0.00
3A	LAVACA	0.00	0.00	4B	SCURRY	100.00	100.00
6B	LEE	0.00	0.00	4B	SHACKELFORD	100.00	100.00
6A	LEON	0.00	0.00	2B1	SHELBY	0.00	0.00
2B	LIBERTY	100.00	100.00	5B	SHERMAN	100.00	100.00
6A	LIMESTONE	0.00	0.00	1B	SMITH	100.00	100.00
5B	LIPSCOMB	0.00	0.00	6A	SOMERVELL	0.00	0.00
3B	LIVE OAK	0.00	0.00	3A1	STARR	0.00	0.00
6B	LLANO	0.00	0.00	4B	STEPHENS	0.00	0.00
4A	LOVING	0.00	0.00	4B1	STERLING	0.00	0.00
5A	LUBBOCK	0.00	0.00	5A	STONEWALL	0.00	0.00
5A	LYNN	0.00	0.00	4B1	SUTTON	100.00	100.00
6A	MADISON	100.00	100.00	5B	SWISHER	100.00	100.00
1B	MARION	0.00	0.00	1A1	TARRANT	63.89	83.29
4A	MARTIN	0.00	0.00	4B	TAYLOR	11.11	88.98
6B	MASON	100.00	100.00	4A	TERRELL	0.00	0.00
2A1	MATAGORDA	0.00	0.00	5A	TERRY	100.00	100.00
4B1	MAVERICK	100.00	100.00	5A	THROCKMORTON	0.00	0.00
6B	MCCULLOCH	0.00	0.00	1B	TITUS	0.00	0.00
6A	MCLENNAN	100.00	100.00	4B1	TOM GREEN	100.00	100.00
3B	MCMULLEN	0.00	0.00	6B	TRAVIS	6.67	83.06
3B	MEDINA	33.33	53.20	2B1	TRINITY	0.00	0.00
6B	MENARD	100.00	100.00	2B1	TYLER	0.00	0.00
4A	MIDLAND	100.00	100.00	1B	UPSHUR	0.00	0.00
6B	MILAN	100.00	100.00	4A	UPTON	0.00	0.00
6B	MILLS	0.00	0.00	3B	UVALDE	0.00	0.00
4B	MITCHELL	0.00	0.00	4B1	VAL VERDE	50.00	87.94
5A1	MONTAGUE	50.00	76.21	1B	VAN ZANDT	0.00	0.00
2A	MONTGOMERY	100.00	100.00	3B	VICTORIA	100.00	100.00
5B	MOORE	100.00	100.00	2A	WALKER	100.00	100.00
1B	MORRIS	0.00	0.00	2A	WALLER	0.00	0.00
5B	MOTLEY	0.00	0.00	4A	WARD	100.00	100.00
2B1	NACOGDOCHES	16.67	55.46	2A	WASHINGTON	0.00	0.00
6A	NAVARRO	0.00	0.00	3B	WEBB	66.67	100.00
2B1	NEWTON	0.00	0.00	2A1	WHARTON	100.00	100.00
4B	NOLAN	0.00	0.00	5B	WHEELER	0.00	0.00
3A	NUECHES	62.50	94.33	5A1	WICHITA	83.33	94.70
5B	OCHILTREE	0.00	0.00	5B	WILBARGER	0.00	0.00
5B	OLDHAM	0.00	0.00	3A1	WILLACY	50.00	88.41
2B	ORANGE	12.50	14.64	6B	WILLIAMSON	27.27	43.56
5A1	PALO PINTO	100.00	100.00	3B	WILSON	100.00	100.00
1B	PANOLA	0.00	0.00	4A	WINKLER	0.00	0.00
5A1	PARKER	46.15	93.17	5A1	WISE	33.33	73.24
5B	PARMER	0.00	0.00	1B	WOOD	0.00	0.00
4A	PECOS	0.00	0.00	5A	YOAKUM	0.00	0.00
2B1	POLK	0.00	0.00	5A	YOUNG	50.00	69.01
5B	POTTER	100.00	100.00	3A1	ZAPATA	100.00	100.00
4A1	PRESIDIO	0.00	0.00				

# 1991 PLAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATEWIDE

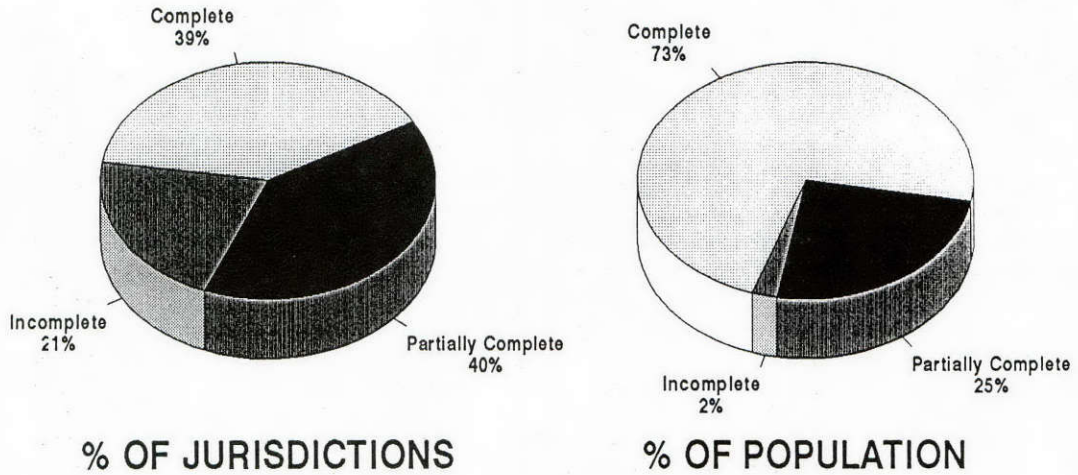


FIGURE O

# 1991 PLAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATEWIDE

(Partially Complete)

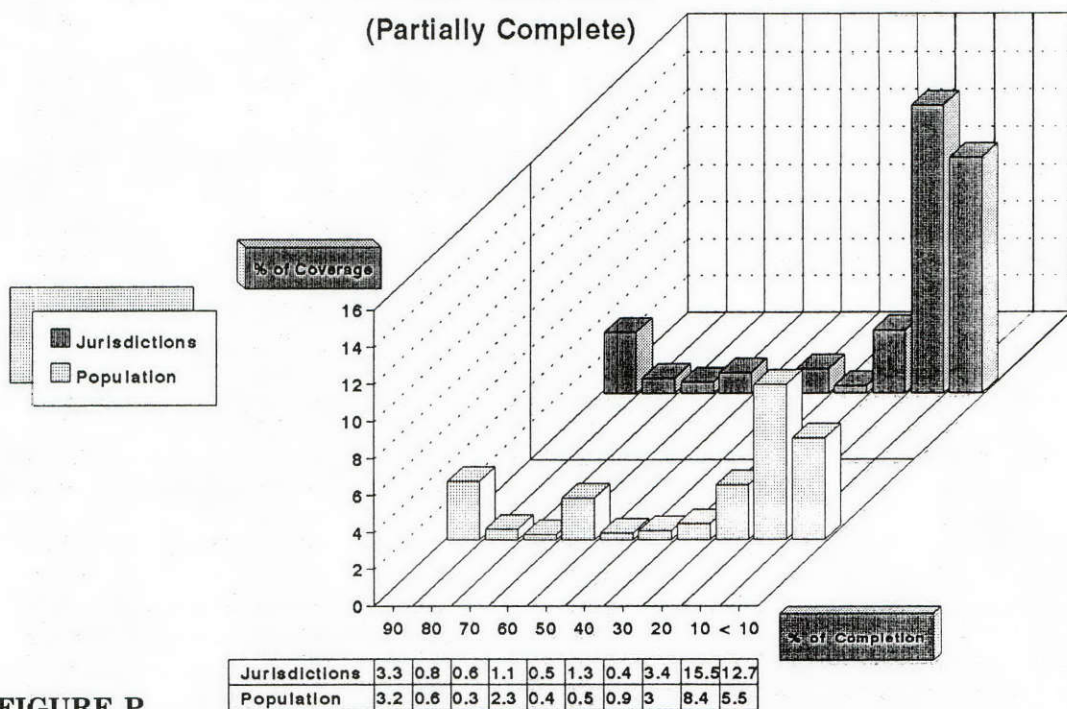


FIGURE P

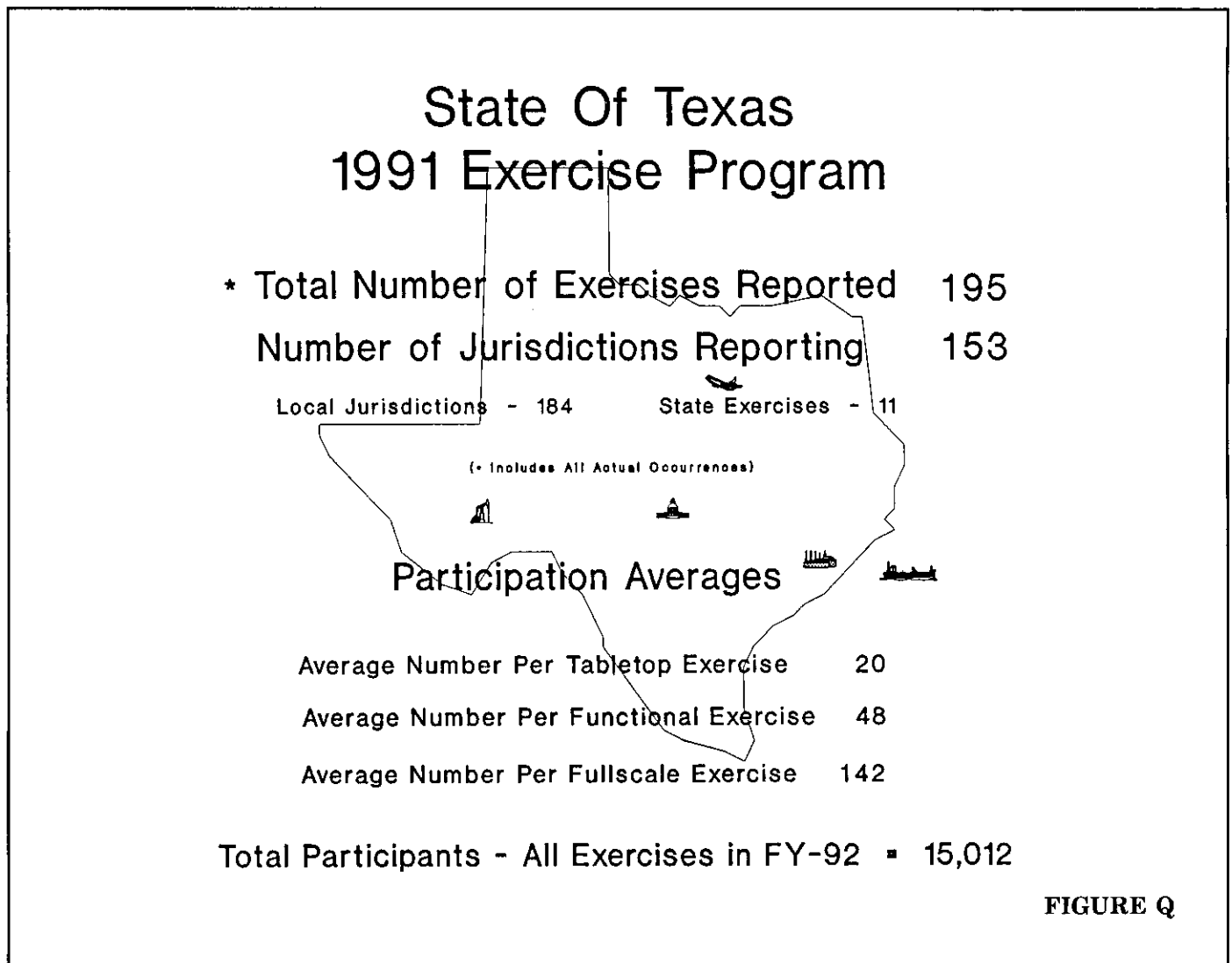
# DEM Training

During 1991, the Training Section provided academic training to 2,751 students in 123 courses. This resulted in 48,787 student-hours of instruction covering such subjects areas as emergency management, radiological protection, hazardous materials, and incident command. Academic training data is depicted in Figures R-T.

A total of 177 exercises and 19 actual occurrences were reported during the year. Some 15,012 participants took part in these activities, during which 506 problems in 15 different areas were identified. Over 2,450 people from 36 local jurisdictions and 18 state agencies participated in "Polly," the annual

hurricane preparedness exercise. Other exercises included three nuclear power plant, and numerous hazardous materials and national security scenarios. Exercise statistics are shown in Figures O, U-X.

Overall, more than 17,763 Texas citizens benefited from 318 training and exercise activities at a cost of \$414.415. These activities were primarily federally funded; however, State matching funds were also used. Training focused on emergency management professional skills development, while exercises supported local and state organizations by testing plans and evaluating the organization's ability to respond to simulated disasters.



## DEM Personnel Continued from page 19

**Carol Bethel** is the new secretary for the Recovery Section. She replaces **Cynthia Valdez**, who now works in the Headquarters Communications Bureau.

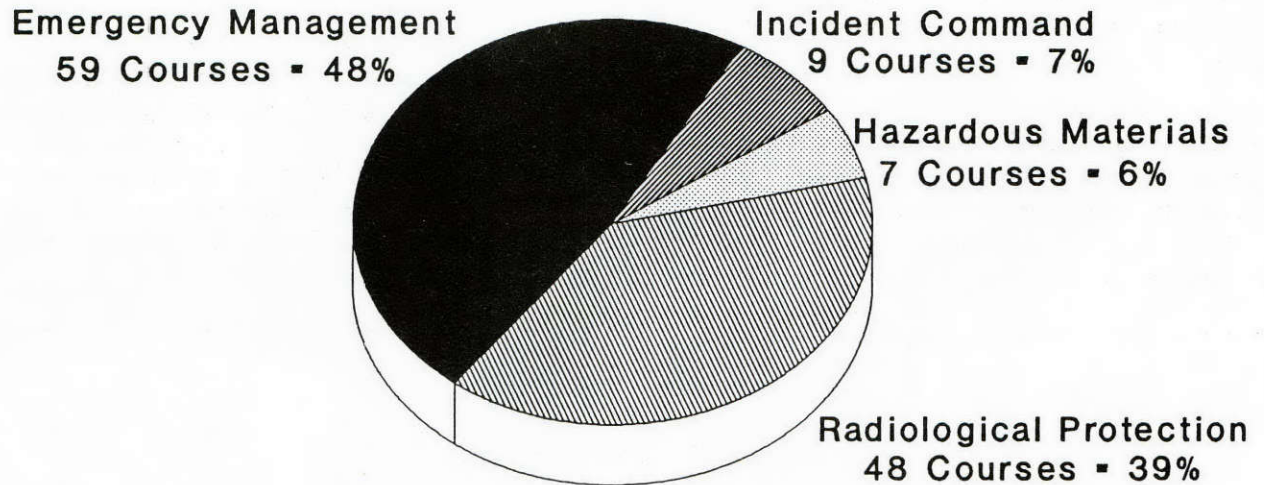
**Keith Wells** has assumed the new Emergency Planning Officer position assigned to work with local

governments in the vicinity of the US Department of Energy's Pantex facility near Amarillo. He is a graduate of the Emergency Management program at the University of North Texas in Denton.

**Laura Tidwell** now serves as secretary in the DEM Training section.

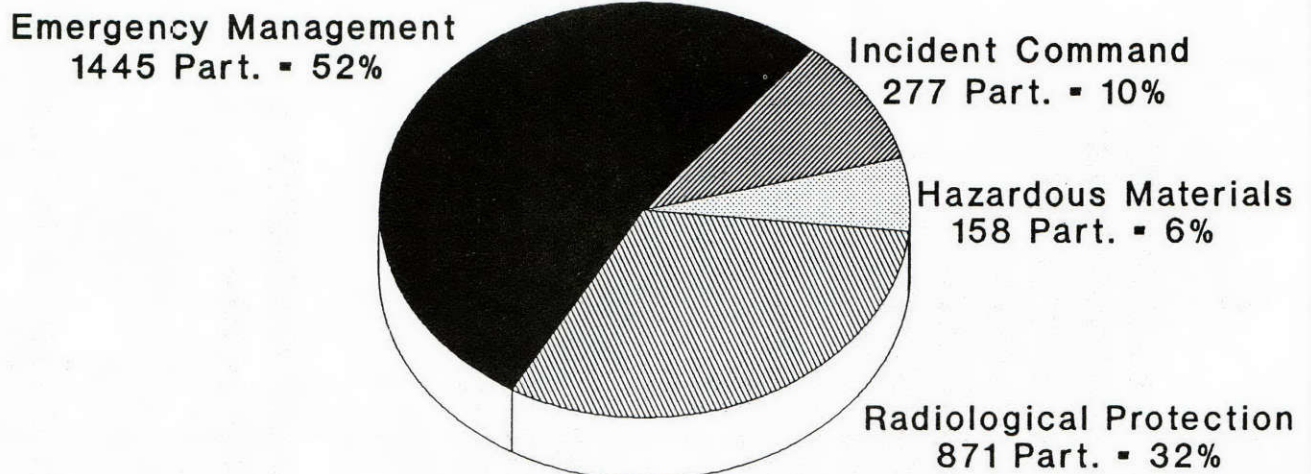
# 1991 Training Program

Reference: Field Reporting System Data



## 123 Training Courses Conducted

FIGURE R



## 2751 Course Participants

FIGURE S



# 1991 Training Program

Reference: Field Reporting System Data

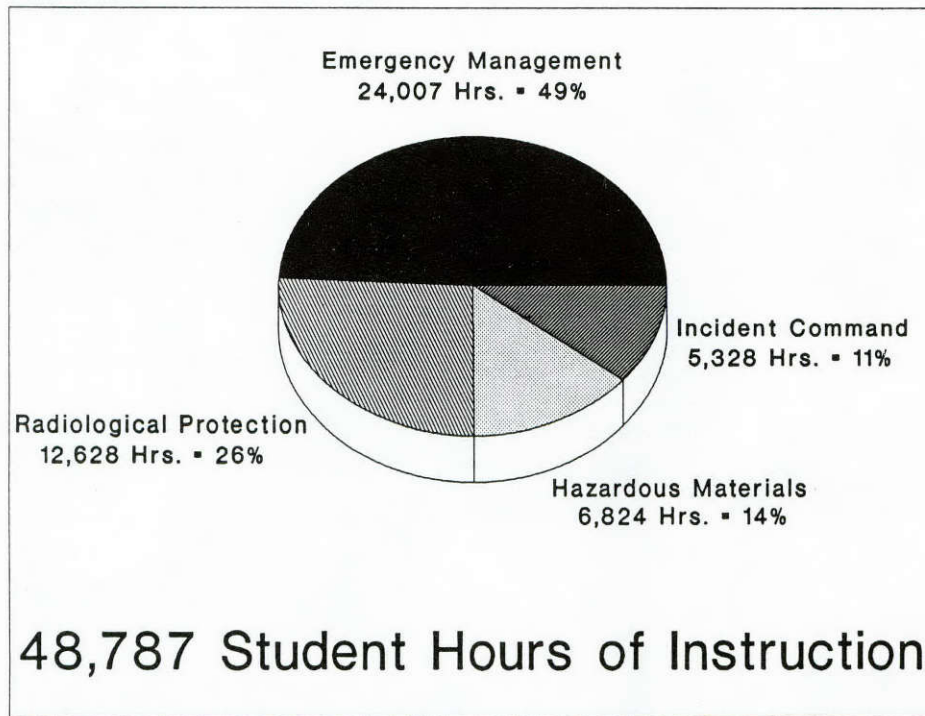


FIGURE T

## 1991 Training Program Student Hours-All Courses

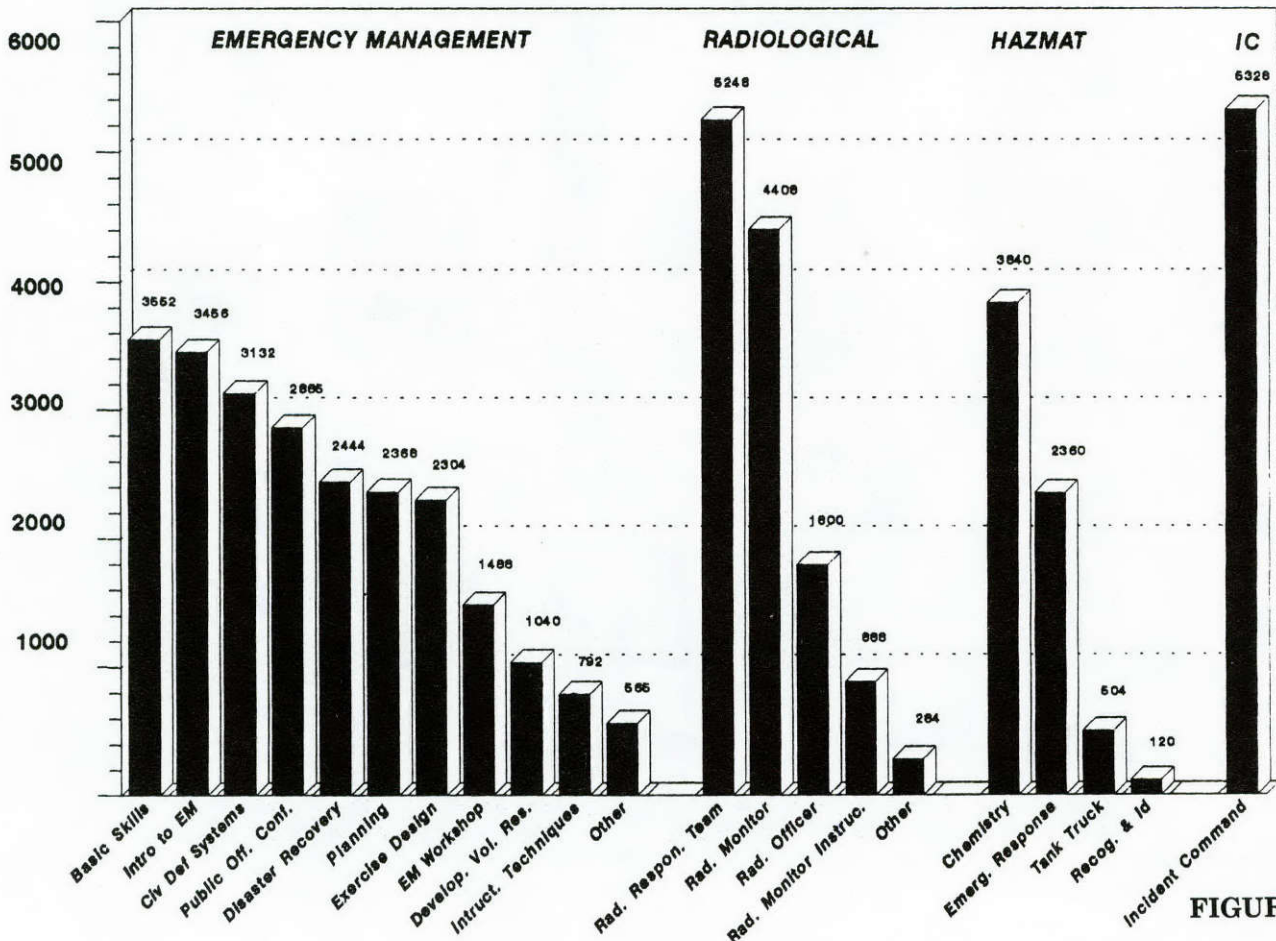
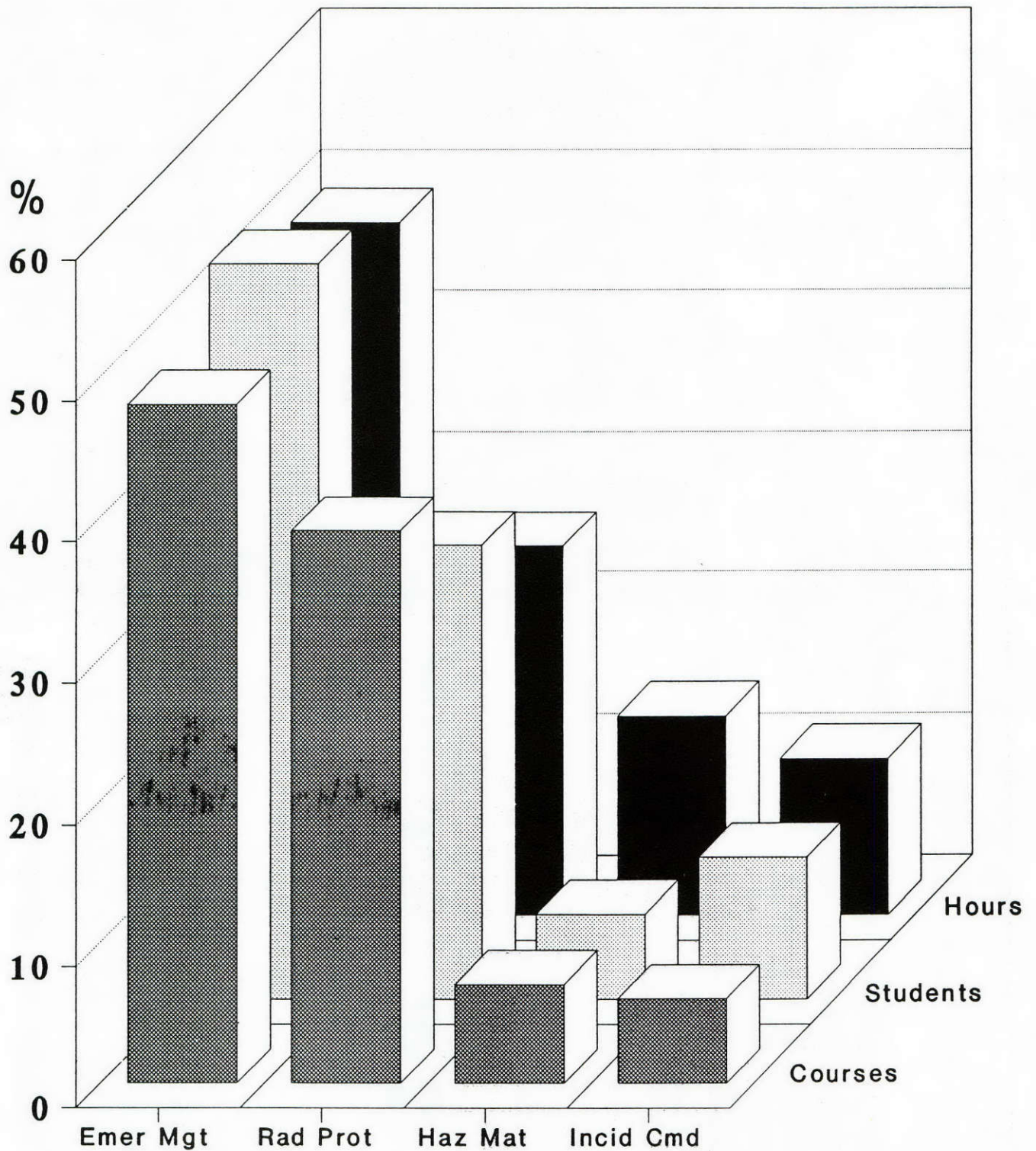


FIGURE U

# 1991 Training Program

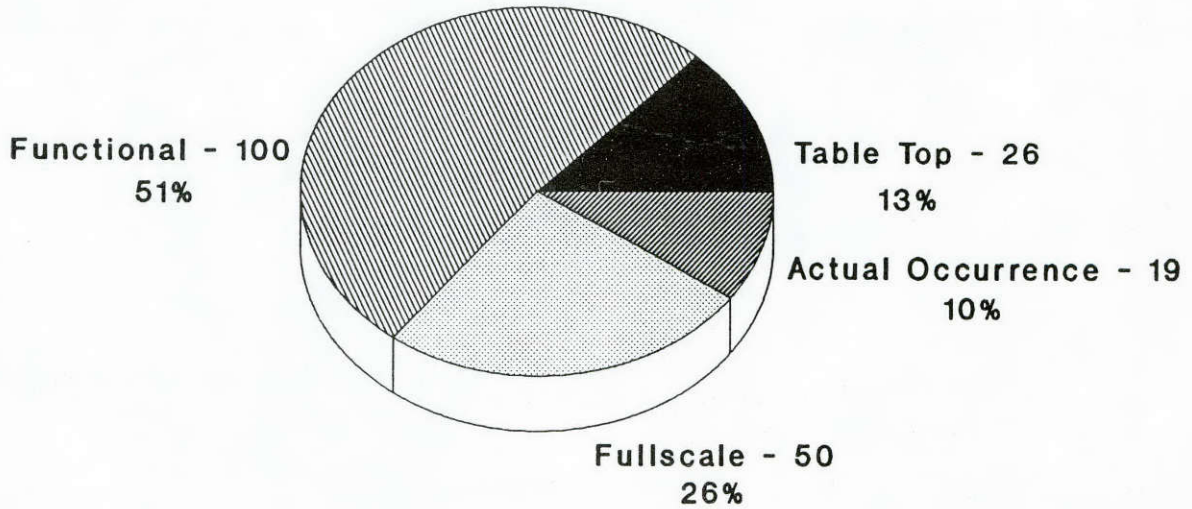


Percentage Comparison

FIGURE V

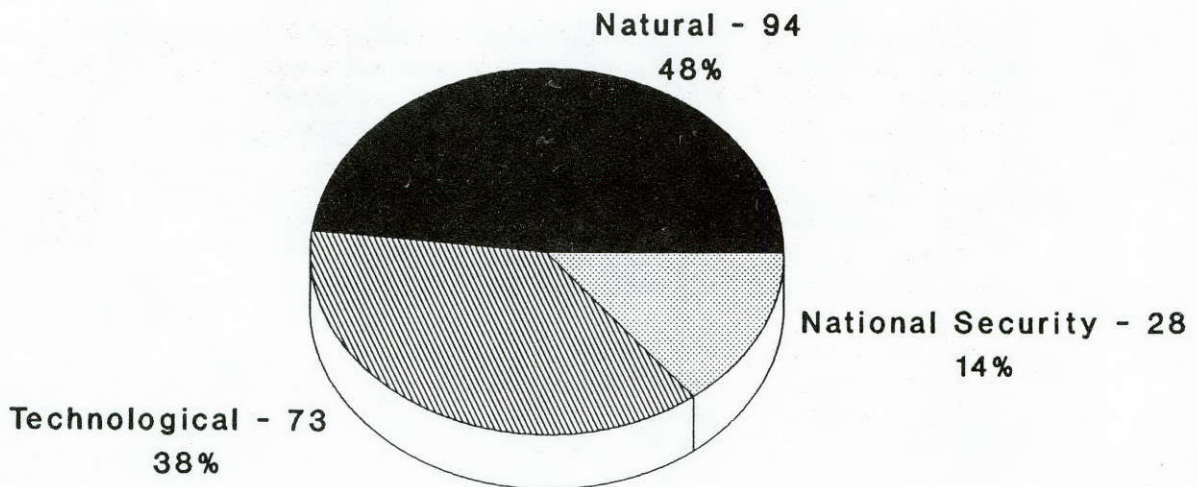
# 1991 Exercise Program

## 195 Reported Activities



### Level of Exercise

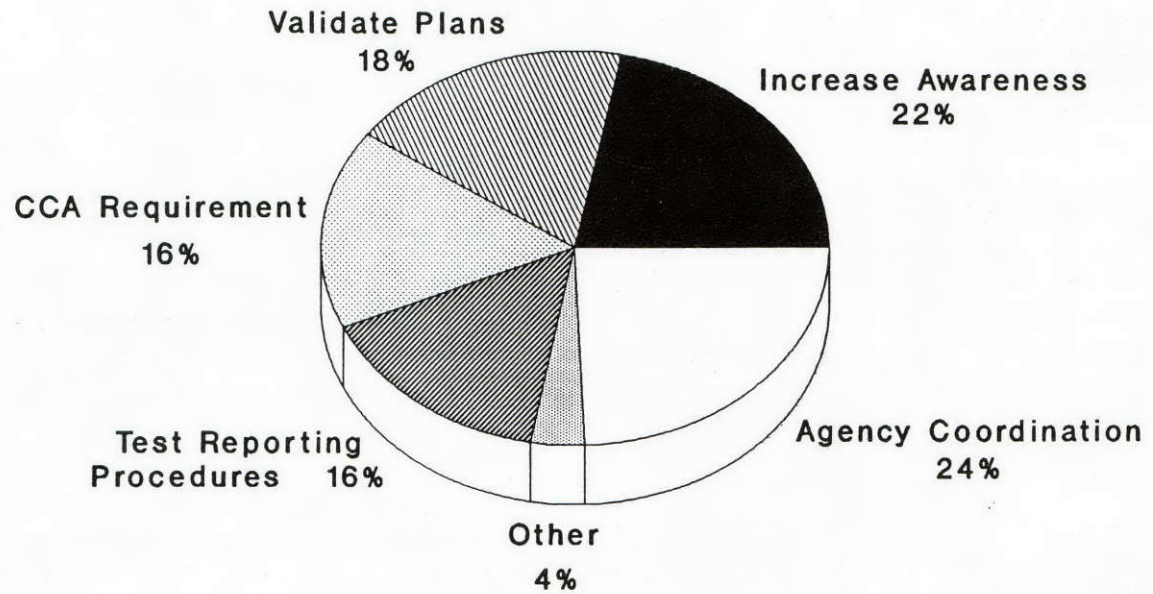
FIGURE W



### Exercise Scenario

FIGURE X

# 1991 Exercise Program



## Exercise Purpose

FIGURE Y

## Problems Reported in 195 Exercises

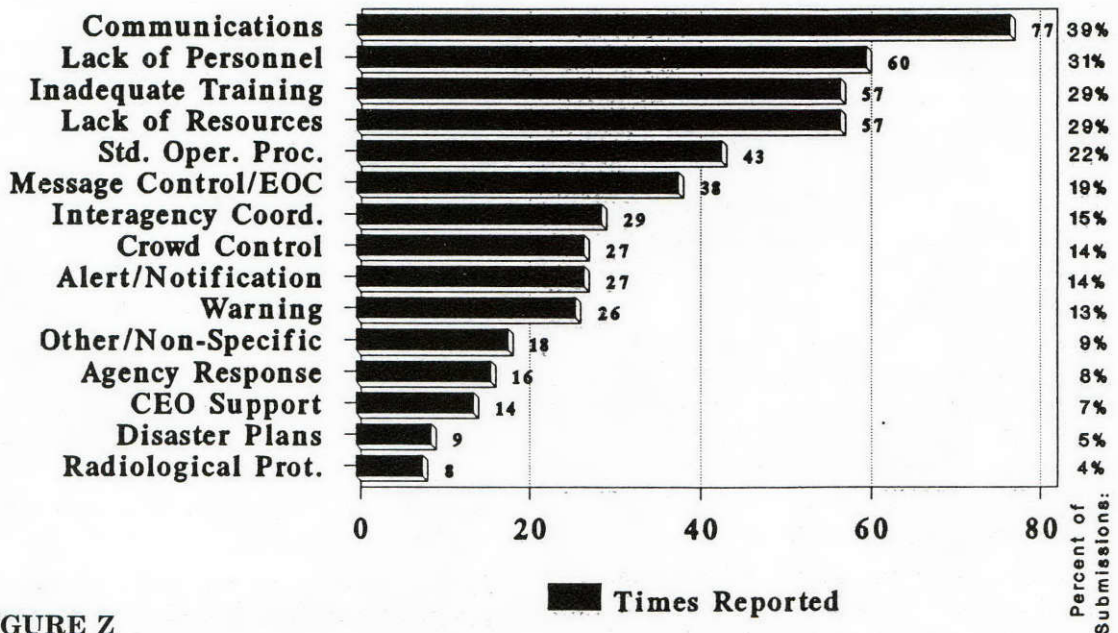


FIGURE Z

# Disaster aid requests double in 1991

WASHINGTON—Demand for federal disaster aid in 1991 soared at nearly twice the rate of a normal year, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney, in a review of the year's disaster activities, said the demand repeated the recent pattern of above average need by people and communities overcome by severe weather and other natural occurrences.

For the year, he reported that damage from storms, floods and a variety of other weather calamities led President Bush to declare major disasters 43 times for 24 states and four U.S. Pacific Ocean jurisdictions.

Stickney noted that the declarations numbered 20 more than the agency's historical annual average of 23 and were consistent with the rate declared over the past two years. In that span, 38 major disasters were declared in 1990 and 31 in 1989.

The number of 1991 declarations, he added, also exceeded by one the agency's record high of 42 set in 1979, the year FEMA was formed, and was three short of the 46 registered in the year that the federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 was passed.

Stickney estimated that recoveries from this year's declared disasters were expected to cost about \$323.2 million in FEMA funding. He pointed out that the estimate was limited to money obligated from the President's Disaster Relief Fund and did not include recovery outlays from other federal agencies, state and local governments, and volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross.

Stickney said FEMA recovery funding was made available to disaster victims in 545 counties in 1991, approximating the number of jurisdictions designated for aid over the last two years. More than half of agency's total payout for the year went to help communities repair damaged public property, he added.

Year-end statistics released by FEMA showed flooding as the most common type of disaster requiring federal aid in 1991, but ranked hurricanes and typhoons as the most costly.

For five of these storms, including Hurricane Bob's attack on the U.S. mainland in August, the agency said 11 major disaster declarations were issued at an estimated cost of \$125 million in FEMA relief money. This compares with projected recovery costs of \$107.2 million for 23 declared disasters where flooding was a main cause of damage.

According to the agency, the effects of Hurricane Bob alone resulted in major disasters being declared for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York State, and Rhode Island. Some \$28.8 million is expected to be paid by FEMA toward final federal outlays for these recoveries.

While Bob produced six declarations, the year's most devastating hurricane was Val's December rampage in American Samoa. Preliminary estimates indicated that some \$80 million in FEMA money, most for a single recovery this year, will be needed to help restore the Territory's crippled public facilities and provide aid for more than 4,800 families left homeless by the storm.

In addition, typhoon strikes in other Pacific Ocean areas led to major disasters being declared for Micronesia in January and December, and Guam and the Marshall Islands during the last month of the year.

From a frequency standpoint, the agency reported that the eastern part of the country was hit hardest by disasters in 1991, accounting for a total of 22 of the year's 43 declarations.

Eleven of those actions were taken for six northern states damaged by Hurricane Bob, severe winter weather, and coastal storms in late October. The balance went to seven southern states for recoveries from storms, floods and other severe weather conditions that struck the region during the first half of the year.

Of those declared states, Mississippi was authorized for federal disaster funding three times because of tornadoes and flooding that hit the state in January, March and May. Similar weather resulted in two declarations each for Louisiana and Tennessee.

Aside from hurricanes and floods, other major disasters were declared for a farm freeze in California, ice storms in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and New York State, tornadoes in Kansas and Oklahoma, and wildfires in California and Washington State.

Agency figures also showed that multiple declarations were issued for 12 states. They included three each for Maine and Mississippi, and two each for California, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

In addition to declared disaster aid, funding was authorized by FEMA to help fight forest fires in Alaska and Washington State.

FEMA administers the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates recovery assistance provided by other federal agencies when disasters and emergencies are declared. The aid supplements existing state and local resources and is authorized by the President only when those capabilities fall short of effective recovery.

Federal disaster aid can include temporary housing, grants for individuals and families, property loans and funds to repair damaged public property.

On the next page is a list of major disaster declarations issued in 1991.

# Major Disaster Declarations — 1991

Date Declared	State/Territory	Incident	Date Declared	State/Territory	Incident
Jan. 3	Mississippi	Tornadoes/Floods	Jun. 21	Tennessee	Storms/Floods
Jan. 4	Tennessee	Storms/Floods	Jul. 12	Iowa	Storms/Floods
Jan. 4	Alabama	Storms/Floods	Aug. 6	Wisconsin	Severe Storms
Jan. 5	Indiana	Storms/Floods	Aug. 26	Rhode Island	Hurricane Bob
Jan. 17	Micronesia	Typhoon Russ	Aug. 26	Massachusetts	Hurricane Bob
Jan. 29	Kentucky	Storms/Floods	Aug. 28	Maine	Hurricane Bob
Feb. 11	California	Winter Freeze	Aug. 30	Connecticut	Hurricane Bob
Mar. 5	Mississippi	Storms/Floods	Sept. 9	New Hampshire	Hurricane Bob
Mar. 8	Washington	Storms/High Tides	Sept. 16	New York	Hurricane Bob
Mar. 15	Georgia	Storms/Floods	Sept. 22	California	Urban Fire
Mar. 21	New York	Winter Storm	Nov. 4	Massachusetts	Coastal Storm
Mar. 29	Indiana	Ice Storm	Nov. 7	Maine	Coastal Storm
Apr. 12	Texas	Tornadoes/Floods	Nov. 13	Washington	Wildfires
Apr. 19	Maine	Storms/Floods	Nov. 13	New Hampshire	Coastal Storm
Apr. 23	Louisiana	Storms/Floods	Dec. 4	Guam	Typhoon Yuri
Apr. 29	Kansas	Tornadoes	Dec. 7	Marshall Islands	Typhoon Zelda
May 3	Louisiana	Tornadoes/Floods	Dec. 10	Micronesia	Typhoon Yuri
May 8	Oklahoma	Tornadoes	Dec. 13	American Samoa	Hurricane Val
May 17	Mississippi	Tornadoes/Floods	Dec. 26	Iowa	Ice Storm
May 28	Nebraska	Storms/Floods	Dec. 26	Minnesota	Ice Storm
May 30	Arkansas	Storms/Floods	Dec. 26	Texas	Storms/Floods
May 30	Alaska	Snow Melt/Floods			

## City of Brownwood *Continued from page 8*

we managed to seize control of the situation, all the while making notes to rectify our mistakes. After all, our plans had been aimed at passive defense from a nuclear strike or a tornado. We had given little thought to the possibility of being up to our eyeballs in flood water. With that in mind, we began holding meetings to determine the best way to alleviate our short-comings. Fortunately, the City negotiated for a building which had sufficient space to accommodate the plans we were developing.

Since moving to our new E.O.C. on the second floor of the new City Hall, we have had one more flood and four other "high water" events in a four-month period. We have learned that, with high water, movement in the area with big equipment is inadvisable because of damage to property. In 1990 we transported property owners into the flooded area which caused more damage from wave action than from the flood waters. After much consideration, we no longer allow anyone to enter the area unless a life-threatening situation exists. This has reduced property damage significantly.

After watching the water rise in the 1990 flood, we learned that monitoring the level of the rise of the spillway at Lake Brownwood and major tributaries

## DPS Brownwood *Continued from page 8*

waters advanced across our parking lot towards the building again?

This evacuation was not hasty, hurried or chaotic as the previous evacuation had been. With the Evacuation Plan in hand, Steve Whittenberg, Communications Supervisor, directed an orderly, coordinated evacuation of the Area Office and, two days later, a

coming into the city allowed us to determine the rate of rise and length of time before evacuation became necessary. We are now able to give businesses and homeowners two to three hours of warning.

Our current E.O.C. is a spacious room housing all radio communications. We have a separate E.O.C. telephone line whereby we receive the latest reports on weather and spillway levels. Our television is tuned to the weather channel so that we have current weather radar information. As threatening weather approaches, we contact N.O.A.A. for current projections as to severity and rainfall.

Graphing the flood levels has become an important tool for forecasting. The graph gives a visual indication of water levels. When compared to previous graphs and data, accurate forecasting of impending hazardous conditions to people and property becomes possible.

"Yeah, it's ris'n"—however, we are now confident in our abilities to warn residents and area merchants within the projected flooded area.

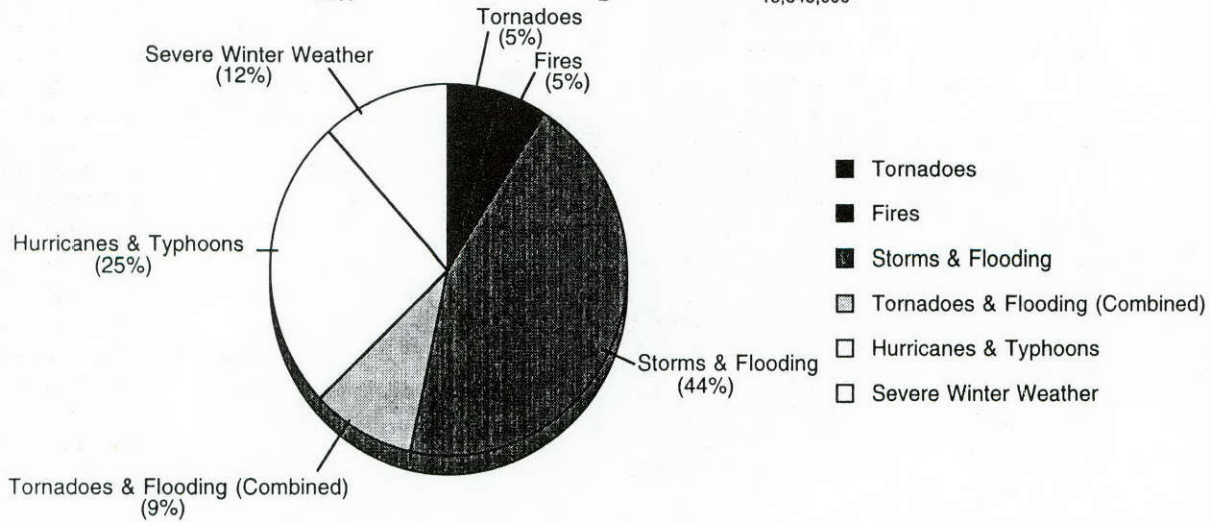
*Everett S. Pitts is Emergency Management Director for the City of Brownwood. Teresa G. Laurence is an Emergency Operations Dispatcher for the city.*

calm, organized reentry.

Does planning pay off? You bet it does! Our plan will have to be updated to include events that we had not anticipated in advance. Hopefully, we won't need to use it again. But, if we do, it should be even more useful now that it has been tested under fire. Or should I say, under water!

### Major Disaster Declarations by Types of Incidents January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991

Type of Disaster	Number Declared	FEMA Funding*
Storms & Flooding	19	\$ 74,396,000
Tornadoes & Flooding (Combined)	4	32,860,000
Hurricanes & Typhoons	11	125,059,000
Severe Winter Weather	5	69,168,000
Tornadoes	2	6,235,000
Fires	2	15,348,000



\* Estimated federal recovery funding obligated from the President's Disaster Relief Fund administered by FEMA. Excluded is recovery funding made available by other participating federal agencies.

FIGURE AA

### Declared States January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991

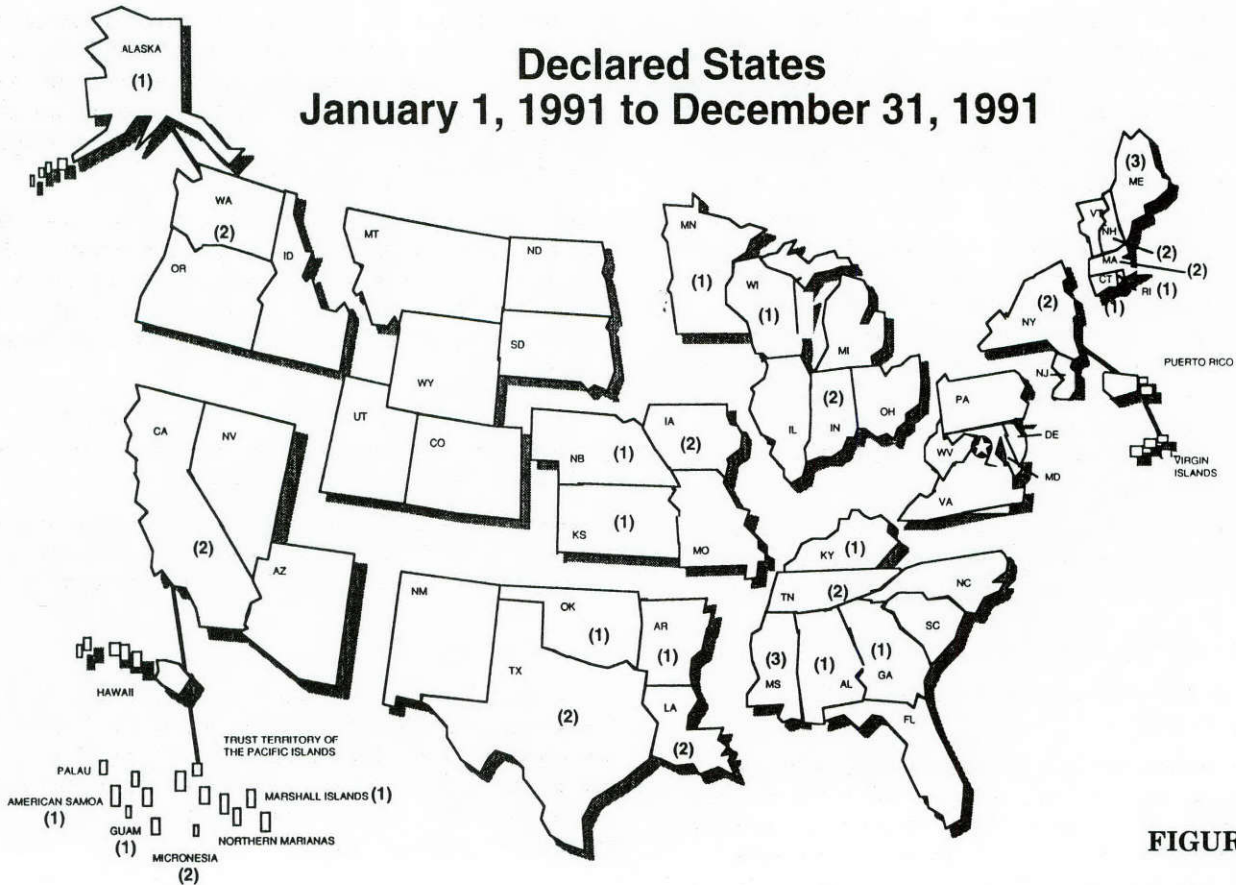


FIGURE BB

Division of Emergency Management  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Box 4087  
Austin, Texas 78773-0001

Address Correction Requested

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Austin, Texas  
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## TRAINING COURSE SCHEDULE AS OF APRIL 10, 1992

May 30-31	Incident Command Systems	San Antonio
June 8-12	Basic Skills II	Austin
June 8-12	Radiological Response Team	Amarillo
June 10-12	Tank Truck Emergency Response	Texas A & M Univ.
June 16-18	Hazard Mitigation Workshop	Austin
June 22-26	Radiological Response Team	Corpus Christi
June 27-28	Incident Command Systems	Abilene
July 14-16	Emergency Management Workshop	Austin
Aug 3-7	Emergency Planning Course	Austin
Aug 10-14	Radiological Officers Course	Austin
Aug 17-18	Radiological Officers Refresher	San Antonio
Aug 19-21	Developing Volunteer Resources	Austin
Sept 15-18	Radiological Monitor Instructor	South Padre Island
Sept 14-25	Chemistry of Hazardous Materials	Texas A & M Univ.
Sept 21-25	Exercise Design	Austin

Contact the DEM Training Section for course information/  
registration.

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