

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

# DIGEST



DIVISION of  
EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT



MARK WHITE  
Governor

JAMES B. ADAMS  
Director

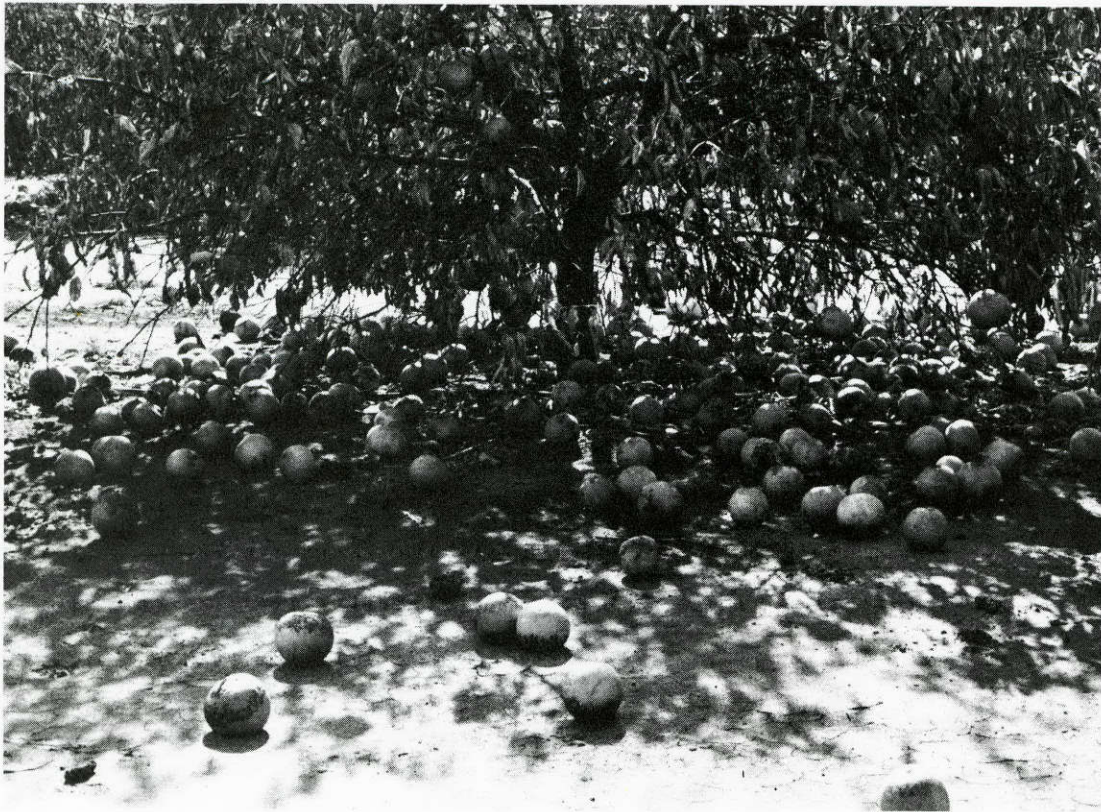
ROBERT A. LANSFORD  
State Coordinator

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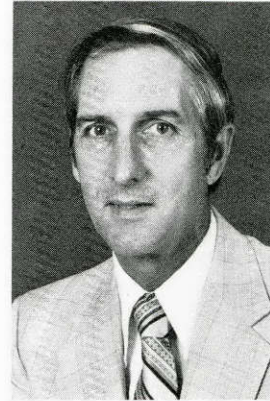
*Crops were hit hard by the December 22-26 freeze in the Rio Grande Valley. Oranges (above) and aloe vera near Harlingen were among the produce that began to rot soon after. See story page 3.*



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# DEM UPDATE



Official Publication  
Division of Emergency Management  
Texas Department of Public Safety

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by **Robert A. Lansford**  
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**Division of Emergency Management**

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I would like to thank each of you who attended the 23rd Annual Conference here in Austin last month. Your excellent attendance and participation in the emergency management program throughout the year was certainly a factor in the success of the conference.

I had many compliments from our guest speakers expressing their pleasure in addressing a conference whose attendees gave such an enthusiastic response and who stay active throughout the year in emergency management programs.

We know at this time that FEMA's budget has been presented to Congress, and the FY '85 Civil Defense request is \$252.478 million. That is more than \$83 million over the FY '84 budget. However, there are some areas in which the proposed increase is not as much as we would like to see. Training and education is a very critical program element for state and local governments, and the FY '85 request is only \$3.6 million more than the FY '84 budget. Some of the other program requests increased considerably more than this, and we are concerned that some of the programs we believe need increases will not receive them.

After this issue, only those persons who have filled out and returned the request card for the Digest will be receiving the Digest. The request card was published in the last (November) issue. If you have not yet returned your request card to us, I urge you to do so soon.

# Freeze Results In Valley Presidential Declaration

The counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy received a Presidential disaster declaration January 7 following a freeze December 22-26, 1983, that virtually destroyed the citrus and much of the vegetable crops. Governor Mark White requested the declaration December 30.

Zavala and Dimmit counties, originally denied the declaration by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, were reconsidered at the Governor's request and were approved March 20.

The declaration opened up Disaster Unemployment Assistance, as well as Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration emergency loan programs to eligible individuals and businesses in the six counties.

National Guard armories were used to shelter the homeless and persons without adequate heating in their homes.

The Texas Department of Human Resources, using surplus commodities from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, operated congregate feeding centers in

Hidalgo, Starr, and Zavala counties. Through February more than 150,000 meals were served at 12 different locations. The largest of the centers, in San Juan, served as many as 2,299 meals in one day. Three centers in Hidalgo County are expected to continue feeding into April after DHR's request for an extension of the original 60-day time limit was approved by USDA.

The Texas Employment Commission hired additional staff and worked overtime to process the more than 15,000 applications for DUA from the four counties first declared. Nearly 13,000 of the requests have been approved to date. No estimates have been made for DUA applicants in Dimmit and Zavala counties.

The Texas Department of Community Affairs allocated \$250,000 to each of the six counties for hiring personnel and purchasing materials for emergency home repairs. Other emergency and regular grants were funneled through TDCA to the areas hardest hit.

Other state agencies also distributed grant money for various programs. It's estimated that more than \$2.5 million in state aid alone has gone to the Rio Grande Valley in addition to federal and private contributions.

## DEM Personnel

Ralph Blancarte is a new Nuclear Civil Protection planner. He will perform technical shelter surveys for the CRP program. Ralph has a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Texas at Austin, and previously worked as a design engineer with oil field tool companies. He and his wife, Lorraine, have one son.

Robert A. Hefford and Robert C. Stout have filled DEM's two new Exercise/Training Officer positions recently funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

They will be teaching and managing training courses as well as coordinating and running emergency preparedness exercises.

Bob Hefford has a bachelor of administration degree from Northeastern University in Boston and a masters of public administration degree from Auburn University. He served in the Army as a rated armor officer and taught courses in tactics. He most recently served as senior advisor to the Texas National Guard. Bob and his wife have five children.

Bob "R.C." Stout has a bachelor of business administration degree from Ohio University and a master of education in special education from Bowling Green State University. He has taught in junior college and served as a school administrator. He and his wife, Cathye, have three children.

Dorothy Awater is the new Clerk-Typist for the DEM Operations staff. She previously was a retail supervisor. Dorothy has two daughters.

# Annual Conference Brings New Information To Attendees

DEM's twenty-third annual conference was once again a success, with 536 people attending. They included emergency management coordinators, mayors, county judges, police and fire chiefs, representatives of state, federal and volunteer agencies, and military from throughout Texas and other states.

Governor Mark White addressed the conference attendees, thanking them for their efforts during the past year and encouraging them to continue preparing for the unknown.

Col. James B. Adams, state director for the Division of Emergency Management and the Department of Public Safety, received a round of applause as he noted another type of disaster in Texas -- drunk drivers.

Gerald Miller of the Federal Laboratory Consortium told the audience about the services available to state and local governments through the FLC. The FLC is composed of a number of federal laboratories throughout the United States whose services can be used to solve technological and managerial problems at the local level, often free of charge or at cost. Please see page 13 for information on how to receive FLC's services. The Digest will include more on the FLC in a future issue.

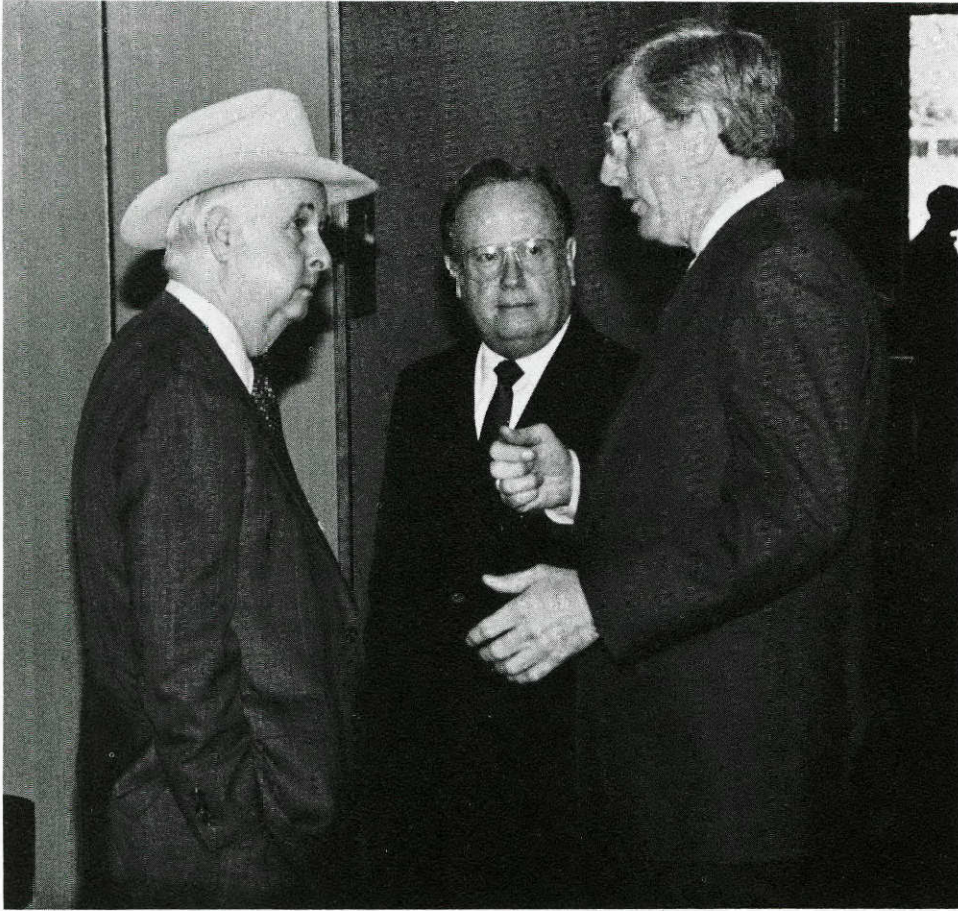
Texas lawyer Bob Murphey had the audience laughing at his humorous luncheon address. Other guest speakers included Dr. John Townsend, hazardous materials training; Maj. Edwin Holme, national defense briefing; Col. Norman Smith, international terrorism; Galveston coordinator Nick Tramonte, local response to Hurricane Alicia; Col. Robert Tener, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' role in disaster recovery; Maj. James Shimkus, the role of the "Storm Trackers" in hurricane preparedness; Samuel Speck, associate director of State and Local Programs and Support for FEMA; and Randy Earley, hydrogen sulfide gas.

Workshops included presentations by City of Hitchcock Mayor Dorothy Childress on "Disaster Recovery -- A Local Government Perspective" and Bill Hall and Randy Earley of the Texas Railroad Commission, regulations on hydrogen sulfide gas. Dr. Carl Ruch, Texas A&M University, gave an update on hurricane contingency planning and DEM Training Officer Don Freeman presented audio-visual programs available for local government use.

Next year's conference is scheduled for February 19-21 at the Austin Hilton Inn.



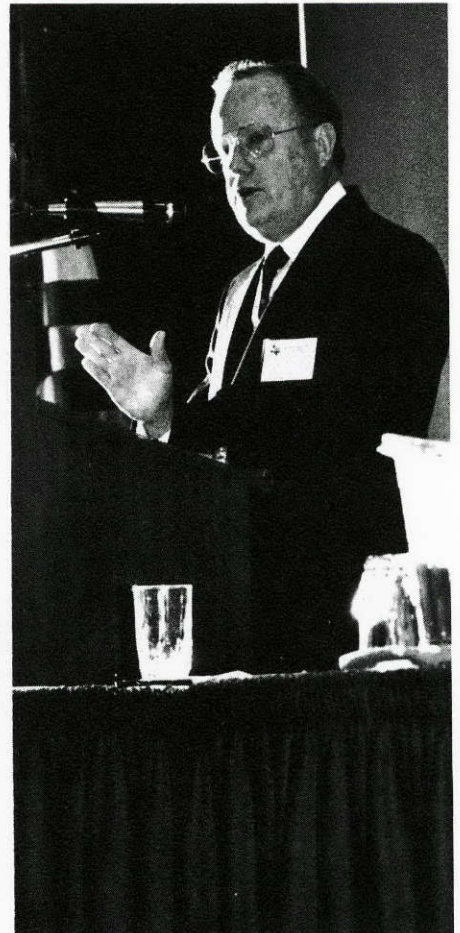
*Many attendees registered early Wednesday morning to greet friends and have a cup of coffee before the conference began.*



*(Left) Governor Mark White and Col. James Adams talk with humorist Bob Murphey.*

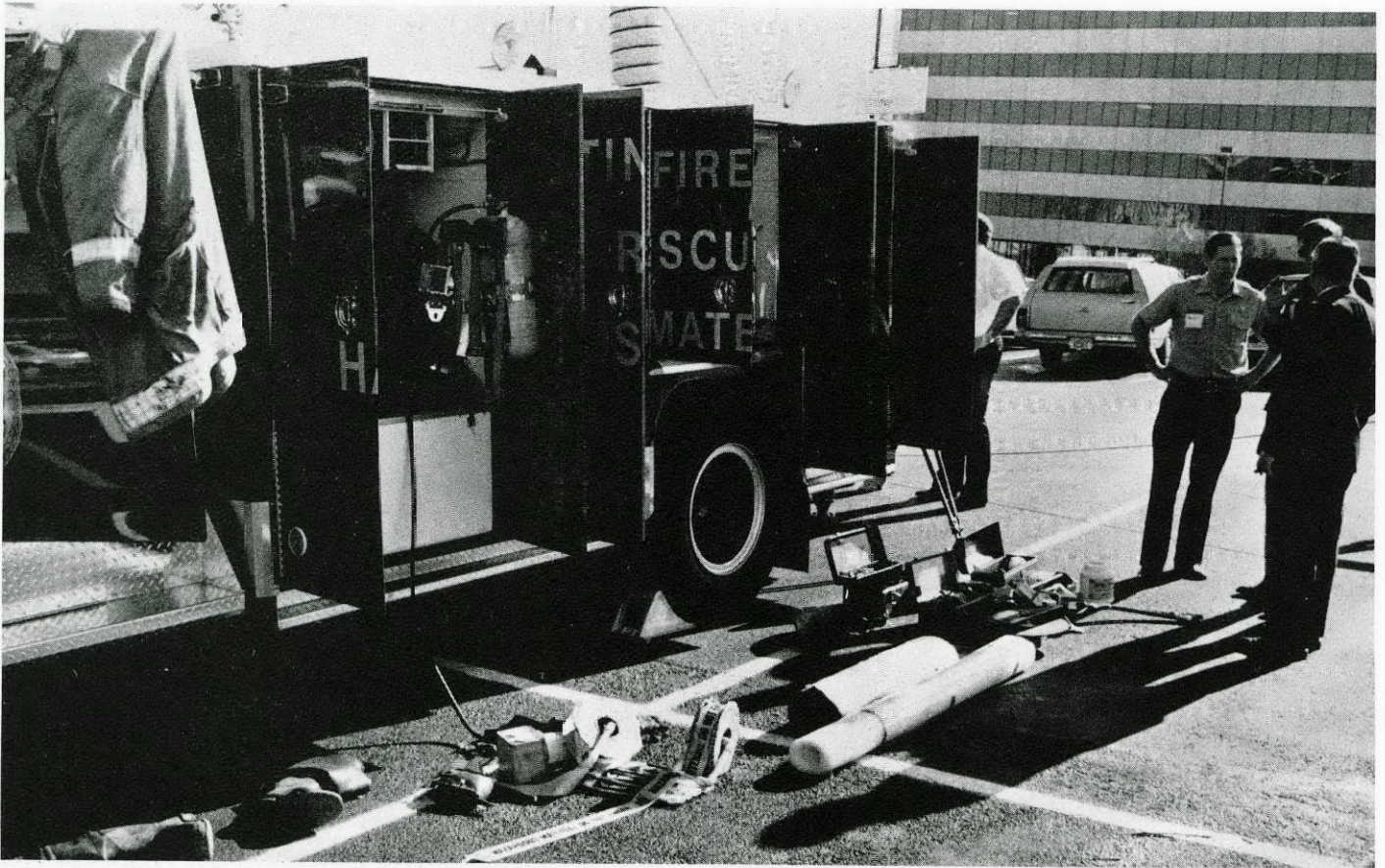
*(Below left) Governor White and State Coordinator Robert Lansford share the podium during one of the conference's lighter moments.*

*(Below right) Col. Adams points out several aspects of emergency management to the 500-plus attendees.*

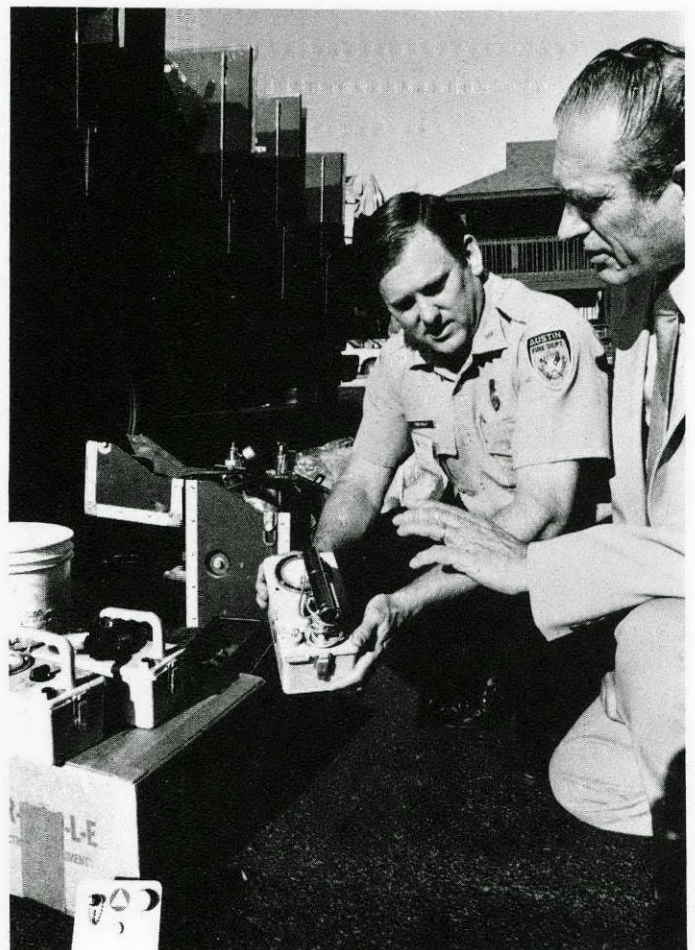
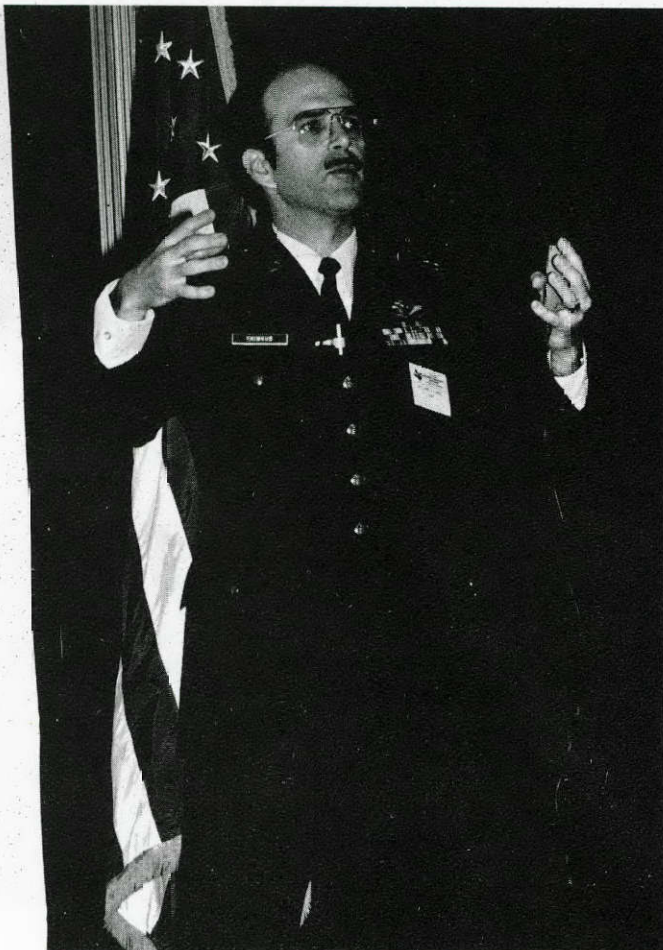


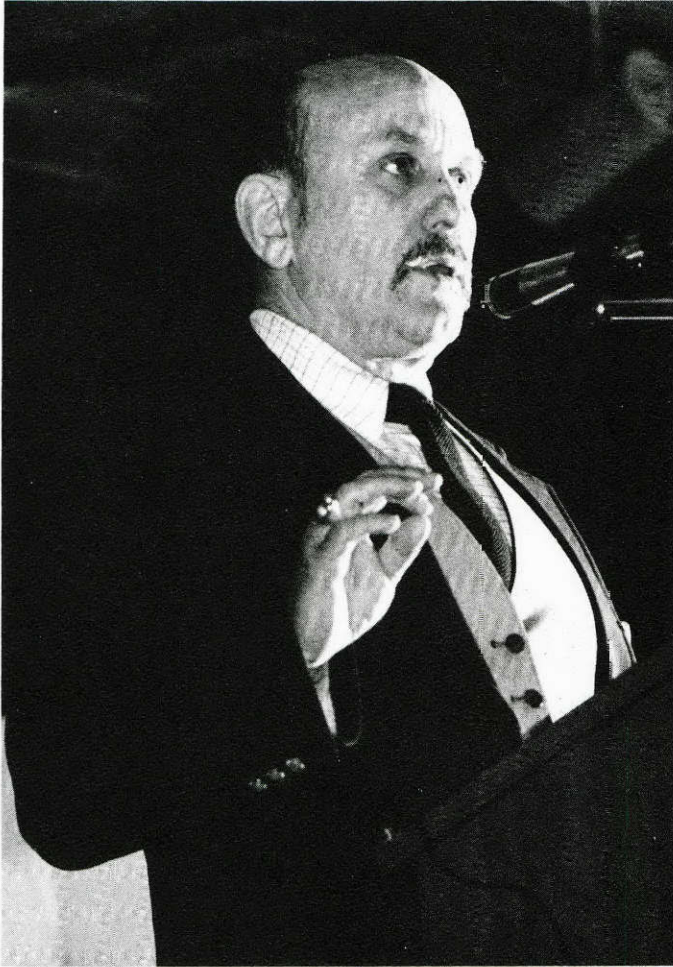


*City of Hitchcock Mayor Dorothy Childress and DEM Resources Management Officer Wes Anders participated in a workshop on disaster recovery (top); Dr. Carl Ruch of A&M University and DEM's Dick Maddern discussed hurricane contingency planning in their workshop (center); and Randy Earley of the Texas Railroad Commission discussed hydrogen sulfide.*

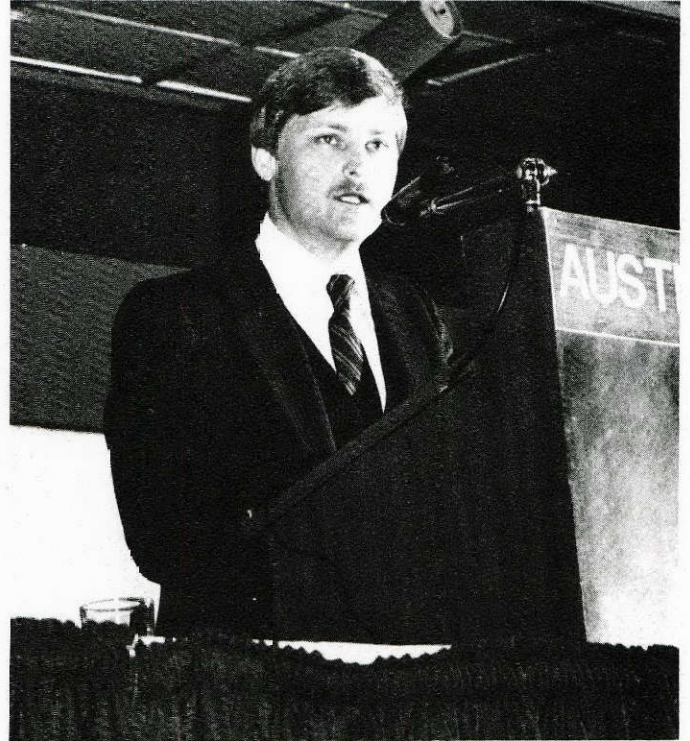


*The City of Austin Fire Department displayed their hazardous material response truck (above); Fred Kelley of AFD and Tom Payne of the Health Department's Disaster Response Program demonstrated the response truck's radiological monitoring equipment (below right); and Major Jim Shimkus talked about the "Storm Trackers."*

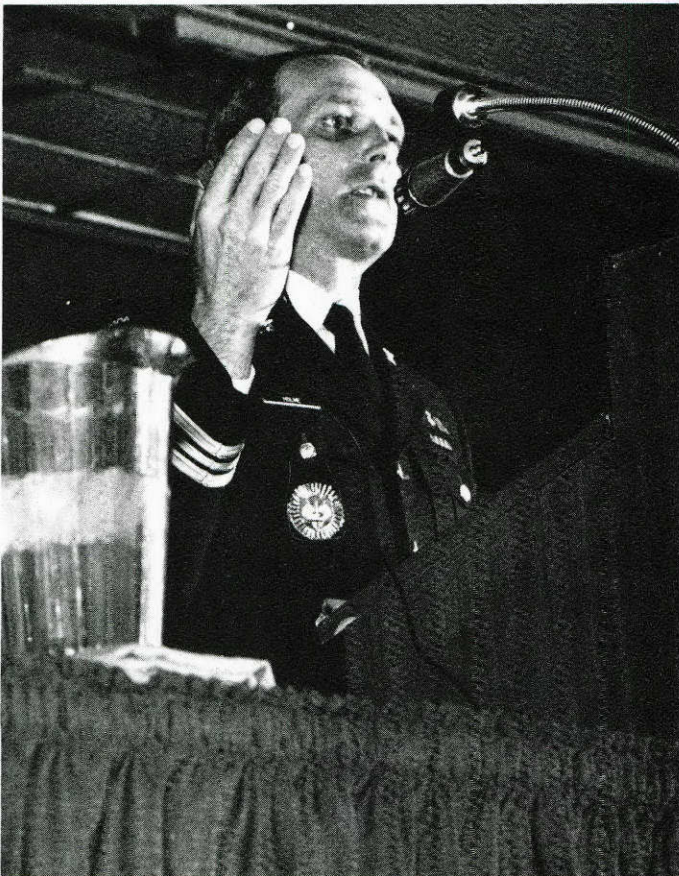




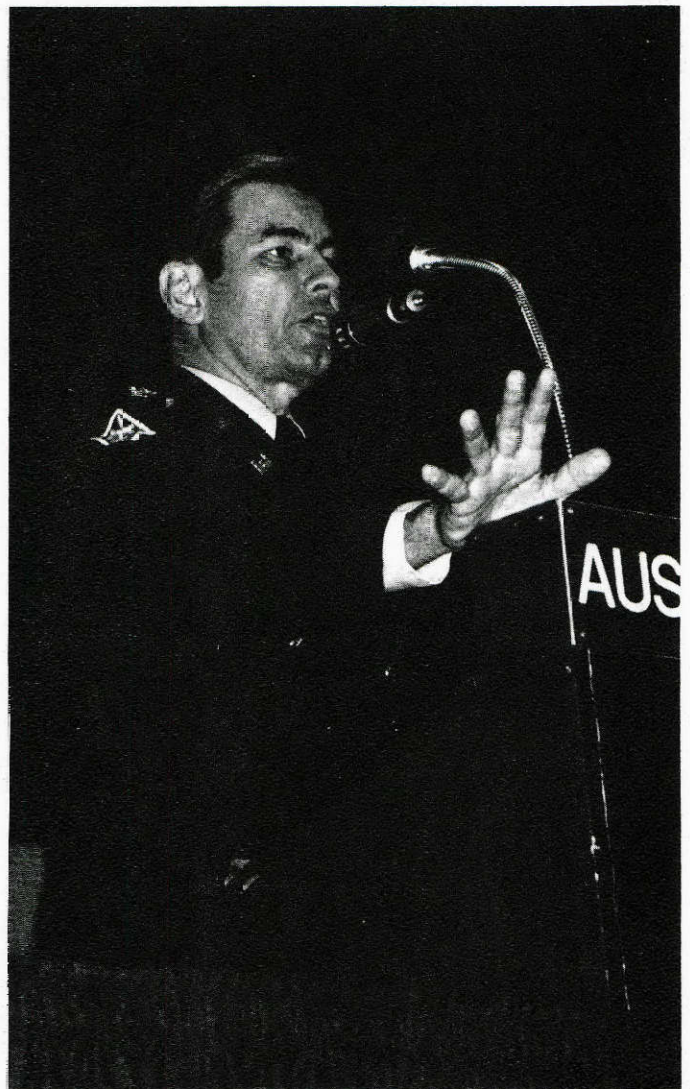
*Gerald Miller*



*Randy Earley*

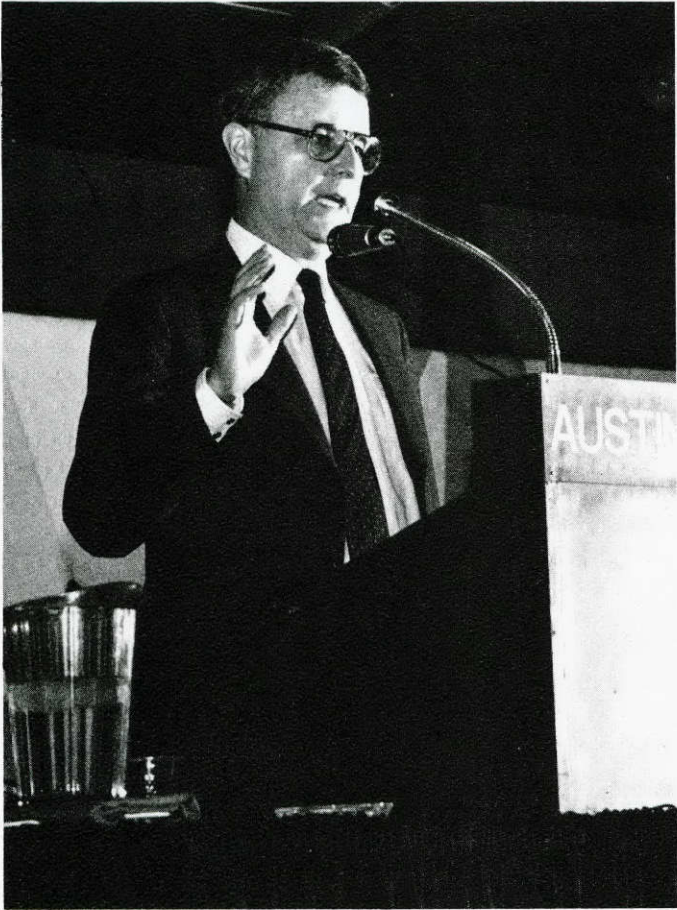


*Maj. Edwin Holme*

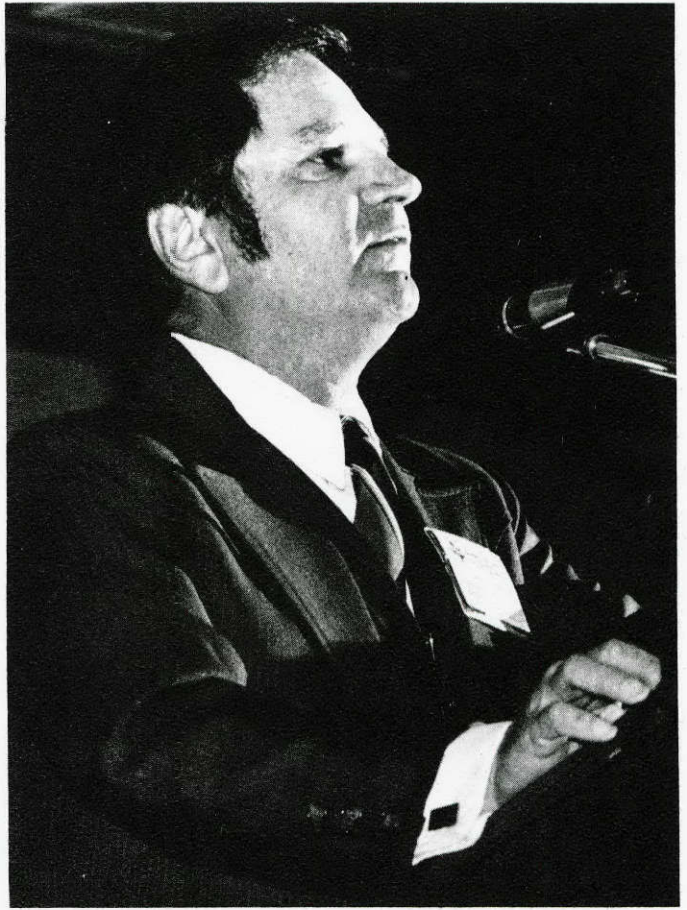


*Maj. Robert Tener*

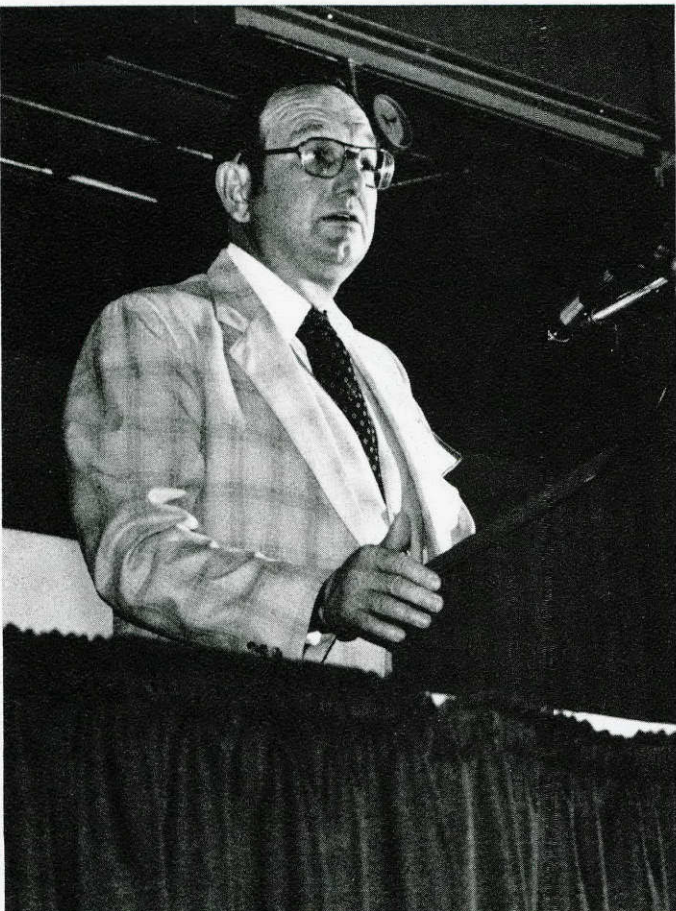




*Samuel W. Speck*



*Nick Tramonte*



*John Townsend*



*Col. Norman Smith*

## Nevada Site Selected

# FEMA Requests New Training Facility

Developing local capabilities to deal with the full range of potential natural and man-caused disasters will require the establishment of a second training facility for that purpose located in the western United States, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA has requested funding for the facility be included in its 1985 budget.

"There is a direct correlation between training for the unexpected and a community's ability to deal with an emergency when it happens," said Louis O. Giuffrida, director of the agency, in explaining the need for the new facility which would supplement the National Emergency Training Center located at Emmitsburg, Md. "Our present training capacity needs to be expanded to meet the nation's requirements."

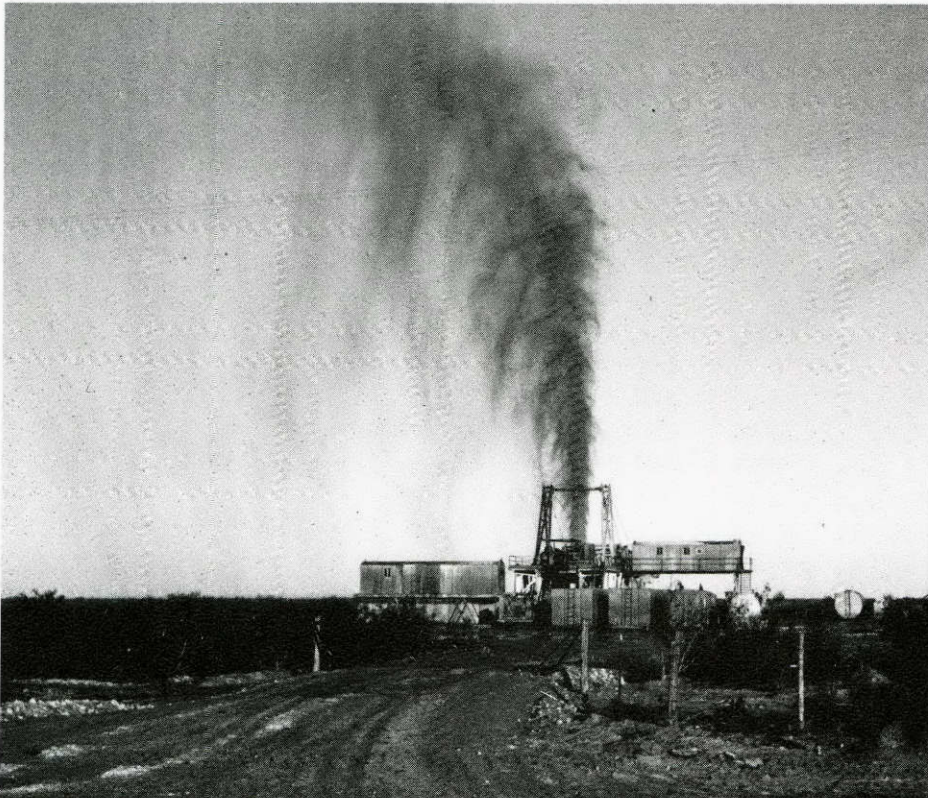
The former Stewart Indian School in Carson City, Nev., has been chosen as the site for the projected western facility. FEMA's 1985 budget request includes \$2,313,000 to prepare the facility for the emergency management training mission. Under an arrangement with the State of Nevada, the desired configuration of

the buildings would be made available at minimal rental cost for the federal project.

The requested funds would be used to repair existing buildings, which have not been used for several years, modernize the heating system to conserve energy, upgrade the site and remodel classroom space to serve the requirements of an emergency management training program for state and local personnel.

FEMA's Emergency Management Institute conducts on-site as well as field and correspondence courses in a wide range of emergency management subjects from its Maryland campus. It is estimated that some 2,000,000 persons -- police, firefighters, administrators, municipal workers, etc. -- make up the potential training audience today which is in need of highly specialized instruction. According to FEMA acquiring the Nevada campus will greatly ease the burden on the Emmitsburg campus and enable the agency to provide its full range of training opportunities more effectively and efficiently for the states west of the Mississippi.

## 'Dry' Oil Well Causes Problems



*An oil well thought to be dry blew out recently in Pecos County, 17 miles north of Fort Stockton. The well spewed oil some 300 feet in the air for two days.*

*A grove of mesquite trees several miles downwind was completely covered with oil. Water trucks with soap units were called in to wash down the highway.*

*Private industry, along with the Department of Public Safety, Railroad Commission, Department of Highways and Public Transportation, and Department of Water Resources, as well as DEM, was active in the containment and cleanup effort. Very little hydrogen sulfide gas was emitted into the air, according to samples taken.*

# 1983 Annual Report

## Division Of Emergency Management

DEM responded to almost 600 emergency situations during 1983, ranging from hazardous material spills to missing airplanes to problems resulting from severe weather.

Nine counties received approval for Small Business Administration loans and 56 for Farmers Home Administration loans because of drought, floods, high winds, and tornadoes.

Texas received two Presidential disaster declarations in 1983. On August 18 Hurricane Alicia struck the coastline near Galveston. Galveston, Harris, Chambers, and Brazoria counties received a Presidential declaration for Individual and Public Assistance; Fort Bend, Matagorda, Liberty, Montgomery, and San Jacinto counties received a declaration for Individual Assistance. DEM, in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, operated disaster application centers (one-stop centers where the needs of the victims were determined). The Individual and Family Grant program, administered by the Department of Human Resources, received approximately 8,700 applications for grants from persons affected by the hurricane. Some 6,600 flood insurance claims were paid, and the Small Business Administration approved approximately 1,700 loans for repair to damages. Project applications totaling more than \$43 million were approved to assist 135 local governments in removing debris and repairing hurricane damage. DEM utilized 14 reservists to augment the DEM staff during the Alicia recovery effort.

The Rio Grande Valley suffered devastating freezing temperatures December 22-26, and in early January, 1984, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy counties received a Presidential declaration for Individual Assistance. In addition to Disaster Unemployment Assistance, federal loans, and assistance from several state agencies, congregate feeding centers were opened which served a total of nearly 200,000 meals over a 60-day period.

**The Division** is continuing its efforts to increase preparedness for hurricanes. The SLOSH (Sea-Lake-Overland Surge by Hurricanes) studies for Corpus Christi and the Beaumont/Port Arthur areas were completed in 1983 as was the Vulnerability study for the Houston/Galveston area. Hurricane Alicia provided an excellent test for the studies completed in the Houston/Galveston area. The SLOSH data proved very helpful to local officials in planning for and executing evacuation. The Vulnerability Study proved accurate in rapid damage assessment.

The first hurricane contingency plan for the Houston/Galveston area will be completed in 1984. A follow-up study will begin in 1984 for the Corpus Christi area. Also in 1984, a SLOSH study will be completed for the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The Texas Hurricane Preparedness Program has gained national recognition as the best in the country and a standard by which to judge other hurricane programs. The primary reason for this has been the extensive public awareness program conducted each year. In 1983 some 800,000 hurricane safety brochures were distributed along the coast.

The Public Information Office is responsible for emergency public information during a disaster and the following recovery period. The Division PIO worked closely with the federal PIO during Hurricane Alicia and the freeze situation in the Rio Grande Valley, informing citizens about types of aid available, locations of aid centers, and deadlines for applications.

As part of the annual Severe Weather Awareness and Hurricane Awareness campaigns, the PIO publicized proclamations signed by the Governor designating March 6-12 as Severe Weather Preparedness Week and June 5-11 as Hurricane Awareness Week. Hundreds of thousands of brochures on tornado and hurricane safety, as well as flooding, flash flooding, and lightning, were distributed in areas affected by those weather phenomena.

**The 1983 Legislature** transferred program responsibilities for energy emergency management from the Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council to the Division. In the event of a petroleum supply shortage it may be necessary to put into action a plan designed to make the best use of available supplies to assure public health and safety and the maintenance of essential services. A prerequisite is the existence of an emergency plan which can be put into effect without excessive delay. This plan, and personnel trained in implementing it may, in advance of any crisis, help to allay public concerns and reduce the chances of unwise actions which might serve to increase the severity of the crisis.

Applications and documentation for federal matching funds totalling \$1,675,000 were processed in 1983 under the Emergency Management Assistance Program for personnel and administrative expenses. These funds were disbursed to 122 local governments, DEM, and the Emergency Medical Services Division of the

**Continued on page 14**

# RADEF Training Courses Available

Recent television programs about nuclear war have heightened interest in radiological preparedness activities and planning. The Texas Department of Health provides training in Radiological Defense (RADEF) without charge to the public.

Courses currently available are:

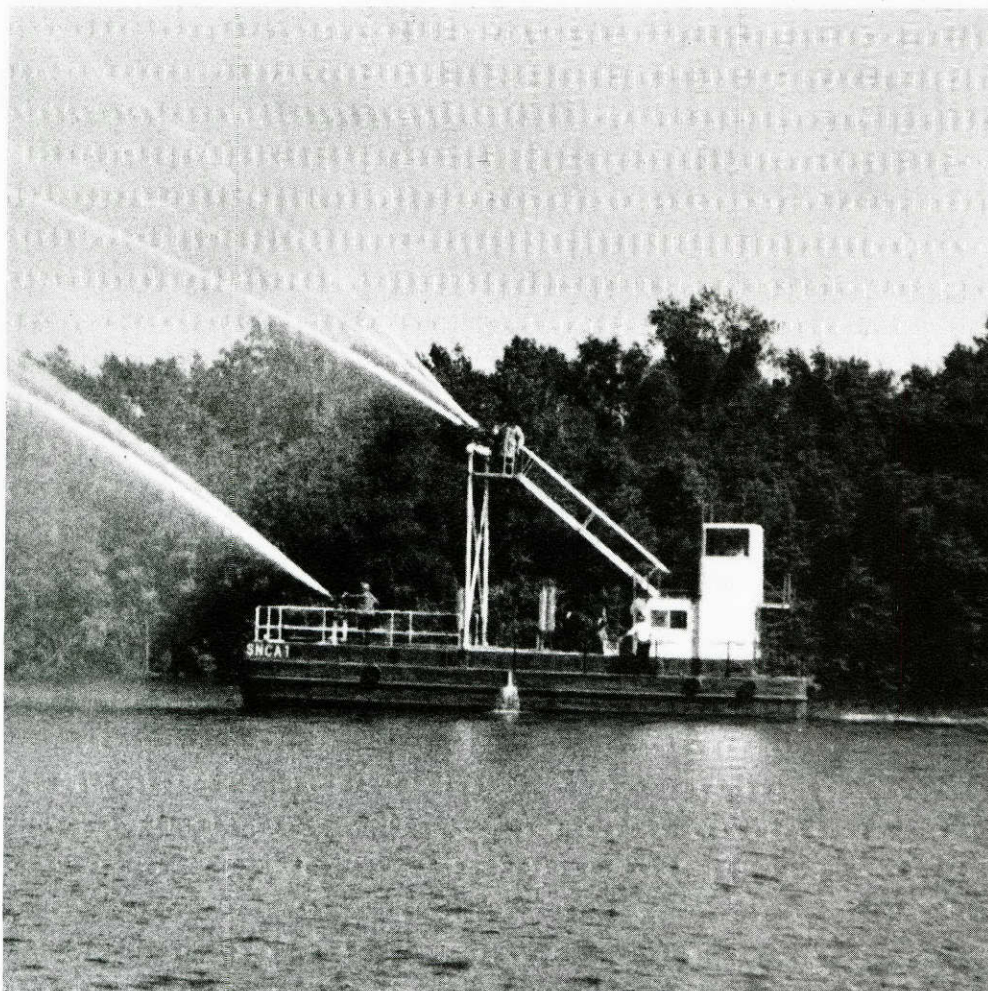
Radiological Monitoring (RM)—9-30 Classroom hours  
 Aerial Radiological Monitoring (ARM)—8  
 Radiological Defense Officer (RDO)—32  
 Radiological Defense Instructor Workshop (RDIW)—20  
 RADEF Refresher Seminars—8-16

The RM course trains the individual in: nuclear weapons effects, the nature of the emergency environment, use of radiation detection instruments, biological effects of radiation exposure, protective measures, reporting procedures, practical exercises with instruments, dose and dose rate calculations, local standard operating procedures (SOPs), and monitoring techniques in support of a peacetime radiological incident.

The ARM course includes all training in the RM course plus orientation to aerial radiological monitoring, aerial monitoring equipment, techniques of aerial monitoring, planning an aerial monitoring survey mission, and an aerial monitoring exercise.

The RDO course provides training in the role of RADEF in emergency preparedness, concepts of nuclear radiation, effects of nuclear weapons and radioactive fallout, radiological instrument operation, protection from nuclear radiation, fallout forecasting, monitoring techniques and operations, exposure and exposure rate calculations, fallout history curves, development of a RADEF capability system, methods of planning and directing monitoring operations, reporting requirements and procedures, radiation exposure countermeasures, RADEF emergency operations planning, national emergency preparedness strategies including in-place shelter and crisis relocation options, and basic concepts of emergency operating centers. The RM course is a prerequisite for the RDO course.

**Continued on page 13**



*The Sabine-Neches Chiefs' Association recently finished turning a barge into a fire-fighting boat. The Association, which was formed in 1948 under a mutual aid agreement, is made up of safety personnel from local industry as well as municipal and volunteer fire departments and law enforcement agencies. The National Weather Service and volunteer agencies also participate.*

*The boat has the capability of pumping 8,000 gallons of water per minute and will be used for fires on ships and at dockside facilities in the Golden Triangle, Beaumont Fire Chief/Emergency Management Coordinator Pete Shelton said. He estimated that 25 persons from the organizations involved will soon be trained to use the boat. The U.S. Coast Guard is conducting the training.*

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## Possibility Of Chemical Spill Brings About Evacuation Plan For Fort Worth School District

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A combined effort by the Fort Worth School District and the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Office of Emergency Management has resulted in a plan to evacuate school children in the event of a hazardous material spill.

The plan puts Citran buses which pass close to schools into use to evacuate the children.

More than one-third of Fort Worth's school-age children attend classes near rail lines or highways used to transport chemicals such as chlorine, gasoline, and caustic soda, according to emergency planning officer N. T. Shirley. Hundreds of tank trucks and tank cars transporting potentially lethal chemicals come through the city each day.

The potential for a hazardous chemical spill in Fort Worth is relatively high, Shirley said. "There are more railroads terminating in Fort Worth than in any other city in Texas," he said. A dozen railroads have facilities in the city and eight have switching yards.

In a chemical emergency, Shirley said he would immediately plot the danger area and would contact a Citran bus dispatcher. The dispatcher would send area buses to the school which would take children to the nearest school outside the danger area. Parents would be notified as to the location of their children by radio and television broadcasts.

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## Consortium Requests Must Go Through State DEM Office

The Federal Laboratory Consortium is an organization of approximately 300 federally funded and/or operated research and development laboratories located throughout the United States. Over the past decade these laboratories, through a program called "technology transfer," have offered technical and managerial skills and knowledge to state and local governments to solve specific problems and to improve day-to-day operations.

However, in order to insure that a request goes to the appropriate laboratory and that efforts to solve a problem are not duplicated, the State Division of Emergency Management will act as a clearinghouse for requests from local governments.

"Each lab has its own areas of interest and expertise, and none of them are staffed to handle a large volume of mail or telephone requests and then locate the proper facility," Robert Lansford, state coordinator for DEM said. "We have been asked to receive requests in our office, and send them on to the appropriate place. Also, if we get a request to solve a problem that the labs have already solved for a different jurisdiction, we would be in a position to pass that information along to avoid time-consuming and costly duplication," he said.

To request help from the FLC, contact Bob Orton, Division of Emergency Management, P. O. Box 4087, Austin, Texas 78773, (512) 465-2138.

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## RADEF Courses continued from page 12

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The RDIW course trains qualified RDOs in methods of teaching adults, use of training materials and aids, presentation preparation, use of the training radioactive source set, actual class presentation, and recruiting techniques.

The RADEF Refresher Seminars are presented annually throughout the State for training RADEF personnel. The seminars expand on various subjects that are not covered in detail in the various courses, present the annual RADEF exercise scenario to participants, present new and revised RADEF information, refresh trained personnel's knowledge of RADEF, and provide an outlet for personnel to practice the RADEF techniques and procedures learned.

Associations which have authorized training credits to

individuals who have successfully completed these courses include Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE), and the Commission on Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education. The State Fireman's and Fire Marshall's Association of Texas is currently considering authorization of credit.

Contact your DEM Regional Liaison Officer for locations of courses being offered in your area. If you wish to schedule a course for 10 or more individuals in your area, please mail a written request to Texas Department of Health, 1100 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756, Attn: Louis Berry.

For additional information about these courses, please call (512) 458-7111.

# Civil Defense: Protection In Basements

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

As has been indicated, the basement areas of large buildings, particularly steel or reinforced-concrete framed structures, potentially offer good protection against blast. The most important consideration in this respect is the strength of the ground floor directly above the basement. Other considerations are the nature of exterior openings into the basement (apertures), whether the basement walls extend above the ground level, and the location of nearby buildings.

Structural statistics indicate that from 40 to 70 percent of NFSS buildings in a five-city sample have no basement wall exposure. In other words, the floor above the basement is at ground level, a desirable situation. An even higher percentage, 60 to 90 percent, have no basement wall apertures. Entrances to the basement are internal to the building. This feature offers some advantages for blast protection but may complicate ventilation and access, particularly if the aboveground part of the building is damaged or demolished. About 40 to

70 percent of the buildings do not have common walls or immediately adjacent buildings. This means that these buildings are probably surrounded with streets, alleyways, or parking areas.

It goes without saying that a floor of wood or light steel framing above the basement offers little protection unless the structure above is wood-frame or of other light construction. In that case, the protection is similar to that afforded by a home basement. Most ground floors are of reinforced concrete, supported by columns, pillars, or, occasionally, interior bearing walls. Typical load limits on first floors range from 100 to 150 pounds per square foot. This is equivalent to about 1 psi. Of course, large and usually known "factors of safety" enter into the floor design, which is intended to avoid any significant distortion. Major sagging, cracking, and distortion of the floor, on the other hand, would not necessarily result in major casualties among building occupants.

Older buildings were generally built in ways that enhance basement blast protection. Since World War II, however, building practices have emerged, generally in an effort to reduce labor costs, that meet building codes but offer much less blast resistance.

## Annual Report continued from page 11

State Department of Health. Twenty-four local governments were reimbursed a total of \$90,000 in federal funds for purchasing and maintaining communications and warning equipment. DEM reimbursed Civil Air Patrol members \$3,000 for a portion of their aircraft maintenance costs incurred while assisting in authorized search and rescue missions. The CAP flew 140 missions (1,142 flying hours) in Texas in 1983.

The Division conducted 15 Dam Safety Seminars covering 121 counties during 1983. These seminars are designed to assist the local governments in recognizing dams that have been designated unsafe and/or high hazard, and to help plan for warning and evacuation procedures in the event of dam failure.

A total of 17 program workshops were held to assist local governments in conducting a hazard analysis, a capability assessment, and a multi-year plan for improvement of their emergency management program. These programs are the building block for improvement in planning for all types of disasters. DEM also completed a hazard mitigation plan for the counties declared a disaster area because of Hurricane Alicia.

The Division's training program undertook extensive

efforts to assist local governments in training their personnel. An assistant training officer and two federally-funded exercise training officers were added to the training staff during the latter part of 1983. Almost 4,500 persons attended one of the 202 workshops, courses, and emergency operations simulations offered by DEM.

**The Flood Insurance Assistance Program** continued to work in cooperation with the Texas Department of Water Resources in carrying out the theme "Direct Community Assistance Through Local Government Officials and the News Media." In addition to repeated contact with these groups by meetings, mail, and telephone, FIAP produced and distributed eight different 30-second radio announcements on flooding and flood insurance to all radio stations in the state. FIAP also published two newsletters, and received more than 600 toll-free calls for information and assistance from throughout the state.

Staff members of the Nuclear Civil Protection Program developed four risk area plans, eight risk-host plans, and 10 host area plans. The engineers surveyed nine host counties. NCP hired two additional engineers, one additional planner, and an illustrator, bringing to 17 their total staff number.

# Emergency Management TRAINING SCHEDULE

## APRIL 1984

2-6	RDO	Garland
2-6	Emergency Planning Course	Austin
3-4	WEM	Longview
5-6	WEM	Lufkin
9-13	POC/EOS	Bellville
9-20	POC/EOS	Odessa
10-11	WEM	Garland
12-13	WEM	Arlington
24-25	WEM	Beaumont
24-26	RDIW	Kerrville
26	Formulating Public Policy Course	Temple
26-27	WEM	Houston
30-May 11	POC/EOS 5-B	Amarillo

## MAY 1984

1-2	WEM	San Antonio
1-2	WEM	Austin
3-4	WEM	Corpus Christi
3-4	WEM	Waco
8	Business & Industry Conference	Huntsville
8-9	WEM	Midland
10-11	WEM	Abilene
14-18	Emergency Planning Course	Austin
14-18	POC/EOS	Huntsville
15-16	WEM	Lubbock
17-18	WEM	Wichita Falls
21-25	POC/EOS Polly III	Harlingen, Corpus Christi
21-25	RDO Course	Pampa
22-24	Emergency Management Workshop (Basic)	Austin
23-24	WEM	Amarillo
23-24	WEM	Weslaco
29-30	WRE	Austin

## JUNE 1984

5-6	WRE	Amarillo, Tyler, San Antonio, Houston
6-8	WEM Advanced	San Antonio
7-8	WRE	Lubbock, Arlington, Lufkin, Victoria
11-15	POC/EOC Polly III	Houston, Pierce, Beaumont
12-13	WRE	San Angelo, Midland, Harlingen
14-15	WRE	El Paso, Waco
18-22	Basic Skills Course	Austin
27	State RADEF Exercise	

### LEGEND:

WEM - Workshop: Emergency Management  
RDO - Radiological Defense Officer's Course

RDIW - Radiological Defense Instructor's Workshop  
WRE - Workshop: Radiological Emergency  
POC - Public Official's Conference  
EOS - Emergency Operations Simulation

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