



AGENDA
WATAUGA CITY COUNCIL
WORKSHOP MEETING
MONDAY, JUNE 14, 2021
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBER, 7105 WHITLEY ROAD
5:45 PM

This notice is posted pursuant to the Texas Open Meetings Act. Notice is hereby given that a **City Council Workshop Meeting** of the City of Watauga, Texas will be held at which time the following subjects will be discussed and may be acted upon.

CALL TO ORDER (Council Members, City Staff, Members of the Public - when speaking during the meeting please speak directly into the microphones on the dais or podium)

ROLL CALL

PRESENTATIONS

1. Presentation and training on Emergency Management for Elected Officials
Randy Barkley, Assistant Fire Chief

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting Notices and Reservation of Rights

The City Council may retire to executive session any time between the meeting's opening and adjournment for the purpose of consultation with legal counsel pursuant to Chapter 551.071 of the Texas Government Code; discussion of personnel matters pursuant to Chapter 551.074 of the Texas Government Code if the requisite information is otherwise posted; deliberation regarding real property pursuant to Chapter 551.072 of the Texas Government Code; deliberation regarding economic development negotiations pursuant to Chapter 551.087 of the Texas Government Code; and/or deliberation regarding the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation of security personnel or devices pursuant to Chapter 551.076 of the Texas Government Code (as applicable) when determined necessary by the to address a subject matter on the agenda. Action, if any, will be taken in open session.

This agenda has been reviewed and approved by the City's legal counsel and the presence of any subject in any Executive Session portion of the agenda constitutes a written interpretation of Texas Government Code Chapter 551 by legal counsel for the governmental body and constitutes an opinion by the attorney that the items discussed therein may be legally

discussed in the closed portion of the meeting considering available opinions of a court of record and opinions of the Texas Attorney General known to the attorney. This provision has been added to this agenda with the intent to meet all elements necessary to satisfy Texas Government Code Chapter 551.144(c) and the meeting is conducted by all participants in reliance on this opinion.

Attendance by Other Elected or Appointed Officials: It is anticipated that members of other governmental bodies, and/or city council, boards, commissions and/or committees may attend the meeting in numbers that may constitute a quorum of the body, board, commission and/or committee. Notice is hereby given that the meeting, to the extent required by law, is also noticed as a possible meeting of the other body, board, commission and/or committee, whose members may be in attendance, if such numbers constitute a quorum. The members of the city council, boards, commissions and/or committees may be permitted to participate in discussions on the same items listed on the agenda, which occur at the meeting, but no action will be taken by such in attendance unless such item and action is specifically provided for on an agenda for that city council, body, board, commission or committee subject to the Texas Open Meetings Act.

NOTICE

THIS FACILITY IS WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE AND ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES ARE AVAILABLE. REQUESTS FOR ACCOMMODATIONS OR INTERPRETIVE SERVICES MUST BE MADE 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THIS MEETING. PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY SECRETARY'S OFFICE AT (817) 514-5825, OR FAX (817) 514-3625.

I, Andrea Gardner, City Secretary for the City of Watauga, hereby certify that this agenda was posted on the bulletin boards at City Hall, 7105 Whitley Road, Watauga, Texas, on Friday, June 11, 2021, before 5:45 p.m., in accordance with Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code.



Andrea Gardner, City Secretary





AGENDA MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 7, 2021
TO: Honorable City Council Members
FROM: Randy Barkley, Assistant Fire Chief
THROUGH:
SUBJECT: Presentation and training on Emergency Management for Elected Officials

BACKGROUND/INFORMATION:

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION/ACTION DESIRED:

The Emergency Management Team recommends the City Council complete Emergency Management Training for Elected Officials.

ATTACHMENTS/ SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:

1. Emergency management Council Presentation

REVIEWED BY:

Shawn Fannan, Fire Chief

Andrea Gardner, City Manager

Raquel Guajardo, Deputy City Secretary

Approved as to form for inclusion on Agenda

Approved - 6/10/2021

Approved - 6/11/2021

Final Approval - 6/11/2021



City of Watauga

Elected Official Emergency Management Briefing





Emergency vs Disaster

Emergency

Any occasion or instance such as a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, fire, explosion, nuclear accident, or any other natural or man-made catastrophe that warrants action to save lives and to protect property, public health, and safety (FEMA)

Disaster

An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries (FEMA)

WHAT IF...?



Natural Disasters

Meteorological

(Floods, Cyclone, Hurricane, Typhoon, Snow storm, Thunderstorm, Droughts, Hot/cold waves)

Geological

(Earthquake, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides, Tsunami, Debris / Mudflows)

Environmental / Biological

(Global warming, Climate change, Ozone depletion, Solar flare, Epidemic, Plagues)

Man made Disasters

Technological

(Transport Accidents, Structure failures, Explosions, Fires)

Industrial

(Chemical spills, Radiation, Poisoning, Gas leaks)

Warfare

(War, Terrorism, Internal conflicts, Civil unrest)



What is Emergency Management

Emergency Management is the managerial function charged with creating and maintaining the framework within which our community reduces vulnerability to hazards and copes with disaster. (FEMA, Chapter 418 of Texas Government Code)





Mission of Watauga Emergency Management

Coordinate efforts to build, sustain and improve Watauga's capacity to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster.

Why?

- ☐ Save lives
- ☐ Protect from injury
- ☐ Minimize property damage, economic loss, and environmental impact
- ☐ Enhance resiliency



Key Program Element: *Planning*

Key Activities of Planning

Inter-Jurisdictional Emergency Management Plan – Part of Joint Tarrant County Plan along with many other cities. (Watauga Resolution 16-10-24-05)

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan – Part of Tarrant County Plan (3/23/2020 thru 3/22/2025)

Step 1
Form a Collaborative
Planning Team

Step 2
Understand
the
Situation

Step 3
Determine
Goals and
Objectives

Step 4
Plan
Development

Step 5
Plan
Preparation,
Review, &
Approval

Step 6
Plan
Implementation
& Maintenance



Key Program Element: *Emergency Warning*

- Maintain Outdoor Warning System (OWS)
- Manage Emergency Notification System (ENS)





Key Program Element: *Public Outreach*

- Social Media / Website
- StormReady Certification





History of Emergency Management

Year	Legislation	Details
Pre-1950	Miscellaneous	There was no comprehensive legislation covering disaster relief. Congress passed a separate law each time a major disaster occurred, resulting in 128 separate laws dealing with disaster relief.
1950	Federal Disaster Relief Program	Limited to disaster response, the program authorized the President to provide supplementary assistance when a governor requested help and the President approved the request by declaring a major disaster.
1966	Disaster Relief Act	This Act expanded Federal disaster assistance to include recovery for reestablishing communities after disasters.
1979	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	An executive order formed FEMA, merging all Federal disaster-related statutory authority. FEMA used an all-hazards approach to develop an integrated emergency management system, including direction, control, and warning systems—all common to the full range of emergencies from small, isolated events to large-scale war. Learn More
1988	Stafford Act	The Stafford Act defines how and to whom disaster assistance is provided. It is the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response and assistance activities, including FEMA operations. Federal assistance is released only if the governor of the impacted state requests it or if a catastrophic event requires Federal government action. States do not always request Federal disaster assistance, as many incidents are handled locally.



History of Emergency Management

Year	Legislation	Details
2002	Homeland Security Act	After the 9/11 attacks, the Homeland Security Act reorganized several Federal national security functions into a new Department of Homeland Security to coordinate preparedness, response, and civil defense efforts. The mission is to prevent, reduce vulnerability to, minimize damage caused by, and assist in recovery from terrorism in the United States. FEMA became a part of the Department of Homeland Security. The Act also triggered a series of Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) and Presidential Policy Directives (PPD).
2003	HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents	Under this directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is covered in detail later in this course.
2006	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA)	PAHPA improved the nation's public health and medical preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies—deliberate, accidental, or natural. PAHPA created a National Health Security Strategy and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to manage national health and medical response. Lean More
2007	HSPD-21: Disaster Healthcare	This directive mandated development of a national strategy for public health and medical preparedness, including protections against bioterrorism, establishment of countermeasure stockpiling, and provisions for mass casualty care, education, and training.



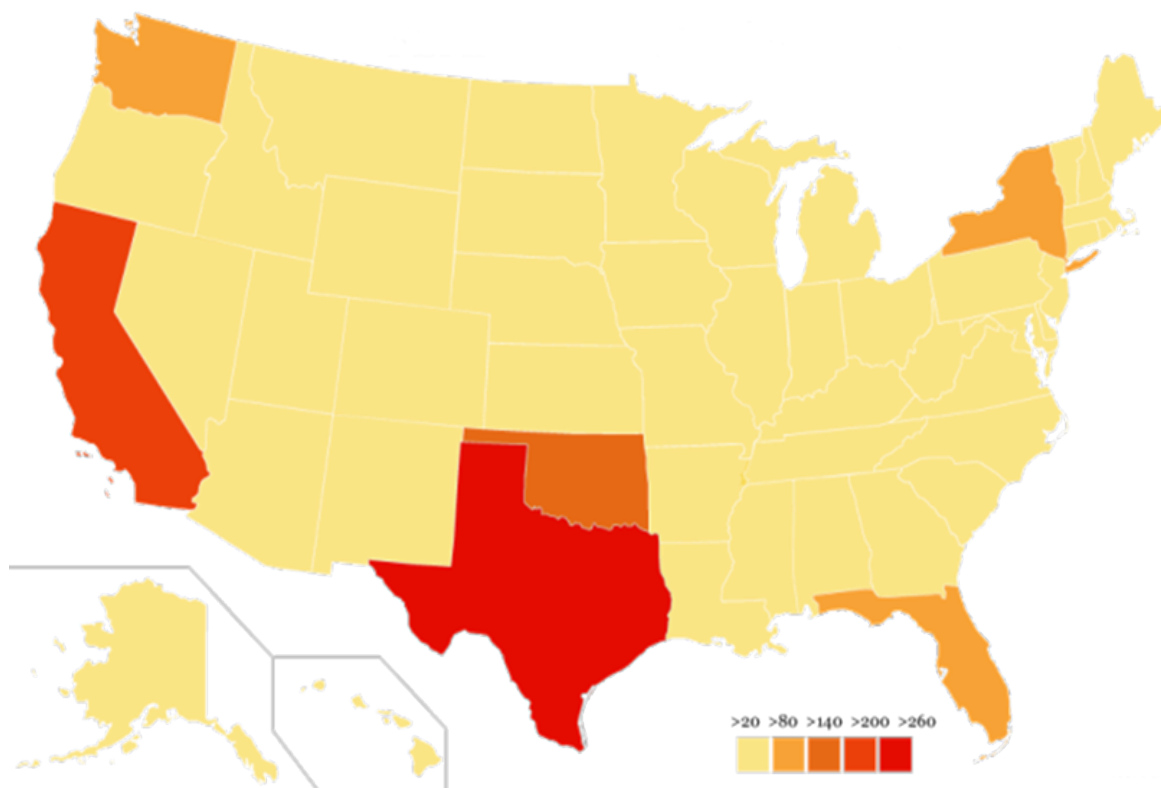
History of Emergency Management

Year	Legislation	Details
2010	The Stafford Act revised	Due in part to libraries' roles as communication centers and recovery information sources after hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Stafford Act was revised to designate libraries as essential services. State and Federal officials saw how critical libraries are to people in times of disaster or emergency. The revised Stafford Act made libraries eligible for temporary relocation facilities in times of disasters and emergencies.
2011	PPD-8: National Preparedness	This directive established a national all-hazards approach for disasters, emergencies, and terrorist attacks in the U.S. It also created a National Preparedness Goal and a National Preparedness System. These topics will be covered in detail later in this course. Learn More
2013	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act (PAHPRA)	This Act builds on the HHS efforts to advance national health security. It authorizes funding for public health and medical preparedness programs. Learn More



Disasters Happen Here?

Historical Declarations From 1953 to 2021*



Rank	State or Tribal Govt	Total # of Federal Declaration†
1	Texas	363
2	California	344
3	Oklahoma	213
4	Washington	179
5	Florida	163

Source: FEMA

*Data retrieved June, 2021

†Includes...

- Major Disaster Declarations
- Emergency Declarations
- FMAG (Fire Suppression Auth)



Disasters Happen Here?

Declared Disaster Code	Incident Period	Date Declared	Description
DR-4159	October 30-31, 2013	December 29, 2013	Severe storms and flooding
DR-4136	April 17-20, 2013	August 2, 2013	West, Texas fertilizer explosion
DR-4223	May 4- June 23, 2015	May 29, 2015	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding
DR-4245	October 22-31, 2015	November 25, 2015	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding
DR-4255	December 26, 2015- January 21, 2016	February 9, 2016	Severe winter storms, tornadoes, strait-line winds, and flooding
DR-4266	March 7-29, 2016	March 19, 2016	Severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding
DR-4269	April 17-30, 2016	April 25, 2016	Severe storms and flooding
DR-4272	May 26-June 24, 2016	June 11, 2016	Severe storms and flooding
DR-4332	August 23-September 15, 2017	August 25, 2017	Hurricane Harvey

Rank of Risk	Natural Hazard
N/A	Wildfire
1	Thunderstorm (includes hail, wind, lightning)
2	Tornado
3	Drought
4	Extreme Heat
5	Expansive Soils
6	Winter Storms
7	Flooding
8	Earthquake

U.S. 2018 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters



This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 14 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States during 2018.

U.S. 2019 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

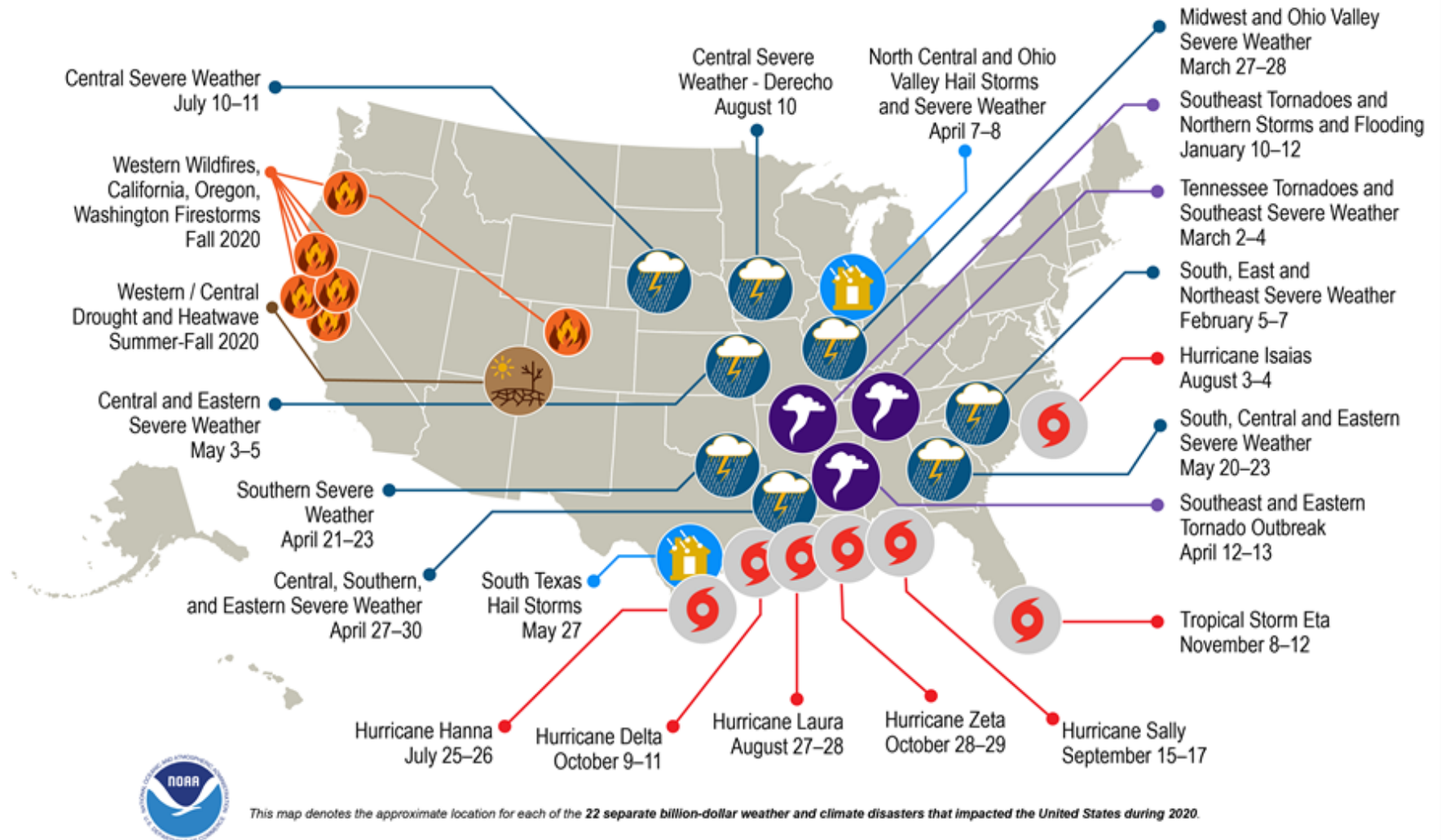


This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 14 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States during 2019.



Cost of Disasters

U.S. 2020 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters





Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals

FEDERAL

- Stafford Act, as amended
- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA), 2013
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), 2006
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), 2008

STATE

- Chapter 418 Texas Govt Code (Emergency Management)
- Chapter 421 Texas Govt Code (Homeland Security)
- Chapter 433 Texas Govt Code (State of Emergency Powers)
- Governor's Executive Order, RP32
- Governor's Executive Order, RP40
- The Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2015-2020
- State of Texas Emergency Management Plan



Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals

Key EM Statutes and Authorities

- Ultimate responsibility for dealing with disasters is assigned to the Governor; grants him/her emergency powers that can be used during disasters
various sections, Texas Govt Code, Chapter 418
- Prescribes the presiding officer of the governing body of an incorporated city or county, or the chief administrative officer of a joint board as the EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR for their political subdivision
Texas Govt Code, Sec. 418.1015
 - ▶ Gives them certain emergency powers as given to the Governor, just on an appropriate local scale
 - ▶ Allows them to appoint an EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR, to assist in all things Emergency Management



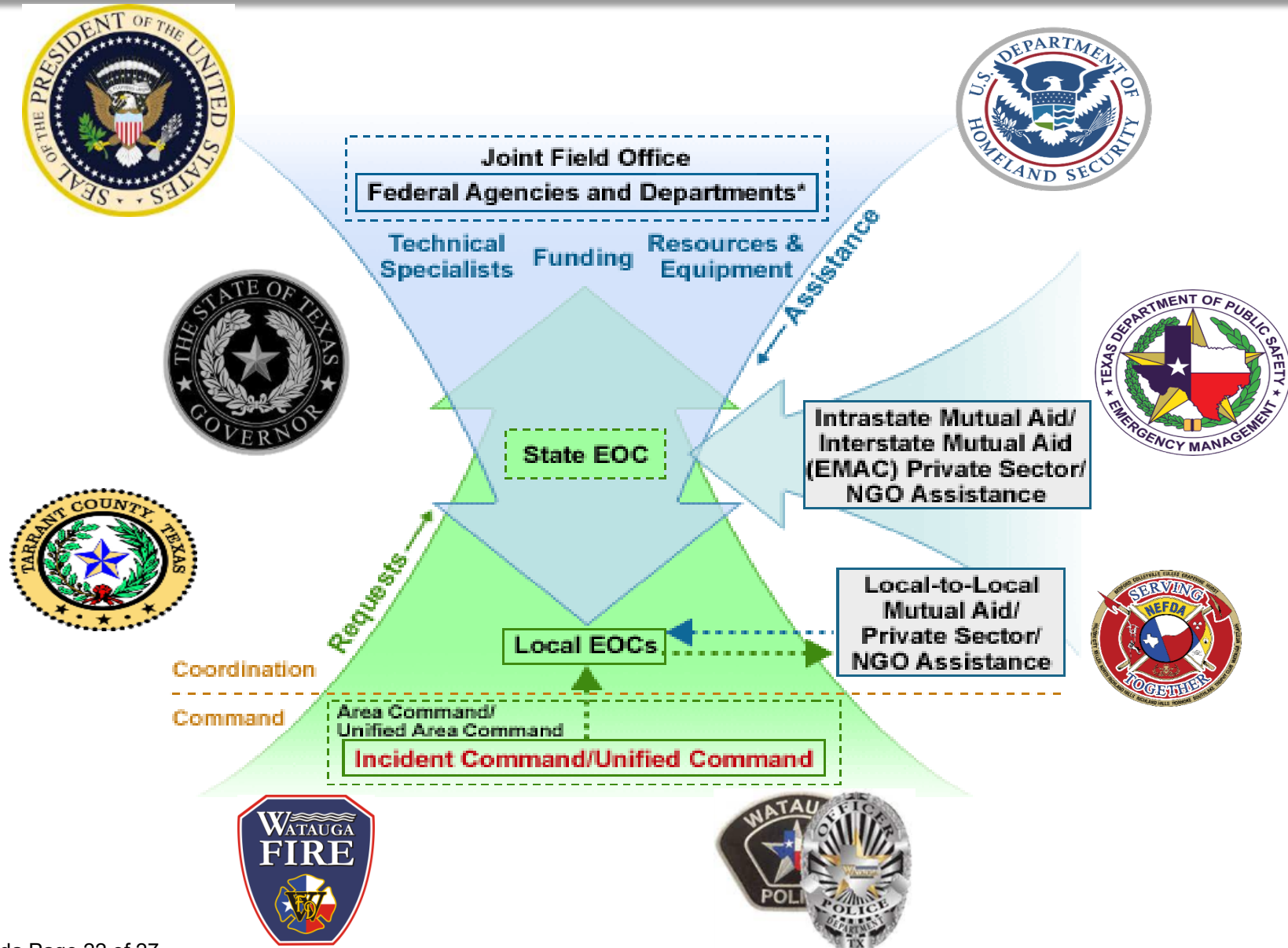
Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals

Key EM Statutes and Authorities

- Prescribes use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 /
City Resolution *No 2005-38*
- Creation of the State Emergency Management Council to advise and assist in all things “emergency management”, in all phases
Texas Govt Code, *Sec. 418.013*
- Divides the State into “Disaster Districts”, establishes a committee of local representatives of various State agencies to participate in disaster response activities (the “DDC”), and assigns the local commanding officer of the Texas Highway Patrol as the DDC “Chair”
Texas Govt Code, *Sec. 418.113*



Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals





Disaster Start & End at the Local Level

- » The disaster response system in Texas is designed to allow higher levels of government to *support* local government, should it be required.
- » The formal resource request process reflects a “ground level-to-up” progression. Cities are expected to use all locally-available means and resources first.





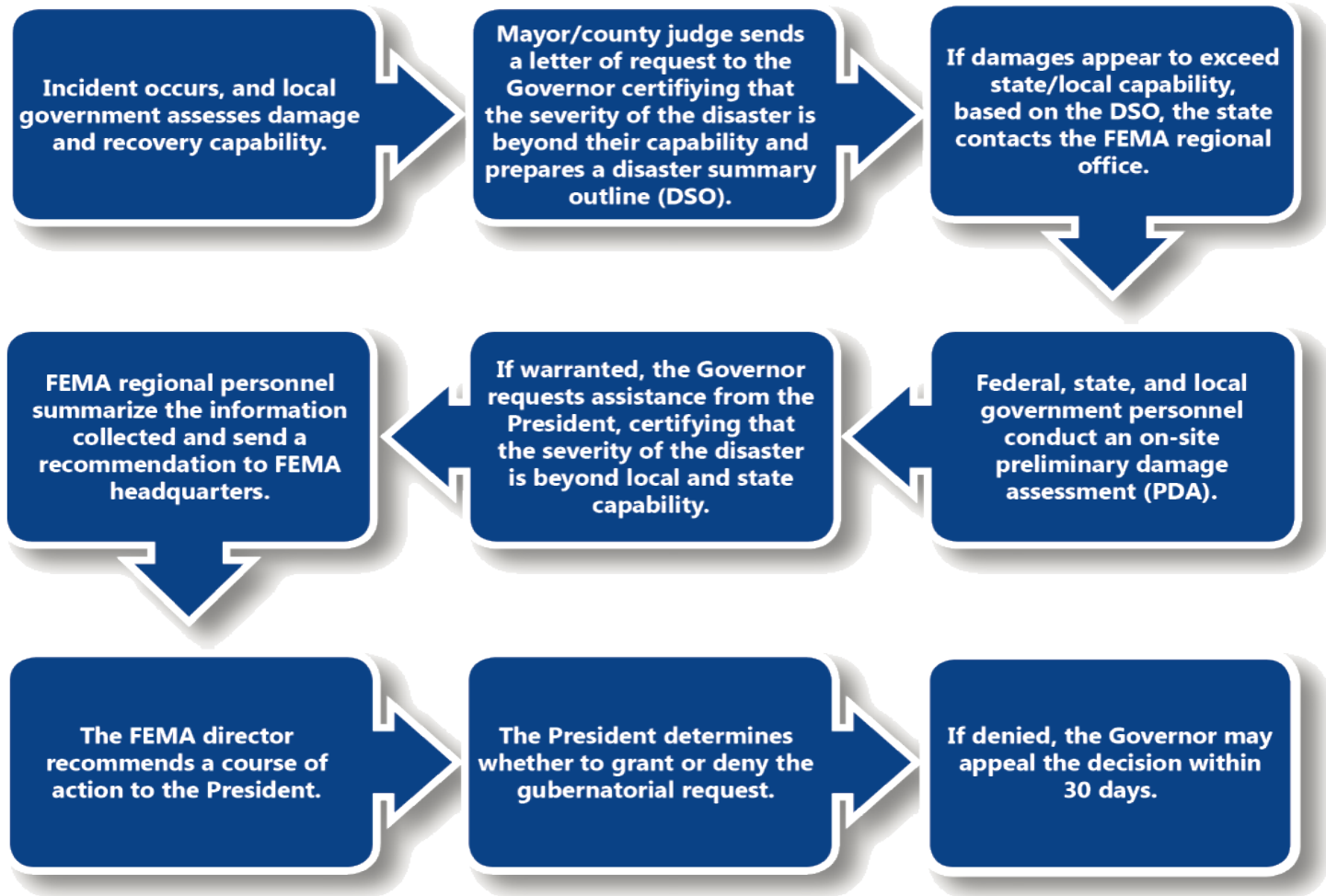
Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals

Disaster Declaration Process

- A Mayor or County Judge may declare a Local Disaster
Texas Govt Code, Sec. 418.108 / Sec. 433.001
 - Good for 7 days, then needs ratification
 - Activates applicable local emergency management plans
 - Gives Mayor/County Judge authority to order evacuations, or establish secure zones/curfews
 - Other powers as afforded by local City/County ordinances
- On request of Mayor/County Judge, the governor may proclaim a state of emergency and designate the area involved (by County)
Texas Govt Code, Sec. 418.108 / Sec. 433.001

Texas Disaster Response Fundamentals

Disaster Declaration Process





Council Role in Emergency Management

Mitigation

Measures that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Typical mitigation measures include maintaining building codes, zoning requirements, flood plain management, and overall community resiliency.

Prevention

Actions taken to avoid an incident. Stopping an incident from occurring. Deterrence operations (Inspections & Code Enforcement)

Protection

Activities increase a community's ability to respond when a disaster occurs. Typical preparedness measures include reviewing and approving mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding, supporting training for both response personnel and concerned citizens.



Recovery

Actions taken to return a community to normal or near-normal conditions, including the restoration of basic services and the repair of physical, social and economic damages. Typical recovery actions include debris cleanup, rebuilding of roads, bridges and key facilities, and sustained mass care for displaced human and animal populations.

Response

Actions carried out immediately before, during, and immediately after a hazard impact, which are aimed at saving lives, reducing economic losses, and alleviating suffering. Council actions include maintaining adequate Public Safety equipment and staffing to respond to emergencies,



Thank you for your time!

Questions / Comments?

Randy Barkley
Emergency Management Coordinator

rbarkley@wataugatx.org
817-514-5791