

City Council Work Session Handouts

June 25, 2012

- I. Review and Discuss City Council Redistricting Public Hearing Item
- II. Review and Discuss the Fire Training Center and Lookout Drive Improvements
- III. Review and Discuss the Emergency Management Overview

**Council District
Boundary Realignment
Public Hearing**

Richardson City Council
June 25, 2012

Council District Boundary Realignment (Redistricting):

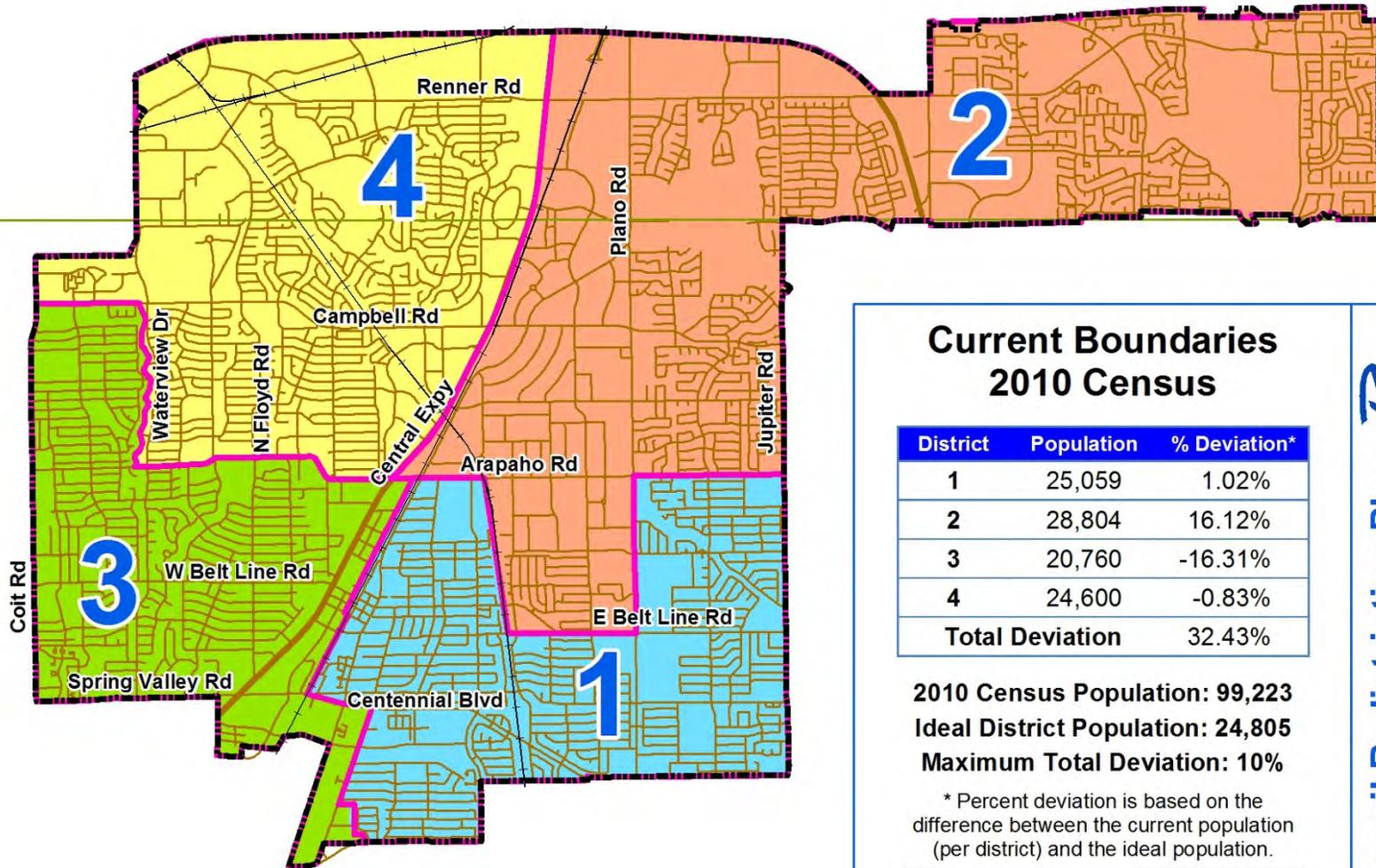
the process of realigning or reconfiguring the boundaries of the existing council districts to create new districts that better balance population distribution throughout the city.

Charter Requirement

- Article 4 of the Richardson City Charter requires the election of seven City Council members
 - All eligible voters within Richardson vote on all candidates in each election.
 - Four elected to “places” that correspond to geographic districts (Council Places 1 through 4)
 - Three elected at-large (Council Places 5 through 7).
- The Charter also requires the City Council to appoint a commission every ten years to review Council District boundaries to ensure population equality.
- The City Council must fix the boundaries by ordinance within six months of the commission's appointment.

U.S. Constitution Requirement

- The U.S. Constitution requires approximately equal populations within the districts from which “representative” officials, including city council members, are elected.
 - Based on Section 2 of the U.S. Voting Rights Act, the courts have held a maximum deviation of 10% in total population between the most populous district and the least populous district to be constitutional.
- According to the 2010 Census, Richardson's population was 99,223.
- If the city were divided into four equal districts, the ideal population would be 24,805 per district.



Current Boundaries 2010 Census

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	25,059	1.02%
2	28,804	16.12%
3	20,760	-16.31%
4	24,600	-0.83%
Total Deviation		32.43%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
Ideal District Population: 24,805
Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

 Current Council District Boundaries

Council District Boundary Commission

- City Council appointed the City Plan Commission to act as the Council District Boundary Commission on January 30, 2012.
- City Council must adopt an ordinance to fix the boundaries by July 30, 2012.

2012 Council District Boundary Realignment

BOUNDARY CONSIDERATIONS

Boundary Considerations

- In determining the proposed district boundaries, the Council District Boundary Commission considered a number of factors.
 - Criteria imposed by the federal government
 - Guidelines set by the Council District Boundary Commission at the beginning of the process

Boundary Considerations

- *Federal (Required)* -

- Population deviation between most populous and least populous districts should not exceed 10%.
- Boundaries should not dilute minority voting strength.
- Boundaries should be compact and contiguous.
- Boundaries should follow roadways or other easily identifiable physical features.

Boundary Considerations

- *Local (Discretionary)* -

- Boundaries should respect existing HOA boundaries.
- Boundaries should not be precluded from crossing Central Expressway.
- Boundaries should keep incumbents in their respective districts.
- Boundaries should account for future growth where possible.

2012 Council District Boundary Realignment

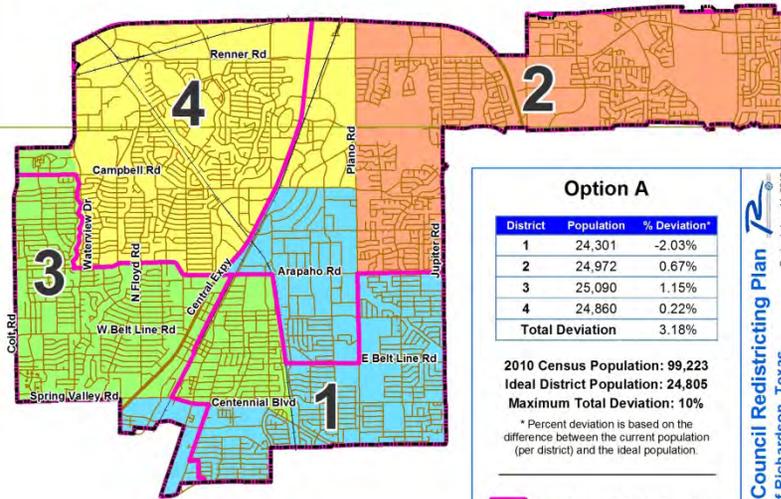
BOUNDARY COMMISSION REVIEW

Promotional Efforts

- Project web pages include background information and process documentation.
- *Dallas Morning News* public hearing notices published on April 13th, April 20th, and May 12th.
- "Week in Review" articles on April 13th, April 20th, and May 11th.
- Featured in the "NEWS" section on the front page of the City's website prior to each public hearing.
- Emails sent to the city's HOA/NA presidents outlining the Commission's efforts and providing a link to the website.
- Staff distributed information and answered questions at the City-sponsored Neighborhood Leadership Workshop held on April 17th.
- Article on the Boundary Realignment process included in the May issue of *Richardson Today*.

Commission Review

- Met bi-weekly following their assignment.
- Reviewed relevant demographics
 - While Richardson has become increasingly diverse, minority populations are dispersed throughout the City
 - Greatest population density is found in areas of multi-family developments for all racial & ethnic groups.
- Considered eight (8) options based on the adopted criteria (Options A-H)
 - Six options met all boundary criteria.



Option A

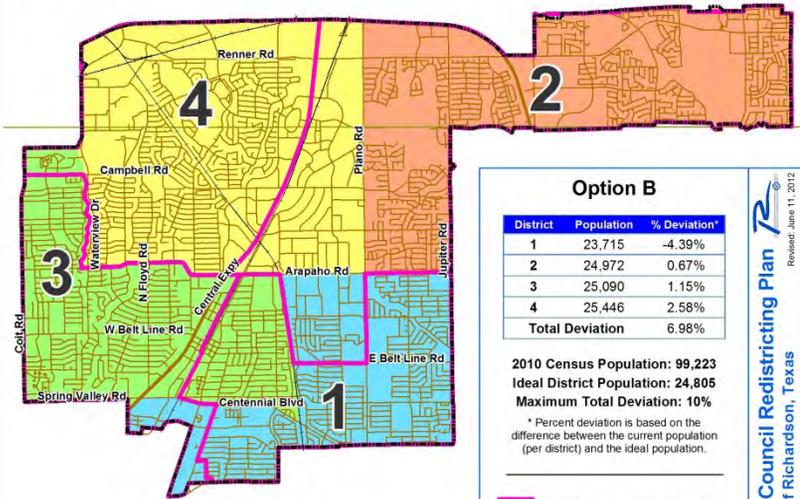
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	24,301	-2.03%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,090	1.15%
4	24,860	0.22%
Total Deviation		3.18%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option B

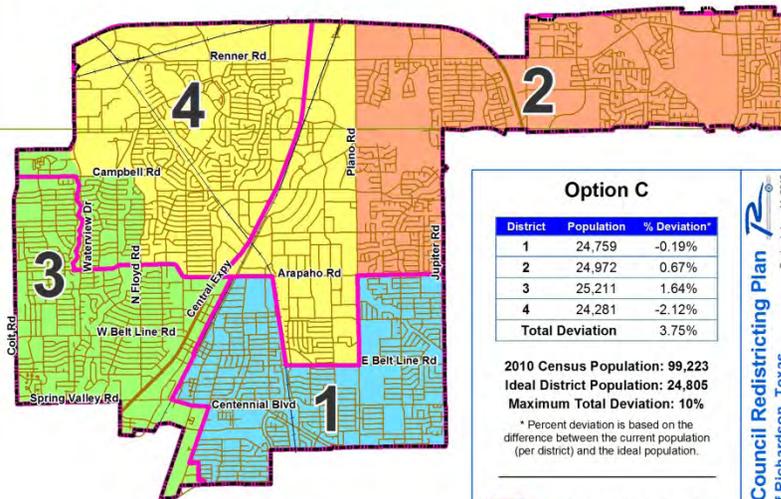
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,715	-4.39%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,090	1.15%
4	25,446	2.58%
Total Deviation		6.98%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option C

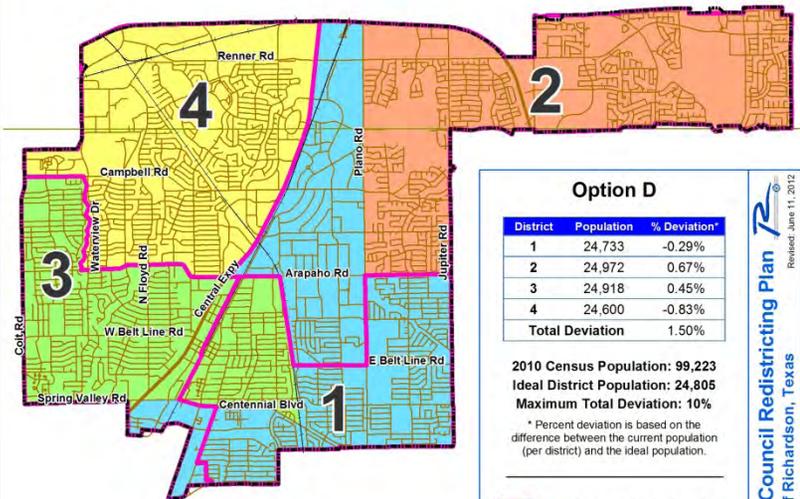
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	24,759	-0.19%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,211	1.64%
4	24,281	-2.12%
Total Deviation		3.75%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option D

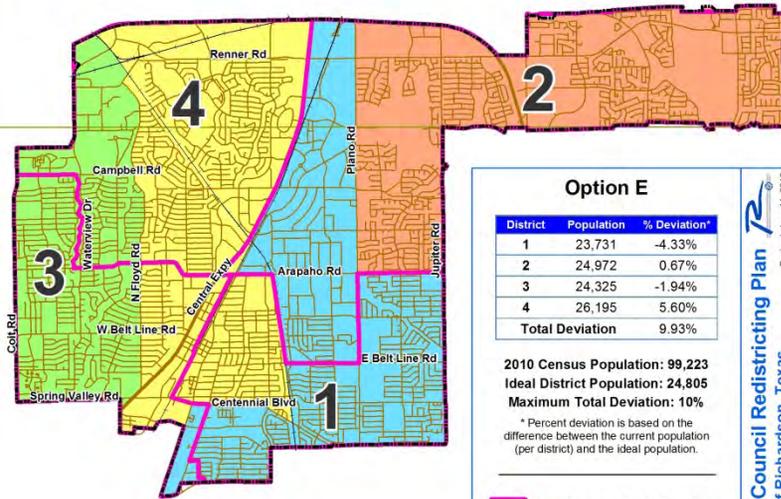
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	24,733	-0.29%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,918	0.45%
4	24,600	-0.83%
Total Deviation		1.50%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option E

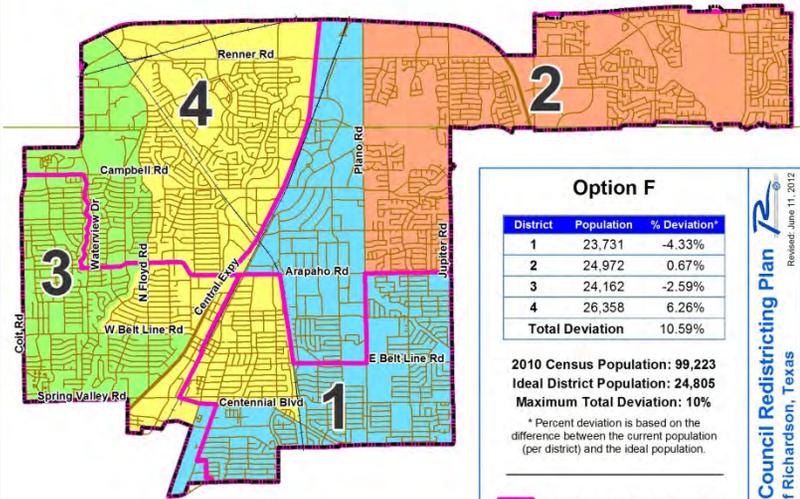
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,325	-1.94%
4	26,195	5.60%
Total Deviation		9.93%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option F

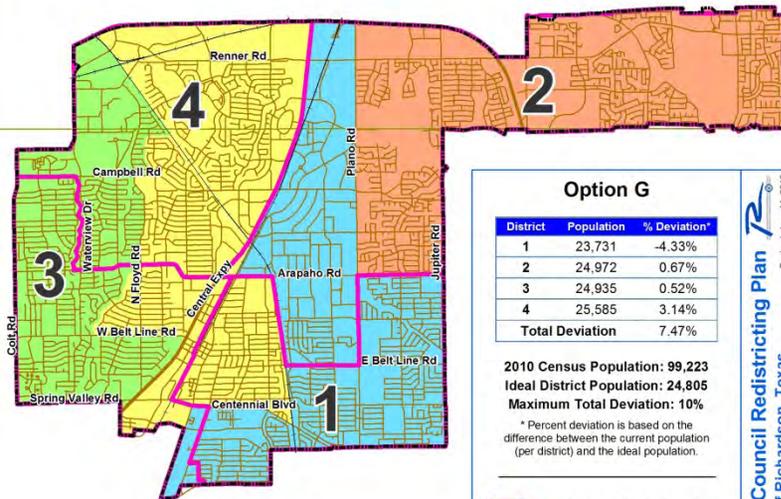
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,162	-2.59%
4	26,358	6.26%
Total Deviation		10.59%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option G

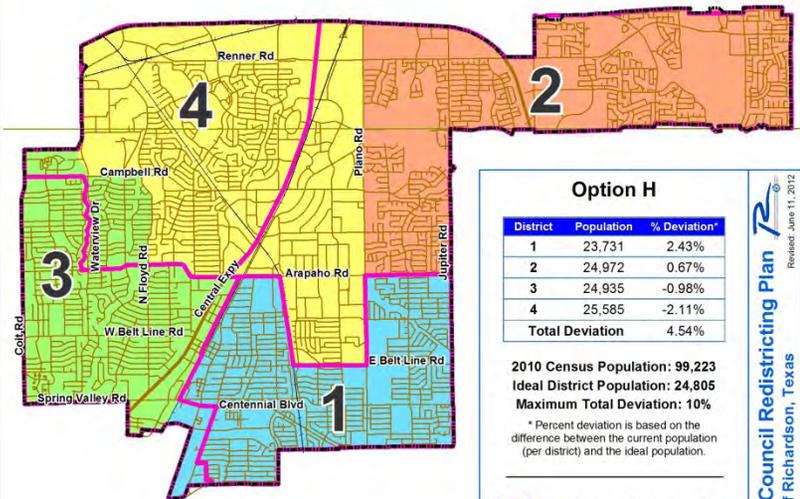
District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,935	0.52%
4	25,585	3.14%
Total Deviation		7.47%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012



Option H

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	2.43%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,935	-0.98%
4	25,585	-2.11%
Total Deviation		4.54%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

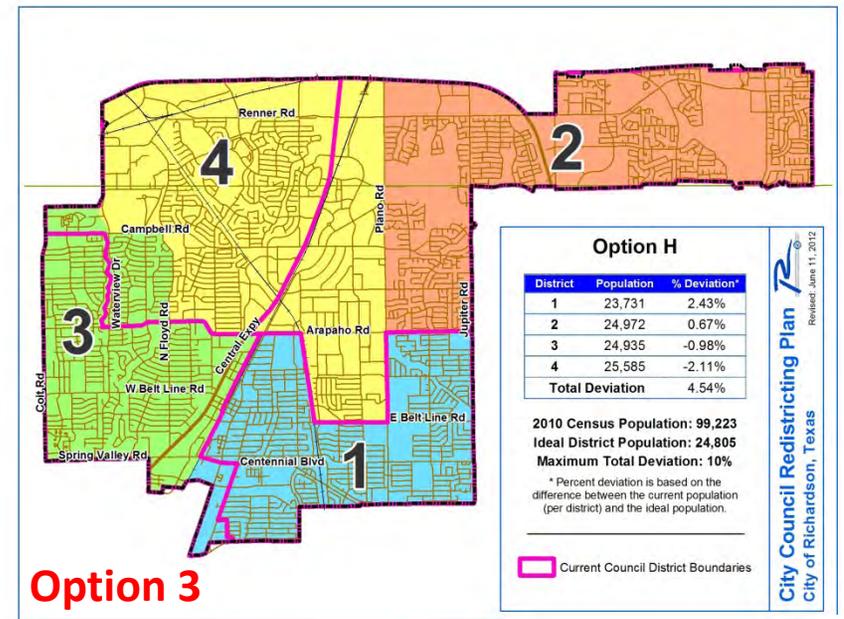
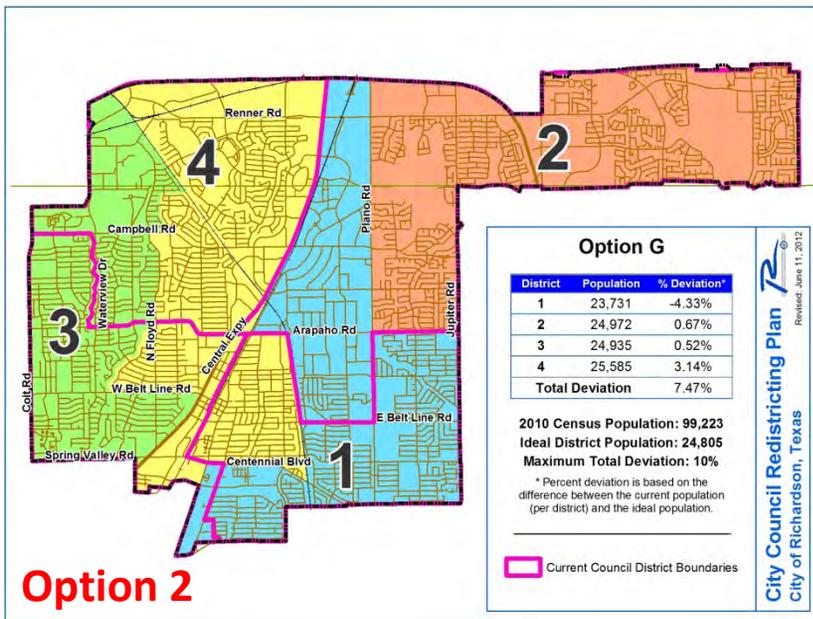
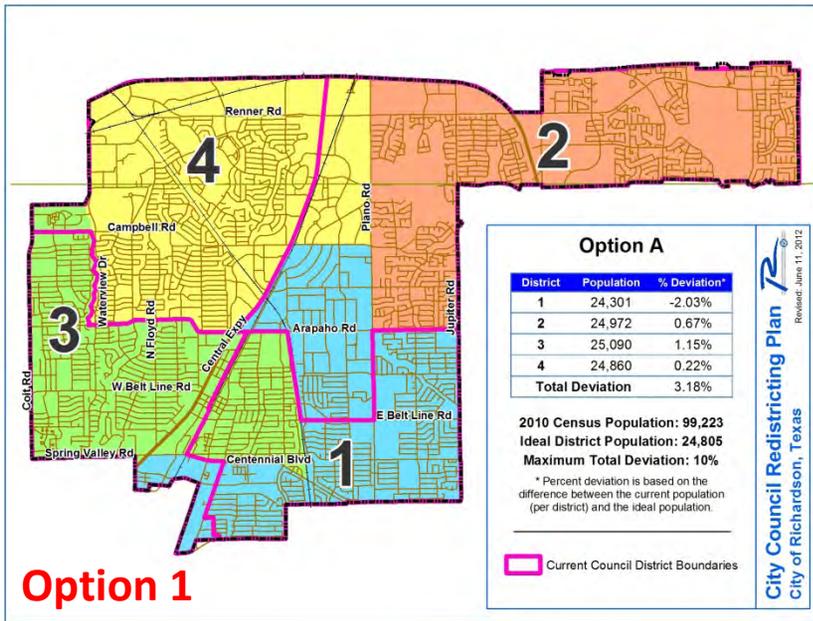
* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: June 11, 2012

Three options were forwarded for the public hearing and assigned new numbers:

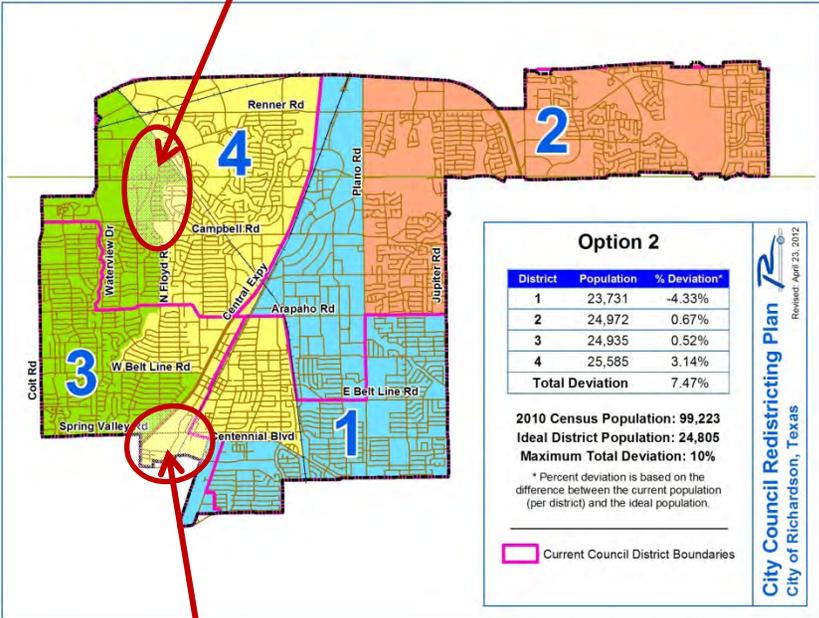
Option A = Option 1
 Option G = Option 2
 Option H = Option 3



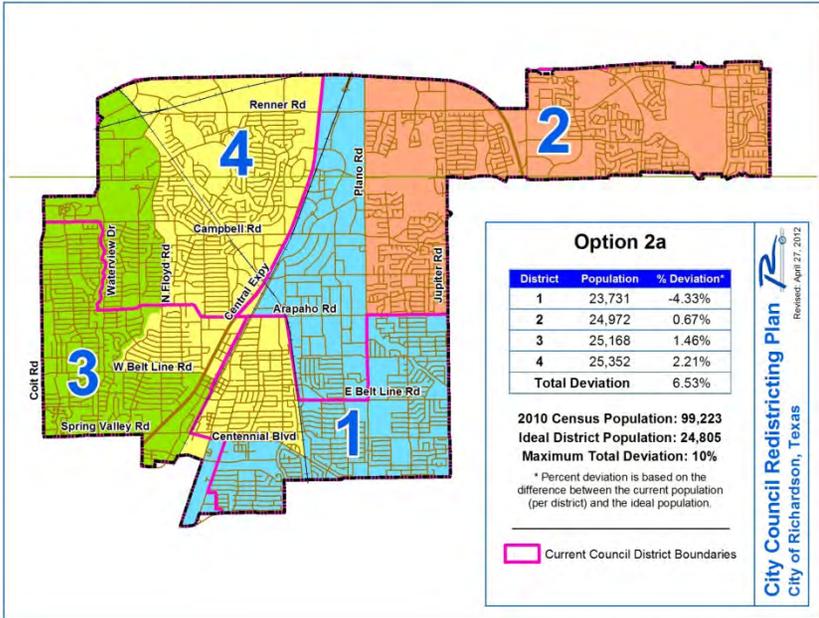
April 24th Public Hearing

- Seven speakers provided feedback and ten comment cards were submitted.
- Commission closed the public hearing and requested additional information to be gathered for next public hearing.
- Following the April 24th public hearing, a revised Option 2a was created to replace Option 2.

Cottonwood Creek neighborhood



TI-area multi-family

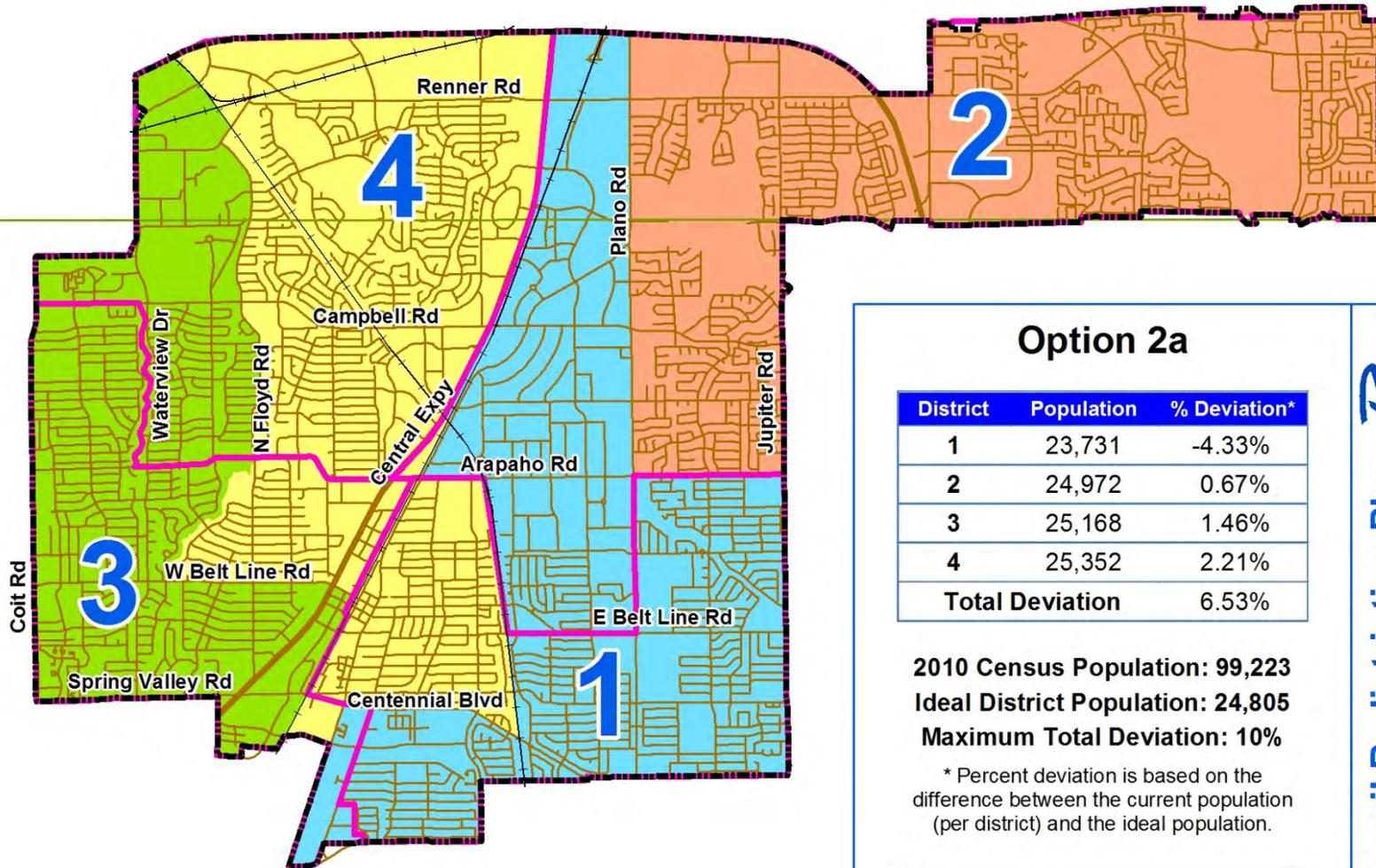


May 15th Public Hearing

- Five speakers provided feedback.
- Commission voted to recommend Option 2a and Option 3 to Council for their consideration.

2012 Council District Boundary Realignment

BOUNDARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS



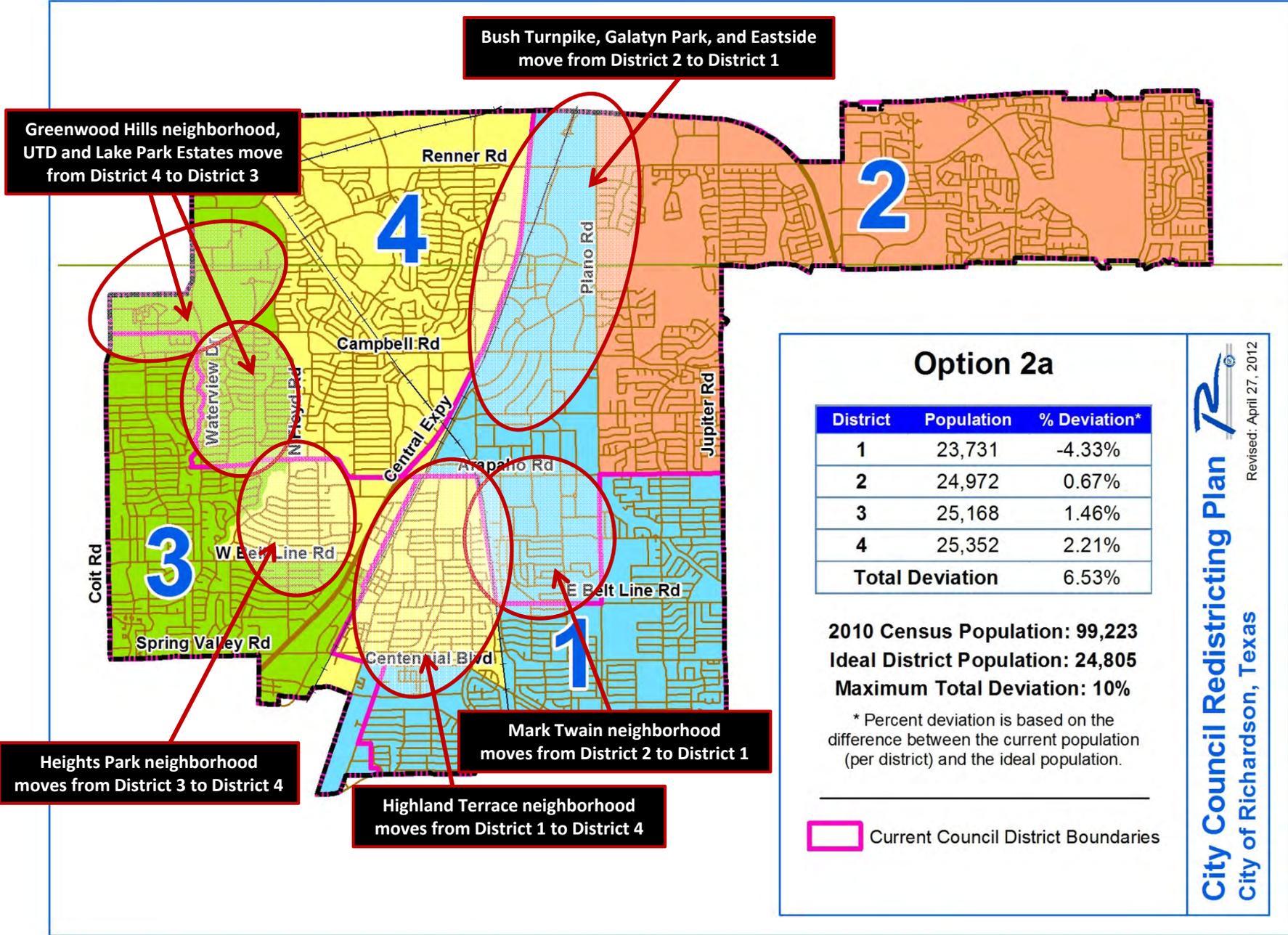
Option 2a

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,168	1.46%
4	25,352	2.21%
Total Deviation		6.53%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
Ideal District Population: 24,805
Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

 Current Council District Boundaries



**Bush Turnpike, Galatyn Park, and Eastside
move from District 2 to District 1**

**Greenwood Hills neighborhood,
UTD and Lake Park Estates move
from District 4 to District 3**

**Heights Park neighborhood
moves from District 3 to District 4**

**Mark Twain neighborhood
moves from District 2 to District 1**

**Highland Terrace neighborhood
moves from District 1 to District 4**

Option 2a

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,168	1.46%
4	25,352	2.21%
Total Deviation		6.53%

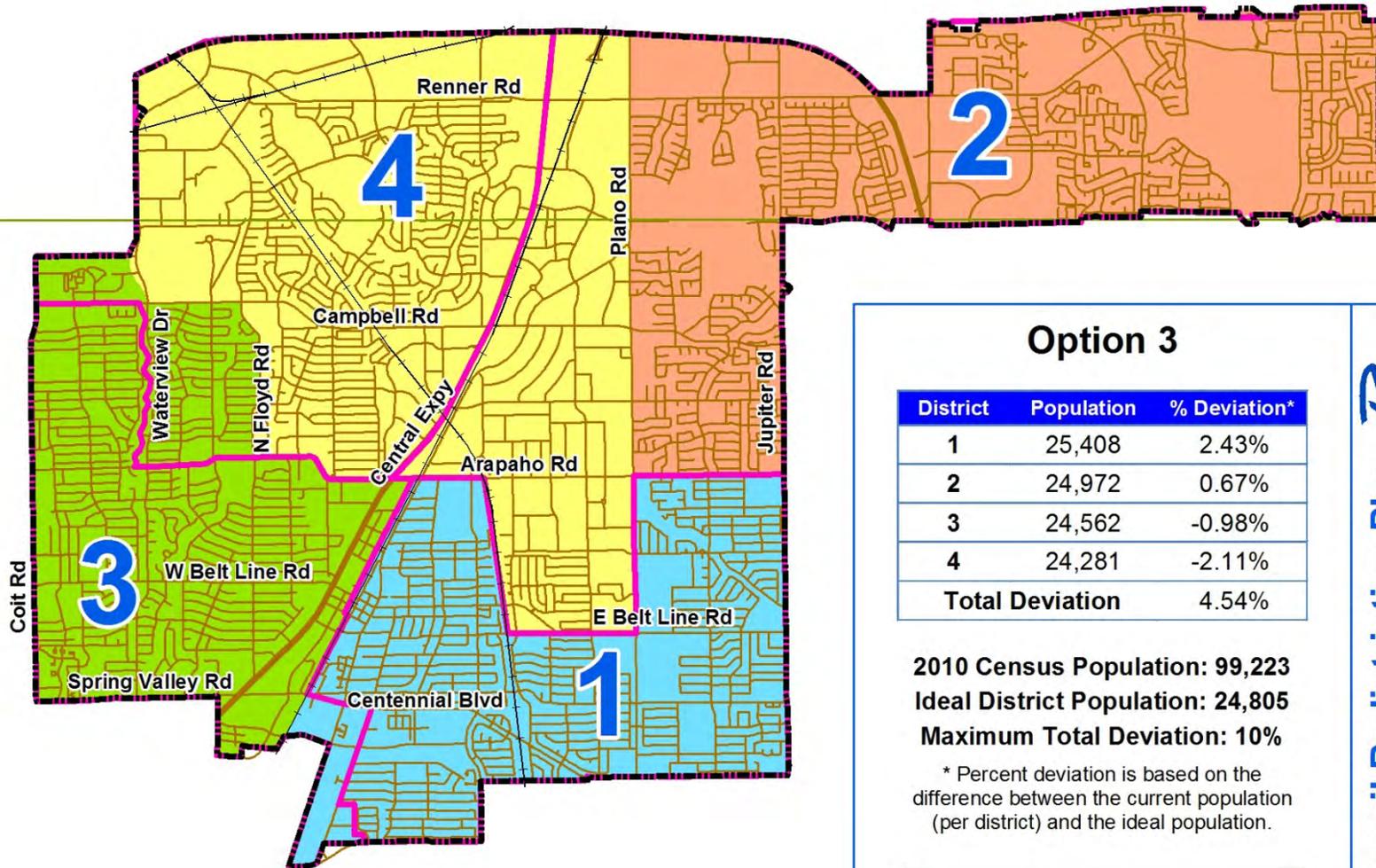
2010 Census Population: 99,223
Ideal District Population: 24,805
Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan
City of Richardson, Texas

Revised: April 27, 2012



Option 3

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	25,408	2.43%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,562	-0.98%
4	24,281	-2.11%
Total Deviation		4.54%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
Ideal District Population: 24,805
Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

 Current Council District Boundaries

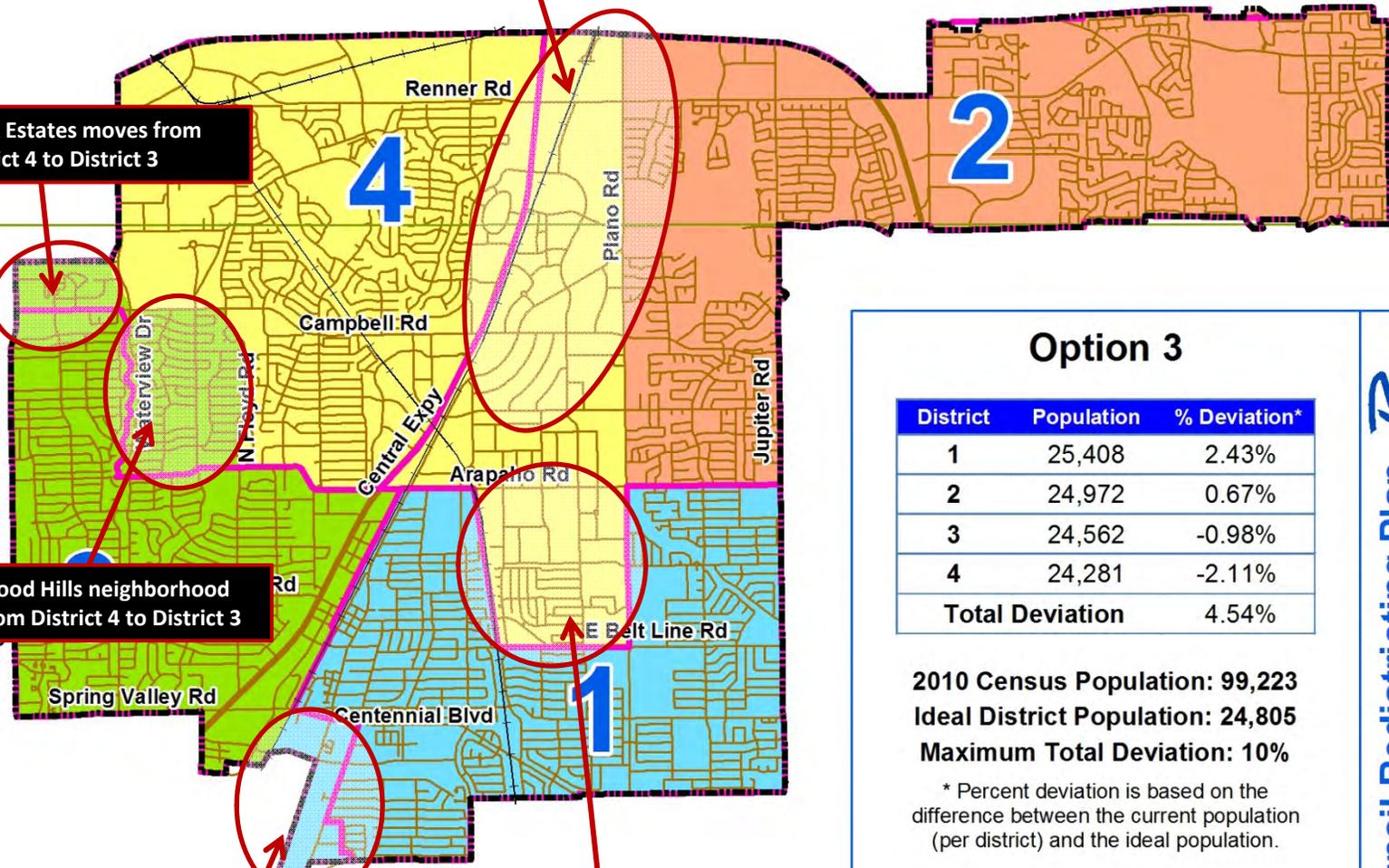
Bush Turnpike, Galatyn Park, and Eastside
move from District 2 to District 4

Lake Park Estates moves from
District 4 to District 3

Greenwood Hills neighborhood
moves from District 4 to District 3

Mark Twain neighborhood
moves from District 2 to District 4

Richland Park area apartments
move from District 3 to District 1



Option 3

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	25,408	2.43%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,562	-0.98%
4	24,281	-2.11%
Total Deviation		4.54%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
Ideal District Population: 24,805
Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

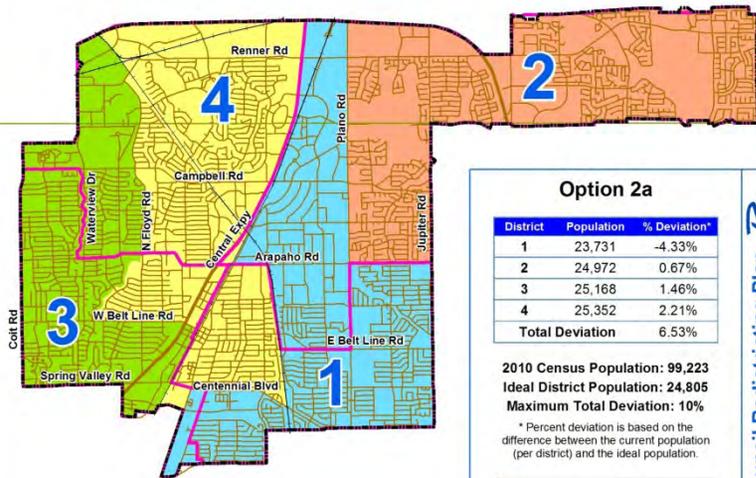
 Current Council District Boundaries

Promotional Efforts

- *Dallas Morning News* public hearing notices published on June 15th and June 22nd .
- "Week in Review" articles on June 8th and June 22nd .
- Article in July issue of *Richardson Today* .

Schedule

- June 11th — Work Session (Update)
- June 25th — Public Hearing
- July 2nd — Work Session (Council Direction)
- July 30th — Deadline for adoption of new Council Boundaries



Option 2a

Option 2a

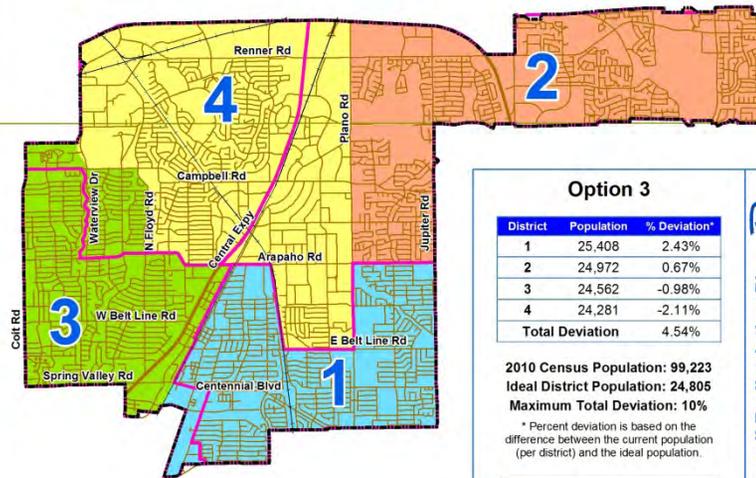
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1	23,731	-4.33%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	25,168	1.46%
4	25,352	2.21%
Total Deviation		6.53%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

□ Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan 2
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: April 27, 2012



Option 3

Option 3

District	Population	% Deviation*
1	25,408	2.43%
2	24,972	0.67%
3	24,562	-0.98%
4	24,281	-2.11%
Total Deviation		4.54%

2010 Census Population: 99,223
 Ideal District Population: 24,805
 Maximum Total Deviation: 10%

* Percent deviation is based on the difference between the current population (per district) and the ideal population.

□ Current Council District Boundaries

City Council Redistricting Plan 2
 City of Richardson, Texas
 Revised: April 23, 2012





Fire Training Center Emergency Operations Center Backup Dispatch Facility

June 2012

Presentation Overview

- Background
- Site Plan Layout
- Building Layout
- Schedule
- Budget Summary
- East Lookout Drive Master Plan
- Next Steps

Background

- Fire Training is a large part of any Fire Department
 - Richardson employs 147 Certified Fire Personnel each requiring a minimum of 20 hours of training per month
 - Multi-company drills are required to maintain fire insurance rating
 - Typically, 12 new firefighters are tested and trained each year requiring over 5 months of training
- Fire Training Facilities must provide specific training elements and pass State Inspections

Background

- Richardson's Fire Training Center is centrally located allowing Fire Fighters to train while on duty and respond to calls as needed
- Current Facilities are in poor condition and need to be replaced
 - Training tower constructed approx 1950
 - Mayfield Russell Center constructed early 1970's
 - Temporary Burn Building constructed 1998
- Used for Citizens Fire Academy, Explorers, NIMS Training, Instructor Training, Special Operations Training

Background

- North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) operates the Solid Waste Transfer Station next door
 - Facility is too small to meet future demand
 - Facility needs to be replaced
 - Can not be shut down without greatly inconveniencing Richardson's solid waste collection system
- Richardson and NTMWD jointly prepared the 2005 Lookout Site Master Plan which recommended a new site layout
 - Allows both entities to construct new facilities
 - Maximizes use of available space
 - Minimizes disruption to operations and services
 - Requires swapping land and relocating facilities

Background

- NTMWD and the City of Richardson entered into an interlocal agreement in 2007 to follow the Lookout Site Master Plan
- Fire Training Center and East Lookout Drive Reconstruction funding in 2010 Bond Program
- 2005 Lookout Site Master Plan accommodated possible future addition of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Backup Dispatch facilities
- Fall 2010 Emergency Management staffed briefed Council on the opportunity to include EOC and Backup Dispatch facilities in the Fire Training Center Project

Background

- Fall 2010 Quorum Architects and G2 Solutions were selected to provide programming and design services.
 - David Duman, Quorum Architects, Inc. has performed numerous projects for the City of Richardson including the Service Center and Animal Shelter
 - Mark Graham, G2 Solutions, specializes in Police, Fire and Emergency Management facility design nationwide
- Fall 2010 the design team updated the Fire Training Center programming and added EOC and Backup Dispatch facility needs.
- Spring and Summer 2011 updated programming and budgets were prepared and funding strategies developed

An aerial rendering of a large, single-story brick building with a flat roof. The building has a prominent entrance on the right side with a covered walkway. In front of the building is a parking lot with several marked spaces and a row of young trees. To the right of the building is a paved area with more trees and a utility pole. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear blue sky.

Site Layout



Fire Training Center

Sherrill Park
Golf Course

Temporary Burn
Building

4 Story Training
Tower

Mayfield Russell
Training Center

North Texas Municipal
Water District Lookout
Transfer Station

Municipal Operations and
Solid Waste Storage

Lookout Park





Site Layout

- Site presented several challenges during design
 - Building layouts necessitated relocating
 - 1300 LF of 16” Water Line
 - 455 LF of 27” Sanitary Sewer Line
 - Geotechnical Engineering Report identified poor soil conditions
 - Considerable soil conditioning was required
 - Structural Slab Foundations needed on all buildings
- LEED Certification for main building and adjacent parking lot



Training Center / EOC

(Offices, Classroom/EOC, Backup Dispatch)

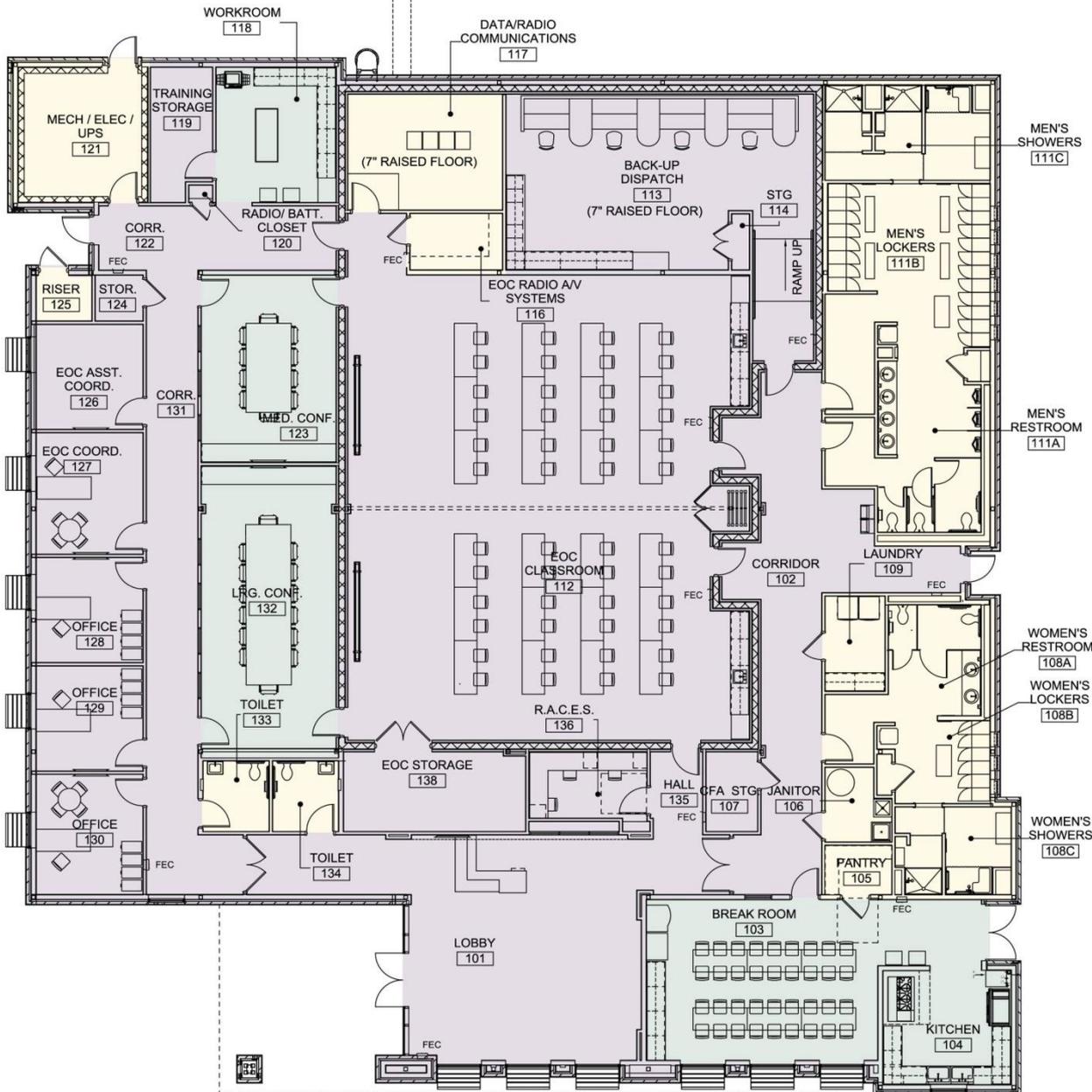


MAYFIELD RUSSELL
FIRE TRAINING CENTER









- 11,500 SF Masonry and Steel Construction
- Hardened Interior Walls and Roof around EOC, Backup Dispatch and Mechanical, electrical and UPS
- Secured access to all offices, classroom and training spaces
- 180' Communications Tower
- 3 Fire Training Offices
- 2 Emergency Management Offices
- Mens' and Womens' locker rooms
- Break room
- RACE's room
- Large and Small Conference rooms

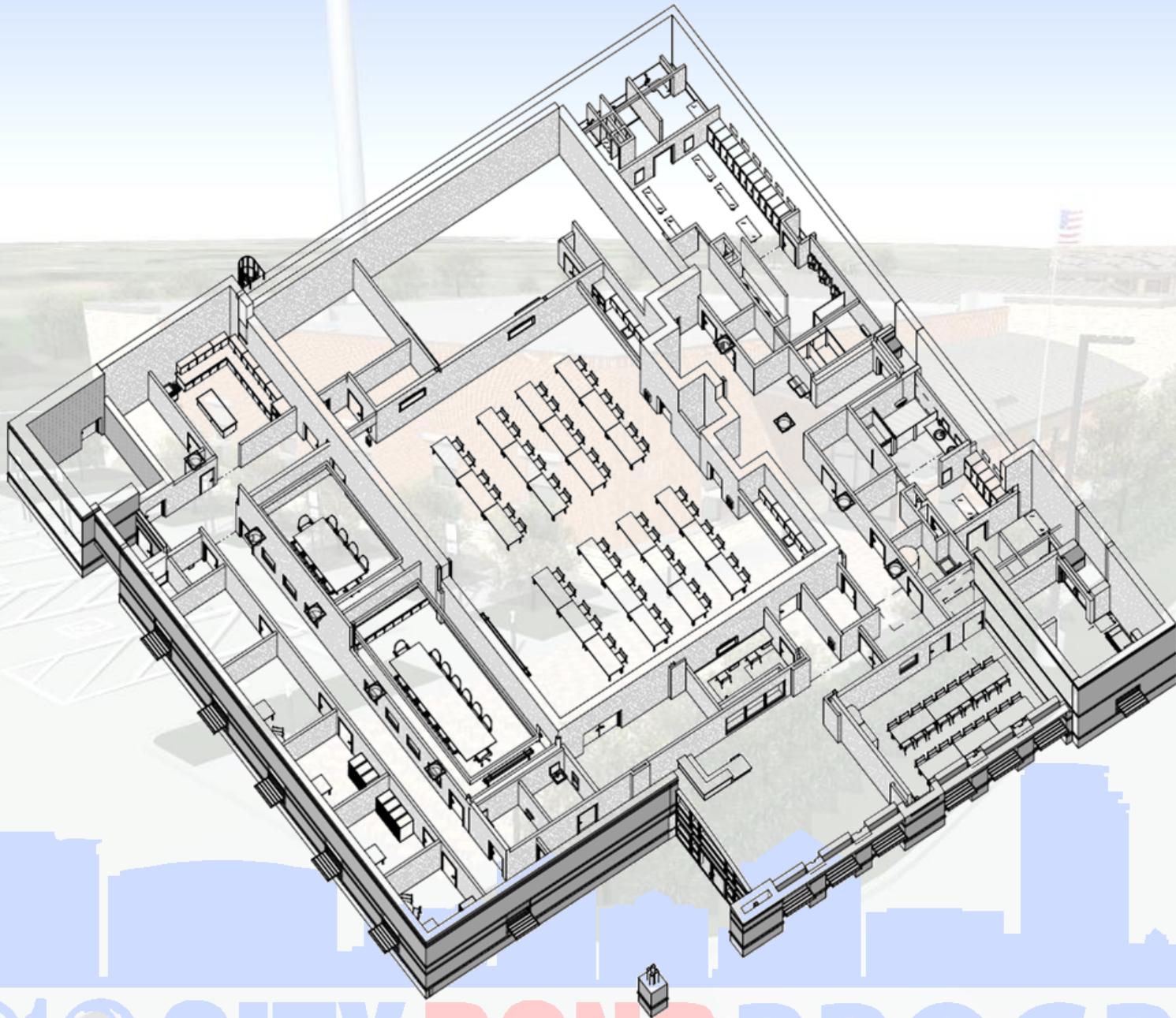








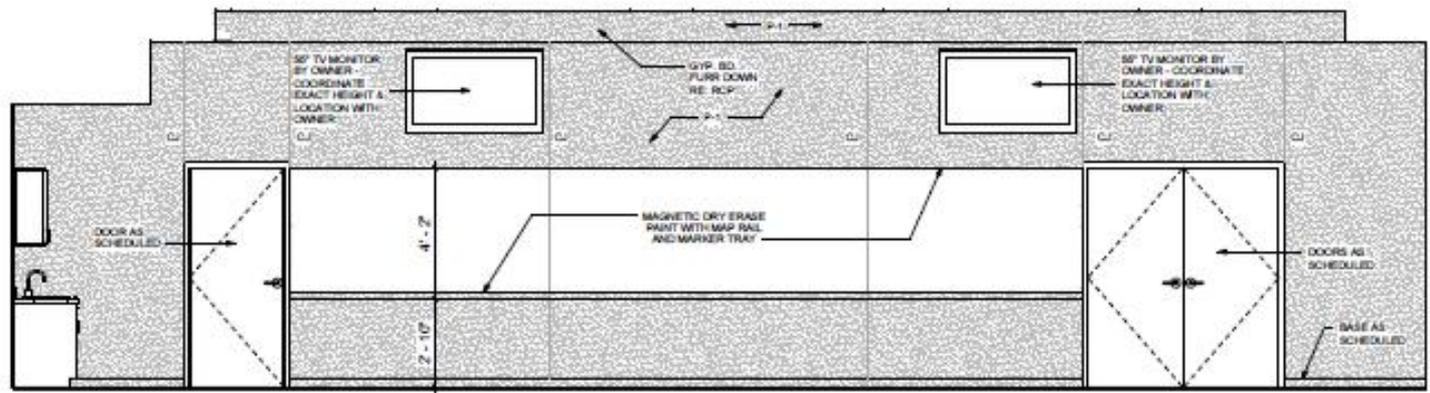
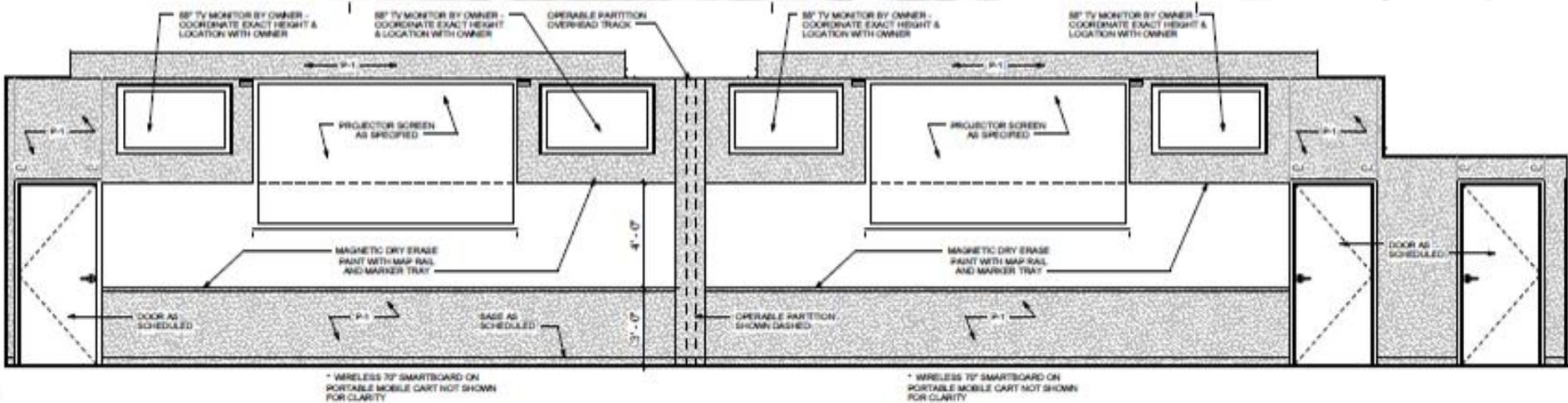




Training Room Emergency Operations Center

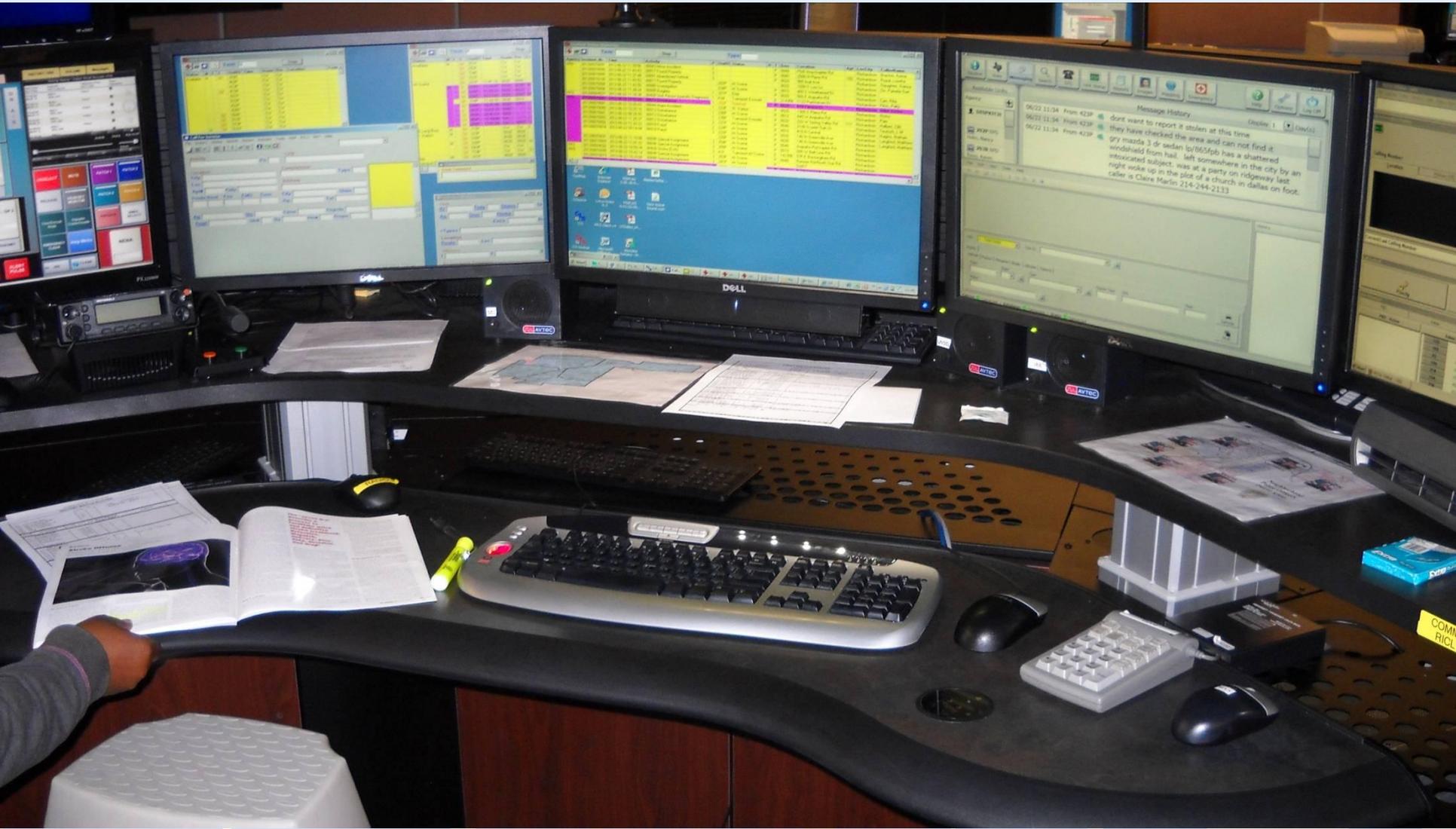


Emergency Operations Center



Backup Dispatch



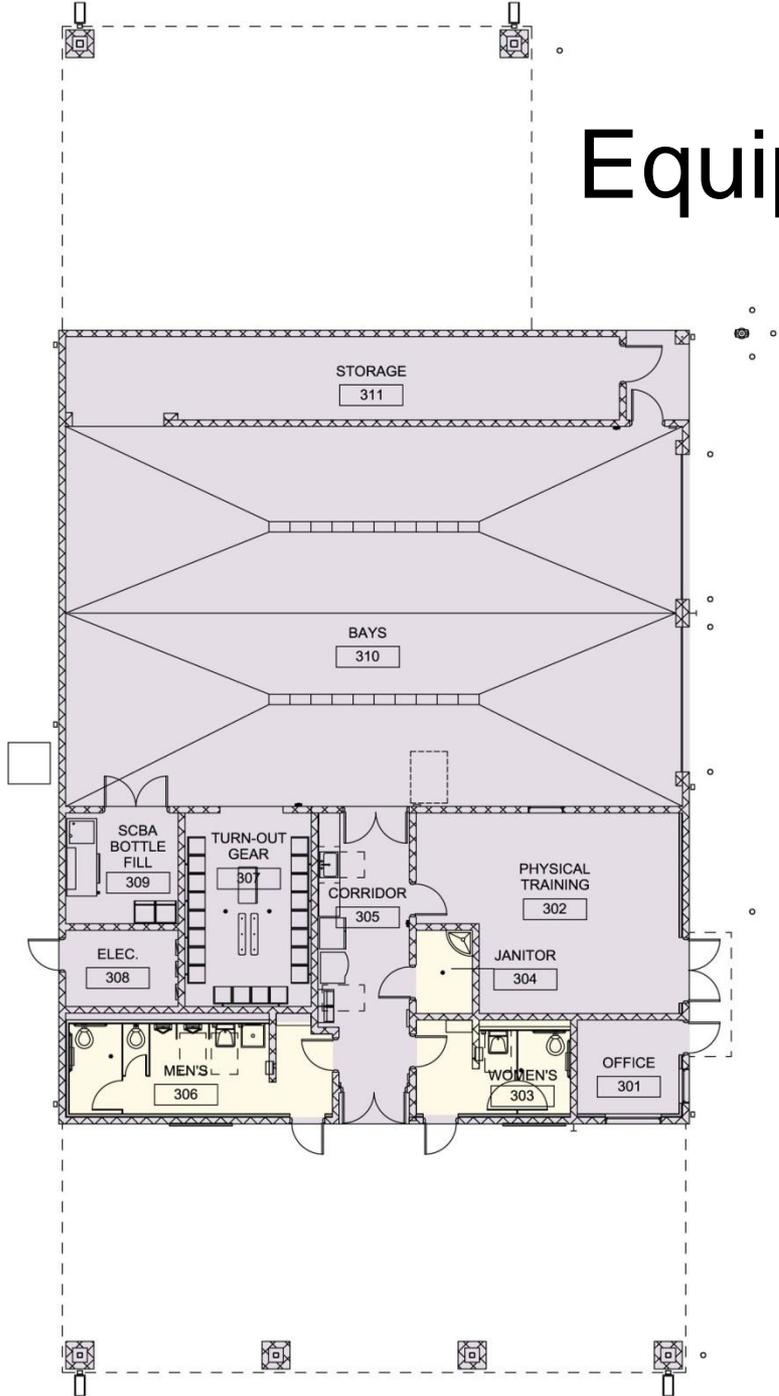


An architectural rendering of a new equipment storage building. The building is a large, single-story structure with a brick facade and a flat roof. It features several windows and a set of stairs leading to an entrance. In front of the building is a paved parking lot with several marked spaces. The area is landscaped with young trees and shrubs. In the background, there is a tall, thin tower and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is presented in a semi-transparent, light blue overlay.

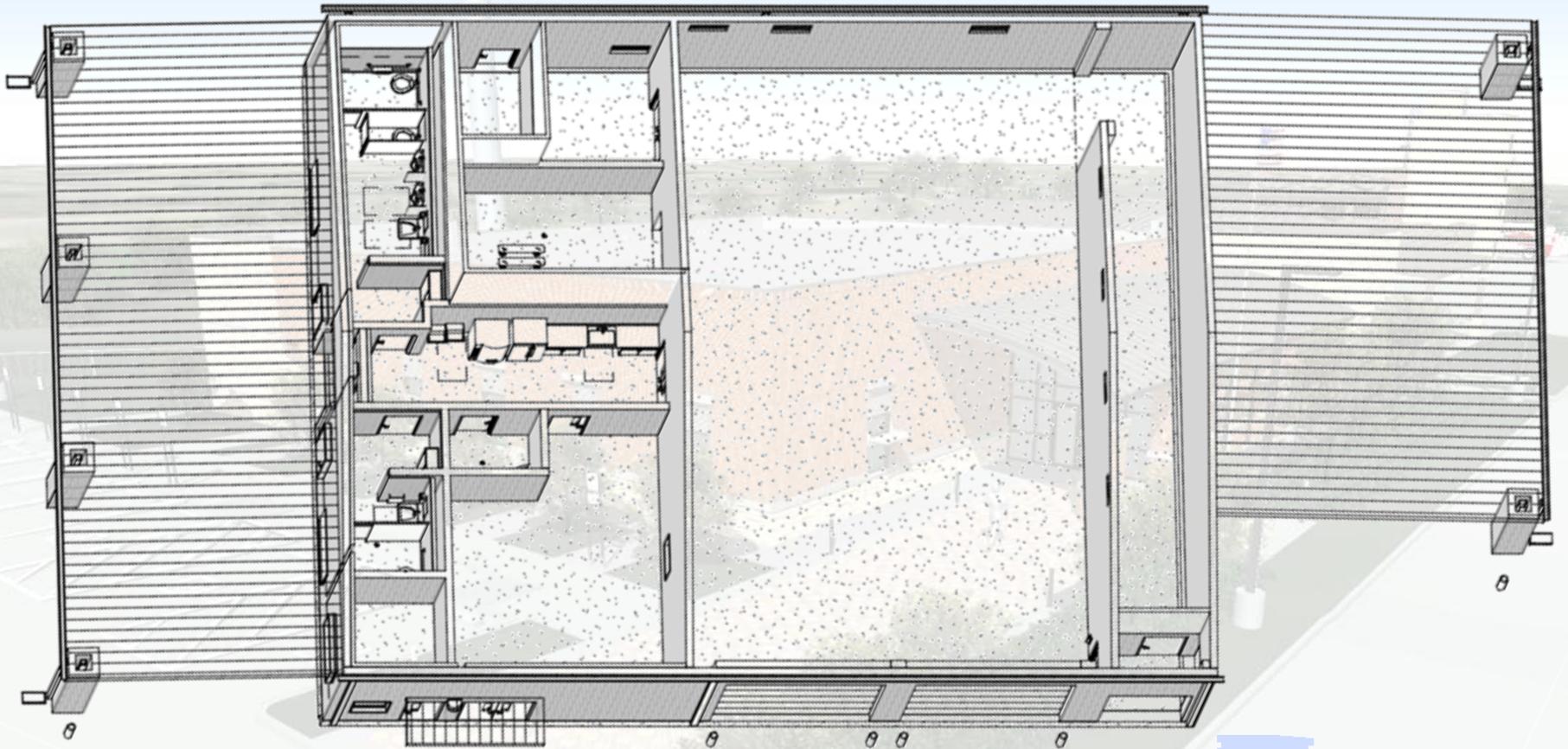
New Equipment Storage Building



Equipment Storage Building



- 4600 SF Masonry and Steel Building
- Houses 2 apparatus
- Restrooms and physical training room
- Outdoor covered classroom area
- Outdoor covered storage area





Training Tower



RICHARDSON

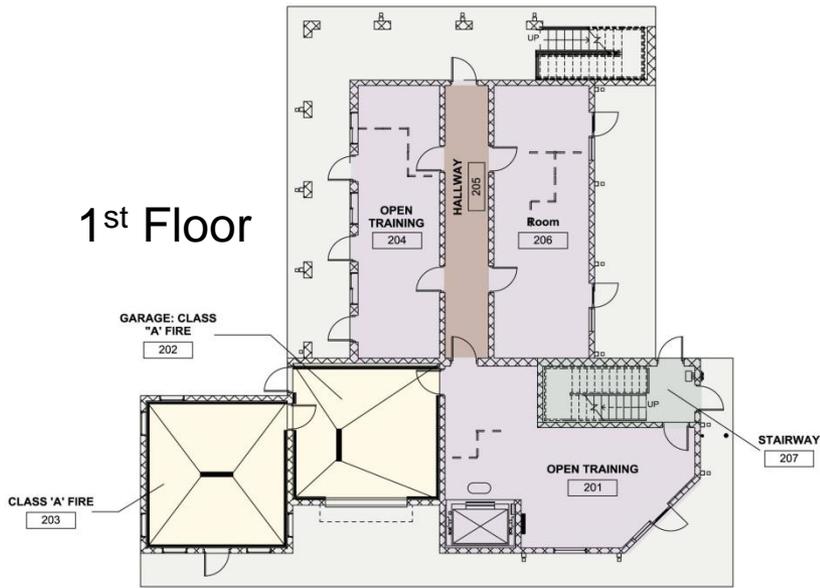




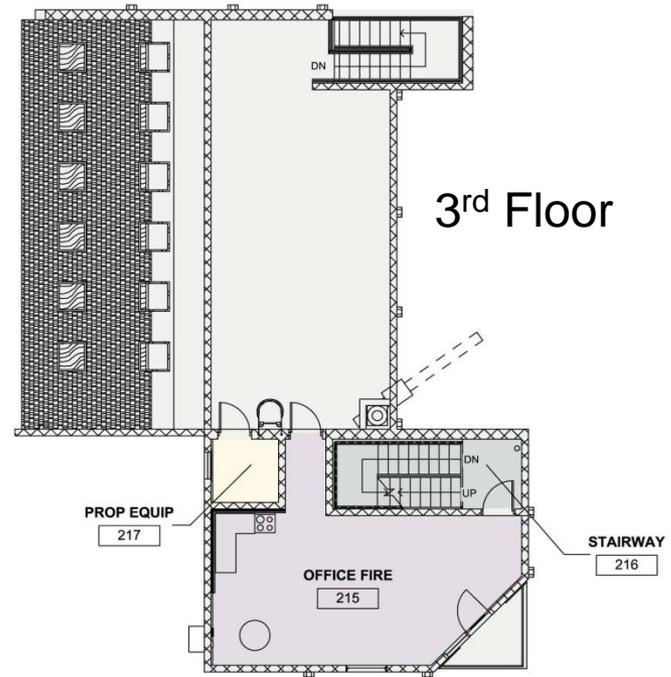




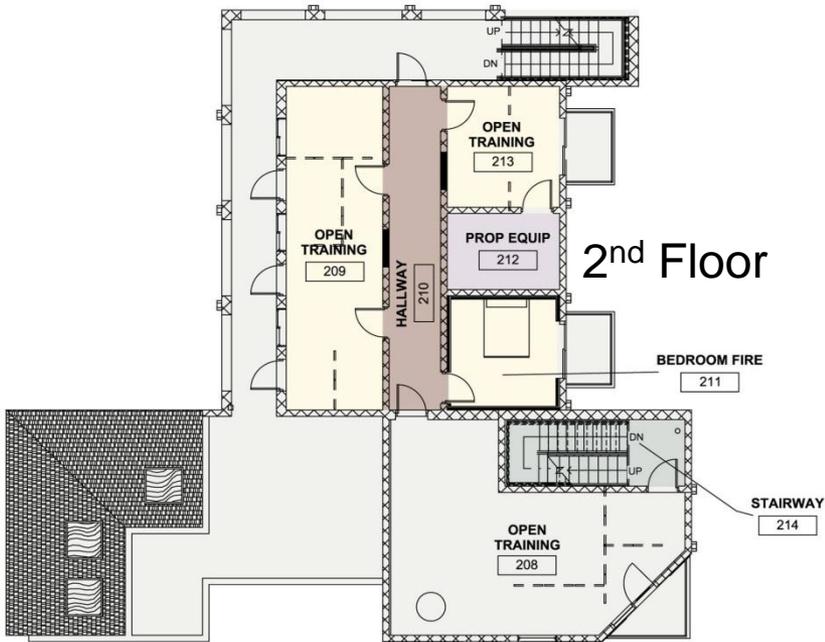
1st Floor



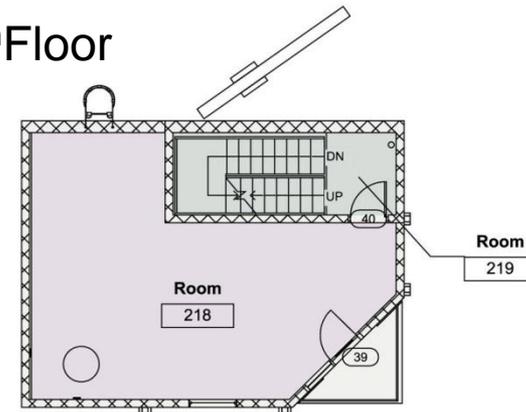
3rd Floor

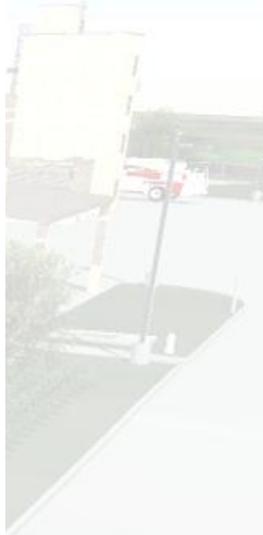
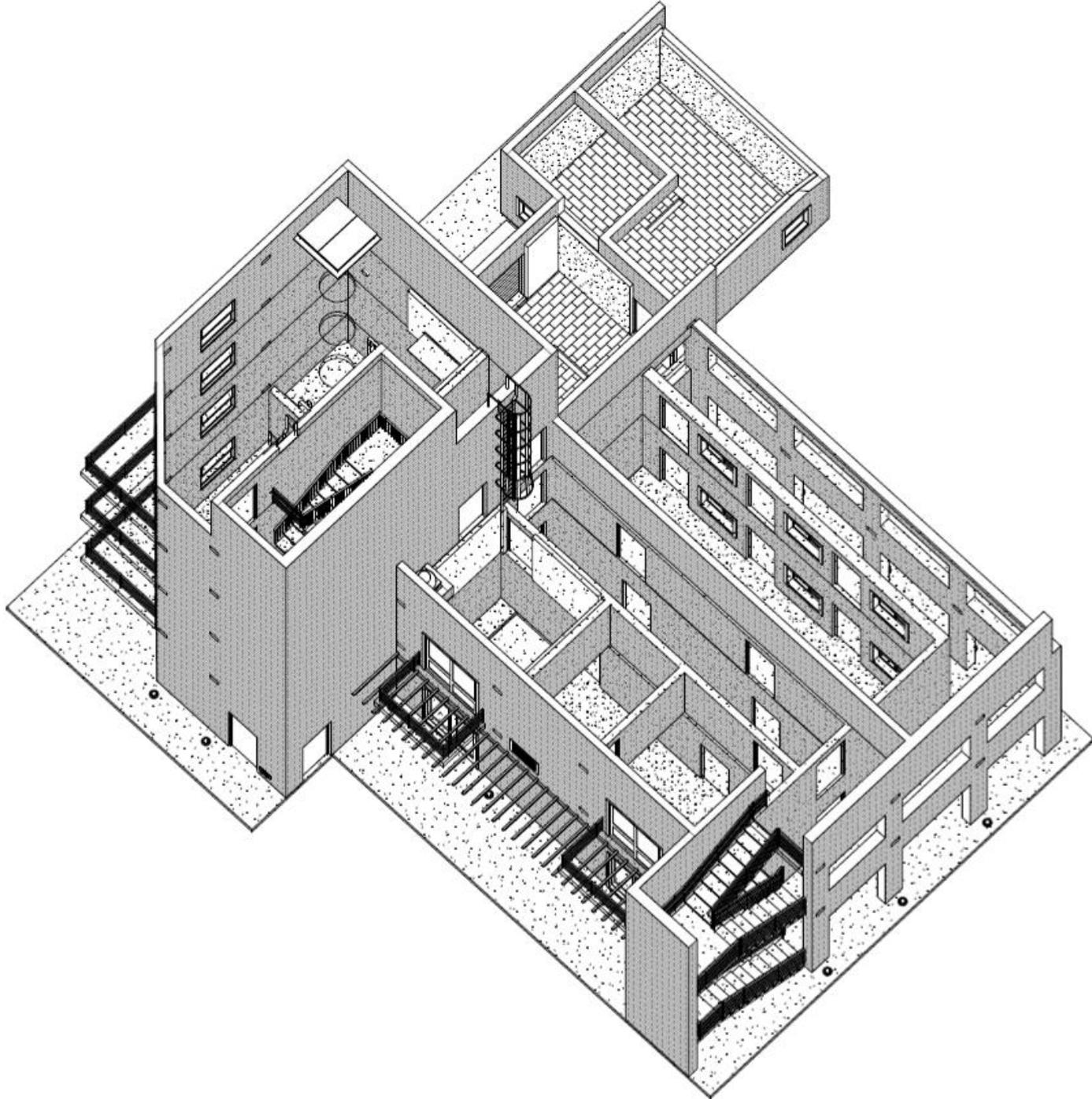


2nd Floor



4th Floor

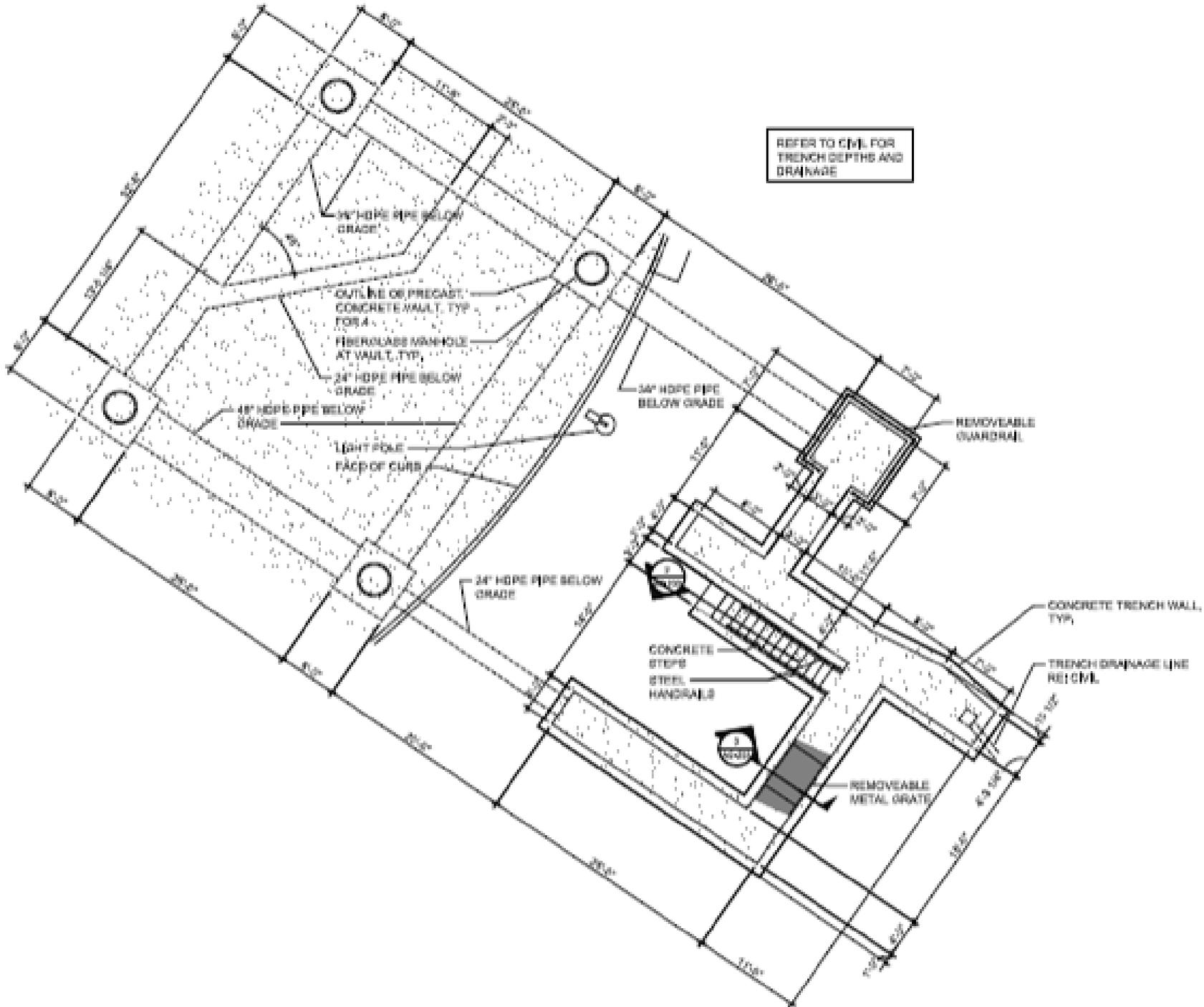






Confined Space Training











Fire Training Center Schedule

Fire Training Center Schedule

- FTC, EOC & Backup Dispatch Programming Winter 2010
- Budget Review and Funding Strategy Spring & Summer 2011
- Schematic Design Complete November 2011
- Design Documents Complete January 2012
- Construction Documents Complete June 2012
- Bidding and Contractor Selection June-August 2012
- Begin Construction September 2012
- Complete Construction Fall 2013

Procurement Method

- Competitive Sealed Proposal
 - Proposal Amount 50%
 - Contractor Related Project Experience 20%
 - Personnel Related Project Experience 20%
 - Proposed Time of Completion 10%
- Proposal Evaluation Committee scores all complete proposals
- Negotiate contract with highest rated proposal
- Award best overall value

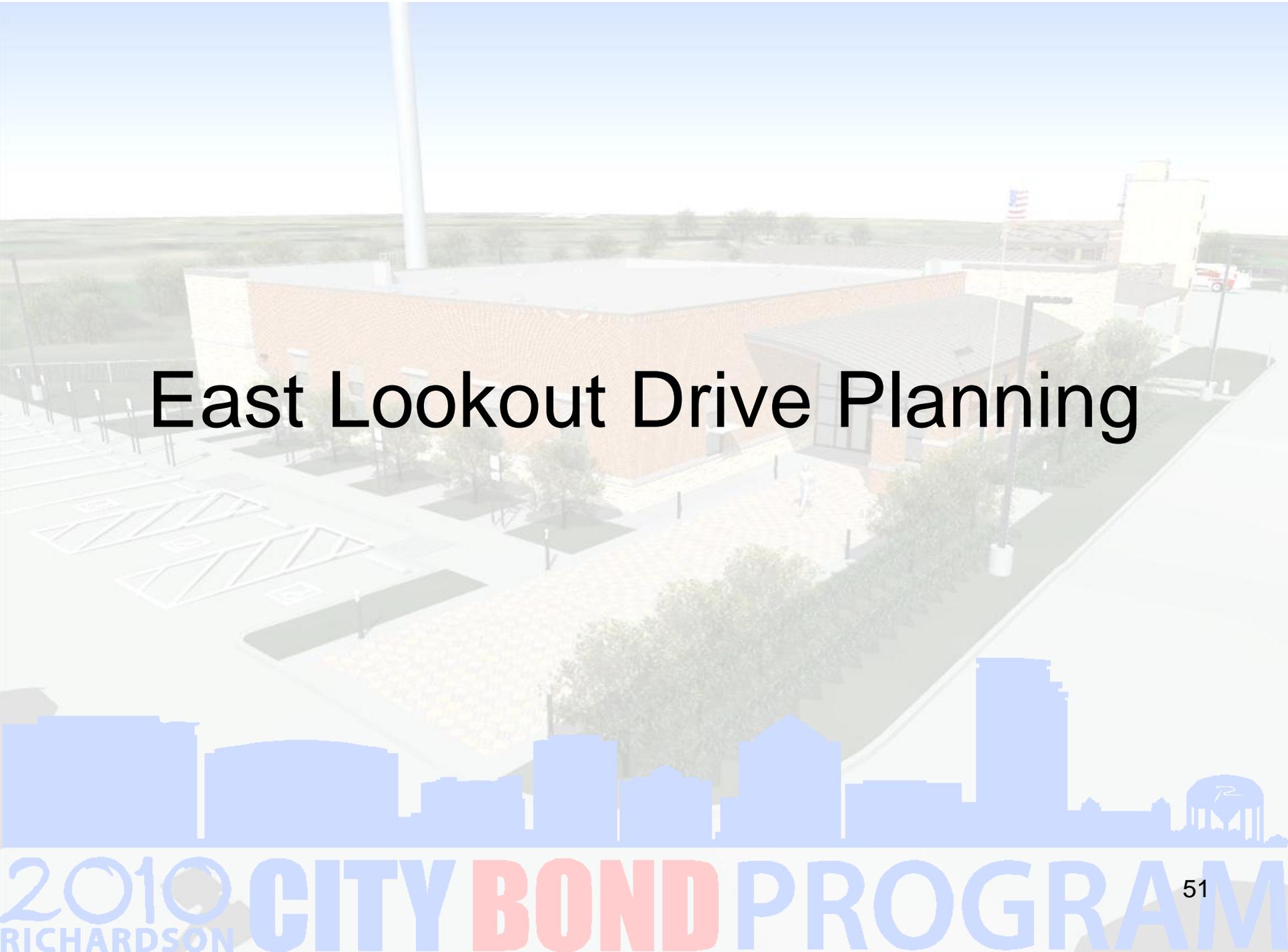
Budget Summary

- Original project budget \$5.1M
- Additional Site, EOC and Backup Dispatch construction cost \$1.9M
 - 2011 Emergency Communications C.O.'s
 - Utility C.O.'s
 - Project Savings and Interest Earnings
- Total estimated Site, Fire Training, EOC and Backup Dispatch construction cost

\$7.0M

Budget Summary

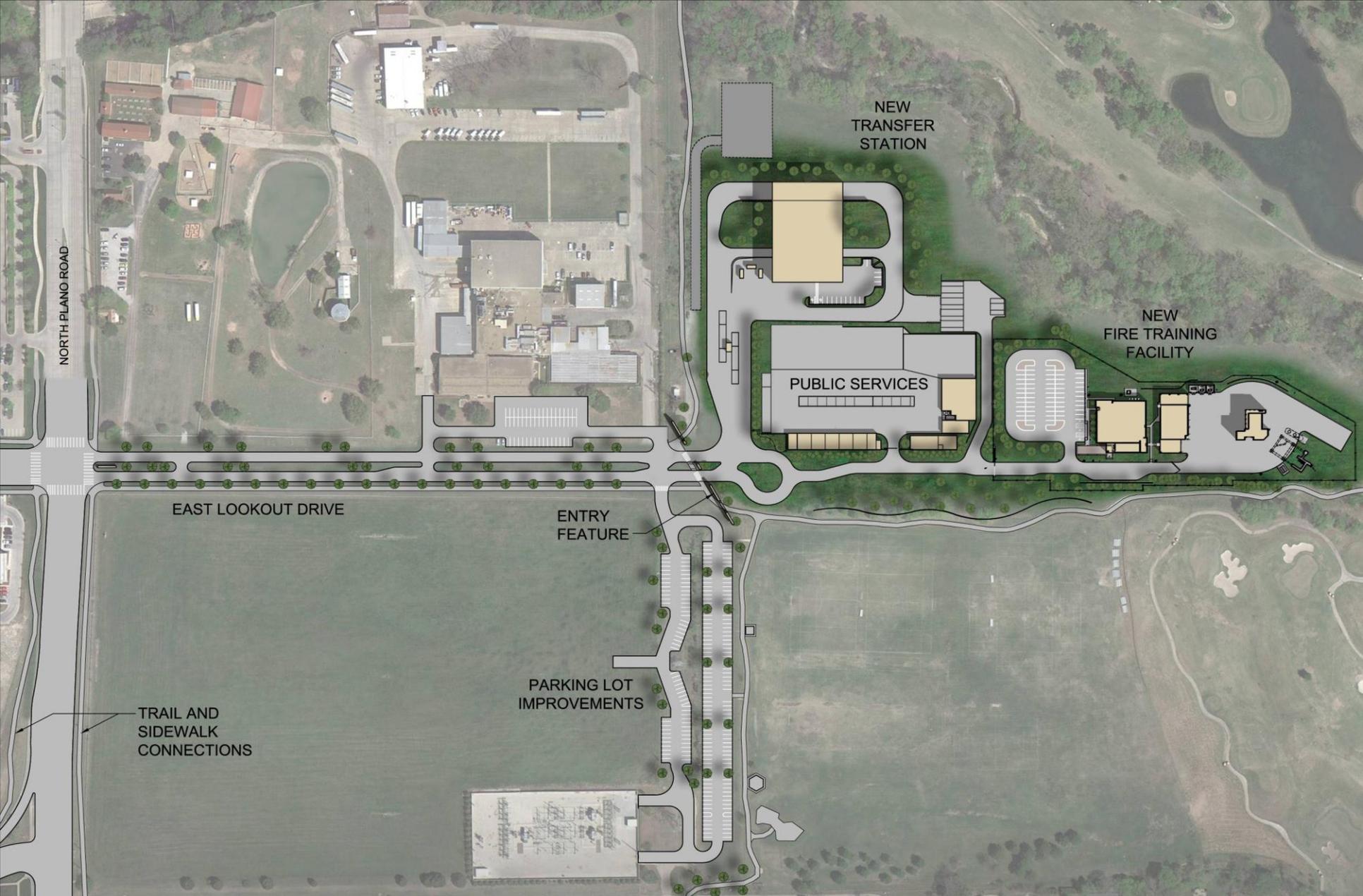
- Planning, Design, Inspection, Finishes, Furniture and Equipment (FF&E) \$3.0M
 - Emergency Management Grant Funding
 - 2011 Emergency Communications C.O.'s
 - Utility C.O.'s
 - Project Savings and Interest Earnings
 - Equipment C.O.'s

An aerial rendering of a large, single-story brick building with a flat roof. The building is surrounded by a parking lot with several marked spaces and a row of young trees. In the background, there are other buildings, including one with a tall tower and an American flag. The sky is clear and blue.

East Lookout Drive Planning

East Lookout Drive Master Plan

- Jacobs Engineering performed a study of the East Lookout Drive corridor in 2011
- Create a safe environment for pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and truck users.
- Create a civic identity for all facilities:
 - Lookout Park
 - Fire Training Complex
 - North Texas Municipal Waste District (NTMWD) Transfer Station
- Provide the needed linkages to connect:
 - Hike & Bike Trail
 - Pedestrian sidewalks



NORTH PLANO ROAD

NEW
TRANSFER
STATION

NEW
FIRE TRAINING
FACILITY

PUBLIC SERVICES

EAST LOOKOUT DRIVE

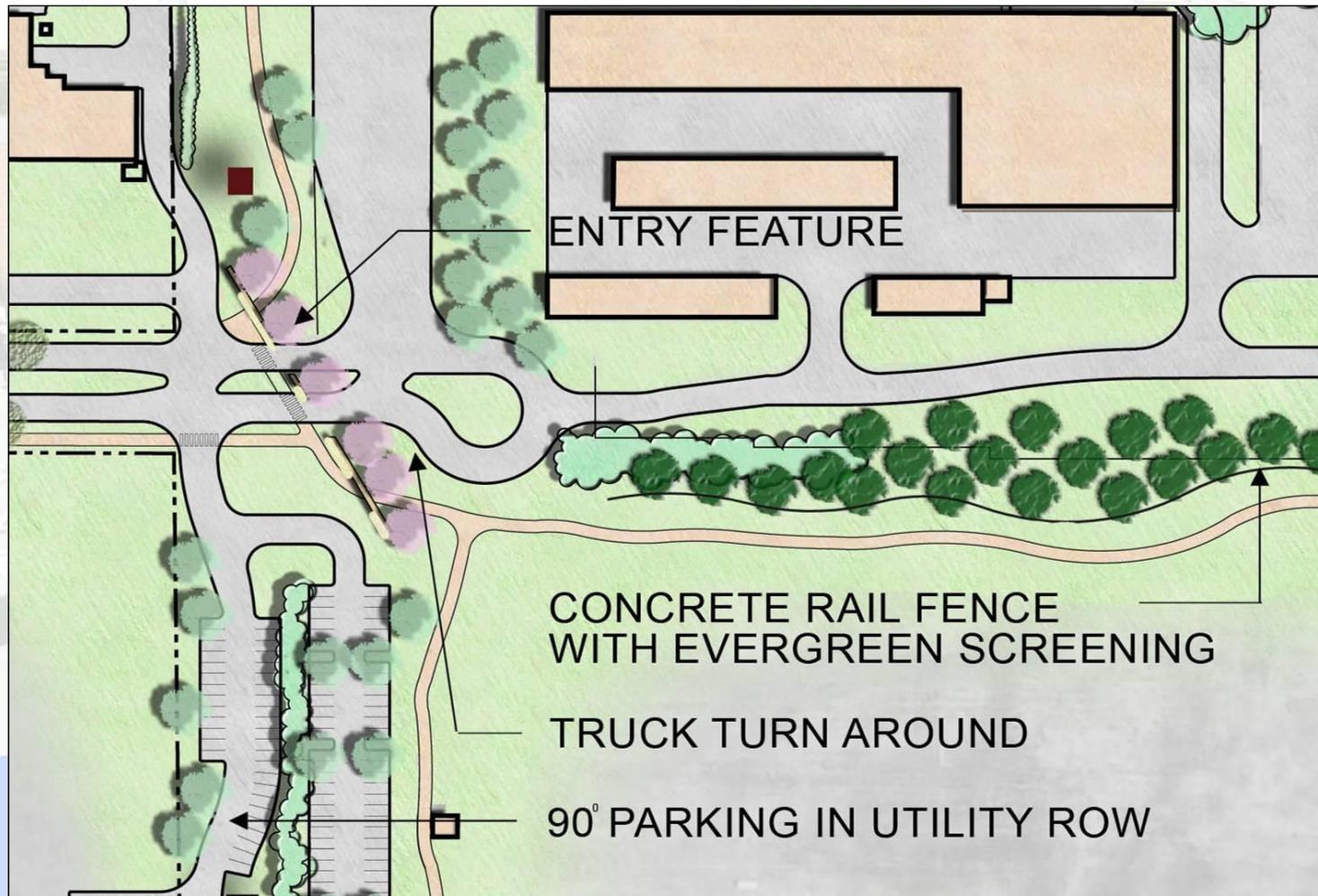
ENTRY
FEATURE

PARKING LOT
IMPROVEMENTS

TRAIL AND
SIDEWALK
CONNECTIONS

Master Plan Concept - Elements

- Maintains transportation element within utility easement
- Provides large turnaround for large trucks.
- Provides safe pedestrian trail connections.
- Provides easier in/out access to park parking.

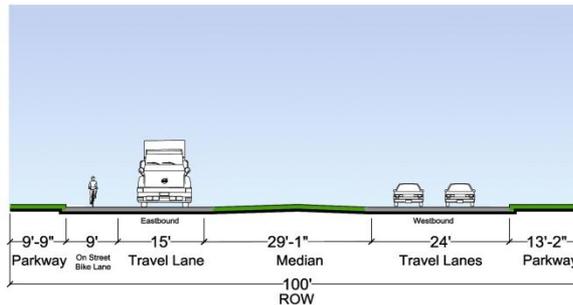
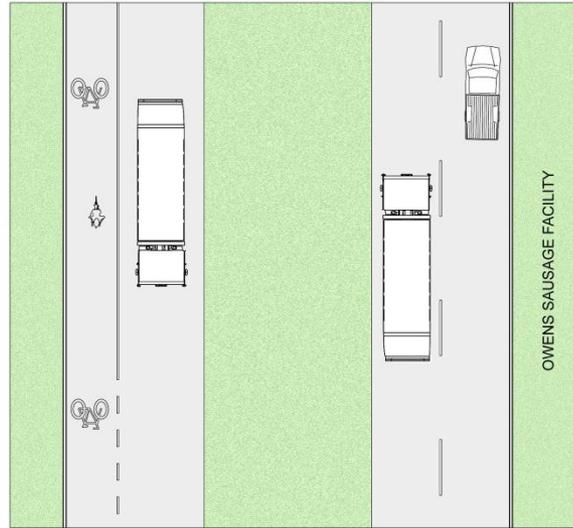


Master Plan Concept

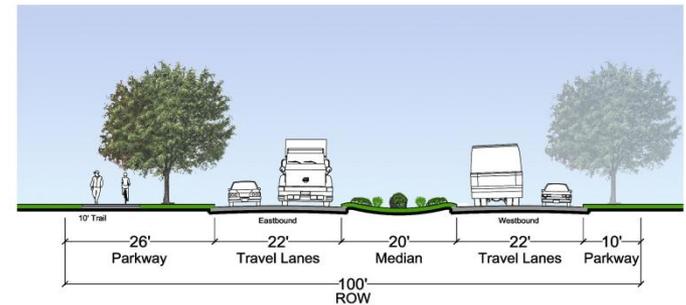
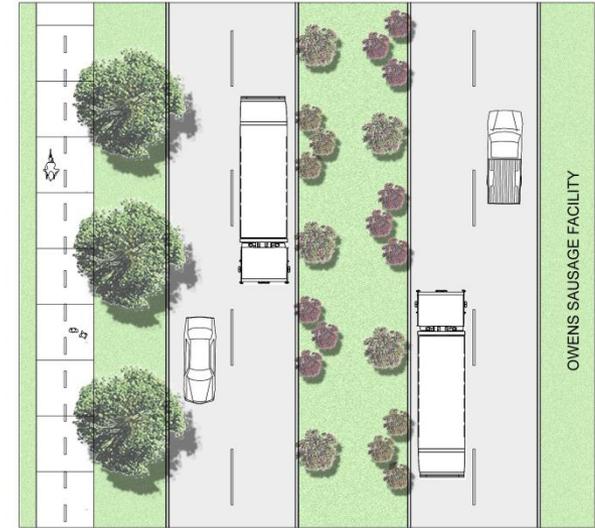


Typical Lookout Drive Section

- Provide a safe walkway for pedestrians
- Provide street trees as a traffic calming measure
- Provide street trees to separate pedestrian vehicular traffic for safety
- Curbed roadway section
- Create a “sense of place”



Existing Lookout Drive



Proposed Lookout Drive

East Lookout Drive Proposed Phasing

- Funding will occur through phased implementation
- Funding assessment is under review
- Construction of funded elements requires a planned sequence of temporary and permanent improvements
 - Maintain municipal services
 - Considerate of impacts on surrounding community

East Lookout Drive Proposed Phasing

- Phase I - Construct Fire Training Center and include landscaping and screening elements within the project limits (along the trail)
- Phase II – Upon Completion of the NTMWD Transfer Station reconstruct East Lookout Drive and include trail and or the turn around as funding assessment allows
- Phase III – Construct remaining landscaping, trail and park improvements as funding becomes available

Phase I



Next Steps

- Receive authorization to advertise Fire Training Center, Emergency Management and Backup Dispatch Facility Construction Plans
- Continued Neighborhood Coordination
- Operational Logistics – Temporarily Relocate Municipal Operations
 - Solid Waste Roll Off and Dumpster Storage
 - Brush and Bulky Item Collections (BABIC)
 - Public Services Spoils and Miscellaneous Materials Storage
 - Winter Weather Sanding Operations
- NTMWD and BEF (Owens) Coordination



2010 CITY BOND PROGRAM

RICHARDSON

Preparing Richardson Today for Tomorrow's Challenges



Emergency Management Overview

*City of Richardson
Office of Emergency Management*



Objectives

- ➡ Why do we need emergency management
- ➡ Emergency Planning
- ➡ Review Roles and Responsibilities within Legal Authorities
- ➡ Elected Official preparedness, response and recovery information



Why Emergency Management

- Legal Responsibility and liability
- Reduces duplication of effort & resources
- Provides for coordination of various agencies & departments
- Limits casualties secondary to disaster
- Limits damage to structures & the environment



G&T Sponsored Training



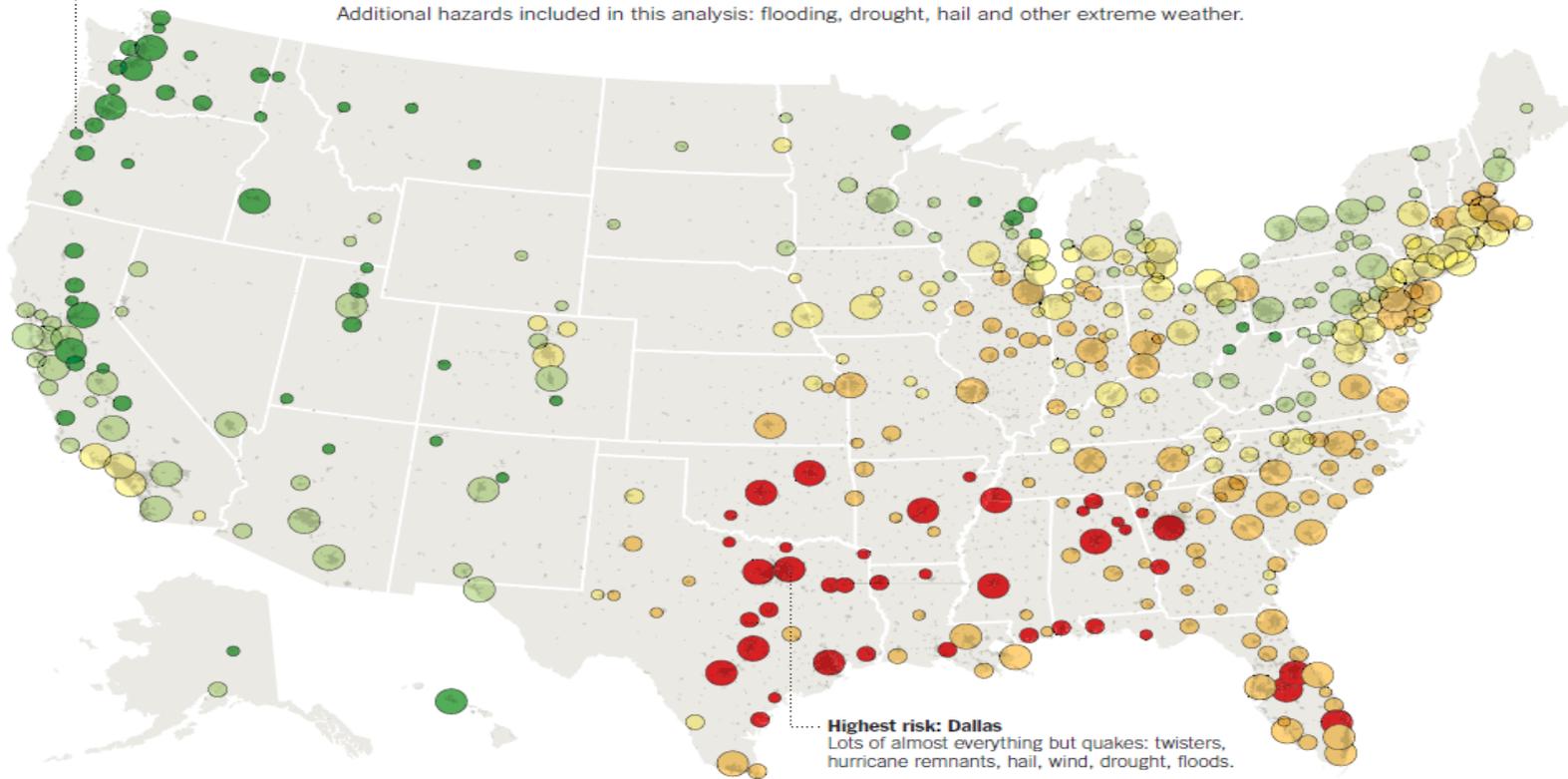
Some Places Are Riskier Than Others

Weather disasters and earthquakes: who's most at risk? The analysis below, by Sperling's Best Places, a publisher of city rankings, is an attempt to assess a combination of those risks in 379 American metro areas.

Lowest risk: Corvallis, Ore.
Small quake and drought risk;
little extreme weather.

Risks for twisters and hurricanes (including storms from hurricane remnants) are based on historical data showing where storms occurred. Earthquake risks are based on United States Geological Survey assessments and take into account the relative infrequency of quakes, compared with weather events and floods.

Additional hazards included in this analysis: flooding, drought, hail and other extreme weather.



Metro area population

- Less than 175,000
- 175,000 to 500,000
- More than 500,000

Scale of hazards

- Lower → Higher

Metro areas with lowest risk:

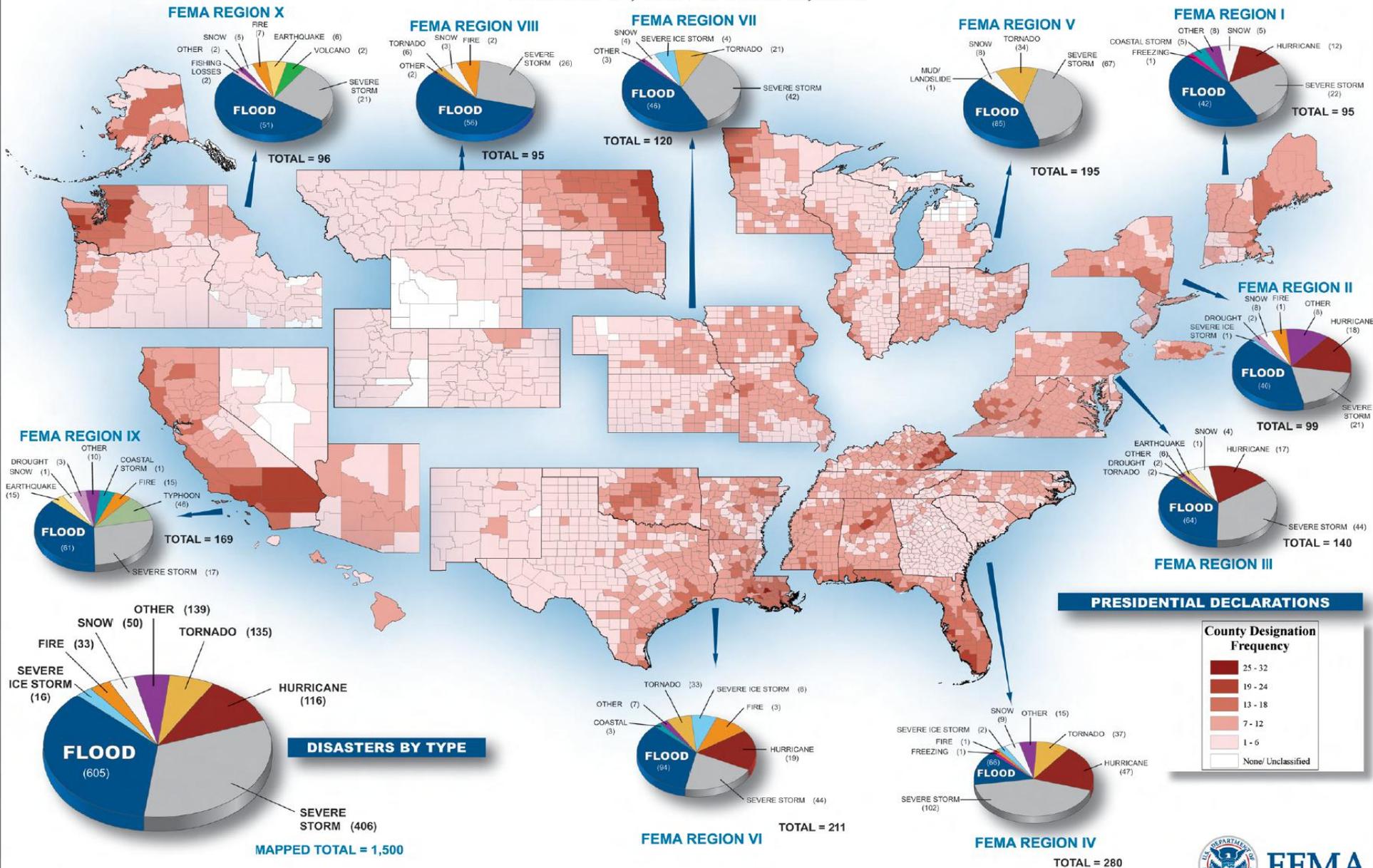
1. Corvallis, Ore.
2. Mt. Vernon-Anacortes, Wash.
3. Bellingham, Wash.
4. Wenatchee, Wash.
5. Grand Junction, Colo.
6. Spokane, Wash.
7. Salem, Ore.
8. Seattle

Highest risk:

1. Dallas-Plano-Irving, Tex.
2. Jonesboro, Ark.
3. Corpus Christi, Tex.
4. Houston
5. Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.
6. Shreveport, La.
7. Austin, Tex.
8. Birmingham, Ala.

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

December 24, 1964 to March 3, 2007



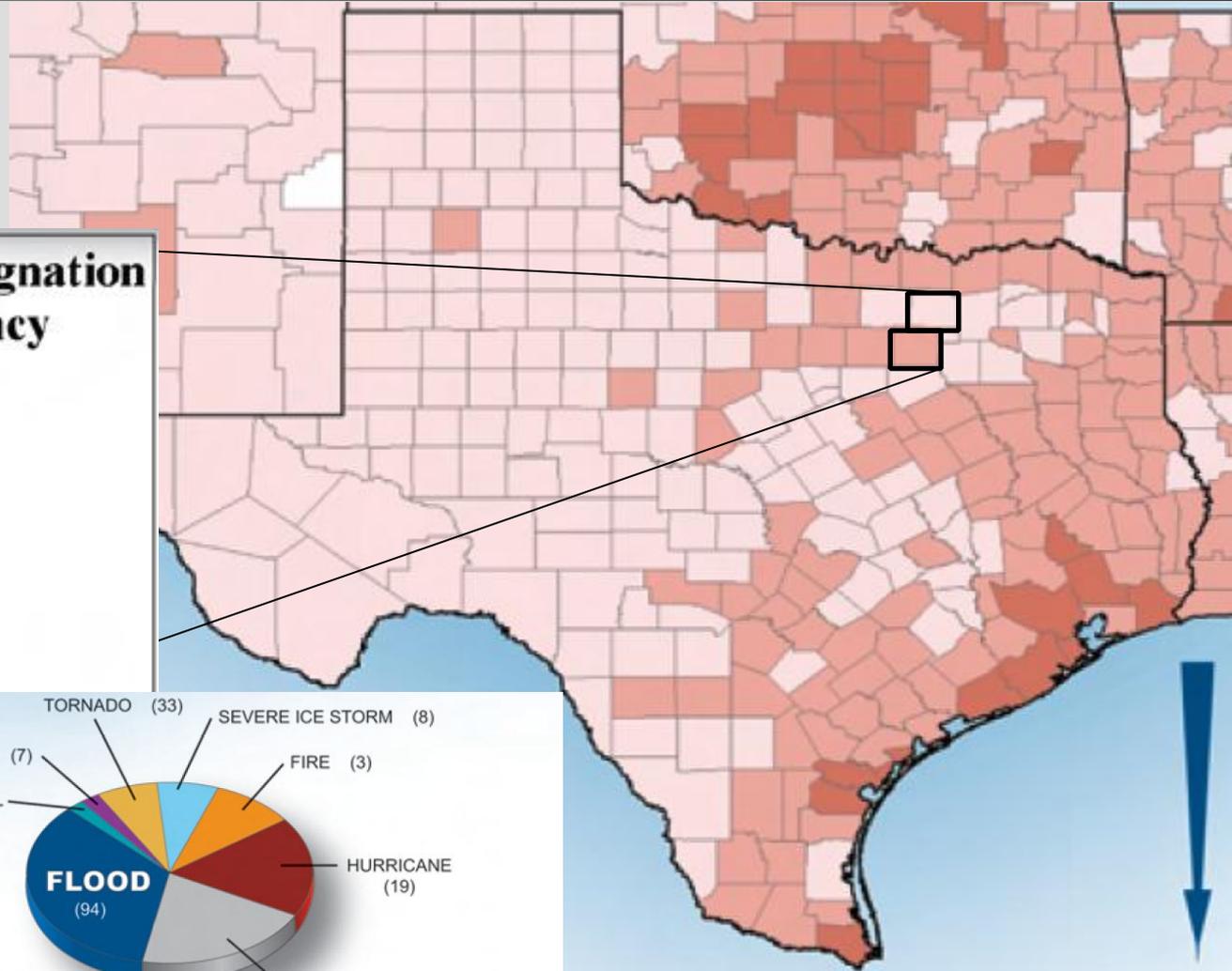
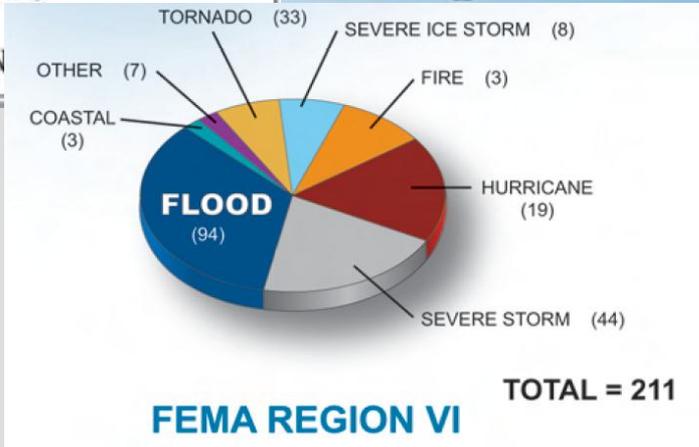
* Prior to December 24, 1964, 179 declarations did not have county designations. Therefore, of the total declared disaster (1,500), only 1,321 are included in the Mapped Total.

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

December 24, 1964 to March 3, 2007



County Designation Frequency













Emergency Planning

- Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis
- Emergency Operations
- Continuity of Operations
- Debris Management
- Mitigation Action Plan



Emergency Planning

- Concept of operations
- Legal basis
- Responsibilities
- Overview of internal organization for response as well as involvement of external partners



Concept of Operations

Levels of Operation

- **Level 3**
 - » Normal
- **Level 2**
 - » Partial Activation
- **Level 1**
 - » Full Activation



Concept of Operations

Emergency Operations Center

- Coordination epicenter
 - » Monitor & direct response activities
 - » Manage resource allocation
 - » Develop operational period strategy establishing goals, priorities & personnel requirements
 - » Synchronize information dissemination (internal & external)



Staff Responsibilities During Activation

- Mayor, City Manager:
 - » Directs emergency response
- Incident Commander
 - » Sets priorities
 - » Delegates operational tasks
- EMC
 - » Manage EOC
 - » Coordinates between disciplines
 - » Process regional, state and federal resources



Legal Authorities

- Federal
- State
- Local



Legal Authorities

Federal

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act



HSPD 5

– NIMS REQUIREMENTS

- » established requirement to adopt NIMS, conduct NIMS training, and respond based on NIMS guidelines (Incident Command Structure)
- » Credentialing
- » Asset Management



HSPD 8

- Officially identifies Emergency Management personnel as emergency responder
- All-hazards National Preparedness Goal that establishes priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities
- National Response Framework
 - » How the federal government will respond
 - » expectations for state & local



Stafford Act

- EM program from federal perspective
- Declaration Levels
 - » Major » Emergency » Fire Management Asst.
- President Determines Level of Federal Assistance
- Categories of Work
 - » Debris clearance
 - » Buildings, Contents & Equipment
 - » Emergency Protective Measures
 - » Utilities
 - » Road Systems and Bridges
 - » Parks, Recreational and other
 - » Water Control Facilities



Legal Authorities

State

- Government Code
 - » Chapter 418 (Texas Disaster Act)
 - » Chapter 421 (Homeland Security)
 - » Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
- Executive Orders of the Governor (32,57)
- Texas Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 1, Chapter 7 (Division of Emergency Management)



Implication of Legal Authorities

Texas Administrative Code - rules to implement the general guidance provided in state laws

Example:

- **Section 418.106** of the Govt Code requires local governments to have an emergency management plan
- **Section 418.043** of the Govt Code requires TDEM to review local emergency plans
- **Administrative Rule 7.12:**
“Each local...emergency management agency shall prepare, keep current, and distribute ... a local ... emergency management plan. A copy of each plan will be provided to the Division of Emergency Management.”



Implication of Legal Authorities

- 
- 7.1 Local jurisdictions required to maintain an Emergency Management Agency
- 7.21 A local disaster may be declared by the Director [Mayor]
- » sustained for a maximum of seven days
 - » unless extended by Council
- 7.22 Local declaration of disaster must be given general publicity and shall be promptly filed with the city secretary

Implication of Legal Authorities

- 
- 7.23 A local government's first recourse in a disaster must be to its own resources
- 7.25 If local resources prove inadequate...requests for assistance must be made by the Mayor or the authorized designee (e.g. Emergency Management Coordinator)
- 7.26 Local disaster operations directed by local officials

Implication of Legal Authorities

- 7.27 Local government = decision to recommend residents take shelter, evacuate, or relocate
- 7.28 Evacuees entering an area for shelter become the responsibility of the hosting city
- 7.29 In times of declared disaster, Mayors may utilize the emergency powers outlined in Texas Government Code, Chapter 418.



Implication of Legal Authorities

- 
- 7.41 Requests for recovery assistance must be initiated by local government (request usually completed by EMC)
- 7.42 Requests for recovery assistance must be made in writing by the Mayor to the Governor of Texas
- » Requests must include a local statement of disaster
 - » Casualties, displaced citizens, damage assessment

Declaration Process

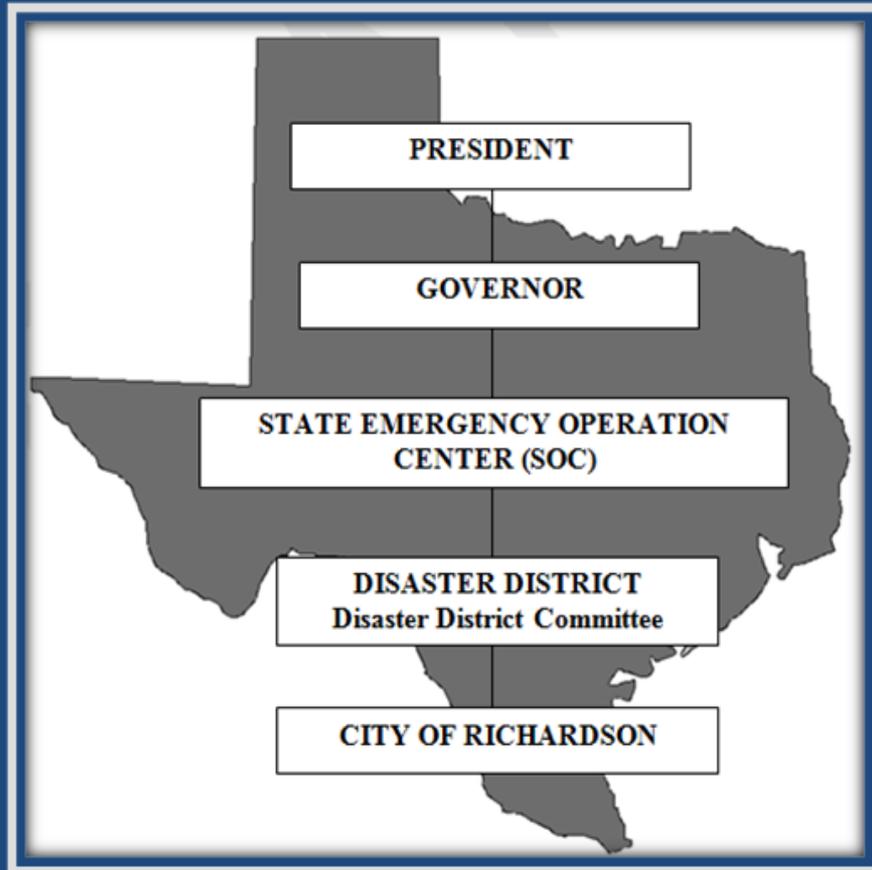
Step 1:

Conditions indicate a local disaster is likely to occur or has already occurred.

Step 2:

Local disaster declared by the Mayor.

✓ Declaration ratified by the City Council



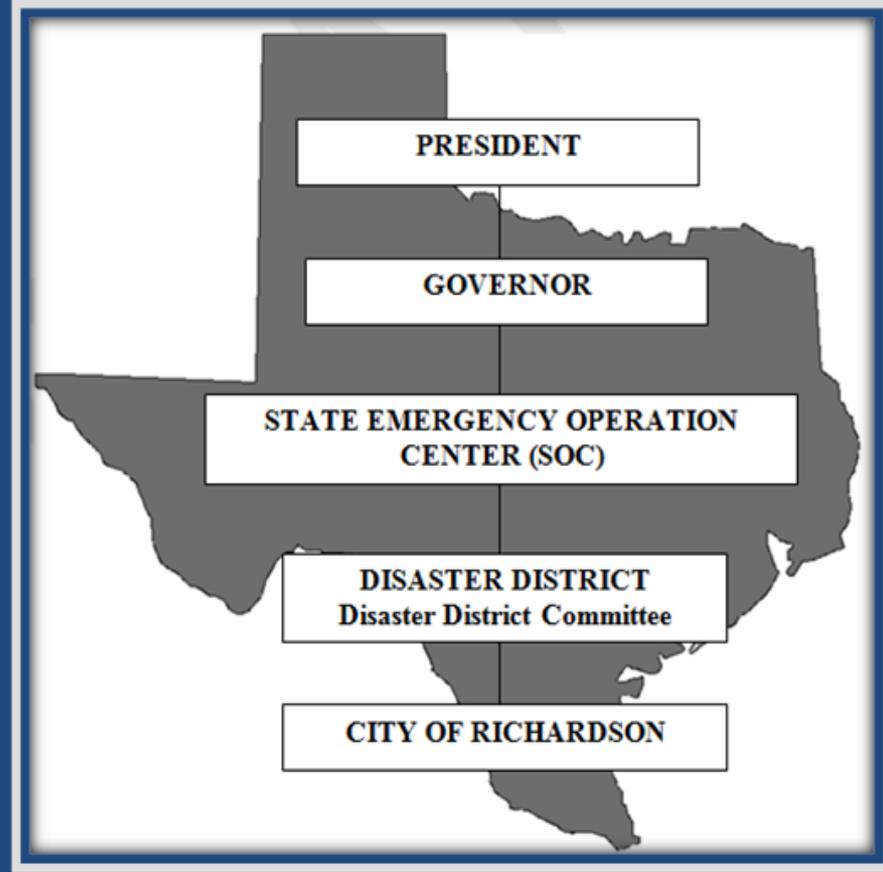
Declaration Process

Step 3:

Mayor requests a State Declaration based on the Disaster Summary Outline

Step 4:

Governor deems a State Declaration is warranted and issues it



Declaration Process

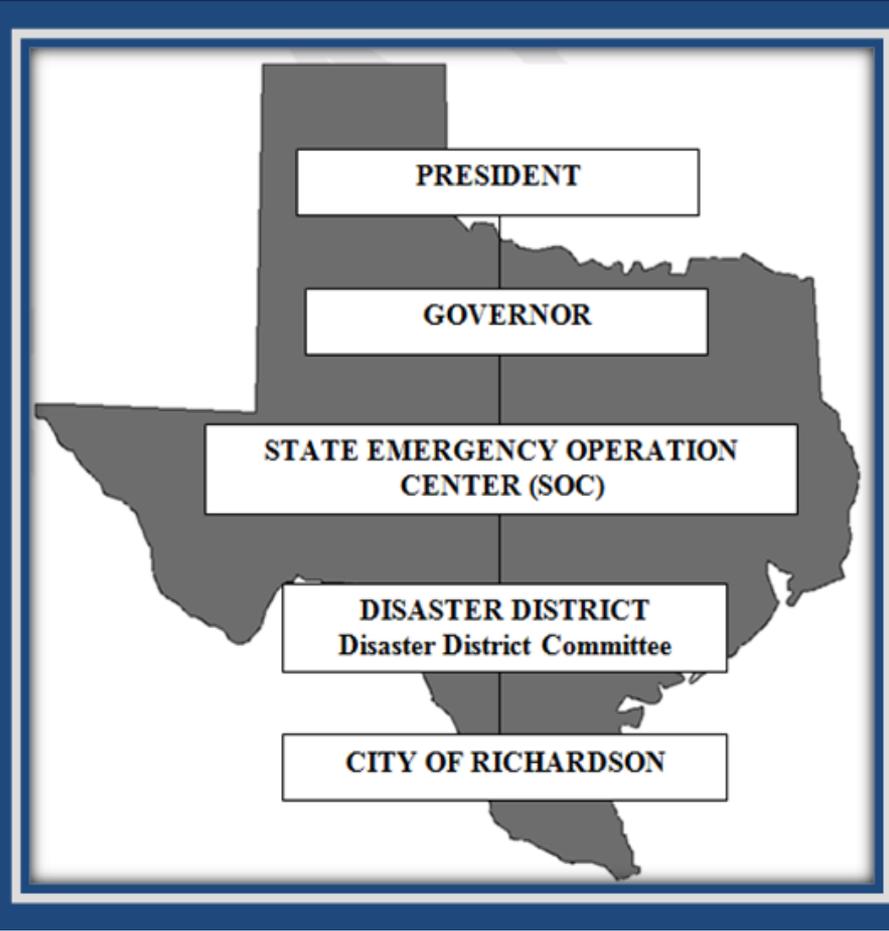
Step 5:

Governor of Texas requests
Presidential Declaration

Step 6:

President reviews
declaration requests,
if declared,

President determines level and types of resources to
make available – process can be political depending on
current administration and relationship with state
government



Elected Official Preparedness Information

- Understand the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
 - » Richardson has adopted NIMS
- Training is readily available
 - » Online:
<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/IS/crslist.asp>
 - » Office of Emergency Management
 - » Texas Division of Emergency Management



Elected Official Preparedness Information

- Familiarize yourself with emergency processes
- Encourage community & business preparedness either through general recommendation or awareness of the KnowWhat2Do program



Promoting Emergency Preparedness for North Central Texas
Tuesday, March 22, 2011 | Dallas

KnowWhat2Do
Think. Prepare. Act.

EMERGENCY PLANS MAKE THEM NOW KEEP THEM WITH YOU
Your Pocket Emergency Plan
Unfold in Case of Emergency!
PLAN NOW

FLU VACCINE?
Even though allergies may seem like a bigger nuisance right now, it's a fact flu season is in full swing! The very best way to protect yourself and your family against the flu and its potential complications is to get this year's vaccine.
[Read more](#) [Spanish!](#)

Character Contest Finalists
KnowWhat2Do asked North Central Texas kids to create a mascot for our disaster preparedness campaign and boy did they come to the task prepared - with crayons, markers and most of all, GREAT imaginations and input! Our judges had a tough task, choosing the best entries from a stack of hundreds!
[Read more](#)

Self-Registration Portal
CITY OF RICHARDSON

Register Here for City of Richardson Emergency Notifications

Personal Info

First Name

Last Name

Address (e.g., 123 Main Street)

Address 2 (Apartment, unit, building, floor, etc.)

City Richardson

State TX

Zip Code 75080

County Collin

Contact Info

Primary VOIP/CELL

Yes No

Yes No

Yes No

24 hr user name

Write a date to receive service

SNAP
Special Needs Assistance Program

Elected Official Response Information

- If possible, do not respond to disaster scenes because of safety concerns for you as well as emergency responders
- In the event of a major emergency or disaster, elected officials should report to the City Manager's Conference Room in City Hall



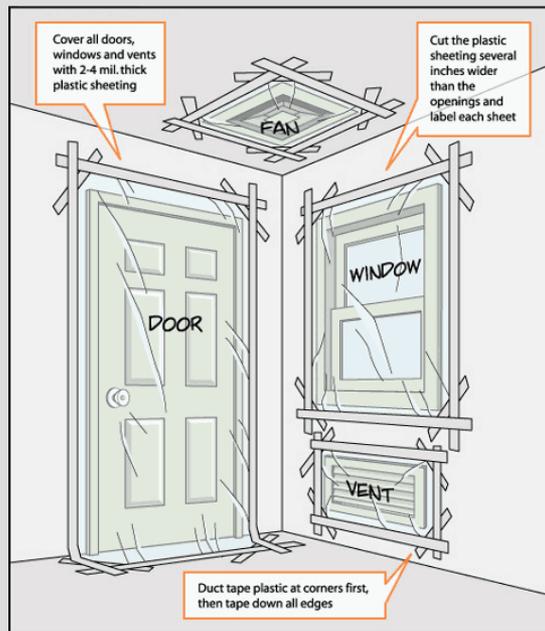
Elected Official Response Information

- Formal briefing
- As soon as possible, a schedule for future briefings will be provided
- When appropriate, a schedule will be created and released for press conferences
- Presenting a clear, unified message is important to accomplishing the mission



Elected Official Response Information

- During large emergencies, there are key points to communicate to the public each day
 - » May be progress steps
 - » Focus areas for that particular day
 - » Steps to take to protect themselves



Elected Official Response Information

- During a disaster, you are likely to receive calls from your constituents requesting assistance
- The EOC would be the best point of contact for that information



Elected Official Response Information

- Help communicate realistic expectations about what government can or cannot provide during or after a disaster
- Competing priorities may slow response to even high priority calls due to lack of resources
- State resources may take 12-36 hours to arrive for deployment
- It typically takes the federal government at least 72 hours to respond to a local emergency



Elected Official Response Information

- During a disaster, the City's requests are coordinated within the EOC through the Logistics Section
- Requests for resources must go through the structured process in order to ensure delivery and qualify for potential reimbursement
- Please notify the EOC for any resource needs brought to your attention



Elected Official Recovery Information

- Focus on the positive things and avoid focusing on problems or fears, the most successful elected officials focus on a message of hope and recovery
- City's priority for service:
 - » Life safety
 - » Critical facilities and systems
 - » Property damage
 - » Environmental concerns



Elected Official Recovery Information

- Residents will have their own priorities concerning families, friends and personal property
- Some residents will be ready and able to recovery while others are still responding to emergency situations
- Residents are often unaware of the scope of a disaster



Elected Official Recovery Information

Typical Situation:

A resident may have a tree that has blown down in their yard as a result of a storm and they want it cleared right away



Elected Official Recovery Information

Discussion:

While this seems reasonable, if the tree is not causing any hazards to life safety or critical systems:

- it may not be prioritized as critical due to other competing issues and hazards at that particular time*
- Debris on private property presents unique situations and the severity level of the incident may dictate what the city can pickup – which may be different than the typical service level*





Questions