



Emergency Preparedness & Response in the Community

"In caring for people LCMS congregations are active in emergency response and management in their communities."

Forward

"In caring for people Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (LCMS) congregations are active in emergency response and management in their communities."

The LCMS, Texas District President's Task Force on Disaster Response prepared this manual to aid congregations as they reach out to the community in times of natural or man made disaster. Our congregations, as part of their community, have the opportunity and responsibility to aid their friends and neighbors in times of need. Meeting the needs of those whose lives are turned upside down requires meeting both physical and mental needs.

This document is provide to assist congregations prepare for Disaster.

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Disaster Response is a Ministry

If anyone has material possessions and sees his brother in need but has no pity on him, how can the love of God be in him? Dear children, let us not love with words or tongue but with actions and in truth. This then is how we know that we belong to the truth, and how we set our hearts at rest in his presence whenever our hearts condemn us. For God is greater than our hearts, and he knows everything.

1 John 3:17-20

Disaster response is a Ministry opportunity. Lutherans reaching out to people in their time of need makes a strong statement about who we are. In 2001 the American Red Cross reported 255 disasters in Texas, affecting 4837 households. In May of 2003 the United States had 200 tornadoes touch down in one week.

The Unprepared Church will miss a valuable opportunity to minister while attempting to react to a disaster in their community. By planning before a disaster's occurrence and coordinating with local Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs), Interfaith Organizations and local government, a church can be prepared to fully minister in times of crisis.

When a disaster hits many people turn to the Church for help and comfort. An important part of disaster response is meeting the spiritual needs of your Church and your community. The Church ministers to people through God's word and prayer. It is important to resume services as soon as possible. It may even be a good ideal to schedule special prayer services.

Have contingency plans in case your facilities are damaged. Identify possible sites to hold a worship service such as a school or community center. Plan how you will publicize where and when services will be held.

Have Elders or other laymen prepared to step in and lead services in case your pastor is effected by the disaster and unable to lead services.

Ministry is an act of serving. By serving those whose lives have been disrupted by disaster, we are demonstrating Christian love in the manner Jesus illustrated in the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37).

"The mission of the Texas District is to strengthen congregations to reach the lost, disciple the saved and care for people - locally and globally."

How better to accomplish this goal than to reach out to survivors of disaster.

"In caring for people Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (LCMS) Texas District congregations are active in emergency response and management in their communities."

What Is a Disaster?

A disaster is an occurrence such as a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, earthquake, volcanic eruption, fire, explosion, building collapse, act of terrorism, or other situation that causes human suffering or creates human needs that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance.

God is our refuge and strength, an ever-present help in trouble. God is our refuge and strength, an ever-present help in trouble. Psalm46:1 & 7

What are the phases of a Disaster?

Incident

Incident - “any condition which meets the definition of major disaster or emergency... which causes damage or hardship that may result in a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or an emergency.”

Incident period - “the time interval during which the disaster-causing incident occurs. No Federal assistance shall be approved unless the damage or hardship to be alleviated resulted from the disaster-causing incident, which took place during the incident period or was in anticipation of that incident.

The incident period will be established by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) in the FEMA-State Agreement and published in the Federal Register.”

* The legal definition for the incident period is especially important to

caseworkers involved in the recovery process as it determines the time frame in which applicants are eligible for various forms of Federal disaster assistance.

Response

First respondents in the emergency stage will be family, neighbors, congregations, local fire and police departments, search and rescue teams, American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army (SA) and other voluntary agencies. This is usually a very dangerous time. The survivors and the professional rescue people can be endangered if non-professionals are in the way.

Relief

Emergency Response in the Community

Basic human needs are cared for in a temporary way, which may last days or weeks. Medical services, food, clothing, and temporary shelter become available from the ARC, the churches, other helping organizations, or friends and family.

Basic clean up of homes, businesses and streets begins. Utilities begin to be restored. The processes of applying for aid begins by making contact with personal insurance company, ARC and, if presidentially declared FEMA.

Recovery

People begin moving out of shelters and into temporary housing. Homes and lives begin to be rebuilt. People and communities try to return to normal. The recovery stage usually lasts about ten times as long as the relief stage (or in catastrophic disasters where several years are needed for full recovery).

Partners in Disaster

In preparing for or responding to disasters in your community, it will be helpful to know who some of the folks are who will be part of the response/recovery.

The LORD is a refuge for the oppressed, a stronghold in times of trouble. Those who know your name will trust in you, for you, LORD, have never forsaken those who seek you. Psalm 9:9-19

Lutheran Partners

Lutheran Disaster Relief (LDR)

The mission of Lutheran Disaster Response is to demonstrate Christ's compassion for people by promoting health, healing and wholeness for disaster survivors.

LDR is a cooperative program of The Lutheran Church---Missouri Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and is supported by LCMS World Relief and ELCA Domestic Disaster Response. The program endeavors to coordinate Lutherans and Lutheran organizations to respond effectively to the needs of disaster victims.

Emergency Response in the Community

Thrivent Financial For Lutherans

Thrivent is a faith based Fortune 500 financial organization helping nearly 3 million members live better lives and give back to their communities. Thrivent is actively involved in disaster response through grants and work days.

Lutheran Social Services of the South (LSSS)

Lutheran Social Services of the South's Disaster Response ministry provides food, clothing, medical assistance and shelter to help families and communities recovering from a catastrophe. Their Disaster Response ministry also aids in the emotional healing process once recovery work has begun. Through the Inter-Lutheran Disaster Response Board, consultation, organizational support, funds and other assistance are available when a disaster strikes.

Other Partners

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

VOADs Bring together voluntary organizations to foster more effective service for the benefit of people affected by disaster. The organization fosters a climate for cooperation at all levels; coordinating policy among member organizations; disseminating information. Many organizations, agencies and church bodies participate in the local VOAD.

Governors Division of Emergency Management

- The State Emergency Management Agency is responsible for developing plans for responding to emergencies in the state and identifying and coordinating resources to assist in responding to and recovering from disasters or emergencies in the state.
- In many states there are local/county Emergency Managers who act in accordance with the state EMA.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- In a Federal Declared disaster, FEMA coordinates resources required to assist the Local and State authorities in responding to and recovering from the disaster.
- Agency will also assist in developing plans and training for emergency preparedness.

The American Red Cross (ARC)

- Work closely with local/state/federal EMA staff in planning and preparedness for disaster response.
- Can provide damage assessment, emergency shelters, and emergency communications

Emergency Response in the Community

- Distributes emergency supplies (i.e. personal care kits, clean-up kits) Provides for feeding victims and emergency workers at both stationary and fixed sites.
- Responds to disaster welfare inquiries and provides information services.
- Provides emergency financial assistance for food, clothing, rent, bedding, selected furnishings, medical needs, temporary home repairs, occupational supplies, and other essentials on an individual or family basis
- Acts as a referral service to government and private agencies

The Salvation Army (TSA)

- Work closely with local/state/federal EMA staff in planning and preparedness for disaster response.
- Distributes emergency supplies (i.e. personal care kits, clean-up kits) Provides for feeding victims and emergency workers at both stationary and fixed sites.
- Responds to disaster welfare inquiries and provides information services.
- Provides emergency financial assistance for food, clothing, rent, bedding, selected furnishings, medical needs, temporary home repairs, occupational supplies, and other essentials on an individual or family basis
- Acts as a referral service to government and private agencies

Church World Service (CWS)

- CWS, Inc., is the service arm of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S., which includes Disaster Response in the United States, U.S. territories and worldwide.
- The CWS role in disaster is to encourage and support churches working together in a coordinated interfaith response to human need in long-term disaster recovery.
- May provide “Gifts of the Heart” material aid. “Gifts of the Heart” kits can include clean-up, health care, sewing, layette, school, kitchen utensils, food staples, and medical materials, as well as woolen or cotton blankets.
- Can assist in fund-raising from national church bodies by sharing information from the local/state interfaith.
- May provide a one time grant as “seed” money for an Interfaith response organization that is coming together in response to a disaster
- Can publicize needs and help to identify available resources for relief and long-term recovery. Various types of equipment may be available, such as tents, generators, or power washers from churches through the CWS request to meet the need.
- Seeks to promote a holistic approach to disaster recovery which includes:
- Mitigate the dangers of disasters through education, advocacy and local, state/territory or national legislative measures
- Prepare for disasters and for the long-term recovery of survivors
- Project needs and resources after disaster and encourage a coordinated response with other churches and the Interfaith community
- Respond to human need in a collaborative, coordinated way after disaster without duplication or waste.

Emergency Response in the Community

- Trains and appoints year round volunteer CWS Disaster Resource Consultants for each state and territory in the U.S.

Other Partners – Governmental

There are many agencies that work in conjunctions with disaster response and recovery in a Presidentially declared disaster. While these agencies are not part of FEMA, they work closely with them. SBA

- Veterans Assistance
- IRS
- Farmers Home Administration

Preparing Your Congregation

"Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?" Jesus replied: " 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.' This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbor as yourself. 'All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments.'" Matthew 22:36-40

Identify Potential Disasters

Find out what types of disasters Occur in your area. Learn your communities warning signals and evacuation plans. This information can be gathered from the National Weather Service, The Office of Emergency Management, and non-profit organizations like the American Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Natural Disaster would include Floods, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Earthquakes Hail Storms. Man made disaster would include Hazardous Material spills, Railroad accidents, Highway Accidents, Building fires, Nuclear Accidents, and Terrorism.

Appoint and Train a Congregational Disaster Response Coordinator

Find someone in your congregation to serve as congregational disaster response coordinator. This person should become acquainted with local emergency management leadership, coordinate and guide the congregation through its preparation and response.

The Church Coordinator needs to compose a list of Emergency Response contacts. That list should include your Lutheran Social Services representative and the Disaster Coordinator for Thrivent as well as the local chapters of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.(FEMA and your local VOAD group will look to the Red Cross and the Salvation Army for first response).

The Church Coordinator should represent your congregation in the local VOAD. It is important to become involved with the VOAD before a disaster occurs. A well organized VOAD can help bringing aid and comfort to survivors quickly.

Emergency Response in the Community

The Church Coordinator should work with the leadership of the congregation to develop and maintain a disaster response plan. He should try to provide opportunities for the congregation to receive training useful to disaster Response such as CPR training.

He should work with the properties committee or board of trustees to ensure that the facilities remain safe and that emergency equipment functions properly.

Prepare to aid in times of disaster

Here are some ways your congregation can become involved in disaster response. Take steps now to become involved so that you will know what you need to do when a disaster hits

- Arrange agreements to work with the Red Cross and other emergency management agencies if a disaster strikes. Through this type of agreement your congregation will know what it can do to have immediate positive impact in a disaster situation.
- Become a American Red Cross Emergency Shelter. The Red Cross often uses Church buildings near the disaster area as Temporary shelters. The Church must be certified prior to the disaster. Your local Red Cross Chapter will be glad to work with you to meet the requirements for certification.
- Develop a plan to receive, organize and distribute food, hygiene supplies, cleaning Items, and baby supplies. Coordinate this plan with your local VOAD or Interfaith group so that efforts are not duplicated.
- Plan to use your Church to house out of town volunteers.
- Organize volunteer work crews to help in your area in a time of disaster.
- Organize a group of prayer warriors. Prayer is a mighty power. Organize a group to pray regularly for those affected by the disaster, Emergency workers, and volunteers.
- Make plans to hold a blood drive. Immediately following a disaster there is usually a need for blood donations. Have a group sign up to give blood.

Major Don'ts of Disaster Response

- *Don't just go.* A disaster scene is filled with confusion unexpected and uncoordinated volunteers showing up only add to the chaos. Offer to send volunteer work teams as they are needed. Schedule volunteer work through your VOAD or Interfaith Organization. Volunteers will be needed to assist in clean up, removal of debris, repairs and distributing meals for volunteers.
- *Don't send stuff!* Although survivors of a disaster have many needs, Just sending furniture clothing and other goods often causes major problems for a recovering neighborhood. Discuss with your VOAD or Interfaith response group what is needed before you collect anything. Often the best solution is to collect cash Cash contributions allow Trained case workers to help survivors with their most pressing needs. Cash Contributions also help stimulate the local economy that may have been seriously Damaged by the disaster.
- *Don't offer services you cannot fulfill* Disaster Survivors have had their lives turned upside down. They do not need more disappointment. Only offer help you know you can give.

Organizing a Disaster Volunteer Group

What, then, shall we say in response to this? If God is for us, who can be against us? Romans 8: 31

When the recovery phase begins, it will be necessary to organize work groups to clean up debris and work on repairs.

Group sizes will vary based on the work that will be done. Ten to twelve people is a good size for a group doing rebuilding or repair work. A ratio of one skilled worker for every four unskilled workers is a good ideal. When youth are involved you should maintain a ratio of one adult for every four youth.

Important Facts to know for your work Group

- What is the scope of the work to be done?
- What is the anticipated timetable?
- What Skills do the volunteers need?
- Are there any Considerations that are particular to this disaster that should be considered?
- Where is the funding coming from for materials that are needed.
- What is being done to food and restroom facilities on the site?

Qualities to look for in a Volunteer Group Leader.

- Organizational Abilities. He must be able to plan arrangements for the project and organize the group at the project site.
- Decision making ability. The leader may have to make quick, rational decisions
- Listening Skills. A good leader must be able to listen to advice and accept counsel from those with knowledge.
- Flexibility. Rarely does work at a disaster site go exactly to plan. A good leader must be able to adapt.
- A motivator. He must be able to motivate the workers to complete the task.
- Sensitive to people of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds.
- Unselfish, forgiving, able to build unity.

Items Needing to be brought by volunteers.

- Medical release form. Medical History/allergies current tetanus shot (to be given to group Leader)
- Work clothes and foot ware appropriate for the work that is being done. Including work gloves, dust mask and eye protection when appropriate.
- Tools appropriate for the task being performed.
- First aid kit.
- Drinking water
- Sun Screen and insect repellent
- If you are traveling to the work site:
 - Personal Toiletries
 - Sleeping bag and pillow

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- Bible notebook and pencil
- Flashlight
- Camera and film
- Cash or travelers checks
- Food and Supplies
- A Good Attitude

Behavior of a good work group.

- Volunteers prepare for work with a prayer.
- Volunteers develop strong bonds
- Volunteers respect both talents and limitations of one another
- Volunteers experience growth and joy in expressing their faith through service.

Case Management

No, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him who loved us. For I am convinced that neither death nor life, neither angels nor demons, neither the present nor the future, nor any powers, neither height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Romans 8:37-39

In undeclared disasters and as monetary support from State and Federal resources decrease in a declared disaster, the need for support and sensitivity on the part of the Church increases.

Church World Services defines case management as follows:

Case management is specialized care that empowers survivors to move beyond their current condition towards realizing their God-given potential. The job of the case manager is to enable clients to care for their own needs, make their own recovery and then exit.

Case management is not something every Church will want to get involved with . If you should want to do case management Lutheran Disaster response can supply a number of resources and forms to help you.

It is the responsibility of those providing case management to ensure that the needs of every disaster survivor are being met. This will involve canvassing the affected neighborhoods and constant follow up of those who were effected.

Case management includes:

- **Assessment.** Collecting information from the survivor to determine what services are needed. A case manager must maintain a professional relationship with the survivor at all times. The case worker must try to see things through the survivors eyes to fully comprehend the situation.
- **Recovery Plan.** The recovery plan is a collaboration between the case manager and the survivor. A list of disaster related needs is created and prioritized. All available resources are identified to meet these needs.

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Any unmet needs do to insufficient or nonexistent resources are identified and passed on to the unmet needs committee of your VOAD or Interfaith organization.

- Arranging for Services. Contacting service providers and negotiating delivery of needed services to the survivor.
- Follow-up. It is important to follow up with the survivor on all aspects of the recovery plan.
- Reassessment. The case manager must reassess the situation to identify any changes that have occurred since the original assessment and measure progress toward the completion of the recovery plan.
- Record Keeping. Maintaining detailed records on contacts with the survivors and with service providers is very important. A file should be started upon first contact with the survivor and detail any pertinent information on the survivor and delivery of service.

Case management is a very complicated aspect of disaster recovery. If you decide to undertake this task, you need to fully investigate how case management works. Lutheran Social Services of the South, FEMA and the American Red Cross can all provide you information on disaster case management.

APPENDIX A: National Lutheran Resources

Lutheran Disaster Response

8765 West Higgins Road
Chicago, IL 60631
(773) 380-2493
www.ldr.org

LCMS World Relief

1333 South Kirkwood Road
St Louis, MO 63122
(800)248-1930
www.worldrelief.lcms.org

LCMS Laborers for Christ

3660 West Rosamond Avenue
Spokane, WA 99224-2021
(800) 553-5462
www.lcmsworldmission.org/laborers/

Thrivent Financial for Lutherans

4321 North Ballard Road
Appleton WI 54919
(800) 225-5225
www.thrivent.com

LCMS Lutheran Hour Ministries

660 Mason Ridge Center Drive
St. Louis, MO 63141-8557
(800) 944-3450
www.lutheranhour.org

APPENDIX B: DISASTERS: DECLARED AND UNDECLARED

Once a disaster has occurred, there are a number of ways that it may be designated. Below are listed the types of disaster declarations and a brief explanation of each.

Undeclared Disasters

In some instances, disaster assistance may be obtained from the Federal Government and voluntary agencies without a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or an emergency. Federal establishments, particularly military installations which are located in or near the disaster area, may provide immediate lifesaving assistance, and other Federal agencies may be able to provide assistance under their own statutory authorities.

State Declared

In cases where an occurrence is not expected to exceed the capability of the Local and State Governments to respond, rendering the State ineligible to qualify under the definition of a major disaster, the Governor of a State, or the Acting Governor in her/his absence, may declare a State of Emergency or Disaster for the State.

Such a declaration specifies the location and type of damage, as well as the period of incidence.

The declaration officially activates the State Emergency Operations Plan and authorizes the use of selected state agencies to provide support to the affected countries.

Emergency Declarations

When an incident occurs or threatens to occur in a state, which would not qualify under the definition of major disaster, the Governor of a State or Acting Governor in her/his absence, may request that the President declare an emergency.

Under an Emergency Declaration limited assistance may be provided as requested by the Governor. Type of declaration could be:

Emergency Response in the Community

Disasters Housing (only) or a combination of programs which fall short of the need for a major declaration.

USDA Only

USDA food and Nutrition may provide commodities for use in mass feeding by certified voluntary agencies.

Does not require a presidential declaration to activate.

Emergency physical and production loss program through the USDA Farm

Service Agency requires a secretarial designation that includes the specified counties and contiguous counties.

Rural development aid is available through the USDA Rural Housing Service

Voluntary Agency Assistance

An essential element of any disaster relief effort is the assistance provided by private relief organizations in the distribution of food, medicine, supplies, the provision of emergency shelter, and the restoration of community services.

The ARC can provide vouchers and other types of assistance to individuals and families to meet their emergency, disaster-caused needs.

Volunteer organizations, other charitable agencies, community-based organizations, and church groups provide significant assistance to those in need of help.

Declared Disasters

A Declared Disaster is the means by which FEMA assists a state in carrying out its responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage that result from a major disaster or emergency. Not all programs are available in every declared disaster. Programs may be added after the original declaration.

The following are types of disaster declarations and the programs associated with them:

SBA Only Declaration

In instances where a disaster has impact limited to a small number of families and businesses that would not warrant a declaration of major disaster the Administrator of the SBA, at the request of a governor of a state, may declare a county or counties as a SBA Administrative Declaration.

The criteria for such a declaration is that there are 25 homes and or

Emergency Response in the Community

businesses in a county affected and that they have 40% or greater uninsured losses to contents and/or real property.

Public Assistance Only

The term which refers to supplemental assistance to local and state governments and certain private non-profit organizations after a disaster declaration.

Eligible applicants include local government and any political subdivision of the state, Indian tribe and/; or Alaskan native village.

Private non-profit organizations are those which operate the following types of facilities: educational, utility, emergency, medical, custodial care and those providing essential services of a governmental nature to the general public.

PA only declarations do not generally affect the VOLAG sector of the community. For further information contact a local/state EMA official.

Individual Assistance Only

A Presidential declaration of a major disaster can make a broad range of assistance available to individual survivors.

This **Individual Assistance** may include some or all of the following:

Temporary housing, until alternative housing is available, for disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable.

Home repair funds may be given to owner-occupants in lieu of other forms of temporary housing assistance, so that families can quickly return to their damaged homes. Repair funds are given so that the house may be returned to safe, sanitary and secure conditions.

Disaster unemployment assistance and job placement assistance for those unemployed as a result of a major disaster.

Individuals and family grants of up to \$13,600 (this amount is adjusted for inflation annually) to help meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs when those affected are unable to meet such expenses or

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needs through other programs or other means.

Legal advice for those affected by the disaster.

Crisis counseling and referrals to appropriate mental health agencies to relieve disaster-caused mental health problems.

Loans to individuals, businesses, and farmers for repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged real and personal property and some production losses not fully covered by insurance.

Agricultural assistance, including technical assistance; payments covering a major portion of the cost to eligible farmers who perform emergency conservation actions on farmland damaged by the disaster, and provision of federally owned feed grain for livestock and herd preservation.

Veteran's assistance, such as death benefits, pensions insurance settlements, and adjustments to home mortgage held by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) if a VA-insured home has been damaged.

Tax relief, including help from the Internal Revenue Service in claiming casualty losses resulting from the disaster, and State tax assistance.

Waiver of penalties for early withdrawal of funds from certain time deposits.

The Cora Brown Fund which may assist victims of natural disasters for those disaster-related needs that have not been or will not be met by government agencies or private organizations that have programs to address such needs.

Hazard Mitigation

In addition to the assistance provided to individual and to local and state governments, FEMA also provides technical assistance and grants for Hazard Mitigation projects and activities

Emergency Response in the Community

Hazard Mitigation involves the identification and implementation of measures to reduce the severity of future disaster.

Hazard Mitigation assistance includes:

Technical evaluation and guidance in preparing or updating the required State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Technical evaluation from Interagency Hazard Mitigation Teams or Hazard Mitigation survey Teams will survey the area following the disaster declaration to identify mitigation measures that may reduce future damages.

Funding of mitigation projects through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) which can fund up to 50% of the cost of a project.

The measures funded must be cost effective and environmentally compatible and should be identified throughout the evaluation of hazards in the preparation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Total federal funds available for the HMGP are limited to 15% of the federal share of permanent restorative work completed in the program with overall financial and program management responsibilities.

Eligible applicants for the grants include local units of organizations and state agencies.

Communities can apply through the state for the HMGP following a presidential disaster declaration

The state is responsible for identifying and prioritizing projects.

Examples of projects under the HMGP:

Acquisition or relocation projects

Structural hazard control or protection

Construction activities that result in protection from hazard

Flood proofing of facilities

A Presidential Disaster Declaration can include SBA, PA, IA and Hazard

Mitigation together as part of one declaration.

Each Presidential Declaration is state specific. Declarations do not cross state boundaries

Emergency Response in the Community

Declarations are given for specific counties with-in a state, as requested by the state

Counties and programs can be added to a declaration, at the request of the state, with supporting documentation

APPENDIX C: American Red Cross in Texas

Anderson County Chapter, Palestine

(903) 729-5977. redcrosspaltex@bcinetzone.com

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Brown County Chapter, Brownwood

(915) 646-0196 redcross@bwoodtx.com

Central Texas Chapter, Austin

phone: (512) 928.4271

1 (800) 928.4271

fax: (512) 928.2816

centraltexas@redcrossaustin.org

Chisholm Trail Chapter, Fort Worth

Headquarters

1515 S. Sylvania Ave.
Fort Worth, TX 76111

817-335-9137

Johnson County Branch Big Country Region

208 North Main Street
Cleburne, TX 76033

817-558-1012

1610 North 2nd Street
Abilene, TX 79601

915-677-2622

San Angelo Region

4202 South Bryant Blvd.
San Angelo, TX 76903

915-658-4409 or
1-888-875-3182

Coastal Bend-Texas Chapter, Corpus Christi

American Red Cross

Coastal Bend-Texas Chapter

1721 S. Brownlee Blvd. / P.O. Box 3429

Corpus Christi, TX 78463-3429

(361) 887-9991 or (800) 656-9991

Email: corpustx@interconnect.net

Collin County Chapter, McKinney

Chapter Headquarters McKinney

1450 Redbud Blvd., McKinney, Texas 75069

Phone: 972-542-5642 - Metro: 972-562-0601

Toll Free: 877-444-4ARC

Fax: 972-562-8837

Service Center Greenville

P.O. Box 8996, 5415 Wesley Street

Greenville, Texas 75404

Phone: 903-455-7932

Fax: 903-454-1459

E-mail: info@arcnotx.org

Crossroads Chapter, Victoria

Victoria, Calhoun, DeWitt, Jackson and Lavaca counties

573-2671

<http://www.crossroads-redcross.org/>

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Dallas Chapter, Dallas

Dallas Area Red Cross, 4800 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75235-7717
214.678.4800 214.678.4553 Fax <http://www.redcrossdallas.org/>

East Texas Piney Woods Chapter, Longview

1604 Hwy. 31
Longview, TX 75604
ph (903)753-2091
fax (903)753-7143 <http://www.redcrosslongview.org/>

El Paso Area Chapter, El Paso

(915) 592-0208 elpaso@usa.redcross.org <https://www.redcrosselpaso.org/index.html>

Grayson County Chapter, Denison

Texoma Area Chapter

2527 Hwy 691
Denison, TX 75020
ph (903) 465-1330
fax (903) 465-4230
<http://www.graysoncoarc.org/>

Greater Amarillo Chapter, Amarillo

Red Cross,
1800 S. Harrison St.
Amarillo, Texas 79102-3017
(806) 376-6309 (24-hr number)
(806) 372-4134 (fax)

<http://amarillo.redcross.org/administration/contact.htm>

Greater Houston Area Red Cross Chapter, Houston

Main: 713-526-8300
Fax: 713-526-5871
Email: webmkt@ghac.org
<http://www.houstonredcross.org/>

Heart of Texas Area Chapter, Waco

Heart of Texas Area Chapter

4224 Cobbs Drive
Waco, TX 76710
ph 254-776-8362
fax 254-776-3489
<http://www.wacoredcross.org/>

Lubbock-South Plains Regional Chapter, Lubbock

2201 Ave. X
Lubbock, TX 79411
ph 806.765.8534
fax 806.765.5963
<http://southplainsregional.redcross.org/>

Emergency Response in the Community

Mid-Tex Chapter, Killeen

1640 South Wall Street
Belton Tx 76513
254-933-3081, Fax254-933-3084 <http://www.vvm.com/~redcross/>

North Central Texas Chapter, Wichita

1809 Fifth Street
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301-2198
940) 322-8686 <http://www.cyberstation.net/redcross/>

Orange County Chapter, Orange

908 W. Pine Avenue, Orange, TX 77630

Telephone: (409)883-2322 or 1-800-662-2531

Fax: (409)883-8316

<http://orangecountytx.redcross.org/>

San Antonio Chapter, San Antonio

San Antonio Area Red Cross Headquarters3642 E. Houston
San Antonio, TX 78219
Phone: (210) 224-5151 or (800) 775-6803
Fax: (210) 226-9973
MediaSATX@usa.redcross.org

Carrizo Springs Branch Office

serving Dimmit, Frio, La Salle, and Zavala Counties.202 East Nopal
Carrizo Springs, Texas 78834
(830) 876-2234
Fax: (830) 876-0026

Del Rio Branch Office

serving Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, and Val Verde Counties.Phone: (830)
775-8626
(830) 298-6315
Fax: (830) 298-6304 *On Laughlin AFB*590 Mitchell Blvd., Suite 373
Laughlin AFB, TX 78843

Floresville Branch Office

serving Atascosa, Karnes, McMullen, and Wilson Counties.1420 3rd Street
Floresville, TX 78114
Phone: (830) 393-9032
Fax: (830) 393-7873

Emergency Response in the Community

arcfbo@felipsis.net

New Braunfels Branch Office

serving Comal, Gonzales, Guadalupe, and Kendall Counties. 100 Main
Plaza, Suite 110
New Braunfels, TX 78130
Phone: (830) 608-9876
Fax: (830) 627-7244
arc@wireweb.net

Uvalde Branch Office

serving Bandera, Medina, Real, and Uvalde Counties.

400 S. Getty, Suite H
Uvalde, TX 78801
Phone: (830) 591-2480
Fax: (830) 591-2489
arcubo@hilconet.com

Audie Murphy VA Hospital Red Cross Program

Volunteer Office
7400 Merton Minter Blvd.
San Antonio, TX 78284
(210) 522-1271

Brooke Army Medical Center Red Cross Office

Phone: (210) 916-4618
Fax: (210) 916-0902

Fort Sam Houston Red Cross Station

Postal Address:
American Red Cross
PO Box 340129
Ft. Sam Houston, TX 78234-0129

Physical Address:
Building 2650
Corner of Patch and Harney

Phone: (210) 221-3355
Fax: (210) 221-3908
fortsam@crossnet.org

Lackland AFB Red Cross Station

Emergency Response in the Community

American Red Cross
2160 Kenley Ave.
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236-5113

Phone: (210) 671-3384
Fax: (210) 671-2152
lafb@usa.redcross.org

Randolph AFB

Building #693
555 F. Street West
Randolph AFB, TX 78150
Phone: (210) 652-7567
Fax: (210) 652-3166
arc-rafb@randolph.af.mil

Wilford Hall Medical Center Red Cross Office

2200 Bergquist Dr. Suite 1
Lackland AFB, Texas 78236
Room 6B75
Phone: (210) 292-3839 / 7545
Fax: (210) 292-7580
HollyG@usa.redcross.org

Southwest Texas Chapter, Odessa

Midland Office
2306 Elizabeth Ave
Midland, TX 79701-6820
915-684-6161
1-800-378-6614
Fax: 915-684-8901

Odessa Office

120 E 2nd St
Odesa, TX 79761
915-332-5641
1-800-219-2154
Fax: 915-335-0956
Email
Chapter : arcofswtx@crossnet.org

Webb County Chapter, Laredo

American Red Cross
Webb County Chapter
1115 Chihuahua, Suite C
Laredo, TX 78040

Emergency Response in the Community

(956) 726-4778

(956) 726-0387 FAX

e-mail: arc@laredoan.com

<http://www.redcross-webb.org/>

APPENDIX D: United Way in Texas



Grayson County

Phone: 903-893-1920, Ext 2
Fax: 903-893-4141
Help Phone: 903-868-1551

Internet

Web: <http://unitedwaygrayson.org>
E-mail: margie.morris@unitedwaygrayson.org

Phone: 903-784-6642
Fax: 903-784-8712

Internet

E-mail: mailto:unitedway@cox-internet.com

Wichita County

Phone: 940-322-8638
Fax: 922-322-8643
Volunteer Phone: 940-322-8639
Help Phone: 940-322-8630

Internet

Web: <http://www.uway-wftx.org>
E-mail: renem@cst.net

Erath County

Phone: 254-965-4429
Fax: 254-965-6721
Volunteer Phone: 254-965-4429
Help Phone: 254-965-4429

Internet

E-mail: ecuw@htcomp.net

Palo Pinto County

Phone: 940-325-4848
Fax: 940-325-3554

Lamar County

Kaufman County

Phone: 972-564-2618

Denton County

Phone: 940-566-5851
Fax: 940-898-8976
Volunteer Phone: 940-566-5851
Help Phone: 940-566-2688

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedwaydenton.org>
E-mail: pat@unitedwaydenton.org

Parker County

Phone: 817/596-5986
Fax: 817/599-7389

Internet

E-mail: uwaypc@azonemail.net

Kaufman County

Emergency Response in the Community

Phone: 214-978-0054
Fax: 214-922-8261

Internet

E-mail: tkunitedway@tvec.net

Young County

Phone: 940-549-5152
Fax: 940-549-2879

Hunt County

Phone: 903-455-7414
Fax: 903-455-7431

Internet

E-mail: uwhc@koyote.com

Dallas County

Phone: 214-978-0000
Fax: 214-978-9034

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedwaydallas.org>

E-mail: ggodsey@unitedwaydallas.org

Tarrant County

Phone: 817-258-8003
Fax: 817-258-8005

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwmtc.org>

E-mail: vchandler@uwmtc.org

Collin County

Phone: 214-978-0010

Denton County

Phone: 214-978-0054

Webb County

Phone: 956-723-9113
Fax: 956-723-4726

Cameron County

Phone: 956-423-5954
Fax: 956-423-2001

Internet

E-mail: unitedwayncc@yahoo.com

Hidalgo County

Phone: 956-686-6331
Fax: 956-686-8430

Internet

E-mail: committedg@aol.com

Val Verde County

Phone: 830-774-0704
Fax: 830-775-0508

Internet

E-mail: cgreenway@delrio.com

Walker County

Phone: 936-291-8986
Fax: 936-291-9909

Internet

E-mail: uwvc@lcc.net

Gregg County

Phone: 903-988-1298
Fax: 903-986-2915

Smith County

Phone: 903-581-6376
Fax: 903-581-6462
Volunteer Phone: 903-581-6376
Help Phone: 903-534-9977

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwtyler.org>

E-mail: j_p_holmes@hotmail.com

Brazos County

Emergency Response in the Community

Phone: 979-774-4535
Fax: 979-774-9161

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwaybrazosvalley.org>
E-mail: dphillips@uwaybrazosvalley.org

Cherokee County

Phone: 903-541-2065
Fax: 903-541-2089

Internet

E-mail: Washburn@ballistic.com

Cass County

Phone: 903-756-5391
Fax: 903-756-8923

Panola County

Phone: 903-693-6606, Ext 261
Fax: 903-693-6241

Gregg County

Phone: 903-758-0191
Fax: 903-758-1919
Volunteer Phone: 903-237-5591
Help Phone: 903-753-3561

Internet

Web: <http://www.gluw.org>
E-mail: unitedway@gluw.org

Harrison County

Phone: 903-938-2881

Internet

E-mail: hcuw@shreve.net

Scurry County

Phone: 915-573-1731
Fax: 915-573-1735
Volunteer Phone: 915-573-5311
Help Phone: 915-573-1731

Midland County

Phone: 915-685-7715
Fax: 915-682-4462
Volunteer Phone: 915-682-7700
Help Phone: 915-682-4357

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwmidland.org>
E-mail: cbenson@midland.org

Ector County

Phone: 915-332-0941
Fax: 915-332-5245
Volunteer Phone: 915-332-0941
Help Phone: 915-332-0941

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwodessa.org>
E-mail: mike@uwodessa.org

Nolan County

Phone: 915-235-9522
Fax: 915-235-2190

Ochiltree County

Phone: 806-435-8064

Internet

E-mail: dean55@yahoo.com

Parmer County

Phone: 806-250-5000

Internet

E-mail: larryk@frionastatebank.com

Jones County

Phone: 915-576-2731
Fax: 915-576-3733

Moore County

Phone: 806-935-4715
Fax: 806-935-9073

Tom Green County

Phone: 915-949-3716
Fax: 915-944-9041
Volunteer Phone: 915-949-3716
Help Phone: 915-942-4357

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwconchovalley.org>

Gray County

Emergency Response in the Community

Phone: 806-669-1001
Fax: 806-669-1002
Volunteer Phone: 806-669-1001
Help Phone: 806-669-1001

Internet

Web: <http://www.pan-tex.net/unitedway/>
E-mail: unitedway@pampa.com

Hale County

Phone: 806-293-7072
Fax: 806-293-7072

Internet

E-mail: pauw@texasonline.net

Howard County

Phone: 915-267-5201
Fax: 915-267-7901

Internet

E-mail: uway@apex2000.net

Taylor County

Phone: 915-677-1841
Fax: 915-677-1847

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedwayabilene.org>
E-mail: dixie@unitedwayabilene.org

Lubbock County

Phone: 806-747-2711
Fax: 806-747-2716

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedway-lubbock.org>
E-mail: gcochran@unitedway-lubbock.org

Deaf Smith County

Phone: 806-364-5220
Fax: 806-364-2858

Internet

E-mail: uway@wtrt.net

Randall County

Phone: 806/376-6359
Fax: 806/376-9343

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedwayama.org>
E-mail: Frankie@unitedwayama.org

Yoakum County

Phone: 806/592-5426
Fax: 806/592-9436

Guadalupe County

Phone: 830-303-3263
Fax: 830-372-2096
Volunteer Phone: 830-379-6382
Help Phone: 830-303-3263

Internet

E-mail: kathleenp@axs4u.net

Travis County

Phone: 512-472-6267
Fax: 512-482-8309
Volunteer Phone: 512-323-1898
Help Phone: 512-324-1899

Internet

Web: <http://www.uway-austin.org>
E-mail: dbalch@uway-austin.org

Milam County

Phone: 512-446-3184
Fax: 512-446-8200

Karnes County

Phone: 830-583-2541

Comal County

Phone: 830-620-7760
Fax: 830-620-5639

Internet

E-mail: uwccnb@yahoo.com

Williamson County

Phone: 512-869-6970
Fax: 512-869-7042

Emergency Response in the Community

Internet

E-mail: uwga1@gte.net

Hays County

Phone: 512-392-6084

Fax: 512-353-1796

Internet

E-mail: unitedway@centuryinter.net

Bexar County

Phone: 210-352-7000

Fax: 210-224-4245

Volunteer Phone: 210-227-5900

Help Phone: 210-227-4357

Internet

Web: <http://www.unitedwaysatx.org>

E-mail: hnolan@unitedwaysatx.org

Bell County

Phone: 254-634-0660

Fax: 254-634-0066

Internet

E-mail: uwgfha@n-link.com

Bell County

Phone: 254/778-8616

Fax: 254/771-2568

Internet

E-mail: uwct@aol.com

Matagorda County

Phone: 972-245-5852

Fax: 972-244-1541

Volunteer Phone: 972-245-5852

Help Phone: 877-840-3419

Internet

E-mail: mcuw@wcnet.net

Brazoria County

Phone: 979-849-9402

Fax: 979-848-0259

Volunteer Phone: 979-849-4404

Help Phone: 979-849-4404

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwbc.org>

E-mail: scone@uwbc.org

Jefferson County

Phone: 409-835-4575

Fax: 409-835-0376

Volunteer Phone: 409-835-4575

Help Phone: 409-835-3886

Internet

Web: <http://www.uwbmt.org>

E-mail: terryb@uwbmt.org

Jackson County

Phone: 361-782-3547

Fax: 361-782-6002

Galveston County

Phone: 409-762-4357

Fax: 409-762-1041

Volunteer Phone: 409-762-4357

Internet

Web: <http://www.galveston.com/unitedway>

E-mail: frjackson@aol.com

Montgomery County

Phone: 281-292-4155 x 241

Fax: 281-298-8900

Volunteer Phone: 281-292-4155

Help Phone: 281-292-4155 ext 235

Internet

Web: <http://www.mcuw.org>

E-mail: julie@mcuw.org

Chambers County

Phone: 281-424-5922

Fax: 281-424-8950

Volunteer Phone: 281-424-5922

Help Phone: 281-424-5831

Internet

E-mail: uw.baytowntx@gte.net

Colorado County

Emergency Response in the Community

Phone: 979-234-2572
Fax: 979-234-2573
Volunteer Phone: 979-234-5556 (Tome Reed)
Help Phone: 979-234-2571 (Ministerial Allian

Internet
Web: <http://www.unitedwaycorpus.org>
E-mail: pcm@unitedwaycorpus.org

Jefferson County

Phone: 409-722-0279
Fax: 409-722-0615

Harris County

Phone: 713-685-2300
Fax: 713-956-2868

Galveston County

Phone: 409-948-4211
Fax: 409-948-3309

Internet
Web: <http://www.uwtgc.org>
E-mail: jmartin@uwtgc.org

Internet
E-mail: mcuw@airmail.net

Orange County

Phone: 409-883-3591
Fax: 409-883-3561

Internet
E-mail: unitedway@ext.net

Victoria County

Phone: 361-578-3561
Fax: 361-578-3562

Internet
E-mail: unitedwa@txcr.net

Calhoun County

Phone: 361-552-3630
Fax: 361-552-9561

Internet
Web: <http://www.uwcalhounco.org>
E-mail: uwcc@tisd.net

Nueces County

Phone: 361-882-2529
Fax: 361-888-6882

APPENDIX E: Salvation Army

Texas Divisional Headquarters

6500 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75235
Phone 214-353-2731
Fax 214-956-9436

PO Box 1000, Austin, TX
78767
Phone (512) 476-1111
Fax (512) 476-6840
Email Austsa@aol.com

Abilene, TX

The Salvation Army
1733 Poplar St.
Abilene, TX 79602

Mail Address
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 6929,
Abilene, TX 79608-6929

Phone (915) 677-1408-
09
Fax (915) 677-1557

Aldine/Westfield, TX

The Salvation Army
2600 Aldine Westfield,
77093
Mail Address P.O. Box
11368, Houston, TX
77293-1368
Phone (713) 694-5688
Fax (713) 692-9069

Amarillo, TX

The Salvation Army
2101 S. Van Buren St.,
Amarillo, TX 79105
Phone (806) 373-6633

Arlington, TX

The Salvation Army
712 W. Abram, Arlington,
TX 76013
Mail Address P.O. Box
278, 76004-0278
Phone (817) 860-1836
Fax (817) 860-4247

Austin, TX, Metropolitan Area Command

The Salvation Army
501 E. Eighth Street,
Austin, TX 78701

Austin (Citadel), TX

The Salvation Army
1001 Cumberland Rd.,
Austin, TX 78704
Mail Address P.O. Box
33397, 78764-3397
Phone (512) 442-3212
Fax (512) 442-5451

Beaumont, TX

The Salvation Army
2350 IH-10 East
Mail Address P.O. Box
3706, 77704-3706
Phone (409) 896-2361-3
Fax (409) 896-2360

Big Spring, TX

The Salvation Army
811 W. 5th St., Big
Spring, TX 79720
Mail Address P.O. Box
1248, 79721-1248
Phone (915) 267-8239
Fax (915) 267-7540

Borger, TX

The Salvation Army
408 N. Whittenburg St.,
Borger, TX 79007
Mail Address P.O. Box
1046, 79008-1046
Phone (806) 273-2491
Fax (806) 273-3123

Bryan, TX

The Salvation Army
Bryan College State, 702
S. Washington, Bryan,
TX 77802
Mail Address P.O. Box
73, 77806
Phone (409) 361-0618

Emergency Response in the Community

Camp Hoblitzelle

The Salvation Army
8060 Singleton Rd,
Midlothian, TX 76065
Phone (972) 723-2387-8-9
Fax (972) 723-3124

Catherine Booth Garden Apts. (Waco)

2005 Stewart Dr., Waco,
TX 76708
Phone (254) 757-2242

Cleburne, TX (Service Center)

The Salvation Army
111 S. Anglin, Cleburne,
TX 76031
Mail Address P.O. Box
1985, 76033-1985
Phone (817) 558-1296
Fax (817) 556-2444

Collin County, TX

The Salvation Army
1312 E. 14th, Plano, TX
75074
Mail Address P.O. Box
860006, 75086-0006
Phone (972) 423-8254
Fax (972) 509-5319

Conroe, TX

The Salvation Army
304 Avenue E, Conroe,
TX 77301
Mail Address P.O. Box
897, 77305
Phone (936) 760-2440
Fax (936) 760-2484

Corpus Christi, TX

The Salvation Army
1802 Buford St., Corpus
Christi, TX 78401
Phone (361) 882-5757

Corsicana, TX

The Salvation Army
202 E. 1st Ave.,
Corsicana, TX 75110-
3111
Phone (903) 874-7131

Dallas (Cedar Crest), TX

The Salvation Army
1007 Hutchins Rd.,
Dallas, TX 75203
Mail Address P.O. Box
763577, 75376-3577
Phone (214) 941-7404-
05
Fax (214) 946-6548

Dallas (Oak Cliff), TX

The Salvation Army
1617 W. Jefferson Blvd.,
Dallas, TX 75208
Phone (214) 941-5911
Fax (214) 941-9146

Dallas (Pleasant Grove), TX

The Salvation Army
8341 Elam Rd., Dallas,
TX 75217
Mail Address P.O. Box
170580, 75217-7580
Phone (214) 398-6619,
398-6610
Fax (214) 398-9850

Dallas (Temple), TX

The Salvation Army
6500 Harry Hines Blvd.,
Dallas, TX 75235
Mail Address P.O. Box
35093
Phone (214) 956-6146
Fax (214) 956-6062

Denton, TX

The Salvation Army
2101 North Elm, Denton,
TX 76201
Phone (940) 566-3800

Fort Worth (Northside), TX

3023 NW 24th St.,
76106-4831
Mail Address P.O. Box
4528, 76164-0528
Phone (817) 624-3111-2
Fax (817) 624-7710

Fort Worth/Tarrant County, TX Area Command

Emergency Response in the Community

The Salvation Army
1855 E. Lancaster Ave.,
76103
Mail Address P.O. Box
2333, 76113-2333
Phone (817) 332-2495-9
Fax (817) 338-9251

Freeport, TX

The Salvation Army
1618 N. Avenue J,
Freeport, TX 77541
Mail Address P.O. Box
2029, 77542-2029
Phone (979) 233-5420
Fax (979) 233-7120

Friendship House & Outpost

The Salvation Army
1901 E. Seminary Dr.,
Fort Worth Texas 76119-
5813
Phone (817) 531-2923
Fax (817) 535-3594

Galveston County, TX (Mainland Corps - Texas City)

The Salvation Army
4210 Texas Ave., Texas
City, TX 77590
Mail Address P.O. Box
1392, LaMarque, TX
77568
Phone (409) 935-1190
Fax (409) 935-6523

Galveston, TX

The Salvation Army
2228 Broadway,
Galveston, TX 77550
Mail Address P.O. Box
990, Galveston, TX
77553-0990
Phone (409) 763-1691-2
Fax (409) 763-5358

Galveston, TX Area Command

The Salvation Army
2622 Market St.,
Galveston, TX 77550
Mail Address P.O. Box
990, 77553-0990
Phone (409) 621-2455
Fax (409) 621-5871

Garland, TX

The Salvation Army

451 W. Avenue D,
Garland, TX 75040
Mail Address P.O. Box
461927, 75046-1927
Phone (972) 272-4531
Fax (972) 487-1366

Greenville, TX

The Salvation Army
4601 King St.,
Greenville, TX 75401
Mail Address P.O. Box
956, 75403-0956
Phone (903) 455-1875
Fax (903) 455-9225

Harlingen, TX

The Salvation Army
119 E. Monroe,
Harlingen, TX 78550
Mail Address P.O. Box
2464, 78551-2464
Phone (956) 423-2454
Fax (956) 423-7210

Houston(Temple), TX

The Salvation Army
4516 Irvington Blvd.,
Houston, TX 77009-3347
Mail Address P.O. Box
16459, 77222-6459
Phone (713) 692-0522
Fax (713) 692-1112

Houston, TX Metropolitan Area Command

The Salvation Army
1500 Austin St.,
Houston, TX 77002
Phone (713) 752-0677
Fax (713) 752-0688

Irving, TX

The Salvation Army
250 East Grauwylar Rd.,
Irving, TX 75061
Mail Address P.O. Box
154426, 75015-4426
Phone (972) 438-6553
Fax (972) 721-0779

Kerrville, TX

The Salvation Army
855 Hays St., Kerrville,

Emergency Response in the Community

TX 78028
Mail Address P.O. Box
290790, 78029
Phone (830) 257-3620
Fax (830) 896-8388

Killeen, TX

The Salvation Army
501 N. 2nd St., Killeen,
TX 76540
Mail Address P.O. Box
4330, Killeen, TX 76540
Phone (254) 634-7172-
7717
Fax (254) 634-7487

Laredo, TX

The Salvation Army
408 Matamoros, Laredo,
TX 78040
Mail Address P.O. Box
1461, 78042
Phone (956) 723-7751,
723-2349
Fax (956) 723-9956

Lewisville, TX (Service Center)

The Salvation Army
207 Elm St., Lewisville,
TX 75057
Mail Address
Phone (972) 353-9400
Fax (972) 353-9400

Longview, TX

The Salvation Army
504-506 Cotton St.,
Longview, TX 75601
Mail Address P.O. Box
3909, 75606-3909
Phone (903) 757-8427
Fax (903) 236-0108

Lubbock, TX

The Salvation Army
1111 16th St., Lubbock,
TX 79401-5009
Mail Address P.O. Box
2785, 79408-2785
Phone (806) 765-9434-5-
6
Fax (806) 765-5359

Lufkin, TX

The Salvation Army
412 S. Third St., Lufkin,
TX 75901
Mail Address P.O. Box
1787
Phone (936) 634-5132,
634-8868
Fax (936) 634-6554

McAllen, TX

The Salvation Army
1600 N. 23rd St.,
McAllen, TX 78501
Mail Address P.O. Box
4766, 78502-4766
Phone (956) 682-1468
Fax (956) 682-9693

McKinney, TX (Service Center)

The Salvation Army
600 Wilson Creek,
McKinney, TX 75069
Mail Address P.O. Box
768, 75070-0768
Phone (972) 542-6694

Midland, TX

The Salvation Army
3500 Park Ln., Midland,
TX 79703
Phone (915) 697-7262
Fax (915) 697-7274

Odessa, TX

The Salvation Army
810 E. 11th St., Odessa,
TX 79761
Mail Address P.O. Box
1111, 79760-1111
Phone (915) 332-0738
Fax (915) 332-6910

Orange, TX

The Salvation Army
2515 N. 3rd St., Orange,
TX 77630
Mail Address P.O. Box
456
Phone (409) 883-4232
Fax (409) 883-3981

Pampa, TX

Emergency Response in the Community

The Salvation Army
701 S. Cuyler St.,
Pampa, TX 79066-1458
Mail Address P.O. Box
1458
Phone (806) 665-7233
Fax (806) 669-2211

Phone (409) 983-2229
Fax (409) 983-4993

San Angelo, TX

The Salvation Army
34 W. Third St., San
Angelo, TX 76902
Mail Address P.O. Box
589
Phone (915) 655-6981

San Antonio (Citadel), TX

The Salvation Army
2810 W. Ashby Pl., San
Antonio, TX 78201-5397
Mail Address P.O. Box
28165, 78228
Phone (210) 733-0643
Fax (210) 738-0926

San Antonio (Southside), TX

The Salvation Army
1034 Fendfield Ave., San
Antonio, TX 78211
Mail Address P.O. Box
3196
Phone (210) 922-6798
Fax (210) 922-9044

San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Area Command

The Salvation Army
521 W. Elmira, San
Antonio, TX 78212
Mail Address P.O. Box
12568
Phone (210) 352-2000
Fax (210) 352-2005

Sherman, TX

The Salvation Army
5700 Texoma Pkwy.,
Sherman, TX 75090
Mail Address P.O. Box
490, 75091
Phone (903) 868-9602
Fax (903) 868-1590

Temple, TX

The Salvation Army
120 S. 21 St., Temple,
TX 76504
Mail Address P.O. Box
1884, Temple, TX
76503-1884
Phone (254) 899-1066

Paris, TX

The Salvation Army
350 W. Kaufman, Paris,
TX 75460
Mail Address P.O. Box
689, 75461-0689
Phone (903) 784-7548,
784-2471
Fax (903) 737-9941

Pasadena, TX

The Salvation Army
2732 Cherrybrook Ln.,
Pasadena, TX 77502
Mail Address P.O. Box
1284, 77501
Phone (713) 378-0020
Fax (713) 378-0018

Plainview, TX

The Salvation Army
201 Ash St., Plainview,
TX 79072
Mail Address P.O. Box
172
Phone (806) 296-6375-6
Fax (806) 296-2290

Plano, TX

The Salvation Army
1312 E. 14th St., Plano,
TX 75074
Mail Address: PO Box
860006, 75086-0006
Phone: (972) 423-8254
Fax: (972) 509-5319

Port Arthur, TX

The Salvation Army
3145 25th St., Port
Arthur, TX 77642
Mail Address P.O. Box
368, 77641

Emergency Response in the Community

Texarkana, TX

The Salvation Army
313-315 E. Fourth St.,
Texarkana, AR 71854
Mail Address P.O. Box
1907, Texarkana, TX
75504-1907
Phone (870) 772-4409
Fax (870) 772-1234

2189
Phone (972) 937-7727

William BoothGarden Apts. (Houston, TX)

808 Frawley, Houston,
TX 77009
Phone (713) 692-4186
Fax (713) 692-4092

Tyler, TX

The Salvation Army
717 N. Spring St., Tyler,
TX 75702
Mail Address P.O.
Drawer 2050, 75710
Phone (903) 5924361
Fax (903) 592-6624

William BoothGarden Apts. (San Antonio, TX)

2710 W. Ashby Pl., San
Antonio, TX 78201-5397
Phone (210) 733-8210

William BoothGarden Apts. (Tyler, TX)

601 Golden Rd., Tyler,
TX 75701
Phone (903) 595-5641

Victoria, TX

The Salvation Army
1302 N. Louis St.,
Victoria, TX 77901-6163
Mail Address P.O. Box
3045, 77903-3045
Phone (361) 576-1297-8
Fax (361) 576-3325

William BoothGarden Apts. (Waco, TX)

4200 North 19th St.,
Waco, TX 76708-1141
Phone (254) 757-2242-3
Fax (254) 757-0223

Waco, TX

The Salvation Army
1224 Connor St., Waco,
TX 76703-1030
Phone (254) 752-7261

Waco, TX Area Command

The Salvation Army
500 South 4th St., Waco,
TX 76706
Mail Address P.O. Box
242, 76703-0242
Phone (254) 756-7271
Fax (254) 752-3937

Thrift Stores

Arlington

1301 E. Abrams Street
817-861-9488

Austin

4216 S. Congress
512-447-4044

1142 S. Lamar
512-443-7565

5329 N. IH 35
512-451-7156

13096 Research Blvd.
512-250-8240

Dallas

5554 Harry Hines at

Waxahachie, TX

The Salvation Army
620 Farley St.,
Waxahachie, TX 75165
Mail Address P.O. Box
632, 75168
Phone (972) 937-7727
Fax (972) 937-4933

Wichita Falls, TX

The Salvation Army
2900 Seymour Hwy,
Wichita Falls, TX 76307
Mail Address P.O. Box

Emergency Response in the Community

Inwood
214-630-5611

4810 Village Fair Drive at
Loop 12
214-372-6965

Farmers Branch
12895 Josey Lane at
Valley View
972-484-5005

Ft. Worth
2901 NE 28th Street
817-838-8203

2406 Azle Avenue
817-624-7081

8133 Highway 80 West
817-560-1563

Garland
1905 Garland Avenue at
Miller
972-840-1061

Grand Prairie
312 E. Main Street at 4th
St.
972-262-4110

Houston
2208 Washington
Avenue
Houston, TX 77007
713-869-3551 Ext. 227

4725 Telephone Road
Houston, TX 77087
713-644-6842

6150 Bissonnet
Houston, TX 77081
713-778-1161

3665 FM 1960 West
Houston, TX 77062
281-397-0144

1221 W. 43rd
Houston, TX 77018
713-681-1707

Irving
1145 E. Irving Blvd. at
Nursery
972-579-1966

Pasadena
1818 Strawberry
Pasadena, TX 77502
713473-2219

Oakcliff
939 W. Jefferson at Polk
Street
214-946-5436

San Antonio
1324 S. Flores Street
San Antonio, TX 78204
210-223-6877

2541 W. Southcross
210-927-1848

2711 West Avenue
210-342-4731

301 S.W. Military Hwy.
210-977-8220

Pick-up Service

Austin area 512-
416-0607
Dallas area 214-
630-5611
Ft. Worth area 817-958-
7825
Houston area 713-869-
3551
San Antonio area 210-
223-6877

Vehicle Donations

Austin area 512-
447-2272 Ext. 212
Ft. Worth area 817-
834-6271
Houston area 713-
869-3551 Ext. 205, 216,
251
San Antonio area 210-
223-6877

Emergency Response in the Community

Adult Rehabilitation Centers

Austin, TX

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation
Center
4216 S. Congress
Austin, TX 78745
Phone 512-447-2272
Fax 512-326-1272

Dallas, TX

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation
Center
5554 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75235
Phone 214-630-5611
Fax 214-631-6719

Ft. Worth, TX

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation
Center
2901 NE 28t Street
Ft. Worth, TX 76111
Phone 817-834-6271
Fax 817-8319514

Houston, TX

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation
Center
1015 Hemphill Street
Houston, TX 77270-7785
Phone: 713-869-3551
Fax: 757-869-7086

San Antonio, TX

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation
Center
1324 S. Flores Street
San Antonio, TX 78204
Phone 210-223-6877
Fax 210-223-4448

APPENDIX F: Texas Radio Emergency Associated (REACT)

Communications
Teams REACT

Angelina County

936-875-5414

<http://www.texasreact.org/angelina/>

CBA Potter County

936-875-5414

<http://www.texasreact.org/angelina/>

McLennan County

254-666-6064

<http://www.texasreact.org/mclennan/>

Bell County

254-939-8404

<http://www.texasreact.org/bell/>

Comal County

830-899-2395

<http://www.texasreact.org/comal/>

San Angelo REACT, Inc

915-655-5918

<http://www.texasreact.org/sanangelo/>

Bexar County

(210)680-2680

<http://www.texasreact.org/bexar/>

Dallas County

(214) 368-8223

<http://www.dallasreact.org/>

Stephens County REACT

254-559-2198

<http://www.texasreact.org/stephens/>

Brazoria County

979-849-4496

<http://www.texasreact.org/brazoria/>

Houston Emergency

Metro

713-947-6333

<http://www.texasreact.org/houston/>

Travis County

512.243.3533

<http://www.texasreact.org/travis/>

Brownwood Emergency CB Unit

915-646-6551

<http://www.texasreact.org/brownwood/>

APPENDIX G: National VOAD Members

• Adventist Community Services	• America's Second Harvest
• American Baptist Men	• American Radio Relay League, Inc.
• American Red Cross	• Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
• Catholic Charities USA	• Christian Disaster Response
• Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	• Church of the Brethren Disaster Response
• Church World Service	• Episcopal Relief and Development (formerly The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief)
• Friends Disaster Service	• Humane Society of the United States
• International Aid	• International Relief Friendship Foundation
• Lutheran Disaster Response	• Mennonite Disaster Services
• National Emergency Response Team	• National Organization for Victim Assistance
• Nazarene Disaster Response	• Northwest Medical Teams International
• Presbyterian Church (USA)	• REACT International, Inc.
• Society of St. Vincent de Paul	• Southern Baptist Convention
• The Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors, Inc.	• The Points of Light Foundation
• The Salvation Army	• The United States Service Command
• United Jewish Communities	• United Methodist Committee on Relief and the General Board of Global Ministries
• Volunteers in Technical Assistance	• Volunteers of America
• World Vision	

APPENDIX H: Texas VOAD Officers

OFFICERS OF TEXAS VOAD

The following officers will serve Texas Voluntary Organizations Active In Disasters until the next election in February of 2003.

PRESIDENT - DAN FORD

The Salvation Army
PO Box 3706
Beaumont, TX 77703(409) 896-2361
FAX (409) 896-2360
EMail - dan_ford@uss.salvationarmy.org

1st Vice President - Peter Varga

Austin Food Bank
8201 South Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78745
(512) 282-2111 Ext 113
CELL - (512) 585-5964
pvarga@secondharvest.org

2nd Vice President - Jim Leak

Jim Leak
Texas Baptist Men
921 Redbud Lane
Kerrville, TX 78028
(830) 895-0400
jimleak@ktc.com

Secretary/Treasurer - Jerry Jennison

React International
3115 Loop 306
San Angelo, TX 76904
(915) 659-2003

Appendix I: Biological and Chemical Attacks

This section was reprinted from the Emergency Planning Guide Presented at the Homeland Security Forum at Gloria Dei Lutheran Church
18220 Upper Bay Road, Nassau Bay, Texas

Information About Chemical Attack

General Instructions

- ❑ Use extreme caution when helping others who have been exposed to chemical agents:
- ❑ Remove all clothing and other items in contact with the body. Cut off contaminated clothing to avoid contact with the eyes, nose, and mouth. Put into a plastic bag if possible.
- ❑ Decontaminate hands using soap and water. Remove eyeglasses or contact lenses. Decontaminate glasses in a pan of household bleach.
- ❑ Flush eyes with lots of water.
- ❑ Gently wash face and hair with soap and water; then thoroughly rinse with water.
- ❑ Decontaminate other body areas likely to have been contaminated. Blot (do not swab or scrape) with a cloth soaked in soapy water and rinse with clear water.
- ❑ Change into uncontaminated clothes. Clothing stored in drawers or closets is likely to be uncontaminated.
- ❑ If possible, proceed to a medical facility for screening.

Chemical Agents

Cyanide:

- A fast-acting, potentially deadly chemical that can exist in various forms.
- Gas sometimes is described as having a “bitter almond” smell, but not always.
- Breathing gas causes the most harm, but ingesting cyanide can be toxic as well.
- Most dangerous in enclosed places where the gas will be trapped.
- Gas evaporates and disperses quickly in open spaces - less harmful outdoors.
- Cyanide gas is less dense than air, so it will rise.
- Exposure may lead to some or all of the following symptoms within minutes:
 - Rapid breathing
 - Restlessness
 - Dizziness
 - Weakness
 - Headache
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Rapid heart rate
- Exposure to a large amount of cyanide by any route may cause:
 - Convulsions
 - Low blood pressure
 - Slow heart rate
 - Loss of consciousness

Emergency Response in the Community

- Lung injury
- Respiratory failure leading to death
- **If exposed to cyanide:**
- Stay calm. Dial 911 and explain what has happened.
- Get fresh air by leaving the area where the cyanide was released.
- If leaving the area is not an option, stay as low to the ground as possible.
- Remove any clothing that has liquid cyanide on it. Double seal clothing in plastic bags
- Rinse eyes with plain water for 10 to 15 minutes if they are burning or vision is blurred.
- Wash any liquid cyanide from the skin thoroughly with soap and water.
- If cyanide was swallowed, do not induce vomiting or give fluids to drink. Seek medical attention right away.
- Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

Ricin:

- A poison made from the waste left over from processing castor beans.
- Can be in a powder, mist, or pellet, or can be dissolved in water or weak acid.
- A stable substance, not affected much by extreme heat or cold
- Can be inhaled (mist or powder), ingested in food, or injected
- Injection of a pellet the size of the head of a pin (500 micrograms) is lethal. Much larger amounts would be needed to kill people through inhalation or ingestion.
- Ricin poisoning is not contagious.

• **Signs and symptoms**

- **Inhalation:** Within a few hours symptoms will include:
 - coughing
 - tightness in the chest
 - difficulty breathing
 - nausea
 - aching muscles.
 - Within the next few hours, the body's airways (such as lungs) will become severely inflamed (swollen and hot), excess fluid will build up in the lungs, breathing would become even more difficult, and the skin might turn blue.
- **Ingestion:** Symptoms include
 - internal bleeding leading to vomiting and bloody diarrhea.
 - the liver, spleen, and kidneys stop working, and the person could die.
- **Injection:** Symptoms include
 - muscles and lymph nodes near the injection site will die.
 - the liver, kidneys, and spleen stop working,
 - massive bleeding from the stomach and intestines
 - The person dies from multiple organ failure.
- Death can take place within 36 to 48 hours of exposure. If the person lives longer than 5 days without complications, he or she will probably not die.

Sarin:

- The fastest acting, most volatile man-made chemical warfare nerve agent
- Can easily and quickly evaporate into a vapor and spread into the environment

Emergency Response in the Community

- Exposure may occur through inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, touching or drinking contaminated water, or eating contaminated food.
 - Contaminated clothing can release sarin for about 30 minutes after exposure. Other people can be exposed to sarin if they breathe this sarin gas.
 - Vapor is heavier than air, so it would be more likely to settle in low-lying areas.
 - Because it evaporates quickly, sarin presents an immediate, but short-lived, threat.
 - Exposure will produce the following symptoms within seconds to hours:
 - Runny nose
 - Watery eyes
 - Small, pinpoint pupils
 - Eye pain
 - Blurred vision
 - Drooling and excessive sweating
 - Cough
 - Chest tightness
 - Rapid breathing
 - Diarrhea
 - Increased urination
 - Confusion
 - Drowsiness
 - Weakness
 - Headache
 - Nausea, vomiting, and/or abdominal pain
 - Slow or fast heart rate
 - Low or high blood pressure
 - Exposure to large doses of sarin may cause the following harmful health effects:
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Convulsions
 - Paralysis
 - Respiratory failure possibly leading to death
 - If exposed, rapidly decontaminate and get medical care as quickly as possible
 - Stay calm. Dial 911 and explain what has happened.
 - Leave the area where the sarin was released and get to fresh air
 - Go to the highest ground possible, as sarin is heavier than air
 - Remove any clothing that has liquid sarin on it, double seal the clothing in plastic bags
 - Rinse eyes with plain water for 10 to 15 minutes if they are burning or if vision is blurred
 - Immediately wash liquid sarin from skin with large amounts of soap and water
 - If sarin has been swallowed, do not induce vomiting or give fluids to drink
 - Seek medical attention immediately.
- VX:**
- VX is the most potent, least volatile of all nerve agents. Compared to sarin, VX is much more toxic by entry through the skin and somewhat more toxic if inhaled
 - An odorless, tasteless, oily, amber colored liquid, that evaporates very slowly
 - Exposure can occur through skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, drinking or

Emergency Response in the Community

touching contaminated water, or eating contaminated food.

- Primarily a liquid exposure hazard, but if heated, can become vapor (gas).
- Vapor is heavier than air
- Repeated exposure can have a cumulative effect
- Symptoms appear within seconds after exposure to vapor, within minutes to up to 18 hours after exposure to liquid
- A droplet of liquid VX the size of the head of a pin can be lethal
- Under average weather conditions, VX can last for days on objects that it has come in contact with. Under very cold conditions, VX can last for months.
- Because it evaporates so slowly, VX can be a long-term threat as well as a short-term threat. Surfaces contaminated with VX should therefore be considered a long-term hazard.
- Symptoms may occur within seconds to hours of exposure:
 - Runny nose
 - Watery eyes
 - Small, pinpoint pupils
 - Eye pain
 - Blurred vision
 - Drooling and excessive sweating
 - Cough
 - Chest tightness
 - Rapid breathing
 - Diarrhea
 - Increased urination
 - Confusion
 - Drowsiness
 - Weakness
 - Headache
 - Nausea, vomiting, and/or abdominal pain
 - Slow or fast heart rate
 - Abnormally low or high blood pressure
- Exposure to a large dose of VX by any route may result in these additional health effects:
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Convulsions
 - Paralysis
 - Respiratory failure possibly leading to death

Information About Biological Attack

- Pay close attention to official instructions if you are alerted to potential exposure to biological agents or if an actual attack has caused broad exposure
 - Places to report for triage or treatment and transportation methods and routes may be announced
 - Delivery of medical services may be altered to respond to changing demands.
- If your skin or clothing comes in contact with a visible, potentially infectious substance, remove and bag your clothes and personal items and wash yourself with

Emergency Response in the Community

warm soapy water immediately. Put on clean clothes and seek medical assistance.

Anthrax:

- An acute infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*, occurs in hoofed mammals and can also infect humans.
- The serious forms of human anthrax are inhalation, cutaneous, and intestinal
- Symptoms vary depending on how the disease was contracted, but usually occur within 7 days after exposure.
- Initial symptoms of inhalation anthrax infection may resemble a common cold. After several days, symptoms progress to severe breathing problems and shock. Inhalation anthrax is often fatal.
- The intestinal form may follow consumption of contaminated food and is characterized by an acute inflammation of the intestinal tract. Initial signs of nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, and fever are followed by abdominal pain, vomiting of blood, and severe diarrhea.
- Direct person-to-person spread of anthrax is extremely unlikely, if it occurs at all. Therefore, there is no need to immunize or treat contacts of persons ill with anthrax, such as household contacts, friends, or coworkers, unless they also were also exposed to the same source of infection.
- Early antibiotic treatment of anthrax is essential—delay lessens chances for survival.
- An anthrax vaccine also can prevent infection. Vaccination against anthrax is not recommended for the general public to prevent disease and is not available.

Botulism:

- A muscle-paralyzing bacterial disease (*Clostridium botulinum*)
- Three kinds of botulism:
 - Food borne botulism occurs when a person ingests pre-formed toxin that leads to illness within a few hours to days. Creates a public health emergency because the contaminated food may be available to others.
 - Infant botulism occurs in a small number of susceptible infants who harbor *C. botulinum* in their intestinal tract.
 - Wound botulism occurs when wounds are infected with *C. botulinum* that secretes the toxin.
- With food borne botulism, symptoms begin within 6 hours to 2 weeks (most commonly between 12 and 36 hours) after eating toxin-containing food.
- Symptoms of botulism include
 - double vision
 - blurred vision
 - drooping eyelids
 - slurred speech
 - difficulty swallowing
 - dry mouth
 - muscle weakness that always descends through the body: first shoulders are affected, then upper arms, lower arms, thighs, calves, etc.
 - Paralysis of breathing muscles can cause a person to stop breathing and die, unless assistance with breathing (mechanical ventilation) is provided.

Emergency Response in the Community

- Botulism is not spread from one person to another. Food borne botulism can occur in all age groups.
- CDC maintains a supply of antitoxin against botulism. The antitoxin is effective in reducing the severity of symptoms if administered early in the course of the disease.
- Most patients eventually recover after weeks to months of supportive care.

Plague

- An infectious disease that affects animals and humans, caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. This bacterium is found in rodents and their fleas and occurs in many areas of the world, including the United States.

- Easily destroyed by sunlight and drying. When released into air, the bacterium will survive for up to one hour, depending on conditions.

- **Pneumonic plague** occurs when *Y. pestis* infects the lungs.

- Can spread from person to person through the air.

- Bacteria can be aerosolized and used in a bioterrorist attack.

- Inhaling *Y. pestis* suspended in respiratory droplets from infected victim

- Usually requires direct and close contact with the victim

- May also occur if a person with bubonic or septicemic plague is untreated and the bacteria spread to the lungs.

- **Bubonic plague** is the most common form of plague.

- Occurs when an infected flea bites a person or when contaminated materials enter through a break in a person's skin.

- Patients develop swollen, tender lymph glands (called buboes), fever, headache, chills, and weakness. Bubonic plague does not spread from person to person.

- **Septicemic plague**

- Occurs when plague bacteria multiply in the blood.

- Can be a complication of pneumonic or bubonic plague or can occur alone

- When it occurs alone, caused the same ways as bubonic plague; however, buboes do not develop.

- Patients have fever, chills, prostration, abdominal pain, shock, and bleeding into skin and other organs.

- Does not spread from person to person.

- **Symptoms and Treatment**

- First signs of illness are fever, headache, weakness, and rapidly developing pneumonia with shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, and sometimes bloody or watery sputum. The pneumonia progresses for 2 to 4 days and may cause respiratory failure and shock. Without early treatment, patients may die.

- **Early treatment of pneumonic plague is essential.**

- To reduce the chance of death, antibiotics must be given within 24 hours of first symptoms.

- Antibiotic treatment for 7 days will protect people who have had direct, close contact with infected patients.

- Wearing a close-fitting surgical mask also protects against infection.

Emergency Response in the Community

- A plague vaccine is not currently available for use in the United States.

Smallpox

- Smallpox is a serious, contagious, and sometimes fatal infectious disease.
- No specific treatment for smallpox disease. The only prevention is vaccination.
- The name *smallpox* is derived from the Latin word for “spotted” and refers to the raised bumps that appear on the face and body of an infected person.
- There are two clinical forms of smallpox.
 - Variola major is the severe and most common form of smallpox, with a more extensive rash and higher fever. Historically, variola major has an overall fatality rate of about 30%; however, flat and hemorrhagic smallpox usually are fatal. There are four types of variola major smallpox:
 - ordinary (most frequent , accounting for 90% or more of cases);
 - modified (mild and occurring in previously vaccinated persons);
 - flat (rare);
 - hemorrhagic (very severe).
 - Variola minor is a less common presentation of smallpox, and a much less severe disease, with death rates historically of 1% or less.
- Except for laboratory stockpiles, the variola virus has been eliminated. However, in the aftermath of the events of September and October, 2001, there is heightened concern that the variola virus might be used as an agent of bioterrorism.
- Generally, direct and fairly prolonged face-to-face contact is required to spread smallpox from one person to another.
- Smallpox also can be spread through direct contact with infected bodily fluids or contaminated objects such as bedding or clothing.
- Rarely, smallpox has been spread by virus carried in the air in enclosed settings such as buildings, buses, and trains.
- Humans are the only natural hosts of variola. Smallpox is not known to be transmitted by insects or animals.
- A person with smallpox is sometimes contagious with onset of fever (prodrome phase), but the person becomes most contagious with the onset of rash. At this stage the infected person is usually very sick and not able to move around in the community.
- The infected person is contagious until the last smallpox scab falls off.

Tularemia

- Tularemia is an infectious disease caused by a hardy bacterium, *Francisella tularensis*, found in animals (especially rodents, rabbits, and hares).
- People can get tularemia many different ways, such as through the bite of an infected insect or other arthropod (usually a tick or deerfly), handling infected animal carcasses, eating or drinking contaminated food or water, or breathing in *F. tularensis*.
- Symptoms of tularemia could include:
 - sudden fever
 - chills
 - headaches

Emergency Response in the Community

- muscle aches
- joint pain
- dry cough
- progressive weakness
- pneumonia.
 - chest pain
 - bloody spit
 - trouble breathing or can sometimes stop breathing.
- Other symptoms of tularemia depend on how a person was exposed to the tularemia bacteria.
 - ulcers on the skin or mouth
 - swollen and painful lymph glands
 - swollen and painful eyes
 - sore throat.
- Symptoms usually appear 3 to 5 days after exposure to the bacteria, but can take as long as 14 days.
 - Tularemia is not known to be spread from person to person, so people who have tularemia do not need to be isolated.
 - People exposed to *F. tularensis* should be treated as soon as possible.
 - The disease can be fatal if it is not treated with the appropriate antibiotics.
 - A vaccine for tularemia is not currently available in the United States.

Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (Ebola hemorrhagic fever or Ebola HF)

- Ebola HF is a severe, often-fatal disease in humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees) that has appeared sporadically 1976.
- Disease is caused by infection with Ebola virus, one of two members of a family of RNA viruses called the Filoviridae.
 - Four subtypes of Ebola virus, three of which have caused disease in humans:
 - Ebola-Zaire
 - Ebola-Sudan
 - Ebola-Ivory Coast
 - Ebola-Reston has caused disease in primates, but not in humans
- The exact origin, locations, and natural habitat of Ebola virus remain unknown.
- Researchers believe that the virus is zoonotic (animal-borne) , normally maintained in an animal host that is native to the African continent.

- A similar host is probably associated with Ebola-Reston, which was isolated from infected cynomolgous monkeys that were imported to the United States and Italy from the Philippines.
- Not known to be native to other continents, such as North America.
- Infections with Ebola virus are acute. There is no carrier state.
- Researchers hypothesize that a patient may be infected through contact with an infected animal.
- After the first case patient in an outbreak setting is infected, the virus can be transmitted in several ways.
 - Direct contact with the blood and/or secretions of an infected person. The virus is often spread through families and friends because they come in

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close contact with such secretions when caring for infected persons.

- Contact with objects, such as contaminated needles
- The incubation period for Ebola HF ranges from 2 to 21 days.
- The onset of illness is abrupt and is characterized by
 - fever
 - headache
 - joint and muscle aches
 - sore throat
 - weakness, followed by diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain.
 - rash, red eyes, hiccups, internal and external bleeding may be seen
- Researchers do not understand why some people are able to recover from Ebola HF and others are not. Patients who die usually have not developed a significant immune response to the virus at the time of death.
- There is no standard treatment for Ebola HF. Patients receive supportive therapy.
 - balancing the patient's fluids and electrolytes
 - maintaining oxygen status and blood pressure
 - treating them for any complicating infections.

Information About Nuclear Attack

- Learn the warning signals and all sources of warning used in your community. Make sure you know what the signals are, what they mean, how they will be used, and what you should do if you hear them.
- Assemble and maintain a disaster supply kit with food, water, medications, fuel and personal items adequate for up to 2 weeks—the more the better.
- Find out what public buildings in your community may have been designated as fallout shelters. It may have been years ago, but start there, and learn which buildings are still in use and could be designated as shelters again
 - Call your local emergency management office.
 - Look for yellow and black fallout shelter signs on public buildings.
 - Make your own list of potential shelters near your home, workplace, or school
 - Give family members clear information about actions to take in case of attack.
 - Talk to apartment or office building management about the safest place in the building for shelter and provisions for occupants until it is safe to go out.
- Learn about community evacuation plans, routes, relocation sites, notification and transportation options.
- If you live in an apartment building or high-rise, talk to the manager about the safest place in the building for sheltering, and about providing for building occupants until it is safe to go out.

Responding to Nuclear Attack

- If you hear an attack warning:
 - Do not look at the flash or fireball - it can blind you.
 - Take cover as quickly as you can, below ground if possible, and stay there unless instructed to do otherwise
 - If you are caught outside, take cover behind anything that might offer protection. Lie flat on the ground and cover your head.
 - Protect yourself from radioactive fallout. Take shelter even if you are many

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miles from the center of the explosion.

- Listen to radio broadcasts for official information and follow instructions.

Recovery from Nuclear or Radiological Attack

- Do not leave shelter until officials say it is safe. Follow instructions when leaving.
- Make every effort to maintain sanitary conditions in shelter space
- Use water and food sparingly
- Cooperate with shelter officials and others in the shelter. Living with many people in confined space can be difficult and unpleasant. Look for ways to maintain a positive attitude, morale, and interpersonal relations with others.
- When returning to your residence, check for any sign of collapse, damage, or structural weakness.
- Immediately clean up spilled medicines, flammable liquids, and other potentially hazardous materials.
- Wait for utility companies to restore water, electricity, gas and sewage service. Turn utilities on only and use them only after you have confirmed that water, electrical, gas, and sewage service lines are intact.
- Stay away from areas marked "radiation hazard" or "HAZMAT."