



DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS COUNCIL

RICK PERRY
Governor

5805 N. Lamar Blvd.
P.O. Box 4087
Austin, Texas 78773-0220
Phone: (512) 424-2138
Fax: (512) 424-2444

W. NIM KIDD
Council Chairperson

November 11, 2010

TO: The Honorable Rick Perry, Governor, State of Texas
The Honorable David Dewhurst, Lieutenant Governor, State of Texas
Ms. Esperanza Andrade, Secretary of State, State of Texas
The Honorable Robert Duncan, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, State of Texas
The Honorable Joe Straus, Speaker of the House, State of Texas
The Honorable Steve Ogden, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Kip Averitt, Chairman, Senate Natural Resources Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable John Carona, Chairman, Senate Committee on Transportation & Homeland Security, State of Texas
The Honorable Jim Pitts, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Allan Ritter, Chairman, House Natural Resources Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Yvonne Gonzalez-Tourelles, Chairman, House Agriculture & Livestock Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Pete Gallego, Chairman, House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, State of Texas
Mr. Ray Sullivan, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
Mr. Josh Havens, Texas Governor's Office of Homeland Security

FROM: Assistant Director W. Nim Kidd, Texas Division of Emergency Management

SUBJECT: Statewide Drought Situation Report

W. Nim Kidd, Chairman
Texas Division of Emergency Mgmt

Lance Williams, Member
Texas Department of Agriculture

Carla Baze, Member
Texas Department of Transportation

Chris Loft, Member
Texas Commission on Environmental
Quality

Michael Dunivan, Member
Texas Forest Service

John Sutton, Member
Texas Water Development Board

Dr. Travis Miller, Member
Texas AgriLife Extension Service

David A. Van Dresar, Member
Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts

Vacant
Office of the Governor
Economic Development & Tourism

Gus Garcia, Member
Texas Department of Rural Affairs

Richard Egg, Member
State Soil & Water Conservation Board

Cindy Loeffler, Member
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

Suzanne Burnham, Member
Texas Department of State Health Services

Dr. John W. Nielsen-Gammon, Member
Office of the State Climatologist

Marisa Callan
Texas Department of Housing and
Community Affairs

1. NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

December 9, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. via teleconference

2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

Most of Texas had below-normal precipitation during the month of October, with most areas outside of the Panhandle picking up only a small fraction of normal precipitation amounts. The dryness was most evident in the southern half of the state, where several stations (Brownsville, College Station, Corpus Christi, Houston, Midland, and Victoria) saw less than 1% of the normal October precipitation. As of the end of October, the two main areas of drought concern are in Southeast Texas and in Southwest Texas along the Rio Grande. Severe drought (D2) is present in Newton County in East Texas and in Brewster, Crockett, Terrell, and Val Verde counties in Southwest Texas.

The expansion of drought in Texas during October was in the southern half of the state, which was exceptionally dry. In Southeast Texas, moderate drought (D1) extends from the Louisiana border westward to Burleson and Washington counties, and is just north of counties along the Upper Coast. In Southwest Texas, D1 stretches from northern Webb County northward to Schleicher County and westward to far southern Presidio County. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) are in place across most of Central Texas despite the extremely heavy rainfall brought by Tropical Storm Hermine in September, indicating how dry October was in this part of the state. Outside of extreme East Texas, the current drought conditions are reflective of dryness over the past 1-3 months.

The major concern over the next few months is the high likelihood of an active wildfire season, particularly in areas of northern Texas where vegetation growth was extensive during the past year because of an abundance of precipitation. La Nina conditions are in place across the equatorial Pacific Ocean and are expected to strengthen and continue, at least into the spring of 2011, according to the Climate Prediction Center (CPC). Both the one-month (November) and three-month (November-January) outlooks indicate a high likelihood (40-50%) of below-normal precipitation across all of Texas. The only exception is the Panhandle, which has a 33-40% chance of below-normal precipitation at three months. Current drought areas are expected to persist over the next three months, and drought is expected to develop across Central, East, and South Central Texas during this time period.

3. DROUGHT INDICES

The state remained in "Normal" or "Wet" conditions over the past 30 days. East Texas is in "Moderate Dry" condition by several indicators, and the Trans-Pecos region is defined as "Dry" by both CMI and RSI. Overall, there is no serious dry threat in Texas.

Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI):

The East Texas region was the only region in dry spell. All others were in conditions ranging from "Normal" to "Extremely Wet," with three regions in either "Very Wet" or "Extremely Wet" conditions.

Crop Moisture Index (CMI)

Only the Trans-Pecos region was in "Moderately Dry" condition. All others are in "Slightly Dry."

Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

Again, the East Texas region was the only region in dry spell, with a degree of "Moderately Dry." All others were in "Moderately Wet" or "Near Normal" conditions.

Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

Four regions have fire risks above average with the rest having high fire risks.

Stream Flow Index (SFI)

Flows were near normal range or high in all regions.

4. WATER UTILITY STATUS

November 2010, began with 200 public water systems on the drought list. Of this total, 125 have removed all watering restrictions and returned to normal operations for the year. Of the remaining water systems with restrictions, 44 are asking customers to follow a mandatory watering schedule based on address and day of the week, and 31 are asking for voluntary reductions in outside usage.

The end of the traditional outside watering season and the advent of cooler weather have allowed additional public water systems to return to normal operations during the month of October. However, this pattern may not continue if forecasts predicting a warmer-than-normal winter without the benefit of significant rainfall hold true.

5. WATER RIGHTS – STATEWIDE

Temporary water-use permit applications are being reviewed on a site-specific basis and issued if there is sufficient surplus water at the requested source. Applications for new water-use permits and amendments to existing permits remained consistent for the month. Until April 1, 2011, the water-rights owners in the Brazos River Basin whose permits contain Hale Clause restrictions may observe the less severe stream flow restrictions of their permits. The availability of unappropriated water for new water-use permits continues to decrease in all river basins in the State, and the search for long-term, dependable alternate sources of water remains a high priority issue.

6. WATER RIGHTS – LOWER RIO GRANDE / RIO GRANDE WATERMASTER (RGWM)

Current Conditions: Note: Since Flood Operations began in July, this is the first report provided by IBWC from their Weekly Water Accounting events with Mexico.

On October 23, 2010, the U.S. combined ownership at Amistad/Falcon stood at 98.53% of temporary conservation capacity, impounding 3,453,625 acre-feet, up from 80.26% of temporary conservation capacity, impounding 2,722,364 acre-feet a year ago at this time. Overall, the system is holding 98.72% of temporary conservation capacity, impounding 6,037,357 acre-feet (excluding the excess 51,885 acre-feet at Amistad), with Amistad at 101.58% of temporary conservation capacity, impounding 3,327,965 acre-feet (including the excess 51,885 acre-feet at Amistad), and Falcon is at 97.23% of temporary conservation capacity, impounding 2,761,278 acre-feet. Mexico has 98.97% of temporary conservation capacity (2,583,733 acre-feet) of the water it could store at Amistad/Falcon.

Allocations: As of printing of the September ownership report, the U.S. has allocated 552,219.751 acre-feet to Class A & B water rights, which include irrigation, mining and recreation uses. Additionally, the U.S. has approximately 602,262 acre feet for future allocations in 2010.

Storage & Loss Amistad vs. Falcon: Note: Data is missing from the week of 4/17/2010 and the periods of 6/27/10 through 10/23/10.

The U.S. is currently storing approximately 1.841 million acre-feet at Amistad (100%) and approximately 1.612 million acre-feet (96.90%) at Falcon. Evaporation and seepage losses at Amistad cycle, as of 6/26/10, are 70,892 acre-feet. For the same period, the U.S. had lost 81,708 acre-feet at Falcon.

Releases to Meet Demands: To date in 2010 (through 6/26/10), Mexico has released 217,422 acre-feet from Amistad and 481,372 acre-feet from Falcon for Mexico needs. The U.S. has released 443,478 acre-feet from Falcon and 367,734 acre-feet from Amistad for U.S. needs. Combined with gains between Amistad and Falcon, U.S. inflows to Falcon have totaled 526,611 acre-feet. The U.S. demand in the lower Rio Grande has been met at a rate of 143.2% by direct Rio Grande inflows and Amistad releases this year.

Upper Rio Grande (New Mexico): Currently, Elephant Butte Reservoir in New Mexico is at 18.43% of capacity, storing 372,926 acre-feet, and Caballo Dam in New Mexico, downstream of Elephant Butte, is at 8.21% of capacity, storing 18,646 acre-feet.

Outlook: No Charge diversions have been in effect since July, 2010 between Amistad Reservoir and the Gulf of Mexico. Falcon Reservoir is currently on a temporary conservation of 303.42 feet. According to the Palmer Drought index, the Rio Grande Basin is experiencing drought conditions ranging from “Abnormally Dry” to “Severe” in areas between Presidio County and Zapata County along the Rio Grande.

7. SOUTH TEXAS WATERMASTER – GUADALUPE / LAVACA / SAN ANTONIO / NUECES REGION

The South Texas Area is again beginning to show early signs of drought conditions. Some areas received some scattered rainfall, but in general the area is continuing to dry out. Parts of South Texas are reflecting “Abnormally Dry” and “Moderate” drought conditions. The area near Uvalde is still much in need of rain and has not received the rains over the past months that other parts of South Texas have received. The Concho area is still relatively dry after receiving slightly above-average rainfall for the month.

Area Counties: Bee, Goliad, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Jim Wells, Duval, Live Oak, Kenedy, Willacy, Brooks, and Jim Hogg

Rainfall and Area Conditions: This area received some rainfall during the month of October. Some areas received only a trace while others received up to 2 inches or more. The stream flows of area streams are currently flowing below the mean average for this time of the year. The U. S. Drought Monitor indicates that counties to the far west of this area are currently experiencing “Abnormally Dry” to “Moderate” drought conditions at this time. Most of the surface water diversions in this area continue to be for municipal and industrial use with little irrigation use being noted.

Approximate Stream flow Conditions:

Site	October Beginning flows CFS	October Ending Flows CFS *	October Historical Mean CFS
<i>South Texas Watermaster</i>			
Guadalupe River near Victoria	1,440	930	2,080
San Antonio River near Goliad	778	362	900
San Antonio River at McFaddin below Goliad	676	484	1,270
Guadalupe River near Tivoli	2,450	1,090	1,670
Mission River near Refugio	59	23	179
Nueces River at Calallen Dam	48	0	767
Aransas River near Skidmore	13	8.9	38

* USGS Gauge values obtained on 11/01/10

Stream flows of the Guadalupe River continue to flow over the “saltwater barrier” near Tivoli, Texas.

Corpus Christi Reservoir System: The Corpus Christi Reservoir System continued to receive inflows for the month of October. The level of the reservoir system, however, has decreased and was at 86.2% of capacity, impounding 820,776 acre-feet, compared to 58.3% of capacity, impounding 554,990 acre-feet at this same time last year. The level of Choke Canyon was at 83.3% of capacity, impounding 579,435 acre-feet, compared to 68.8% of capacity, impounding 478,637 acre-feet at this time last year. The level of Lake Corpus Christi was at 93.8% of capacity, impounding 241,341 acre-feet, compared to 29.7% of capacity, impounding 76,353 acre-feet at this time last year. The City of Corpus Christi continues to divert much of its monthly water supply needs from Lake Texana.

Drought Restrictions: There are no permits being restricted due to drought conditions in this area.

Area Counties: Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Caldwell, Comal, Fayette, Frio, Guadalupe, Hays, and Medina

Rainfall and Area Conditions: Little to no rainfall was recorded for the San Antonio Regional Area during the month of October. Less than half an inch of rainfall was measured in the area for the month of September. The U.S. Drought Monitor, dated October 26, 2010, indicates the San Antonio Regional Area is experiencing “Abnormally Dry” drought conditions at this time.

Stream Flow Conditions: The flows in the Guadalupe, San Marcos, and Blanco Rivers have dropped significantly due to the lack of rainfall. The smaller perennial creeks are ceasing to flow. Irrigation use has decreased and industrial use remains constant.

Site	October Starting flows CFS	October Ending flows CFS *	October Historical Mean CFS
South Texas Watermaster			
Guadalupe River at Spring Branch	215	118	355
San Marcos River at Luling	364	236	515
Blanco River at Wimberley	123	78	116

*USGS Gauge Value for 10/31/10

As of October 31, 2010, Canyon Lake Reservoir was at 908.73 feet elevation and 99.42% of capacity, impounding 376,573 acre-feet. Lake Medina Reservoir was at 1051.13 feet elevation and 71.6% of capacity, impounding 182,453 acre-feet. San Marcos Springs were flowing at 215 cubic feet per second (CFS). The historical monthly average for San Marcos Springs in October is 206 CFS. Comal Springs were flowing at 330 CFS. The historical monthly average for Comal Springs in October is 308 CFS.

Drought Restrictions: There are no additional drought restrictions on the San Antonio River at this time.

Area Counties: Atascosa, Karnes, Gonzales, Wilson, McMullen, Dewitt, Guadalupe, Lavaca, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, and Jackson

Rainfall and Area Conditions: The southernmost portions of this area received no rainfall to 0.25 inches for the month of October, and the eastern portions of the area, including the Lavaca area, received no rainfall to 1.5 inches. Soil moisture is depleting rapidly in this area. Most crops in this area have been harvested and the demand for irrigation is low at this time. Lake Texana is at 93% of capacity, 42.67 ft. above mean sea level.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, this area is not experiencing drought conditions at this time.

Stream flow Conditions: Stream flow conditions in this area are below normal at this time.

Site	October Beginning flows CFS	October Ending flows CFS*	October Historical Mean CFS
South Texas Watermaster			
San Antonio River near Falls City	478.0	263.0	517.0
Cibolo Creek near Falls City	88.0	62.0	156.0
Guadalupe River near Gonzales	1250.0	675.0	2700.0
The Lavaca River at Edna	79.0	41.0	468.0
Navidad River near Hallettsville	5.0	3.5	153.0
Atascosa River near Whitsett	10.0	2.3	105.0
Frio River near Tilden	3.0	0.1	199.0
Nueces River near Tilden	1.0	0.0	776.0

* USGS Gauge Values Obtained 10/31/2010

Drought Restrictions: Some Temporary permits in this area are currently being restricted.

Area Counties: Sterling, Tom Green, Irion, Concho, Coke, Glasscock, Runnels, Reagan, Schleicher.

Rainfall and Area Conditions: The Concho River Valley received slightly above-average amounts of rainfall for the month of October. Rainfall in San Angelo was 2.51 inches. Areas surrounding San Angelo received slightly higher rainfall amounts. Average rainfall for the month of October is 2.33 inches. Total amount of rainfall for the year is 19.18 inches. The Texas Crop Moisture Index indicates the area as having “Slightly Dry” to “Favorably Moist” soil conditions. Cotton is being harvested. The State Drought Monitor Index indicates the Concho Valley as having “None” to “Abnormally Dry” drought conditions.

Stream flow Conditions: Area reservoirs are showing a decrease in the amount of storage from the previous month’s amounts. Lake Nasworthy is at 84% of capacity, impounding 8,617 acre-feet. O. C. Fisher Reservoir is at 2% of capacity, impounding 2,303 acre-feet. Twin Buttes Lake is at 19% of capacity, impounding 35,552 acre-feet.

Site	October Beginning Flows CFS	October Ending Flows CFS	Historical Mean Flows
<i>Concho Watermaster</i>			
Spring Creek above Twin Buttes Reservoir	0.0	0.0	8.1
Concho River at San Angelo and Bell St.	5.9	9.8	108.0
South Concho at Christoval	2.5	8.7	44.0

Drought Restrictions: The diversion rates in this area are currently being restricted due to low flow conditions. The diversions are being reviewed on a case-by-case basis according to adjudicated priority date.

Area Counties: Edwards, Real, Kinney, Uvalde, Zavala, Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb

Rainfall and Area Conditions: There was very little rainfall for the month of October in this area. Most diversions of surface water were for municipal uses with lesser amounts for irrigation and industrial uses. Soil conditions are dry due to the lack of rainfall for this area and for this time of year. The U.S. Drought Monitor indicates that this area is experiencing “Abnormally Dry” to “Moderate” drought conditions.

Stream flow Conditions:

Site	October Beginning flows CFS	October Ending flows CFS	October Historical Mean CFS
<i>South Texas Watermaster</i>			
Nueces River at Laguna	34.00	31.00	233.00
Nueces River near Brackettville	0.17	0.12	74.00
Nueces River below Uvalde	8.80	7.90	255.00
Frio River at Concan	22.00	17.00	146.00
Sabinal River at Sabinal	0.94	0.19	32.00
Leona River near Uvalde	9.00	7.70	42.00

Drought Restrictions: The Zavala/Dimmit Water District has curtailed all diversions to ensure adequate water for domestic and livestock use.

Area Counties: Bandera, Blanco, Comal, Kendall and Kerr Counties

Rainfall and Area Conditions: This area received rainfall ranging from a trace to 0.15 inches for the month of October. Most of the surface water diversions in this area are for municipal and industrial uses with a few surface water permit holders irrigating hay and sod fields. The U.S. Drought Monitor indicates that this area is currently experiencing “None” to “Abnormally Dry” drought conditions.

Stream flow Condition:

Site	October Beginning Flows CFS	October Ending Flows CFS*	October Historical Mean CFS
<i>South Texas Watermaster</i>			
Guadalupe River at Kerrville	79	53	145
Guadalupe River at Comfort	110	71	272
Medina River at Bandera	56	35	112

* USGS Gauge value of 10/31/10

All major streams and their tributaries are below their historical averages.

Drought Restrictions: There are currently no permits being restricted in this area. Temporary water rights issued in the San Antonio River Basin, above Lake Medina, and the Guadalupe River Basin, above Canyon Lake, are reviewed on a case by case basis.

8. UPPER COLORADO (Concho River watershed not included)

The upper Colorado River area received slightly less than normal precipitation during October. The National Weather Service in San Angelo reported monthly precipitation of 2.51 inches, which is 0.06 inches below normal. The reported year-to-date annual total is 19.14 inches, which is 0.27 above normal. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, area drought conditions in Crockett County are “Severe” to “Abnormally Dry.” Schleicher, Sutton, and Kimble counties have moderate to abnormally dry conditions. Reagan, Irion, Menard, Mason, McCulloch and Concho counties have abnormally dry conditions. Tom Green County has no drought conditions. USGS gauges indicate a slight flow (0.01 CFS) in the Colorado River near Gail, TX and a flow less than the USGS long-term median near Colorado City, TX. USGS gauges indicate significantly diminished flows in the Colorado River above Silver, TX down to Ballinger, TX. The San Saba River has significant

decreases in flow that are lower than the USGS long-term median in Menard, TX to San Saba, TX. The North Llano River above and the Llano River below Junction, TX to the Llano River below Mason, TX are flowing less than the USGS long-term median. The pool levels of E.V. Spence Reservoir and O.H. Ivie Reservoir have decreased. The pool levels are 3.8% and 34.6% of capacity, respectively.

9. TEXAS PANHANDLE AND SOUTHERN HIGH PLAINS

Amarillo Area:

(No report from Amarillo)

Lubbock Area:

Reporting Station: Lubbock Preston Smith International Airport

	Precipitation	Average	Departure
October	2.61	1.66	+0.95
2010 Year-to-Date	26.39	17.27	+9.12

Reservoir Report:

Reservoir Basin (Brazos)	Conservation Pool (Elevation)	Current (Elevation)	Percent of Capacity	Percent Change (From last report)
Alan Henry	2220.00	2218.97	97.08	- 1.96
White River	2372.20	2356.63	36.18	+ 0.83

The long-term drought situation has not changed. All communities previously noted as initiating water restrictions remained on those restrictions, and there was no change to the list during October. The Cities of Lubbock and Amherst remained on mandatory drought restriction status. The Cities of Ralls, Crosbyton, Spur and Post, and the White River MWD and Valley WSC in the South Plains area remained on voluntary drought restriction status.

10. WILDLIFE CONCERNS

No wildlife information available at the time of this report.

11. AGRICULTURE CONCERNS

No agricultural information available at the time of this report.

12. WILDFIRE CONCERNS

The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) is used to help determine the potential for fire risk. It is a numerical index in which each number is an estimate of the amount of precipitation, in 100ths of an inch, needed to bring the soil back to saturation. The index

ranges from 0 to 800, with 0 representing a saturated soil, and 800 a completely dry soil. The relationship of the KBDI to fire danger is, as the index increases, the vegetation is subjected to increased moisture stress. KBDI levels and their relationship to expected fire potential are reflected in the following:

KBDI = 0 – 200: Soil moisture and large class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute much to fire intensity. This is typical of the spring dormant season following winter precipitation.

KBDI = 201 – 400: Typical of late spring and early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.

KBDI = 401 – 600: Typical of late summer and early fall. Lower litter and duff layers contribute to fire intensity and will burn actively.

KBDI = 601 – 800: Often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep-burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels.

As of October 31, 2010, there were 103 counties (illustrated in Attachment 2) with KBDI values in excess of 400. The values indicate areas within these counties are beginning to experience or sustain dry conditions which could result in an increased fire risk potential.

The Drought Preparedness Council is comprised of state agencies concerned with the effects of drought and fire on the citizens of the State of Texas. The attached information was compiled and provided by representatives listed below. Points of contact, telephone numbers, and web site addresses are also provided.

W. Nim Kidd, Texas Division of Emergency Management, (512) 424-2436, fax (512) 424-2444, website: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem>

John Sutton, Texas Water Development Board, (512) 463-7988, fax (512) 463-9893, website: <http://www.twdb.state.tx.us>

Chris Loft, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, (512) 239-4715, fax (512) 239-4770, website: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us>

Richard Egg, Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board, (254) 773-2250, fax (254) 773-3311, website: <http://www.tsswcb.state.tx.us>

Lance Williams, Texas Department of Agriculture, (512) 463-3285, fax (800) 835-2981, website: <http://agr.state.tx.us>

Dr. Travis Miller, Texas AgriLife Extension Service, (979) 845-4808, fax (979) 845-0456, website: <http://texasextension.tamu.edu>

Cindy Loeffler, Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, (512) 912-7015, fax (512) 707-1358, website: <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us>

Carla Baze, Texas Department of Transportation, (512) 416-3270, fax (512) 416-2941, website: <http://www.txdot.state.tx.us>

Michael Dunivan, Texas Forest Service, (830) 997-5426, website: <http://txforests.tamu.edu>

Suzanne Burnham, Texas Department of State Health Services, (512) 801-9816, fax (512) 458-7111, website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/>

Vacant, Office of the Governor, Economic Development & Tourism, (512) 936-0169, fax (512) 936-0141, website: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/ecodev>

David A. Van Dresar, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts, (979) 968-3135, fax (979) 968-3194, website: <http://www.texasgroundwater.org/>

Dr. John W. Nielsen-Gammon, Office of the State Climatologist, (979) 862-2248, fax (979) 862-4466, website: <http://www.met.tamu.edu/osc/>

Gus Garcia, Texas Department of Rural Affairs, (512) 936-7876, fax (512) 936-6776, website: <http://www.tdra.state.tx.us>

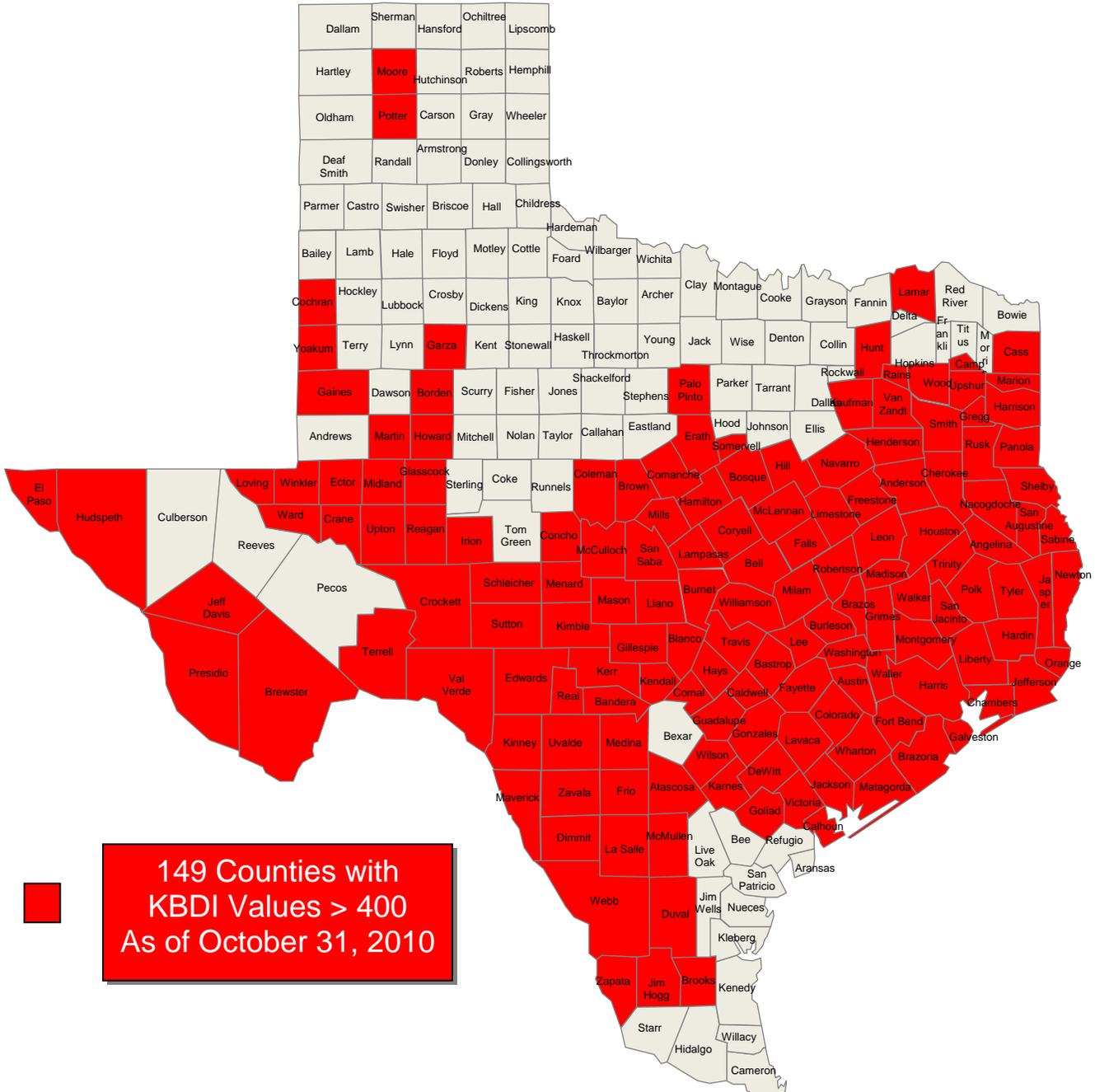
Marisa Callan, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, (512) 475-3964, website: <http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us>

cc:

Amy Jeter, Committee Clerk, Senate Finance Committee
Sarah Hicks, Committee Director, Senate Finance Committee
Teddy Carter, Committee Clerk, Senate Natural Resources Committee
Amy Peterson, Committee Clerk, House Appropriations
Elizabeth Fazio, Committee Clerk, House Natural Resources Committee
Jim Terrell, Committee Clerk, House Agriculture and Livestock Committee
Andrew Cates, Committee Clerk, House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee
Zak Covar, Policy Advisor for TCEQ Issues, Governor's Policy Office
Auburn Mitchell, Policy Advisor for Agriculture/TDA, Governor's Policy Office
Carmen Cernosek, Lt. Governor's Natural Resources Policy Analyst
Shane Linkous, Deputy Division Chief, Intergovernmental Relations, Attorney
General's Office
Allan B. Polunsky, Chairman, Public Safety Commission
C. Tom Clowe, Jr., Member, Public Safety Commission
Ada Brown, Member, Public Safety Commission
John Steen, Member, Public Safety Commission
Carin Marcy Barth, Member, Public Safety Commission
Steven McCraw, Director, Department of Public Safety
Lt. Colonel Lamar Beckworth, Deputy Director, Department of Public Safety
Lori Gabbert,, Budget Analyst, Legislative Budget Board (LBB-DPS)
Tom Lambert, Budget Analyst, Legislative Budget Board (LBB-TCEQ)
Ed Perez, Executive Director, Texas Office of State-Federal Relations,
Washington, DC
Brandon Steinmann, Director, Texas Office of State-Federal Relations, Austin,
Texas

Attachment 2

Counties with Extreme to High Fire Danger



**149 Counties with
KBDI Values > 400
As of October 31, 2010**