

STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION OVERVIEW, AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Purpose

The purpose of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan (the State Plan) is to describe how the State will mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impact of hazards to public health and safety, including natural disasters, technological accidents, homeland security threats, and other emergency situations.

B. Scope

1. This plan establishes operational concepts and identifies tasks and responsibilities required to carry out a comprehensive emergency management program. It describes the State's emergency management organization and a statewide system of coordination. It indicates who is expected to do what, when, where, and how to prevent and manage emergency situations. It defines the specific duties and responsibilities of departments, agencies, and organizations represented on the State Emergency Management Council (SEMC) and provides for coordination of appropriate mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions with both the Federal government and with local governments.
2. This plan addresses the steps necessary to ensure continuity of government in the event of a major disaster as well as the continuity of operation of State and local governments to provide protection and essential services to the residents of the State.
3. This plan, though comprehensive, includes provisions for flexibility of methods, operations, and actions needed to facilitate the efforts of the State and local governments in accomplishing emergency management objectives.

C. Situation Overview

1. Texas is a large, geographically diverse state. Texas is the second largest state in the United States in terms of geographic size. Texas has more than 600 miles of coastline and shares a 1,200-mile border with Mexico. Historically, Texas has had more federally declared disasters than any other state in the union. Texas has experienced multiple federally declared disasters simultaneously. The threats that face the State include:
2. Natural hazards such as wildfires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, lightning, snow or ice storms, earthquakes, and droughts.

3. Technological hazards such as major transportation accidents, oil spills, industrial fires and explosions, nuclear facility accidents, or hazardous material spills (radioactive or chemical).
4. Homeland security threats including terrorists using conventional, chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological weapons, as well as cyber attacks, and cross-border violence by transnational crime organizations.
5. Other threats/hazards including human and animal epidemics/pandemics, civil unrest, disruptions in production and distribution of critical goods and services, and energy shortages.
6. It is possible for emergency situations to occur at any time and at any place in the State and all levels of government must be prepared to respond with little or no warning.
7. In the event of a major disaster, it may become necessary for the State to request assistance from intrastate or interstate mutual aid or the Federal government.
8. The Constitution of the State of Texas, as well as other state laws, requires the State and local governments to implement certain continuity of government and/or continuity of operations programs to include provisions for emergency succession of governmental officials, identification of alternate operating facilities, preservation of vital records, and protection of government personnel, materials, and facilities. The State of Texas has developed an all-hazard emergency management plan. State law also requires local jurisdictions to develop appropriate emergency plans to protect their population.
9. State law provides a County Judge or Mayor with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within their respective jurisdictions.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. The State and its political subdivisions will continue to experience emergency situations and disasters that may cause death, injury, and damage, or may necessitate evacuation and sheltering of the public at risk.
2. The State and local governments will contract with private industry to gain greater efficiency and to expedite emergency management operations or assistance.
3. The ability of the State and local governments to recover and resume normal operations following a disaster is directly influenced by the effectiveness of continuity of government, continuity of operations, and recovery planning.
4. Local governments will develop emergency management plans that incorporate the needs of the whole of the local community including provisions for the needs of children; persons with medical, access, and/or functional needs; and pets and/or service animals.
5. Large areas of the State could suffer catastrophic levels of deaths, casualties, physical damages, and long-term contamination in the event of a terrorist attack involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) weapons, as well as cyber attacks.
6. Local emergency operations, including mutual aid, will be directed by officials of the local government, except in those situations where State law requires that a State agency exercise lead responsibility or where local government personnel require special expertise to cope with the problems at hand.
7. State assistance, upon request, will supplement local efforts and Federal assistance, upon request, will supplement both local and State efforts when the capabilities of each are exceeded.
8. Normal communications systems may be destroyed, degraded, or rendered inoperable in a disaster.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The State Plan is the basic planning document for State-level comprehensive emergency management and consists of a basic plan (this document) and functional support annexes with appendices that detail general coordination responsibilities and emergency actions required during various phases of emergency management. The State Plan establishes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) for which the annexes outline specific responsibilities of each agency or organization assigned to each ESF. Appendices to most annexes have been prepared to facilitate accomplishment of functional responsibilities. Specific information on how functions are to be performed is outlined in standard operating procedures (SOPs), operating manuals, and other documents that may be referred to in the basic plan, annexes, or appendices.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. State Emergency Management Council (SEMC)

- a) The SEMC is composed of representatives of State agencies, boards, commissions, and organized volunteer groups designated by the head of each entity and named to the council by the Governor in the Executive Order Relating to Emergency Management. (See Appendix 1 for SEMC membership.)
- b) The SEMC is organized as a matrix organization that includes 22 support functions, most consisting of a primary agency and one or more support agencies. Each support function coordinates State planning for a specific emergency function and takes the lead in coordinating the execution of that function during emergencies. (See Appendix 2 for the matrix of ESF assignments.)
 - (1) Primary agencies coordinate the activities of their support functions to develop and maintain appropriate annexes to this plan, and related materials and procedures. (See Appendix 12 for annex assignments.) Primary agencies are also responsible for coordinating emergency response and recovery activities through the established State emergency coordination and control system as outlined in this plan, and for providing inputs for operational reports and other documentation in accordance with this plan and current procedures.
 - (2) State "support" agencies in each support function are responsible for assisting designated primary agencies in accomplishing appropriate functional responsibilities and tasks in accordance with this plan and current procedures. Additionally, they are responsible for providing information and appropriate documentation as requested by designated primary agencies.

2. Disaster District Committee (DDC) Operations

While ESFs of the SEMC are replicated to the fullest extent possible at the DDC level, some State agencies do not have regional offices and therefore cannot operate as ESF members except at the DDC. In these instances, the DDC Chairperson will select the most appropriate ESF member agency to act as the "primary" agency for that ESF.

- a) The response to requests for assistance or information addressed to the DDC or the SEMC will be coordinated by the most appropriate ESF. The agencies composing an ESF are expected to work together to satisfy emergency needs. They are expected to ensure they have a clear understanding of the assistance

required, explore the full range of possible solutions, and recommend a preferred solution to the SOC Operations Chief or DDC Chair. These recommended actions could include:

- (1) Providing assistance through resources of an agency/organization in the ESF.
 - (2) Providing assistance through resources of a public or private non-State organization associated with an agency within the ESF.
 - (3) Providing assistance through a mission tasking to the Military Support ESF.
 - (4) Determining that the needed assistance is not available from any organization at the State government level and should be passed to the Federal government for resolution.
 - (5) Providing assistance through employment of intra- or inter-state mutual aid resources.
- b) DDCs consisting, insofar as possible, of representatives of each agency/organization represented in the SEMC, are established at the Disaster District level to coordinate State emergency response operations. Commanders of Highway Patrol districts and sub-districts serve as DDC Chairs. Some SEMC agencies do not have field offices and cannot provide representatives at all DDCs.
 - c) DDC Chairs shall report to the Director of the Office of Homeland Security on matters relating to disasters and emergencies and shall keep the Director of DPS apprised on all matters as requested by the Director of that department.
 - d) District Coordinators (DCs) of the Texas Division of Emergency Management are assigned to each of the DPS districts and assist the DDC Chairperson within their assigned areas.

3. State Lead Agencies for Certain Incidents

Please refer to Appendix 13, Summary of Agency Emergency Responsibilities.

Typical State-local emergency management organizational arrangements in the response phase are depicted in Appendix 9. The typical recovery phase organization is depicted in Appendix 10.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Governor

- a) The Governor has ultimate responsibility for the safety and security of the people of Texas. The Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations and amend or rescind them. Such actions by the Governor have the force and effect of law.
- b) Under the provisions of Subchapter B of Chapter 418, Texas Government Code, the Governor, by executive order or proclamation, may declare a State of Disaster if a disaster has occurred or the occurrence or threat of a disaster is imminent. During and following a State of Disaster, the Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of State agencies, boards, and commissions having emergency responsibilities.
- c) Pursuant to authority vested in the Governor under Subchapter B, the Governor may:
 - (1) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of State business or the orders or rules of a State agency if compliance with the provisions, orders, or rules would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with a disaster;
 - (2) Use all available resources of state government and any political subdivisions that are reasonably necessary to cope with a disaster;
 - (3) Temporarily reassign resources, personnel, or functions of state executive departments and agencies or their units for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services;
 - (4) Commandeer or use any private property if the governor finds it necessary to cope with a disaster, subject to compensation requirements of the law;
 - (5) Recommend the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area in the state if the governor considers the action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery actions;
 - (6) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with an evacuation;
 - (7) Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area and the movement of persons and the occupancy of premises in an area;
 - (8) Enter into purchase, lease, or other arrangements with an agency of the United States for temporary housing units to

be occupied by disaster victims and may make units available to any political subdivision; and

- (9) Through the use of any state agency or instrumentality, the governor, acting through members of the Emergency Management Council, may clear or remove debris or wreckage from public or private land or water if it threatens public health or safety or public or private property in a state of disaster declared by the governor or major disaster declared by the president of the United States.

2. Director of the Texas Division of Emergency Management

- a) By executive order, the Governor has designated the Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security as the Director of TDEM.
- b) By executive order, the Director serves as the Chair of the State Emergency Management Council.
- c) The Director shall advise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives on critical matters relating to homeland security and man-made or natural disasters.
- d) As the Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security, the Director is responsible for overseeing and coordinating State homeland security efforts among local, State, and Federal agencies.

3. Assistant Director/Chief, Texas Division of Emergency Management

- a) The Assistant Director/Chief is responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of statewide emergency management activities, for operating the SOC, and for executing coordination and control of statewide resources during emergency response and recovery operations.
- b) The Executive Order of the Governor Relating to Emergency Management provides that the Assistant Director/Chief shall serve as the Chair of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which carries out certain planning, reporting, and public information access responsibilities relating to hazardous materials that are mandated by the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.
- c) §16.055 of the Water Code provides that the Assistant Director/Chief shall serve as the State Drought Manager and is responsible for managing and coordinating the drought response component of the State Water Plan. The Assistant Director/Chief chairs the Drought Preparedness Council.

4. Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairs
 - a) Disaster Districts are State regional emergency management elements responsible for managing State emergency operations within a given geographic area. See Appendix 7 for a map of Disaster Districts. The DDC Chair, the Highway Patrol captain, or command lieutenant for that Highway Patrol district or sub-district, is responsible for monitoring and reporting on emergency situations. The DDC Chair also receives and validates requests for State emergency assistance from local governments, works with the DDC members to identify resources that can satisfy the request, coordinates arrangements for getting those resources to the place where they are needed, and monitors the use of those resources.
 - b) The DDC Chairs may activate their EOCs to monitor emergency situations and execute coordination and control of state resources during emergency response and recovery operations within disaster district boundaries.
5. County Judges and Mayors
 - a) County Judges or Mayors are responsible for directing, controlling, and coordinating emergency operations within their jurisdictions.
 - b) Incident management is typically delegated to the local incident commander who directs operations at the scene and is supported by an emergency operations center (EOC) that provides resource support, resolves problems, coordinates with other jurisdictions and agencies, and provides emergency public information.

C. State Support Functions

For State agency primary and support functions, please refer to Appendix 2.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

A. General

1. The Governor will provide general guidance for the conduct of major emergency operations.
 - a) Under Chapter 418, Texas Government Code, the Governor is granted broad powers to deal with disasters. Under this Act, the Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations and amend or rescind them. Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations have the force and effect of law.
 - b) Additional authority to issue directives calculated to protect life and property, and to control and terminate an emergency, is granted the Governor in instances when a state of emergency is

proclaimed under provisions of Chapter 433 of the Texas Government Code.

2. Under the auspices of the Governor, the State Emergency Management Director of TDEM exercises overall coordination and control of State emergency response and recovery operations, usually from the State Operations Center (SOC) in Austin.
 - a) The State Director or Assistant Director/Chief establishes objectives and authorizes mission assignments to State agencies, requests commitment of Federal assets and interstate mutual aid emergency response forces, and assigns operational control as required. Coordination of all State activities during emergency situations will be the primary responsibility of the Texas Division of Emergency Management.
 - b) The SOC coordinates with State agencies to identify, activate, and deploy State resources to perform specific missions needed to deal with emergency situations. Once deployed, such resources are directed and controlled by the DDC Chair.
3. The State Management Team, activated at the discretion of the Deputy Assistant Director for Response, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of an incident and status of resources. The Team coordinates support activities with the Emergency Management Council to prepare for prompt and efficient rescue, care, and treatment of Texas citizens victimized or threatened by disaster. The SMT also tracks state resources deployed in activation, develops situation reports, develops a demobilization plan for state assets collecting an accurate reflection of cost associated to the response of a SOC activation as well as supervises the collection of all reports related to activation.
4. Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairs exercise coordination and control of State response operations within the boundaries of a Disaster District.
 - a) The DDC Chairperson issues mission assignments to State agencies and exercises operational control of National Guard, State Guard, and mutual aid emergency response forces assigned to the District.
 - b) Texas National Guard and State Guard personnel ordered to State active duty status by the Governor will, at all times, remain under command and control of military authorities in accordance with the military chain-of-command established by the Texas Military Forces. Upon direction of the Governor, the Adjutant General will designate a Task Force Commander to execute command and control of National Guard personnel and their associated resources supporting emergency response and recovery operations in a Disaster District or deployed out of the

State under provisions of EMAC. Within the State, the DDC Chairperson will provide mission assignments to the designated National Guard Task Force Commander.

- c) State resources provided to assist local governments during emergency situations are provided to conduct a specific mission. They will not be employed to carry out other tasks without prior approval of the DDC chair.

5. Tactical Coordination and Control

a) Local Incident Command

- (1) Mayors and County Judges are expected to provide coordination and control of city and county emergency response operations, typically from the local EOC. Local response forces normally establish an incident command post at the scene of an emergency situation, which may operate for some time before State resources are requested and deployed. The local incident commander normally carries out the Incident Command System (ICS) function of command – making operational decisions to manage the incident – from that command post.
- (2) Responding local mutual resources and State and Federal resources will normally be integrated into the ongoing incident command structure and accept tactical coordination from the incident commander.
- (3) It is desirable that normal supervisors direct organized units.
- (4) In situations where multiple jurisdictions or State or Federal agencies are providing significant response resources or technical assistance for an emergency, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified Command structure. This arrangement helps ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency.

6. State Command Posts

State field command posts may be established for emergency situations for which the State has primary responsibility, primarily those involving State property. The lead State agency or DDC Chair shall designate a State incident commander to provide coordination and control of State personnel involved in site-specific response activity. The State Incident Commander shall keep the DDC Chair informed of the emergency situation and the progress of response operations.

7. Area Command

- a) Area Command may be established in the event that an emergency or disaster area is widespread and encompasses more than one disaster district. Among the types of emergencies for which an Area Command may be established are extensive wildfires or ice storms that affect a large area. Area Command becomes a Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional.
- b) Area or Unified Area Commands will establish overall incident strategy and priorities, allocate assigned resources based on priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and that objectives are met and strategies followed. The command may be located in an existing DPS regional or district office or in another facility.
- c) The Assistant Director/Chief, in conjunction with the designated lead agency and affected DDC chairs, will determine the need to establish an Area Command or Unified Area Command, and will develop and distribute an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that specifies the organization, coordination and control, resource allocation, and operational procedures for the incident.

B. Effect of State Disaster Declaration on State response/recovery operations

- 1. When the Governor issues a Declaration of a State of Disaster and requests a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), and State Coordinating Officers (SCOs) will be appointed. The Governor will normally select the GAR and SCOs, along with alternates, from TDEM staff personnel.
- 2. The GAR, assisted by the SCOs, will exercise overall coordination and control of State response/recovery operations, to include management and administration of programs authorized by the Stafford Act. The GAR will delegate mission assignment and Federal and mutual aid resource commitment authority as needed, to ensure the uninterrupted ability to conduct response and recovery operations throughout the State.

C. Effect of a Federal Emergency or Disaster Declaration

1. If a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration is issued, the President will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to exercise overall coordination and control of all Federal response/recovery assistance operations. The FCO, along with the Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM), who is a FEMA official responsible for management and administration of recovery assistance programs authorized by the Stafford Act, may initially operate from the SOC and then from the JFO once that facility is operational.
2. When activated, the JFO is a joint Federal operation, with Federal agencies supervised by the FCO and State staff supervised by the SCO. Once a JFO has been activated, State response operations will gradually be shifted to that facility and the SOC will reduce its operational level. Recovery operations will be conducted from the JFO until such time as the State and FEMA agree that a dedicated facility for response coordination is no longer required in the affected area.

V. **INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION**

- A. [Information being revised]

VI. **COMMUNICATIONS**

- A. State Readiness and Response Levels

The State uses a four-tier readiness and response-level scheme. Plans and standard operating procedures provide that certain actions be taken at each response level based on the specific hazard anticipated or encountered. The State readiness and response conditions are:

1. Normal Conditions (Readiness and Response Level IV)
 - a) Planning, training, drills and exercises, and other preparedness activities are conducted.
 - b) Emergency equipment and facilities are maintained.
 - c) Warning and communications systems are tested.
 - d) Current natural, technological, and homeland security threats are monitored by the SOC or the TxFC until investigated or resolved.
 - e) Local responders generally resolve emergency incidents that occur. Additional assistance, if needed, is requested from adjacent jurisdictions or responder organizations in accordance with established mutual aid agreements. Normal operations of the local government have not been affected.

2. Increased Readiness (Readiness and Response Level III)
 - a) Local responders generally resolve routine emergency incidents that occur.
 - b) A significant emergency situation has not yet occurred; however, a higher-than-normal level of readiness is warranted because of increased vulnerability to a specific hazard, such as an approaching severe storm or extreme wildfire threat.
 - c) Key staff is alerted and personnel and equipment availability reviewed. Staffing at some emergency facilities may be increased to provide additional situation monitoring.
 - d) Contingency plans and procedures are reviewed.
 - e) Advisory notices are sent to the State Emergency Management Council; verify receipt.
 - f) Some response units may be alerted and equipment readiness may be increased.
 - g) Coordination activities increase and extra effort is exerted to review, evaluate, and update appropriate plans and procedures to ensure ability to meet anticipated challenges of the specific hazard.
 - h) Emergency public information activities should commence.
 - i) Appropriate officials and agency representatives are briefed on anticipated risk situations, expected impacts, and contingency measures. There may be limited impairment of some normal government operations because some staff members may be involved in increased readiness activities.
3. Escalated Response (Readiness and Response Level II)

- a) The scope of the emergency situation has expanded beyond that which can be handled by local responders, and additional ESFs and evacuation may have to be implemented.
- b) Staffing of emergency facilities is increased, hours of operation are expanded, and coordination is intensified.
- c) Response elements may be activated and deployed.
- d) Mutual aid resources may be requested for emergency assistance.
- e) Appropriate officials and agency representatives are briefed on the current situation and anticipated impacts.
- f) Emergency public information activities should be expanded.
- g) Some normal State and local government operations may be impaired.

4. Emergency Conditions (Response Level I)

- a) The scope of the incident has expanded beyond the response capability of the local agencies.
- b) The SOC and appropriate Disaster District are fully staffed by representatives from appropriate agencies and organizations, and remain operational for the duration of the incident.
- c) The State receives requests for resource support from local governments and coordinates resource assistance.
- d) Intrastate mutual aid may be sought and Federal aid may be requested.

B. Alert and Warning

- 1. The State Operations Center (SOC) receives warnings of actual or potential emergency situations from Federal agencies, State agencies, local governments, industry, and other sources. The SOC makes notification of impending threats and significant incidents that have occurred to senior State officials and State agencies. For many types of incidents, the SOC also makes notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), other Federal agencies, local jurisdiction officials, and to volunteer organizations active in disasters (VOADs).
- 2. In its role as the State Warning Point, the SOC relays warnings received through the National Warning System (NAWAS) and other warning networks as well as warnings generated by the State officials to regional warning points and local governments. Some types of warnings, such as weather warnings, are disseminated on a routine basis. Other warnings

are issued after a threat or situation has been analyzed and a determination made by senior officials that special warning is appropriate.

3. The two general warning systems used by the State include the Texas Warning System (TEWAS) and the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS). The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is the primary warning system that can be used to provide short warning or information messages directly to the public. Specialized agency communications systems that may be used for certain types of warnings include the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Health Alert Network (HAN) / Public Health Information Network, which reaches health officials, and the Texas Education Agency's Statewide Education Notification System, which reaches school officials.

C. Activation of Emergency Facilities

Emergency facilities will be activated at a level necessary to effectively monitor or respond to threats or actual emergency situations.

1. State Operations Center (SOC)
 - a) The SOC operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, but the level of staffing varies with the Emergency Readiness and Response Level.
 - b) During Normal Conditions (Level IV), the permanent SOC staff operates the facility.
 - c) At Increased Readiness (Level III), other members of the TDEM staff may augment the SOC staff.
 - d) At Escalated Response (Level II), TDEM SMT team may be activated to conduct operations and identify any needed SMEs or other agency support as the ICS organization is developed based on the size of the incident and need. The Emergency Management Council will be partially or fully activated. The Texas Fusion Center will be activated if, and when, an Information/Intelligence Unit is established. .
 - e) At Emergency Conditions (Level I), TDEM IMT teams operate the facility, the full council is typically convened, and liaison personnel are present.
 - f) TDEM SOPs provide specific guidance for certain hazards and for activation of the SOC for those hazards.

2. Agency Emergency Support Centers

State agencies may establish Multi-agency Coordination Centers (MACCs) from which to manage agency resources during emergencies and/or disasters. State Council member agencies that establish and

operate a MACC to manage agency resources are still required to coordinate emergency operations and provide representatives as appropriate to the SOC and DDC EOCs.

3. Joint Field Office (JFO)

The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector businesses and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with primary responsibility for response and short-term recovery. JFOs will be established by FEMA for those emergency incidents that result in a Federal disaster or emergency declaration. The facility will stand up until the State and FEMA agree that a centralized disaster recovery facility is no longer required in the affected area and residual functions can be transferred to TDEM and the FEMA regional headquarters.

4. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)

Federal and State personnel at the JFO coordinate the locations for and the opening and closing of DRCs.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Support

1. In most situations, requests for Federal assistance will be made through the SOC to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Exceptions to this are detailed in Federal, hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures and in Annexes D, F, N, O, Q, and U to this plan.
2. The process for requesting and providing interstate mutual aid is addressed in Annexes D, F, and N to this plan.

B. Agreements and Understandings

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services will be in accordance with the provision of State law and procedures. The declaration of a State of disaster, issued by the Governor, may suspend selected rules and regulations that impede emergency response and recovery operations.

C. Reports and Records

1. In addition to individual intra-agency recording and reporting requirements, all Council member agencies will provide emergency management reports in accordance with this plan, its annexes, and procedures.
2. Based on situational requirements, operational reports will be submitted to the DDC Chairperson(s) affected by the emergency situation for review and consolidation prior to submission to the SOC in Austin. This reporting

requirement is applicable to local governments, field-deployed State command posts, and all Council member agencies conducting emergency response activities within the geographical boundaries of a Disaster District.

3. Upon determination of need, the State Director, the Assistant Director/Chief of TDEM, or the GAR may authorize and impose additional emergency recording and reporting requirements applicable to local governments and State agencies.

D. Expenditures and Record Keeping

1. It is the intent of the legislature, and the policy of the State, that funds to meet disaster emergencies always be available, and that the first recourse be to the funds regularly appropriated to State and local agencies.
2. Each agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for Federal reimbursement in accordance with the established Federal program guidelines, or standard cost-accounting procedures, if acceptable by the reimbursing Federal agency.
3. Under the provisions of EMAC, Texas is responsible for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by responding states during the delivery of mutual aid or for the out-of-state sheltering or repatriation of Texas residents. Texas is likewise responsible for the computation and submission of bills for reimbursement of expenses incurred while responding to a requesting state.
4. In accordance with established procedures, State agencies may seek financial assistance for “unreasonably great” emergency operations costs from the Disaster Contingency Fund pursuant to Section 418.073 (b) of the Disaster Act.

E. After-Action Report

1. “Primary” and “lead” State agencies are responsible for conducting critiques following the conclusion of a significant emergency incident or exercise.
2. The report will consolidate written and verbal input from all appropriate participants, including field personnel.
3. In consultation with appropriate support agencies, the State agency having “primary” and/or “lead” responsibility shall develop a written after-action report, which will be provided to the Assistant Director/Chief of TDEM.
4. Following the conclusion of any significant event, incident, or exercise, the Primary Agency representative will organize and conduct a review of

the group activities. Support agencies will provide written and/or oral inputs for this critique and the Primary Agency representative will consolidate all inputs into a final written report and submit it to the Assistant Director/Chief of TDEM no later than the 90th day after the date a request for assistance is received from the division.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Development

1. TDEM is responsible for emergency planning and coordination of State resources in the conduct of emergency operations.
2. Each member agency of the State Emergency Management Council is responsible for the development and maintenance of appropriate planning documents that address responsibilities assigned in this plan, to include standard operating guidelines.
3. TDEM will ensure appropriate distribution of the State Plan and any changes thereto. Distribution of functional annexes and changes will be accomplished by the designated agency with primary responsibility for the annex.

B. Maintenance

1. The Assistant Director/Chief of TDEM will authorize and issue changes to this plan until such time as the plan is superseded.
2. TDEM will maintain and update this plan, annexes, appendices, standard operating guidelines, notification lists, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to emergencies, as required. Council member representatives may recommend changes and will provide information concerning capability changes that impact their emergency management responsibilities.
3. State Emergency Management Council agencies are responsible for participating in the annual review of the plan. TDEM will coordinate all review and revision efforts, and ensure that the plan is updated as necessary, based on lessons learned during actual incidents and exercises, and other changes in organization, technology, and/or capabilities.
4. Agency resource data must be accessible to agency representatives at the SOC and at each affected DDC to facilitate the capability of the agency to support its emergency management responsibilities. Council member agencies are also required to conduct and/or participate in training activities designed to enhance their ability to accomplish their responsibilities as assigned by this plan.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This plan applies to emergency management operations in the State of Texas and supersedes all previous editions. Strategic planning guidance and authorities governing its enactment and implementation include:

A. State

1. Constitution of the State of Texas.
2. Executive Orders of the Governor relating to Emergency Management and Homeland Security:
 - a) RP16 (Creation of the statewide Texas Amber Alert Network)
 - b) RP32 (Emergency Management and Homeland Security)
 - c) RP40 (Designation of NIMS as the incident management system for the State of Texas)
 - d) RP48 (Expeditious restoration of electrical services in areas damaged by Hurricane Rita)
 - e) RP59 (Creation of renewal of disaster recovery issues)
 - f) RP68 (Creation of Blue Alert Program)
 - g) RP69 (Creation of Governor's Commission for Disaster Recovery and Renewal)
3. Chapter 411 (Department of Public Safety), Texas Government Code.
4. Chapter 418 (Emergency Management), Texas Government Code.
5. Chapter 421 (Homeland Security), Texas Government Code.
6. Chapter 433 (State of Emergency), Texas Government Code.
7. Chapter 791 (Interlocal Cooperation Contracts), Texas Government Code.
8. Chapter 778 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact), Texas Health and Safety Code.
9. Chapter 13 (Water Rates and Services), Texas Water Code.
10. Chapter 16 (Provisions Generally Applicable to Water Development), Texas Water Code.

11. Sections 88.112-88.116 (South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact), Texas Education Code.
12. Respective State Agency, Department, and Commission-enabling legislation.
13. Title 37 (Public Safety and Corrections), Texas Administration Code.
14. The Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2010-2015.

B. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
2. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), 2006.
3. National Response Framework, January 2008.
4. Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.
5. FEMA REP Manual / NUREG 0654, April 2012.
6. The National Security Strategy, May 2010.
7. Emergency Management and Assistance, Code of Federal Regulations, (CFR) 44.
8. Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended.
9. Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321.
10. National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008.
11. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 3: Homeland Security Advisory System, March 2002.
12. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5: Management of Domestic Incidents. February 2003.
13. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, December 2003.
14. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD 8: National Preparedness, March 2011.
15. Executive Order 13347, Federal Register – Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness.
16. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.
17. ADA Guide for Local Governments, U.S. Department of Justice, July 2005.
18. Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) in General Population Shelters, November 2010.
19. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, November 2010.

C. Mutual Aid Agreements and Contingency Plans

- A. Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System (Section 418.111, Texas Government Code).
 - B. The Southern Radiation Assistance Plan, December 2009.
 - C. National Response Framework (NRF), January 2008.
 - D. Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs).
 - E. Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP), October 2009.
- D. Continuity of Government

The occurrence of a disaster could impede the ability of the State and local government to provide for the safety and well-being of the people of Texas. Continuity of government consists of a variety of comprehensive activities designed to ensure the preservation of our representative form of government and the continued ability of State and local governments to provide protection and essential services to the public.

Continuity of government requirements include key coordination and control actions that must be accomplished so that State government can continue to operate effectively regardless of the emergency or disaster situation and actions necessary for the reconstruction of State government.

E. Lines of Succession

1. General

Article III, Section 62 of the Texas Constitution provides for the prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, whether by election or appointment. At any time the incumbents of those offices become unavailable for carrying on the duties of such offices, the legislature may appoint successors.

2. Executive

The lines of succession to the Governor are specified in the Texas Constitution (Article IV, Section 3a) and the *Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act* (Section 401.021, Texas Government Code). The succession order includes the Lieutenant Governor, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney General, and then the Chief Justice of each of the Courts of Appeals in the numerical order of the Supreme Judicial Districts in which they serve (Section 401.023, Texas Government Code).

3. Legislative

The lines of succession for the State Legislature are detailed in the *Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act* (Sections 304.001-304.011, Texas Government Code).

4. Judiciary

There is no automatic succession for members of the judiciary. Vacancies of State judges or justices are temporarily filled by the Governor until the next general election occurs (Article V, Sections 2 and 28 of the Texas Constitution).

5. State Agencies

Lines of succession for State agencies are detailed in the Emergency Interim Public Office Succession Act (Chapter 616, Texas Government Code) and require a minimum of three and a maximum of seven successors for key positions. SEMC members are tasked to develop and maintain appropriate lines of succession for key positions and procedures for the orderly succession of responsibilities.

6. Local Governments

Lines of succession for local governments will be in accordance with existing State and local laws and policies and local government emergency management plans.

F. Pre-delegation of Emergency Authorities

The Governor's Executive Order Relating to Emergency Management, and the Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Chapter 418, Texas Government Code), outline legal authorities available to the Governor during a major emergency or disaster situation affecting the State. The Texas Constitution (Article III, Section 62) outlines when and how the Governor can relocate the seat of government if required by a disaster situation. SEMC members are tasked to identify emergency legal authorities, their limits affecting their agencies and under what circumstances, and by whom they may be exercised. This includes those actions that can be carried out by that agency during a declared emergency, which couldn't be accomplished on a normal every day basis (e.g., changing priorities, limiting/excluding the bidding process, etc.).

G. Emergency Action Steps

Procedures to be followed during emergencies and/or disaster affecting the State are found in this plan or associated documents. Each SEMC agency member is tasked to develop operating procedures that include actions to be accomplished during emergencies and/or disaster situations to include emergency assignments, responsibilities, duty stations, and notification/alerting of staff members. Action Guides are included in each Annex of this plan that identifies actions to be taken by each agency and the circumstances that trigger these actions.

H. Alternate Operating Facilities

Primary and alternate SOC's have been identified and detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been developed. Disaster District EOCs have also been selected. DPS will select alternate EOCs for each Disaster District and develop and maintain SOPs for each facility. SEMC members will prepare SOPs that detail how their agency will staff and operate from the SOC and Disaster District EOCs, as appropriate. SOPs should address, but not be limited to: responsibilities; location of the EOC; emergency notification of personnel; emergency telephone numbers; primary, secondary, and back-up communications capabilities; administrative data and report requirements; security; logistics requirements; public information activities; and staffing requirements to ensure 24-hour-a-day operations for a prolonged period of time.

I. Protection of government resources

1. Unless government resources, specifically personnel, facilities, and equipment, remain intact and operational during crisis situations, continuity of government objectives of this plan cannot be accomplished. The emergency situation or disaster may require that State offices, facilities, work areas, or even the State's seat of government be relocated to safer locations. A relocation of this type will require an adjustment to daily operations and a concentrated effort to accomplish only mission-essential responsibilities resulting in a decreased effort devoted to non-essential functions.
2. State agencies need to develop and maintain procedures for identifying and recalling key personnel, deciding which mission functions must continue at what level of performance/output, relocating existing work areas, including computer operations, to pre-selected alternate work areas and/or dispersal sites, establishing applicable security protection measures both en route and at new locations, and clearly identifying those responsible for accomplishment of these tasks. The Department of Information Resources will provide assistance and guidance to State agencies concerning computer operations, specifically security and protection of computer data records.

J. Protection of Vital Records

Vital records and reports will be protected under the State's *Preservation and Management of State Records and Other Historical Resources* law (Chapter 441, Subchapter L, Texas Government Code). SEMC member agencies should identify those records considered essential for the recovery process following a disaster that has damaged or destroyed State facilities or systems. State agencies should also develop and maintain procedures for the identification, duplication, storage, and protection of essential records and identify those responsible for accomplishing these tasks.

APPENDIX 1

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A Acronyms

AHIMT	All-Hazards Incident Management Team
ALEXT	Texas AgriLife Extension Service
ARC	American Red Cross
BCFS	BCFS
BSOC	Border Security Operations Center
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive
CCG	Communications Coordination Group
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CID	Criminal Investigations Division
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
COG	Councils of Government
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPA	Comptroller of Public Accounts
DADS	Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
DARS	Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Service
DC	District Coordinator
DDC	Disaster District Committee
DFPS	Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DIR	Texas Department of Information Resources
DPC	Drought Preparedness Council
DPS	Texas Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DSHS	Texas Department of State Health Services
DSO	Disaster Summary Outline
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDT	Office of the Governor – Economic Development and Tourism
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative

GLO	Texas General Land Office
HAN	Health Alert Network
HHSC	Texas Health and Human Services Commission
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
ICT	Intelligence and Counterterrorism Division
ICP	Incident Command Post
IERSP	Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team – Advance
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOICS	Joint Operation and Intelligence Centers
JRIES	Joint Regional Information Exchange System
NAWAS	National Warning System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOC	National Operations Center
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OTSC	Office of the Texas State Chemist
PHIN	Public Health Information Network
PSAC	Private Sector Advisory Council
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Texas
ROC	FEMA Regional Operations Center
RRC	Railroad Commission of Texas
RRT	Regional Response Team (State)
RSA	Resource Staging Area
SAO	Texas State Auditor’s Office
SC	State Coordinator
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEMC	State Emergency Management Council
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SMT	State Management Team
SOC	State Operations Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAHC	Texas Animal Health Commission
TPASS	Texas Procurement and Support Services
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TCFP	Texas Commission on Fire Protection
TDA	Texas Department of Agriculture
TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TDEx	Texas Data Exchange
TDHCA	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
TDI	Texas Department of Insurance

TEA	Texas Education Agency
TEEX	Texas Engineering Extension Service
TEWAS	Texas Warning System
TFS	Texas Forest Service
THSSP	Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan
TLETS	Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
TXMF	Texas Military Forces
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TRRN	Texas Regional Response Network
TSA	The Salvation Army
TSMPS	Texas Strategic Military Planning Commission
TWC	Texas Workforce Commission
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
TxFC	Texas Fusion Center
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

B Definitions

1. **Access Needs:** Conditions or disabilities that require additional accommodations—including but not limited to—actions, services, communication methods, or architectural modifications in order to ensure full and equal access to services, activities, goods, privileges, advantages, and facilities.
2. **All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT):** A multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional team of trained command and general staff personnel as well as appropriate unit leaders, activated for incidents or events that extend beyond one operational period with the capability of managing the logistical, fiscal, planning, and operational issues related to an event or incident.
3. **Area Command (Unified Area Command):** An area command is set up to oversee multiple incidents within a jurisdiction. An area command becomes a unified area command when an incident(s) crosses jurisdictions.
4. **Catastrophic Incident:** Any natural or man-made occurrence that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, property damage, or disruptions that severely affect the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. An occurrence of this magnitude would result in sustained national impacts over prolonged periods of time, and would immediately overwhelm local and State capabilities.
5. **Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CIKR):** Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the State or jurisdiction that the incapacitation or destruction of such systems and assets would have a

debilitating impact on State security, State or jurisdictional economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

6. Disaster: An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.
7. Disability: According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the term “individual with a disability” refers to “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such an impairment.”
8. District Coordinators (DC): Assigned to each of the DPS districts and assist the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson within their assigned areas.
9. Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.
10. Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An Emergency Operations Center may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, state, tribal, regional, city, county), or by some combination thereof.
11. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.
12. Emergency Situations: This term is used in this plan when the intent is to describe a full range of crisis situations – from incidents at the low end of the crisis spectrum to catastrophic incidents at the high end of the spectrum.
13. Emergency Support Function (ESF): Used by the Federal government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch,

deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

14. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of FEMA resources and mission assignments of other Federal departments or agencies.
15. Functional Needs: Conditions or disabilities that affect a person's ability to function independently, without assistance. This may include physical, sensory, mental health and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities, women in late stages of pregnancy, elders, and individuals requiring bariatric equipment.
16. Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS): Services that enable individuals with functional needs to maintain their health, safety, and independence in a general population shelter, including: reasonable procedural accommodations, durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), personal assistance services (PAS), and other foods and services as needed.
17. Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the State, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the State disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the State's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.
18. Hazard: A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty.
19. Homeland Security Activity: Any activity related to the prevention or discovery of, response to, or recovery from a terrorist attack, natural or man-made disaster, hostile or paramilitary action, or extraordinary law enforcement emergency.
20. Incident: An event that has the potential to cause interruption, disruption, loss, emergency, crisis, disaster, or catastrophe.
21. Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common

organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

22. Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT): A national- or regionally based team composed of subject matter experts (SMEs) and incident management professionals, usually composed of personnel from multiple Federal departments and agencies that provide incident management support during a major incident.
23. Joint Field Office (JFO): The primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery.
24. Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.
25. Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context: 1) A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health); or 2) A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, State, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.
26. Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), an incident that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant Federal disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and the disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.
27. Mass Care: The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.
28. Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

29. National Incident Management System (NIMS): A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.
30. National Response Framework (NRF): This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.
31. Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose and are not for private benefit. Examples of nongovernmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross (ARC).
32. Planning Assumptions: Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.
33. Preparedness: Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.
34. Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring.
35. Protected Group: A group of people qualified for special protection by a law, policy, or similar authority. For example, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects against discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

36. Protection: Actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality. Protective actions may occur before, during, or after an incident and prevent, minimize, or contain the impact of an incident.
37. Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
38. Resource Management: A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.
39. Resource Staging Area (RSA): A commodity warehouse facility or truck staging area where supplies, resources, and commodities are temporarily received, staged, and distributed to support disaster response operations in an impacted area.
40. Response: Immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of plans and actions to support short-term recovery.
41. Risk: The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.
42. Risk Analysis: A systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.
43. Risk Assessment: A product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.
44. Risk Identification: The process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks.

45. Risk Management: The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.
46. Scenario: Hypothetical situation composed of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.
47. Scenario-based Planning: A planning approach that uses a hazard vulnerability assessment to assess the hazard's impact on an organization on the basis of various threats that the organization could encounter. These threats (e.g., hurricane, terrorist attack) become the basis of the scenario.
48. Senior Official: The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a county judge, mayor, city manager, etc.
49. Service Animal: Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to: Guiding individuals with impaired vision; alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms); pulling a wheelchair; retrieving dropped items; alerting people of impending seizures; assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.
50. Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines (SOP/SOG): A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.
51. State Coordinators (SC): State Coordinators from the Texas Division of Emergency Management assist DPS Regional Commanders with emergency management concerns within their areas of responsibilities.
52. State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal government. The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. Lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO following the State's policies and laws.
53. State Management Team (SMT): The State Management Team is part of an Incident Command System (ICS) based management team specifically trained and staffed to support any incident throughout the state when requested. This team consists of an Operations, Plans, Logistics, and Finance Section and is situated at the State Operations

Center (SOC). It is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of an incident and status of resources. The Team coordinates support activities with the Emergency Management Council to prepare for prompt and efficient rescue, care, and treatment of Texas citizens victimized or threatened by disaster. Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict probable course of incident events statewide. The Team is responsible for developing the SOC Management Plan for activations during each operational period, tracking state resources deployed in activation, developing situation reports, developing a demobilization plan for state assets collecting an accurate reflection of cost associated to the response of a SOC activation as well as supervising the collection of all reports related to activation.

54. State Operations Center (SOC): The SOC coordinates with State agencies, local governments, volunteer groups, and industry with respect to threatened or actual emergency situations; responds to requests for emergency assistance from local governments and State agencies managing emergency incidents; supports the emergency response coordination activities of the Emergency Management Council to coordinate the use of State resources for response and recovery; maintains databases, maps, and other information relating to potential threats, key facilities, critical infrastructure, resources, and other planning data; and provides emergency information and instructions to the public in coordination with the Governor's Press Office and State agency public information staffs.
55. Texas Fusion Center (TxFC): TxFC staff analyzes suspicious incidents relating to homeland security reported by law enforcement agencies; share information developed by the State with and responds to queries from local governments, other states, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. TxFC also measures the effectiveness of infrastructure protection programs around the State.
56. Uncertainty: The degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value.
57. Vulnerability: A physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.
58. Warning: The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause.

APPENDIX 2
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (SEMC)

Chair: Director of Homeland Security/Director of Texas Division of Emergency Management

American Red Cross (ARC) **
Department of Information Resources (DIR)
General Land Office (GLO) *
Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC)****
Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) *
Texas AgriLife Extension Service (ALEXT)***
Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
Texas Attorney General's Office (OAG)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) *
Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP)
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA)
Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS)
Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) *
Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)
Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA)
Texas Department of Insurance (TDI)
Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) *
Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) *
Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)
Texas Education Agency (TEA)
Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) *
Texas Forest Service (TFS)
Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)
Texas Highway Patrol (THP) (see Texas Department of Public Safety)
Texas Military Forces (TXMF)
Texas Office of Court Administration (OCA)
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) *
Texas Procurement and Support Services (TPASS)
Texas Railroad Commission (RRC) *
Texas State Auditor's Office (SAO)
Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)
The Salvation Army (TSA)

* Indicates departments and agencies that are members of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

** Non-governmental organizations.

*** These agencies have statutory or regulatory roles for certain annexes or have been appointed to the council following its initial establishment.

**** This office serves as a special advisor to the SEMC.

**APPENDIX 3
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
State Agency Matrix of Responsibilities**

	A-Warning	B-Communications	C-Mass Care	D-Paratological Emergency Management	E-Evacuation	F-Firefighting	G-Law Enforcement	H-Public Health and Medical Services	I-Public Information	J-Recovery	K-Public Works and Engineering	L-Energy	M-Resource Support	N-Direction and Control	O-Animals, Agriculture, And Food and Feed Safety	P-Hazard Mitigation	Q-Hazardous Materials And Oil Spill Response	R-Search and Rescue	S-Transportation	U-Terrorism Incident Response	V-Food and Water	W-Military Support	
ARC			S					S	S	S				S								S	
ALEXT															S								
CCG		P																					
CPA										S		S		S									
DADS								S		S													
DARS			S					S	S	S													
DFPS			S																				
DIR		S								S				S									
DPS		S		S	P	S	P		P					P	S		S	S	S	S	P		
DSHS		S	S	P	S			P	S	S			S	S	P		S		S	S			
GLO		S							S	S				S		S	S	S					
HHSC			S					S		S			S	S	S							P	
OAG							S		S	S				S									
OOG-EDT									S					S									
OTSC								S							P						S		
PUC		S										P		S									
RRC									S			S		S		S	S		S				
SAO														S									
TAHC			S	S	S			S	S	S	S		S	S	P	S					S		
TCEQ				S				S	S	S	S		S	S		S	P				S	S	
TCFP						S			S					S									
TDA			S	S									S	S	P								S
TDCJ		S				S	S	S			S		S	S					S	S			S
TDEM	P	S	P	S	S	S			S	P			P	P	S	P		S		S			
TDHCA														S									
TDI			S		S	S			S	S						S							
TEA			S											S									S
TTF1(TEEX)		S			S	S								S				P	S	S			
TFS		S				P	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		S		S	S	S			
THP					P															P			
TXMF		S	S	S	S	S			S					S			S	S		S			P
TPASS		S								S	S		S	S					S	S			
TPWD		S	S	S			S							S		S	S	S	S				
TSA			S						S	S				S						S	S		
TWC										S			S	S									
TxDOT		S			S	S			S	S	P			S		S	S		S	S			

Key:

P:Primary

S:Support

NOTE: Annex T is reserved for future use.

APPENDIX 4
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS COUNCIL

The Drought Preparedness Council is established pursuant to §16.055 of the Texas Water Code. The council is composed of one representative from each of the following entities, appointed by the administrative head of that entity:

- The Texas Division of Emergency Management
- The Texas Water Development Board
- The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- The Texas Department of Agriculture
- The Texas AgriLife Extension Service
- The State Soil and Water Conservation Board
- The Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
- The Texas Forest Service
- The Texas Department of Transportation
- The Texas Department of Economic Development
- A representative of groundwater management interests, appointed by the governor

The responsibilities of the council include:

- Assessing and public reporting of drought monitoring and water supply conditions.
- Advising the governor on significant drought conditions.
- Recommending specific provisions for a defined State response to drought-related disasters for inclusion in the State emergency management plan and the state water plan.
- Advising the regional water planning groups on drought-related issues in the regional water plans.
- Ensuring effective coordination among State, local, and Federal agencies in drought-response planning.
- Reporting to the legislature, not later than January 15 of each odd-numbered year, regarding significant drought conditions in the State.

APPENDIX 5
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIRST RESPONDER ADVISORY COUNCIL

The First Responder Advisory Council is established pursuant to §421.041 of the Texas Government Code. The council is composed of one representative for each of the following sectors of the State, appointed by the Governor or the Governor's designee:

- Law enforcement
- Firefighters
- Private first responders
- Emergency medical services
- Other members, as determined by the Governor or the Governor's designee

The responsibilities of the council include advising the Governor, or the Governor's designee, on:

- Homeland security issues relevant to first responders.
- Radio interoperability.
- The integration of statewide exercises for hazards.
- The related use of available funding.

APPENDIX 6
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

A State Homeland Security Council (HSC) is established pursuant to §421.021 of the Texas Government Code. The responsibilities of the HSC include:

- A Advising the Governor on the development and coordination of a statewide critical infrastructure protection strategy.
 - 1. The implementation of the Governor's homeland security strategy by State and local agencies and provide specific suggestions for helping those agencies implement the strategy.
 - 2. Other matters related to the planning, development, coordination, and implementation of initiatives to promote the Governor's homeland security strategy.

- B Submitting an annual report on the Council's progress in developing and coordinating a statewide critical infrastructure protection strategy.
 - 1. The status and funding of State programs designed to detect and deter homeland security emergencies.
 - 2. Recommendations for actions to reduce threats to homeland security, including threats related to terrorism.
 - 3. Recommendations for improving the alert, response, and recovery capabilities of State and local agencies.

HSC membership is outlined below.

Governor's Designee: Director/Deputy Director of Homeland Security and Director, Texas Division of Emergency Management

Commission on State Emergency Communications
House Committee on Defense and Veterans' Affairs
Office of State-Federal Relations
Office of the Attorney General (OAG)
Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC)
Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)
Secretary of State (SOS)
Senate Committee on Transportation and Homeland Security
State Fire Marshal's Office

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
Texas Association of Regional Councils (TARC)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP)
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Stands and Education (TCLEOSE)
Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)
Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR)
Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)
Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)
Texas Education Agency (TEA)
Texas Forest Service (TFS)
Texas General Land Office (GLO)
Texas Military Forces (TXMF)
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)
Texas Strategic Military Planning Commission (TSMPC)
Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)

APPENDIX 7
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISORY COUNCIL (PSAC)

The State Private Sector Advisory Council (PSAC) is established pursuant to §421.042 of the Texas Government Code.

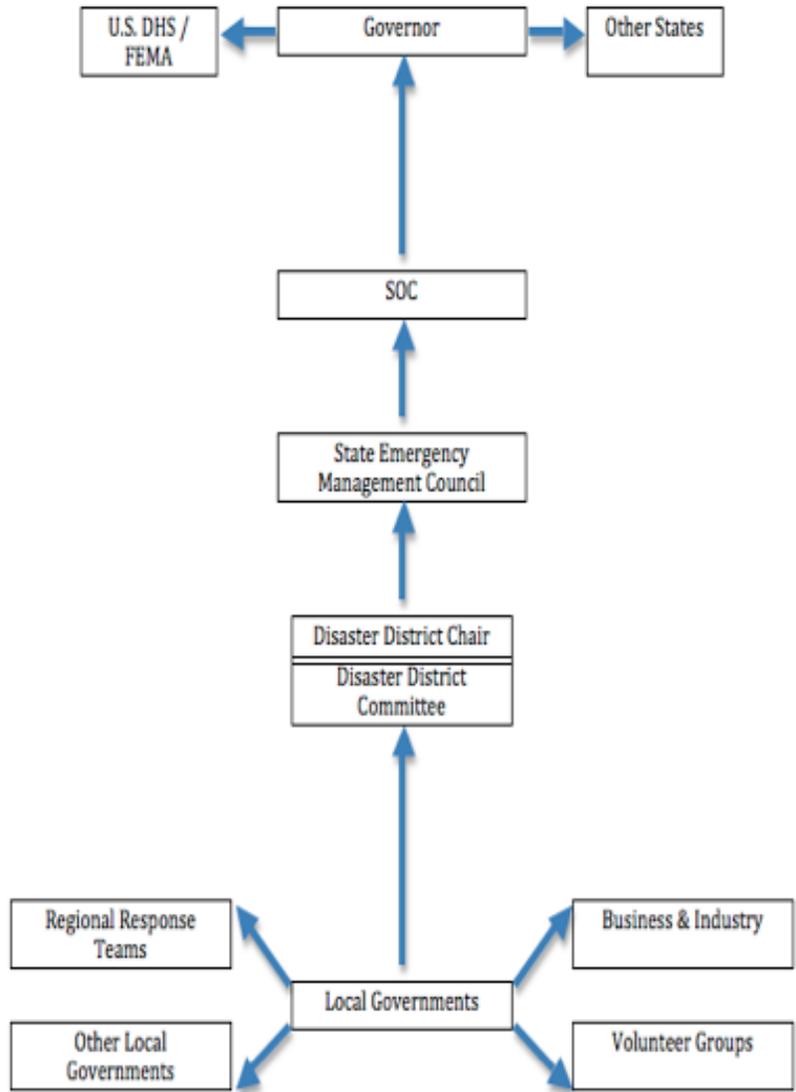
The responsibilities of the PSAC include advising the Governor on:

1. The development and coordination of a statewide critical infrastructure protection strategy.
2. The implementation of the Governor's homeland security strategy by State and local agencies and provide specific suggestions for helping those agencies implement the strategy.
3. Specific priorities related to the Governor's homeland security strategy that the committee determines to be of significant importance to the statewide security of critical infrastructure.
4. Other matters related to the planning, development, coordination, and implementation of initiatives to promote the Governor's homeland security strategy.

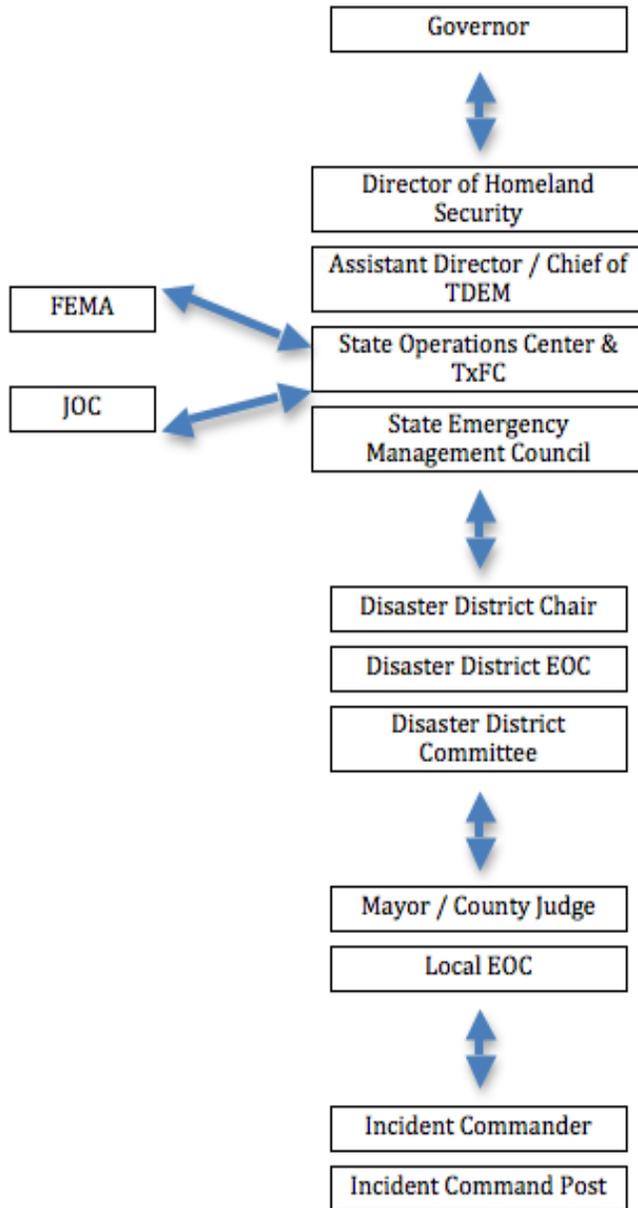
Governor's Designee: Director/Deputy Director of Homeland Security and Director of the Texas Division of Emergency Management

Agriculture and Food
Banking and Finance
Chemicals and Hazardous Materials
Commercial Facilities
Critical Manufacturing
Dams
The Defense Industry
Energy
Emergency Services
Information Technology
National Monuments and Icons
Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste
Postal and Shipping
Public Health
Telecommunications
Transportation
Water

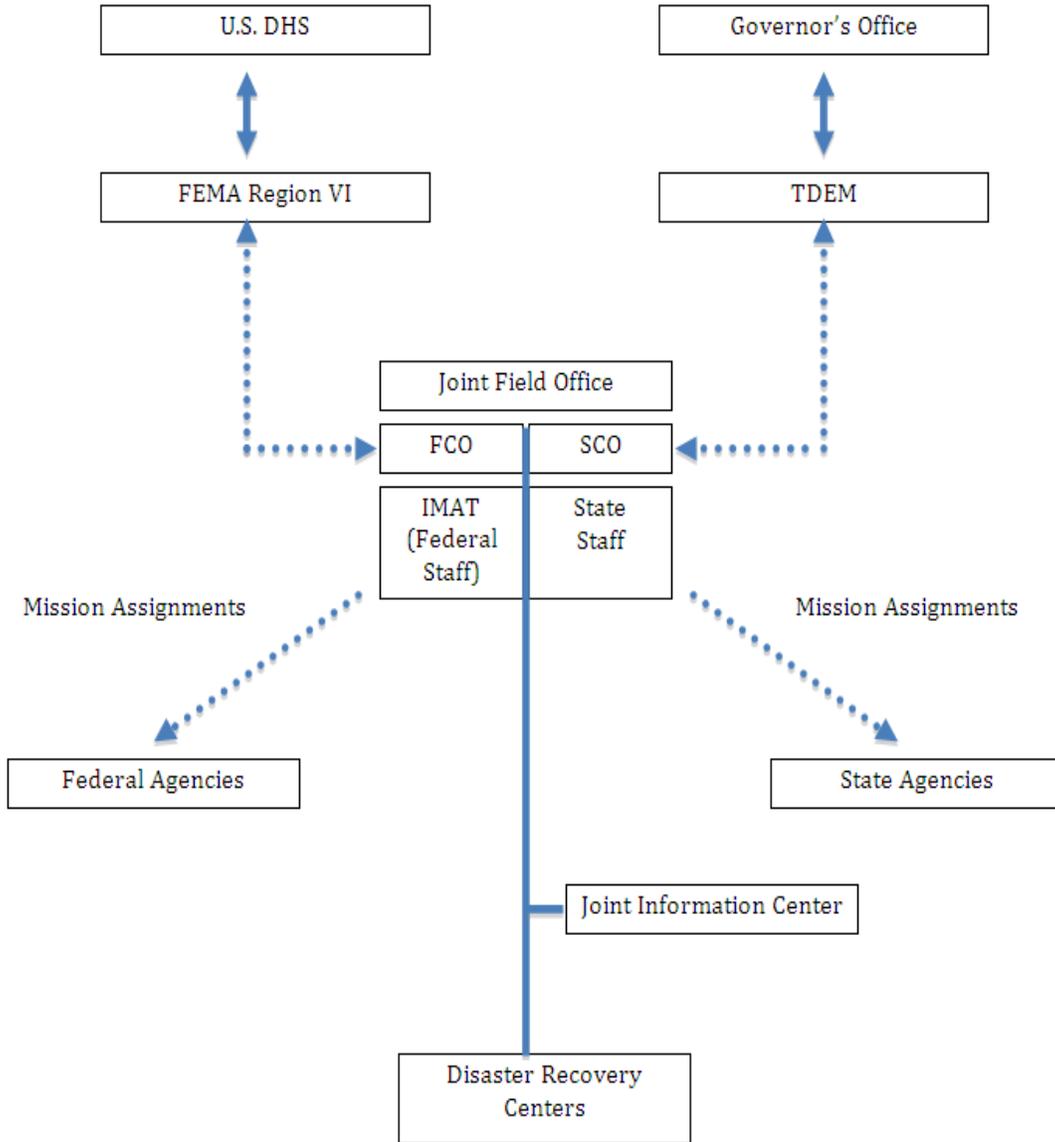
APPENDIX 9
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
CHANNELS FOR REQUESTING OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE



APPENDIX 10
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
STATE-LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
(RESPONSE PHASE)



APPENDIX 11
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
STATE-LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
(RECOVERY PHASE)



APPENDIX 12

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

PRIMARY FEDERAL/STATE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The National Response Framework assigns emergency support function (ESF) responsibilities to specific Federal agencies. This chart identifies Federal primary agencies for each numbered Federal ESF and their counterpart State agency.

Federal ESF #	Function	Primary Federal Agency	Primary State Agency
1	Transportation	U.S. Department of Transportation	DPS/Texas Highway Patrol
2	Communications	National Communications System / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Communications Coordination Group
3	Public Works and Engineering	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Texas Department of Transportation
4	Firefighting	U.S. Forest Service	Texas Forest Service
5	Emergency Management	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Texas Division of Emergency Management
6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Texas Division of Emergency Management
7	Logistics Management and Resource Support	General Services Administration / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Texas Division of Emergency Management
8	Public Health and Medical Services	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Texas Department of State Health Services
9	Search and Rescue	Federal Emergency Management Agency /	Texas Task Force 1 (Texas Engineering

		Department of Defense	Extension Service)
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	U.S. Coast Guard / Environmental Protection Agency	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture / U.S. Department of the Interior	Texas Health and Human Services Commission / Texas Department of Agriculture
12	Energy	U.S. Department of Energy	Public Utility Commission of Texas
13	Public Safety and Security	U.S. Department of Justice	Texas Department of Public Safety
14	Long-Term Community Recovery	Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Small Business Administration	Texas Division of Emergency Management
15	External Affairs	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Department of Public Safety

APPENDIX 13
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
STATE PLAN ANNEX ASSIGNMENTS

Annex	Emergency Support Function	Primary State Agency	Federal ESF #
Annex A	Warning	TDEM	-
Annex B	Communications	CCG	2
Annex C	Mass Care	TDEM	6
Annex D	Radiological Emergency Management	DSHS	-
Annex E	Evacuation	DPS	-
Annex F	Firefighting	TFS	4
Annex G	Law Enforcement	DPS	13
Annex H	Public Health and Medical Services	DSHS	8
Annex I	Public Information	DPS	15
Annex J	Recovery	TDEM	14
Annex K	Public Works and Engineering	TxDOT	3
Annex L	Energy	PUC	12
Annex M	Resource Support	TDEM	7
Annex N	Direction and Control	TDEM/DPS	5
Annex O	Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety	TAHC, TDA, DSHS, OTSC	11
Annex P	Hazard Mitigation	TDEM	-
Annex Q	Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response	TCEQ	10
Annex R	Search and Rescue	TTF1 (TEEX)	9
Annex S	Transportation	DPS/THP	1
Annex T	Reserved for Future Use		-
Annex U	Terrorism Incident Response	DPS	-
Annex V	Food and Water	HHSC	11
Annex W	Military Support	TXMF	-

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

American Red Cross	14-3
Office of the Attorney General	14-4
Office of the Texas State Chemist	14-5
Public Utility Commission of Texas	14-6
Railroad Commission of Texas	14-7
Texas Animal Health Commission	14-8
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	14-10
Texas Commission on Fire Protection	14-12
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts	14-13
Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services	14-14
Texas Department of Agriculture	14-15
Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	14-16
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	14-18
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services	14-20
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs	14-21
Texas Department of Information Resources	14-22
Texas Department of Insurance	14-23
Texas Department of Public Safety	14-24
Texas Department of State Health Services	14-26
Texas Department of Transportation	14-28
Texas Division of Emergency Management	14-30
Texas Economic Development and Tourism	14-32
Texas Education Agency	14-33
Texas Engineering Extension Service	14-34

Texas Forest Service	14-35
Texas General Land Office	14-36
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	14-37
Texas Highway Patrol (see Texas Department of Public Safety)	
Texas Military Forces	14-38
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	14-39
Texas Procurement and Support Services	14-41
Texas State Auditor's Office	14-42
Texas Workforce Commission	14-43
The Salvation Army	14-44

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: American Red Cross (ARC)

Mission:

ARC responds year-round to assist victims of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, hazardous material spills, transportation accidents, and other incidents. Assists the public in preventing, preparing for, and coping with disasters to include helping people plan for specific types of disasters, reducing their traumatic impact, preventing injuries, saving lives, and reducing property loss. After a disaster occurs, the ARC provides emergency shelter, food, medicine, and first aid to provide for basic human needs, and also distributes food and home clean-up items throughout the affected area(s). The ARC also meets immediate emergency needs by providing cash vouchers for groceries, new clothing, temporary housing, emergency home repairs, transportation, basic household items, medicines, and tools. The ARC additionally helps when all other resources, such as insurance benefits and government assistance, are not available or are inadequate to meet disaster-related needs. Disaster-relief work by the ARC includes feeding emergency workers, referring those affected by a disaster to other available resources, handling inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area, providing blood and blood products to disaster victims, and providing disaster-related mental health services and specialized counseling.

Enabling Legislation:

Act of Congress, January 5, 1905, 33 Sta. 599, as amended by 36 U.S. Code Section 1

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Food and Water

Mass Care

Public Health and Medical Services

Public Information

Recovery

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Office of the Attorney General (OAG)

Mission:

The Texas Attorney General defends the laws and the Constitution of the State of Texas, represents the State in litigation, and approves public bond issues. The Attorney General also serves as legal counsel to more than 300 boards and agencies of the State. The OAG additionally serves and protects the rights of all citizens of Texas through many of its activities, including consumer and environmental protection, criminal law enforcement, financial litigation, and health and safety enforcements, to name only a few. The OAG, further, collects unpaid debts owed to the State as well as interprets and defends State laws. The OAG represents the State in civil matters and in criminal cases in the Federal appellate courts and may assist local prosecutors at their invitation. Civil matters include antitrust activities, sales, deceptive trade practices, and other tax collection; bond approval; insurance, banking, and securities activities; labor, agriculture, and housing activities; environmental protection and energy law; representation of the State's agencies and officials; investigation of crime victim's requests for assistance; administration of the State workers' compensation system; and investigation of Medicaid fraud. The OAG also enforces child support to assist the families of non-supporting parents by locating the parents, establishing paternity and court-ordered support obligations, and by enforcing collection of established obligations. The OAG additionally administers the Crime Victims' Compensation Program as well as the Court-Appointed Volunteer Advocate program, which provides volunteer guardian assistance to juveniles.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section I

Texas Government Code, Chapter 402

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Law Enforcement

Public Information

Recovery

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC)

Mission:

The Office of the Texas State Chemist protects consumers and enhances agribusiness through its feed and fertilizer regulatory compliance program, surveillance and monitoring of animal-human health and environmental hazards, and preparedness planning.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 63, et al. and Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 141, et al.

Primary Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety (Depending on type of incident; otherwise a supporting agency)

Support Agency for:

Public Health and Medical Services

Terrorism Incident Response

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC)

Mission:

The mission of the Public Utility Commission is to protect customers, foster competition, and promote high-quality utility infrastructure.

Enabling Legislation:

Utilities Code, Title 2, Public Utility Regulatory Act

Primary Agency for:

Energy

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)

Mission:

The RRC has regulatory responsibility over oil and gas exploration, development, and production operations; gas utilities; and pipelines; the liquefied petroleum gas industry; and the surface mining of coal, uranium, and iron ore gravel. In particular, the agency administers regulations to protect public health and safety and the environment from activities associated with oil and gas exploration, development, and production operations, which include pipeline transportation of crude oil and natural gas, underground storage of hydrocarbons, and management of oil and gas waste. The RRC administers an industry-funded program to plug abandoned wells and clean up abandoned, contaminated surface sites, and manages crude oil and natural gas conservation programs. The commission also ensures a continuous, safe supply of natural gas is available to Texas consumers at a reasonable price; administers a federally funded program to ensure the safe operation of natural gas and hazardous liquids pipeline systems; and regulates propane, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas to protect public safety. Another responsibility of the RRC is to regulate surface mining of coal, uranium, and iron ore gravel as well as to administer a program for reclaiming abandoned mine lands. Finally, the commission conducts research and educates the public about propane and other environmentally beneficial fuels and develops marketing, advertising, and information programs to increase public awareness about the fuel.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Articles X (Sec 2) and XVI (Sec 30)

Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 6447

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Energy

Hazard Mitigation

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Public Information

Transportation

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

Mission:

TAHC is the lead advisor to the State for the needs of pets and/or service animals.

The mission of TAHC is the prevention, surveillance, control, diagnosis, and eradication of certain diseases and conditions affecting livestock, poultry, and exotic animals. The Commission is directed to protect livestock, domestic animals, and domestic fowl from all recognized communicable diseases. TAHC may act to eradicate or control any disease or agent of transmission for any disease that affects livestock, exotic livestock, domestic animals, exotic fowl, or canines, regardless if the disease is communicable, and may adopt any rules necessary to carry out the purposes of this action, including rules for testing, movement, inspection, and treatment.

TAHC operates a central office in Austin, and field locations working under supervision of seven regional offices across the State, and four State-Federal laboratories. The Commission also works with, and is partially funded by, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA-APHIS-VS). Field veterinarians and livestock inspectors test livestock on ranches and farms, inspect livestock markets to ensure that diseased animals are shipped to proper destinations, and check livestock shipments entering the State to ensure health certificates and permits are valid. They determine when a disease or dangerous pest is present and what animals may be exposed or at risk, communicate with producers to develop epidemiological information, collect specimens, and interpret test results.

TAHC ensures adequate planning, collaboration, and coordination among the State's animal health-related agencies, agriculture industries, and other parties including universities and private veterinarians regarding emergency disease situations in livestock. TAHC is also the State's lead agency, along with USDA-APHIS-VS, for response to and eradication of any foreign animal disease affecting livestock.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Agricultural Code, Chapter 148

Texas Agricultural Code, Chapters 161-168

Primary Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety (Depending on type of incident; otherwise a supporting agency)

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Hazard Mitigation

Mass Care

Public Health and Medical Services

Public Information

Public Works and Engineering

Radiological Emergency Management

Recovery

Resource Support

Terrorism Incident Response

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Mission:

TCEQ is a public agency dedicated to protecting human health and the environment through efforts to ensure clean air, clean water, and proper and safe disposal of various forms of pollutants, consistent with sustainable economic development.

The agency is actively engaged in five major activities: water resource management, air quality, waste management, legal and regulatory services, and administrative services.

One of TCEQ's primary goals is to protect public health and safety and the environment by reducing the release of pollutants and contaminants, ensuring that waste, including low-level radioactive waste, is properly managed and safely disposed of, and expediting the cleanup of contaminated sites. TCEQ is responsible for managing the State's water resources, enforcing compliance with State and Federal clean air and water laws, dam safety, and for providing meteorological / climatological services.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 49-C

Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapters 341, 361, 382, and 401

Texas Water Code, Sections 5.001, and 5.051, and Chapter 26, Subchapter G, §26.262

Primary Agency for:

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Food and Water

Hazard Mitigation

Public Health and Medical Services

Public Information

Public Works and Engineering

Radiological Emergency Management

Recovery

Resource Support

Terrorism Incident Response

**Member of the Texas Homeland Security Council and State Emergency Response
Commission (SERC)**

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP)

Mission:

TCFP's mission is to help protect the lives and property of the citizens of Texas by developing and enforcing professional standards for the fire service.

The commission supports its mission by doing the following: administering the commission's fire service certification, compliance, testing, training and curriculum development, and fire-protection resource library programs. The commission also regulates paid fire-protection personnel, fire departments, and training facilities; performs biennial inspections of fire departments, local government agencies providing fire protection, and institutions or facilities conducting training for fire protection personnel or recruits; establishes minimum curriculum requirements, evaluates courses, and administers examinations for basic certification as fire-protection personnel.

TCFP establishes minimum requirements and evaluates courses for higher levels of fire-protection personnel certification; enforces standards for protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus; administers a voluntary certification and regulation program for qualified individuals not connected with local governments or volunteer fire departments; enforces continuing education programs for all levels of fire-protection personnel; administers a voluntary certification and regulation program for volunteer fire-protection personnel, fire departments, and training facilities; administers the Ernest A. Emerson Fire Protection Resource Library, which is critical to the commission's work in setting standards, and provides a valuable resource for the commission's fire-service constituents. In addition to this, the commission also compiles information and data on fire-protection personnel injuries and presents data to the commission to develop recommendations to reduce personnel injuries, and tracks and analyzes complaint and violation data.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Chapter 419

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Firefighting

Public Information

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA)

Mission:

The State Comptroller serves as the chief fiscal and revenue-forecasting officer for the State of Texas. The State Comptroller administers and enforces revenue-producing tax laws; collects, processes, and deposits State revenue collections in the State Treasury; monitors and approves expenditures of appropriated State funds; provides accounting services to State agencies; and estimates State revenue for the purpose of certifying legislative appropriations. The State Comptroller also administers certain State energy programs and the oil overcharge fund. The primary functions of the Comptroller's Office are tax administration, funds management, and central administration.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 1

Texas Government Code, Chapter 403

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Energy

Recovery

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS)

Mission:

The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) was created to administer long-term services and supports for people who are aging and who have cognitive and physical disabilities. DADS also licenses and regulates providers of these services, and administers the State's guardianship program. DADS began formal operations on September 1, 2004.

Key responsibilities to the citizens of Texas include:

- Regulatory Services is responsible for licensing and credentialing, surveying, and enforcement operations for long-term care facilities and service providers.
- Access and Intake is responsible for coordinating an efficient system of access to services and supports provided through area agencies on aging, mental retardation authorities, regional and local services for individuals who are over the age of 60, and those with a disability, and guardianship services for individuals referred by a court as lacking the capacity to care for their affairs.
- State-Supported Living Centers (SSLC) is responsible for the operation of Texas' 12 State-run residential facilities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
- DADS, along with DARS and DSHS, is the lead advisor to the State for persons with functional and/or access needs.

Enabling Legislation:

HB 2292, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Public Health and Medical Services

Recovery

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)

Mission:

The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) provides numerous services to Texans through four key areas: growing the agriculture industry; protecting consumers; enabling healthy lifestyles; and developing our economy. Current duties include controlling exotic plant pests and diseases; ensuring the quality of seed sold in the State; testing and certifying the accuracy of weights and measures devices used in commercial transactions such as fuel pumps and grocery scales; regulating the sale, use, and disposal of pesticides and herbicides; promoting Texas agricultural products locally, nationally, and internationally; partnering with private lending institutions to provide agricultural financial assistance; developing the economies of communities across Texas; and delivering nutritional assistance in the form of USDA foods and meals to schools, summer feeding locations, day care facilities, and homes.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Administrative Code, Title 4

Primary Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety (Depending on type of incident; otherwise a supporting agency)

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Food and Water

Mass Care

Radiological Emergency Management

Resource Support

Member of the Texas Homeland Security Council

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)

Mission:

The mission of DARS is to work in partnership with Texans with disabilities and families with children who have developmental delays to improve the quality of their lives and to enable their full participation in society.

DARS administers programs that ensure Texas is a state where people with disabilities, and children who have developmental delays, enjoy the same opportunities as other Texans to live independent and productive lives.

DARS, along with DADS and DSHS, is the lead advisor to the State for persons with functional and/or access needs.

The department has four divisions:

- [Rehabilitation Services](#)
- [Blind Services](#)
- [Early Childhood Intervention Services](#)
- [Disability Determination Services](#)

Through these divisions, DARS administers programs that help Texans with disabilities find jobs through vocational rehabilitation, ensure that Texans with disabilities live independently in their communities, and prepare children with disabilities and developmental delays to meet education goals.

Enabling Legislation:

HB 2292, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

Texas Administrative Code, Title 40, Social Services and Assistance Part 2

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Mass Care

Public Health and Medical Services

Public Information

Recovery

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

Mission:

The mission of TDCJ is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime.

The department, under the operational leadership of an executive director and delegated staff, is aligned organizationally to address specialized functions. The Correctional Institutions, Parole, and Community Justice Assistance Divisions provide either direct or indirect supervision and rehabilitative services to offenders within the criminal justice system. Eleven support divisions plan, execute, and manage the logistical functions necessary to maintain the department's daily operations. Within this category, services range from administrative support and facility construction to industry operations, financial management, and employee recruitment.

In regard to the TDCJ program for use of offender labor for community and public service, it is the policy of TDCJ to provide offender labor for the purposes of developing lands pursuant to a public service program; providing improvement and beautification to units/facilities; providing vocational programs for offenders; aiding offenders' transition between confinement and society thus reducing recidivism; saving taxpayer dollars; and similar purposes that serve the public interest. This program provides offender labor to state agencies, local governments and entities, and non-profit organizations. This program is in place to provide services to the general public and enhance social welfare and the general well-being of the community.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Chapter 493

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for

Communications

Direction and Control

Firefighting

Food and Water

Law Enforcement

Public Health and Medical Services

Public Works and Engineering

Resource Support

Search and Rescue

Transportation

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)

Mission:

The mission of DFPS is to protect the unprotected – children, elderly, and people with disabilities – from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

DFPS provides adult protective services for elderly people and those with disabilities and child protective services for children in their own homes and in foster care. The agency also licenses child care facilities, including day care homes and centers and residential child-care facilities, and manages community-based programs that prevent delinquency, abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children, the elderly, and disabled.

DFPS is the lead advisor to the State for the needs of children.

Enabling Legislation:

To be published

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Mass Care

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA)

Mission:

TDHCA's responsibilities are to assist local governments in providing essential public services to their residents in overcoming financial, social, and environmental problems; to provide for the housing needs of persons and families of low and moderate income; to contribute to the preservation, development, and redevelopment of neighborhoods and communities; to serve as an advocate for local governments by assisting the Governor and the legislature in coordinating Federal and State programs affecting local governments; and to provide information to Federal and State offices and the public on methods by which local governments can be assisted.

This includes fostering intergovernmental cooperation, regional and community services, rural community services, education and training, research, and economic opportunity; issuing bonds, notes, or other obligations to finance multi-family housing developments or single-family residential housing; providing grants to reduce malnutrition and to provide a healthier environment for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other access and functional needs populations; providing emergency and permanent shelter, utilities, nutrition, clothing, medical, and other homeless services; providing energy-related assistance to low-income individuals for home weatherization, utility assistance, and financial intervention for energy crisis emergencies; providing affordable housing to low-income persons and providing developers of low-income housing with dollar-for-dollar reduction in federal tax liability for the purpose of promoting the production of low-income rental housing; administering housing-related programs and providing funds for rental and home ownership housing to low-income and very low-income persons through housing acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, and tenant-based assistance; providing grants to large communities for improvements to public facilities and services, physical planning, and economic development; and ensuring that: manufactured homes are well constructed and safe, homes are installed correctly, consumers are provided fair and effective remedies, and measures are taken to provide economic stability for the Texas manufactured housing industry.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Section 2306.021

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR)

Mission:

DIR provides the State of Texas with an innovative use of information resources to support better service delivery, cost-effective use of resources, and increased accountability. DIR also conducts information technology research for the State. Specifically, DIR coordinates and directs the use of information resources technologies by State agencies that provide the most cost-effective and useful retrieval and exchange of information both within and among the various agencies and branches of government to the people of Texas and their elected representatives. DIR additionally operates a disaster-recovery site to prevent loss of information.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Section 2054.004

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Recovery

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Insurance (TDI)

Mission:

The Texas Department of Insurance (TDI) mission is to protect insurance consumers by regulating the insurance industry fairly and diligently, promoting a stable and competitive market, and providing information that makes a difference.

TDI regulates the State's insurance industry, oversees the administration of the Texas workers' compensation system, performs the duties of the State Fire Marshal's Office, and provides administrative support to the Office of Injured Employee Counsel.

TDI provides a variety of activities to help the public, insurance industry, and agency effectively prepare for and respond to disasters. Activities include assisting consumers in the field following a disaster, surveying insurers about their catastrophe, business continuity, and pandemic response plans, monitoring company handling of disaster claims for compliance and solvency concerns, issuing emergency licenses to adjusters who come to Texas following a disaster, and maintaining and testing TDI's Disaster Recovery Plan.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 31 and Texas Labor Code, Chapter 402

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Evacuation

Firefighting

Hazard Mitigation

Mass Care

Public Information

Recovery

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Mission:

DPS has responsibilities in three major areas: Texas Highway Patrol (THP), Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) and Criminal Law Enforcement (CLE). THP serves as the State's police authority and is responsible for the supervision of traffic on Texas roadways. It also administers the State driver and vehicle regulatory laws and provides key assistance in the area of criminal law enforcement, furnishes security officers for the Governor, and provides security and law enforcement for the State Capitol, Capitol Complex, and various other State office buildings. CLE is responsible for the investigation of criminal activity in Texas and works closely with local law enforcement agencies to investigate crime. This includes investigating the illegal traffic of controlled substances and dangerous drugs; gathering and analyzing information to suppress, investigate, and prosecute crime and corruption in Texas; identifying stolen vehicles and apprehending individuals involved in auto theft; administering polygraph examinations; and examining and analyzing physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, DNA, etc.). TDEM administers a variety of emergency management programs, provides guidance and technical assistance, and coordinates emergency management activities at the State, local, and Federal government levels to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Chapter 411

Primary Agency for:

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Law Enforcement

Public Information

Terrorism Incident Response

Transportation

Support Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety

Communications

Firefighting

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Radiological Emergency Management

Search and Rescue

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

Mission:

The mission of the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is to improve health and well-being in Texas. DSHS is the lead agency for Public Health and Medical Emergency Preparedness and Response; and is responsible for oversight and implementation of public health and behavioral health services in Texas.

DSHS improves health status through preparedness and information; engages in infectious disease control, prevention, and treatment; maintains vital records and health care data; operates a statewide laboratory network for chemical and biological testing; coordinates public health, medical, behavioral health, and mass fatality response resources; assists with the triage, transport, and re-entry of individuals with medical needs; facilitates the distribution of medical countermeasures; and provides licensing and regulation compliance for healthcare facilities, allied health professionals, radiation materials, food and drug safety, and EMS and Trauma Systems.

DSHS, along with DARS and DADS, is the lead advisor to the State for persons with functional and/or access needs.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 11

Primary Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety (Depending on type of incident; otherwise a supporting agency)

Public Health and Medical Services

Radiological Emergency Management

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Mass Care

Public Information

Recovery

Resource Support

Terrorism Incident Response

Transportation

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TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

Mission:

TxDOT provides for the safe, effective, and efficient movement of people and goods over State-maintained highways and farm-to-market/ranch roads, and via multimodal forms of transportation throughout the State. TxDOT supervises the maintenance of State highway and ferry systems and their design, environmental oversight, acquisition of right of way, materials testing and validation, and construction. TxDOT issues oversize/overweight permits, and routing as necessary; receives, disburses, and administers Federal and State funds for general aviation airports and assists small communities in building, maintaining, and upgrading airports; provides financial and technical assistance to providers of urban, or rural, public transit for the elderly or disabled; regulates outdoor advertising along highways and rural roads; oversees programs in traffic engineering, traffic safety, and traffic management; and oversees inspection of railroad operations and equipment, hazardous-materials handling on railroads, signal operation, and railroad tracks within Texas. As needed, TxDOT facilitates communication with Mexican officials and advises on international transportation along the Texas-Mexico border. TxDOT also supports tourism, by operating travel information centers and publishing travel literature.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 6663

Primary Agency for:

Public Works and Engineering

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Firefighting

Hazard Mitigation

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Public Information

Recovery

Terrorism Incident Response

Transportation

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

Mission:

TDEM, as a legislated operational arm of the Governor's Office, administers a program of comprehensive emergency management throughout the State to reduce the vulnerability of citizens and communities of Texas to damage, injury, and loss of life and property from natural or man-made disasters, riots, and/or hostile military or paramilitary actions. The Governor has designated the Director of the Office of Homeland Security as the Director of TDEM who in turn has appointed an Assistant Director/Chief to manage the activities of the Division. TDEM administers a variety of emergency management programs, provides guidance and technical assistance, and coordinates emergency management activities at the State, local, and Federal government levels to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Texas Government Code, Chapter 418)

Primary Agency for:

Direction and Control

Hazard Mitigation

Mass Care

Recovery

Resource Support

Warning

Support Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety

Communications

Evacuation

Firefighting

Public Information

Radiological Emergency Management

Search and Rescue

Terrorism Incident Response

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Economic Development and Tourism - Office of the Governor (OOG-EDT)

Mission:

EDT is the primary economic development and tourism agency in the State. The agency works in partnership with economic development organizations, businesses, communities, government entities, and elected officials by creating opportunities for growth among Texas companies and exhibits Texas' relative economic strengths to companies planning to relocate. EDT also provides business, economic analysis, and financial assistance to Texas communities and to businesses seeking to expand or locate in Texas; promotes Texas as an ideal international business location; and provides assistance to Texas companies seeking to export goods or services. The department additionally promotes the State of Texas as a key travel destination through an extensive national and international media campaign, which includes providing information to the travel industry to assist in selling Texas more aggressively and knowledgeably; conducting familiarization tours for travel writers, tour operators, and travel counselors; and participating in travel missions in key national and international markets.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 4413 (301)

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Public Information

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

Mission:

TEA performs specific statutory functions relating to public education for grades pre-kindergarten through 12. The responsibility for public education in Texas is divided between local school district authorities and the State with the majority of responsibilities vested in 1,000+ local school districts.

The primary State responsibility is allocating State funds to local school districts through per-capita aid and payments from the Foundation School Program. TEA also handles federal funds related to public education.

TEA is organized to: improve the effectiveness of school teachers and administrators; enhance educational programs for students; provide funding to local districts while ensuring proper use of State and Federal funds; conduct educational research; develop and administer student and teacher testing programs; and provide comprehensive information bases.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Art. VII, Section 8

Texas Education Code, Section 11.01

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Mass Care

Transportation

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) Texas Task Force 1

Mission:

TEEX is dedicated to serving the needs of Texans through training, retraining, continuing education, technical assistance, and technology transfer. The Agency offers more than 700 different training programs that focus on the needs of private industry or assist public agencies in complying with local policies and State and Federal laws.

All training is designed to increase the skills of employed workers. Special emphasis is placed on increasing safety in the workplace, protecting property, building minority-owned businesses, and increasing productivity in the workplace across the nation and around the world.

TEEX provides training in the following disciplines: electronics, electric power and safety, fire protection, construction equipment and public works, law enforcement and security, occupational and environmental safety, management, small businesses, transportation, telecommunications, and water and wastewater. TEEX also operates the mid-continent Technology Transfer Center (one of six in the nation), which serves a 14-state area.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Education Code, Section 88.001

Primary Agency for:

Search and Rescue

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Firefighting

Terrorism Incident Response

Transportation

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Forest Service (TFS)

Mission:

TFS develops and implements a coordinated plan for effective forest fire protection for more than 20 million acres in 52 East Texas counties. The agency also provides assistance and direction in the suppression of major wild land fires throughout the State as needed. TFS additionally plans and conducts a cooperative fire-protection program with rural communities and neighborhood groups, providing development, organizational, and material assistance. TFS provides support and assistance in search and rescue, law enforcement, hazardous materials, evacuation, reconnaissance, communications, and coordination and control as needed.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Education Code, Section 88.101

Primary Agency for:

Firefighting

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Hazard Mitigation

Law Enforcement

Public Information

Public Works and Engineering

Recovery

Resource Support

Search and Rescue

Terrorism Incident Response

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas General Land Office (GLO)

Mission:

The Texas General Land Office (GLO) is responsible for the management of almost 19 million acres of State-owned land. This includes land dedicated to the Permanent School Fund (PSF) including State-owned submerged land from the shoreline out to 10.3 miles in the Gulf of Mexico. The GLO is charged with inventorying and evaluating almost 2 million acres of property owned by State agencies, making recommendations to ensure the highest and best use of the property. The Veterans Land Board (VLB), a division within the GLO, manages programs through which veterans can obtain loans for the purchase of land, housing, or for home improvements. The VLB also owns and operates seven skilled nursing home facilities and two veterans' cemeteries throughout the State. The agency's environmental role includes the Adopt-A-Beach program, the Oil Spill Prevention and Response program, and the responsibility of clearing debris from public beaches after a major coastal storm event.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 1

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Hazard Mitigation

Public Information

Recovery

Search and Rescue

Transportation

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

Mission:

The mission of the Texas Health and Human Services Commission is to provide the leadership and direction and foster the spirit of innovation needed to achieve an efficient and effective health and human services system for Texans. Currently, the State's health and human services agencies administer more than 200 programs and operate from more than 1,000 locations across the State.

Four State departments operate under the oversight of the Health and Human Services Commission:

- The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
- The Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
- The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
- The Texas Department of State Health Services

In addition, the Texas Health and Human Services Commission coordinates administrative functions across the system, provides eligibility determination for health and human services programs, and administers Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Enabling Legislation:

HB 2292, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

Primary Agency for:

Food and Water

Support Agency for:

Animals, Agriculture, and Food & Feed Safety

Direction and Control

Mass Care

Public Health and Medical Services

Recovery

Resource Support

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Military Forces (TXMF)

Mission:

The Texas Military Forces, to include the Texas Army National Guard, Texas Air National Guard, Texas State Guard, and Adjutant's General Department will provide the Governor and the President with ready and trained forces in support of the citizens of Texas and the State and Federal civil/military authorities at home and abroad.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Section 431.002

Primary Agency for:

Military Support

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Evacuation

Firefighting

Mass Care

Public Information

Radiological Emergency Management

Search and Rescue

Terrorism Incident Response

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

Mission:

TPWD's mission includes managing and conserving the natural and cultural resources of Texas and providing hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

TPWD protects and manages wildlife habitat and resources, enforces game, fish, and water-safety laws, acquires and oversees public lands including wildlife management areas, State parks, and historic sites. TPWD currently has 11 internal divisions: wildlife, coastal fisheries, inland fisheries, law enforcement, State parks, infrastructure, legal, administrative resources, communications, human resources, and information technology. Two senior executive staff members provide special counsel to the executive director in the areas of operations and administrative matters. Intergovernmental affairs, as well as internal audit and investigations, are administered through the executive office.

The law enforcement division provides a comprehensive statewide law enforcement program to protect Texas' wildlife, other natural resources, and the environment. The division also provides safe boating and recreational water safety on public waters by ensuring compliance with applicable State laws and regulations. Texas game wardens are responsible for enforcement of the Parks and Wildlife Code, all TPWD regulations, the Texas Penal Code, and selected statutes and regulations applicable to clean air and water, hazardous materials, and human health. Wardens fulfill these responsibilities through educating the public about various laws and regulations, preventing violations by conducting high visibility patrols, and apprehending and arresting violators. Operation Game Thief provides citizens with a toll-free number to report poaching and other violations. The law enforcement division employs about 532 wardens throughout the State and operates 29 field offices that sell licenses, registers boats, and provides the public with local information across the State.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Parks and Wildlife Code, Section 11.011

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Hazard Mitigation

Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

Law Enforcement

Mass Care

Radiological Emergency Management

Search and Rescue

Transportation

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Procurement and Support Services (TPASS)

Mission:

TPASS provides its State customers with a cost-effective central source for the timely delivery of goods and services. This includes centralized purchasing for all State agencies and operating the State's Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) program; centralized services to State agencies including travel, mail and messenger, vehicle fleet management, alternative fuels, office machine repair, and providing staff support to the Council on Competitive Government.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, Article 601b

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Communications

Direction and Control

Public Works and Engineering

Recovery

Resource Support

Terrorism Incident Response

Transportation

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas State Auditor's Office (SAO)

Mission:

The SAO is a legislative agency that functions as the independent auditor of the entities comprising State government in Texas. The office reviews State agencies, universities, and programs for management and fiscal controls, effectiveness, efficiency, performance measures, and legal compliance. The State Auditor serves under the general guidance of, and is responsible to, the Legislative Audit Committee, a permanent standing joint committee of the State Legislature. The office also provides other services, such as responding to legislative requests, advising State agencies, designing and developing technical training for internal auditors, and managing the State employee position-classification system.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Government Code, Section 321.005

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

APPENDIX 14
TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)

Mission:

TWC's mission is to promote and support a workforce system that offers employers, individuals and communities the opportunity to achieve and sustain economic prosperity.

It is charged with overseeing and providing workforce development services to employers and job seekers of Texas. For employers, TWC offers recruiting, retention, training and retraining, and outplacement services as well as valuable information on labor law and labor market statistics. For job seekers, TWC offers career development information, job search resources, training programs, and, as appropriate, unemployment benefits. While targeted populations receive intensive assistance to overcome barriers to employment, all Texans can benefit from the services offered by TWC and its network of workforce partners.

TWC is part of a local/State network dedicated to developing the workforce of Texas. The network is comprised of the statewide efforts of the Commission coupled with planning and service provision on a regional level by 28 local workforce boards. This network gives customers access to local workforce solutions and statewide services in a single location — Texas Workforce Centers.

Enabling Legislation:

Texas Labor Code, Chapter 301

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Recovery

Resource Support

APPENDIX 14

TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency/Organization: The Salvation Army (TSA)

Mission:

The Salvation Army (TSA) is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church with a mission to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs without discrimination. TSA provides temporary shelter to those individuals in financial straits; low-cost housing to those living on pensions or social security; maternity homes for unwed mothers; emergency shelters, medical and counseling services for women alcoholics and drug addicts; homes for pre-delinquent adolescent girls; other children's homes; and day care centers. TSA provides financial assistance to families as well as counseling regarding marriages, child/parent relationships, and the problems of adolescents. TSA works cooperatively with the judicial, prison, and probation systems to include ministering to inmates, pre-release job training, community-based rehabilitation centers, halfway houses, and work-release programs. During major disasters, The Salvation Army works cooperatively with Federal, State, and local emergency management agencies to meet various emergencies by providing food, clothing, crisis counseling, and spiritual comfort to the disaster victims. The Salvation Army also accepts cases to search for missing persons in all parts of the world.

Enabling Legislation:

None; founded in 1865 in London, England

Primary Agency for:

None

Support Agency for:

Direction and Control

Food and Water

Mass Care

Public Information

Recovery

Terrorism Incident Response