

STATE OF TEXAS



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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May 15, 2001

This letter promulgates Change 2 to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*, which provides the conceptual basis for mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters that threaten life, property, and the resources of Texas. I am pleased to acknowledge the contributions of the all members of the State Emergency Management Council in the development of this Plan.

Each department or agency of the State assigned emergency management actions in this Plan shall be responsible for carrying out those actions. Each department or agency assigned a primary responsibility in this Plan shall develop and maintain comprehensive standard operating procedures for executing assigned emergency tasks; departments or agencies assigned a support responsibility shall assist the primary department or agency in developing and maintaining such procedures.

Each department or agency assigned a primary or support responsibility in this Plan shall conduct training of personnel essential to the implementation of assigned emergency functions and participate in periodic exercises to test this Plan, procedures, and the training of personnel.

This Plan supercedes all previous plans and is effective immediately. The plan may be reproduced without prior authorization.

SIGNED

Tom Millwee
State Coordinator

STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BASIC PLAN

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This plan applies to all State agencies, boards, commissions, and departments assigned emergency responsibilities, and to others as designated by the Governor or Director of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management as well as local governments in Texas.

The Director, Governor's Division of Emergency Management, will provide guidance and direction in the conduct of emergency response and disaster recovery activities.

This plan is hereby accepted for implementation by the Governor and the Director, Governor's Division of Emergency Management, to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Texas, and supersedes all previous editions.

Pursuant to The Texas Disaster Act of 1975, Government Code §§ 418.042, 418.043(13), and 418.173(a), failure to comply with this plan or a rule, order, ordinance adopted under this plan is an offense punishable, for each transaction, by penalty of a fine up to \$1,000.00 or confinement in jail for a term not exceeding 180 days.

May 15, 2001
Date

SIGNED
Rick Perry
Governor

SIGNED
Thomas A. Davis, Jr.
Director
Governor's Division of Emergency Management

SIGNED
Tom Millwee
State Coordinator
Governor's Division of Emergency Management

STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BASIC PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan* is comprised of a basic plan together with annexes designed to address all emergency management functional responsibilities.

This plan attempts to be inclusive by addressing all hazards and combining the four phases of emergency management which are:

1. Mitigation – those activities which eliminate or reduce the probability or effects of disasters;
2. Preparedness – those activities which enhance capabilities to save lives and minimize damage;
3. Response – those activities that occur during an emergency and are designed to prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and
4. Recovery – short and long-term activities which return all systems to normal or improved standards.

This plan defines the organization, establishes operational concepts, assigns responsibilities, and outlines coordination procedures for accomplishing comprehensive emergency management objectives in Texas.

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1. Emergency Management Council
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3. Matrix of Emergency Management Responsibilities
4. Primary Federal/State Functional Responsibilities
5. State Functional Annex Assignments
6. Summary of Council Agency Responsibilities
7. Channels for Requesting Operational Assistance

STATE OF TEXAS

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. AUTHORITY

This plan applies to emergency management operations in the State of Texas and supersedes all previous editions. Authorities governing its enactment and implementation are as follows:

A. STATE

1. Constitution of the State of Texas
2. Executive Order of the Governor relating to Emergency Management
3. Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Texas Government Code, Chapter 418)
4. State of Emergency, Texas Government Code, Chapter 433
5. Interlocal Cooperation Contracts, Texas Government Code, Chapter 791
6. Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 778
7. South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, Texas Education Code, Sections 88.112-88.116
8. Respective State Agency, Department, and Commission enabling legislation.
9. Texas Water Code
10. Title 37 (Public Safety and Corrections), Texas Administration Code

B. FEDERAL

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
2. Emergency Management and Assistance, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44.
3. Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408 as amended.
4. Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321

C. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

1. Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance
2. Federal Response Plan (FRP)
3. FEMA Region VI Regional Response Plan (RRP)
4. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)
5. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Pursuant to The Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Government Code §418.042, §418.043(13), and §418.173(a)) failure to comply with this plan or a rule, order, or ordinance adopted under this plan is an offense punishable, for each transaction, by penalty of a fine up to \$1,000.00 or confinement in jail for a term not exceeding 180 days.

II. PURPOSE

- A. This plan establishes operational concepts and identifies tasks and responsibilities related to comprehensive emergency management in Texas. It defines who does what, when, where, and how in order to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of war, natural disaster, technological accidents, and other emergency incidents.
- B. This plan defines specific duties and responsibilities of each member of the Emergency Management Council and provides for implementation of appropriate preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions for all levels of government in Texas.
- C. This plan addresses the steps necessary to ensure the preservation of our representative form of government and the continued ability of the State and local governments to provide protection and essential services to the public regardless of the emergency or disaster situation. It identifies responsibilities for development and use of a statewide system of direction and control designed to provide a survivable crisis management capability, and the reconstruction of state government following a catastrophic widespread disaster.
- D. This plan also provides for coordinated integration with the comprehensive *Federal Response Plan (FRP)* and other related federal-level contingency plans.
- E. This plan, though comprehensive, includes provisions for flexibility of methods, operations, and actions needed to assist state and local governments in the accomplishment of emergency management objectives.

- F. This plan is applicable in all emergency situations affecting people and or property in Texas. It addresses all hazards threatening the State, and defines the organization, roles, relationships, and responsibilities of all levels of government and organized volunteer groups involved in intra and inter-state comprehensive emergency management activities.
- G. This plan has been prepared by the Division of Emergency Management pursuant to §418.042 of the Government Code. It supercedes all previous editions and will remain in effect until rescinded.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

1. As used in this plan:
 - a. **EMERGENCY** means the occurrence or imminent threat of a condition, incident, or event which requires immediate response actions to save lives; prevent injuries; protect property, public health, the environment, and public safety; or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.
 - b. **DISASTER** means the occurrence of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property, or such severe economic or social disruption that supplemental disaster relief assistance is necessary for the affected political jurisdiction(s) to recover and alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
2. The State of Texas Hazard Analysis, published by the Division of Emergency Management provides detailed information concerning the occurrences and impact of hazards in Texas. The types of hazards threatening this state include:
 - a. Natural hazards such as forest or range fires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, lightning, snow or ice storms and droughts;
 - b. Technological hazards such as major transportation accidents, oil spills, industrial fires and explosions, fixed nuclear facility accidents, or hazardous material spills (radioactive or chemical); and
 - c. Human-caused hazards such as wars, terrorist attacks, civil unrest and disturbances, strikes, or economic instability, and curtailments, shortages, or outages of energy-producing resources.
3. It is possible for an emergency or a disaster to occur at any time, and at any place in the State. In some cases, dissemination of warning and increased readiness measures may be possible. However, many emergency incidents and/or disasters can, and will, occur with little or no warning.

4. The State of Texas has frequently experienced the effects of emergencies and disasters. State and local resources have, at times, been insufficient to offset disaster effects.
5. Texas is vulnerable to a variety of natural and human-caused disasters, many severe enough to warrant presidential disaster declarations. Numerous other disasters did not qualify for presidential declarations, but did require state assistance to supplement local resources. A detailed assessment of the threat posed by various hazards is contained in the *State of Texas Hazard Analysis*.
6. Many changes have occurred in the world including the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and break-up of the Soviet Union. National defense policy, however, still recognizes the possibility of an attack on the United States by terrorists or with nuclear weapons delivered by aircraft, missiles, or clandestine means. Such an attack would most likely be preceded by a period of severe international tension and crisis; however, acts of terrorism can occur any place and at any time with little or no warning.
7. Due to the vast geographic area of the State, its extensive coastline, varied climatic and topographic conditions, diverse military and industrial complexes, and large and scattered population centers, the residents of this State will continue to be at risk from a variety of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards that have the potential of causing widespread, severe damages. These damages could include numerous deaths, mass casualties, and catastrophic levels of destruction to private property, public facilities and institutions, and the environment.
8. The occurrence of a catastrophic disaster could overwhelm and deplete available resources and capabilities requiring a pre-planned, coordinated emergency response by all levels of government. It is essential that all levels of government be prepared to continue to operate effectively throughout the crisis situation and provide for public safety, deliver essential services, and maintain uninterrupted direction and control capabilities.
9. The Constitution of the State of Texas, as well as other state laws, requires various continuity of government (COG) responsibilities, including proper succession of governmental officials as well as the preservation of vital records, and protection of government personnel, materials, and facilities. These responsibilities apply to all levels of government at all times, and are especially significant and appropriate during and following emergency or disaster situations. The occurrence of a disaster and its resultant consequences does not eliminate the continued responsibility of government to provide for the needs and safety of the public.
10. The number of deaths and injuries caused by a hazard is directly influenced by the effectiveness of mitigation, preparedness, and response operations.

11. The amount of damage to private and public property and facilities caused during a disaster can be directly influenced by the effectiveness of mitigation actions.
12. The ability of state agencies and local governments to continue to operate, respond, and provide for the safety and welfare of the public during an emergency or disaster is directly influenced by effectiveness of preparedness, response, and continuity of government operations.
13. The ability of state agencies and local governments to recover and resume normal operations following a disaster is directly influenced by effectiveness of continuity of government and recovery operations.
14. The availability of critical emergency response and recovery capabilities and resources will be expanded through employment of intra and inter-state mutual aid. Local jurisdictions are authorized and encouraged to enter into mutual aid agreements to supplement their capabilities.
15. To insure that the most readily available sources of emergency assistance are duly considered, the county program will be the first channel through which an incorporated city shall request assistance when its capabilities, to include mutual aid resources, are exceeded or exhausted.
16. There is no mandatory evacuation authority in Texas; however, the Governor, mayors, and county judges may recommend evacuation of the population, and control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area.
17. Although the State has a wide variety of emergency response assets, state agencies also contract with industry for certain specialized emergency response equipment, supplies, and services to supplement their organic resources.

B. 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. In the event of an enemy attack involving nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, large areas of the State could suffer catastrophic levels of deaths, casualties, physical damages, and long-term contamination. To save lives, the Governor, at the request of the President, may request the temporary relocation of residents from possible target areas to areas of lower risk.
3. Local governments will develop, maintain, and implement comprehensive emergency management plans that address all hazards and contain mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery elements and procedures in accordance with state planning standards.

4. Emergency response and recovery capabilities will be enhanced by employment of supplemental resources through intra and inter-state mutual aid agreements and actions.
5. 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 problem(s) at hand.
6. State resources will be committed when local resources alone are inadequate to cope with an emergency situation or threat, and a valid request for supplemental state assistance is received from the mayor, county judge or their designee(s). If a state assistance team is operating to cope with a unique emergency situation such as a hazardous material (hazmat) spill or radiological incident, then the chief elected official (mayor or county judge) will be kept informed as to progress in responding to and rectifying the situation.
7. A number of hazards threaten Texas that are capable of causing a catastrophic event or disaster. The most probable is a Category 4 or greater hurricane, which has sustained winds in excess of 130 miles per hour.
8. The occurrence of a catastrophic event could cause such widespread damage to the infrastructure that existing emergency response capabilities of state and local governments are curtailed or are otherwise inadequate to the needs of the situation. Such an event could result in governments being victims of the disaster and therefore unable to adequately provide for the safety and welfare of the general public.
9. It is expected that state-owned facilities and resources in a catastrophic disaster area also will suffer widespread damage and destruction. This situation may severely limit or eliminate immediate response capabilities of state agencies within the disaster area.
10. Federal level response and recovery assistance will be necessary to provide for the public safety before, during, and after a catastrophic event in Texas. It is expected that federal assistance provided to Texas will be based upon specific requests and priorities provided by the State.
11. Although this plan outlines procedures for coordinating the provision of supplemental emergency assistance, it is essential for all levels of government to be prepared to carry out emergency response and short-term recovery actions on an independent basis.
12. Under all conditions, actions will be taken to maintain a representative form of government in the State.

13. A consequence of an emergency or disaster could be the death or injury of key elected, appointed, or experienced officials. Should this occur, emergency response operations will be more effective if lines of succession clearly identify who is in charge, where those persons are located, how to contact them, and what emergency powers are authorized and may be duly executed.
14. Day-to-day operating or work centers may be destroyed or become inoperable during a disaster. Emergency response operations will be more effective if the emergency operating center (EOC) is protected and if personnel know where pre-selected and prepared alternate sites for all government operations are located. Additional effectiveness may be possible through use of a mobile direction and control capability.
15. Normal communications systems may be destroyed, degraded, or rendered inoperable in a disaster. Emergency response operations will be more effective if compatible, alternate, and/or mobile communications capabilities are available and operational. Comprehensive pre-planning will be necessary to ensure effective communications during crisis situations.
16. Normal operating procedures can be disrupted during a crisis situation; however, government can still operate effectively if employees understand their emergency responsibilities and have pre-designated tasks and assembly instructions.
17. The destruction of key facilities as well as essential equipment and supplies located in hazard-vulnerable areas can be greatly reduced through preplanned protection and relocation actions.
18. The identification and continued protection of vital records is essential to the continuity of government and the effective return to normal operations of an area affected by a disaster.
19. Proper implementation of this plan by all levels of government in Texas will save lives, reduce human suffering, and reduce or prevent disaster-related losses.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan* (State Plan) is the basic planning document for state-level comprehensive emergency management actions. The Plan consists of a basic plan (this document), and functional support annexes, which detail general coordination responsibilities and/or actions, required during all phases of emergency management. Each of the separate annexes identifies and outlines, at a minimum, those actions (categorized by hazard and readiness/response level) needed from each of the appropriate agencies within each functional support group. Appendices will be developed, as appropriate, to facilitate accomplishment of functional responsibilities. Specific information about

when and how an operation is to be performed by an individual agency will be outlined in standard operating procedures (SOPs), operating manuals, etc. which may be included, or referred to, in the basic plan, annexes, or appendices.

- B. This plan provides for an integrated, functional approach to problem solving. A request for state assistance is tasked to a functionally-related group of state agencies and organizations on the Council and each Disaster District Committee (DDC) considered best able to satisfy or coordinate solving the problem based on the functions they perform or based on their associations with non-state government agencies performing those functions. This group of agencies will handle the task until it is solved or until they, collectively, agree that the request cannot be satisfied by their group. Functional support annexes for this plan have been developed and will be maintained and distributed by the appropriate Primary Agency.
- C. Stand-alone state plans may be developed to address special emergency situations, often of limited scope and duration. Such stand-alone plans are considered as supplements to the State Plan.
- D. The principles that serve as the conceptual basis for this plan and for implementing emergency management actions in Texas are as follows:

1. INTEGRATED PHASES OF MANAGEMENT

- a. Emergency management consists of phased, coordinated, mutually supporting actions by government at all levels -- local, state, and federal -- to **mitigate** the effects of hazards, to **prepare** for measures to be taken which will preserve life and minimize damage, to **respond** during emergencies and provide necessary assistance, and to implement **recovery** operations in order to efficiently and effectively return to normal following an emergency or disaster.
- b. Integrated emergency management includes provisions for an on-going cycle of actions to be taken at each level of government before, during, and after an emergency situation, including:
 - 1) **Mitigation**: Actions, which eliminate or reduce the cause or effects of a disaster, including long-term activities that reduce the effects of unavoidable hazards.
 - 2) **Preparedness**: Actions that focus on planning, training, exercising, and the development and enhancement of response capabilities. Mitigation efforts alone cannot eliminate or prevent disasters. Plans and procedures must be developed, evaluated, and updated to provide a framework for continuity of government and an organized and immediate response to an emergency or disaster. Such actions save lives, minimize damage, and facilitate recovery.
 - 3) **Response**: Actions required when an emergency exists or is imminent

ensuring prompt, concerted, and coordinated actions of which direction

and control is an essential element. Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a crisis. These actions help to reduce casualties and damages and facilitate recovery. Response actions include warning, evacuation, rescue, mass care, and other similar operations.

- 4) **Recovery:** Actions taken following immediate remedial measures to return the damaged area to a normal level. State and local agencies will administer the provisions of federal and state disaster relief laws to provide for restoration and recovery of vital facilities. Disaster relief programs to help restore the personal, social, and economic well being of private citizens will be administered by non-profit disaster relief and charitable organizations, and local, state, and federal disaster relief programs.

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term actions seek to restore vital services to the community and provide basic needs such as restoring electrical power, providing potable water, restoring sewage facilities, clearing roads, etc. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to a normal state (i.e. repairing or rebuilding buildings and homes, roads, bridges, etc). Mitigation measures also can be implemented during the recovery period.

2. ALL HAZARDS PLANNING

This plan follows an all-hazard approach to accomplish emergency management objectives. This concept acknowledges that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard-unique. The emergency service provided is essentially the same regardless of whether the emergency is caused by a natural, technological, or man-made hazard. By following this concept, duplication and confusion can be kept to a minimum and the ability to conduct coordinated, comprehensive operations is enhanced.

3. COMPREHENSIVE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

- a. Comprehensive Emergency Management is a coordinated effort to make the best possible use of existing organizations and resources within government and industry as well as from volunteer groups and the general public.
- b. This plan provides the means to overcome the effects of a disaster using local and state resources, volunteer organizations, and quasi-public resources. If the size and severity of the disaster warrants, both intra and inter-state mutual assistance will be employed as needed to supplement capabilities. In addition, federal assistance will also be requested as needed by the State, through provision of hazard-specific contingency plans or the *Stafford Act* which provides access to a wide range of federal-level

resources and assistance programs. (See *Attachments 6 and 7.*)

- c. This plan is based on the concept that many elements of government are redirected and employed, as appropriate, to accomplish emergency management objectives during an emergency or disaster situation. In some cases, day-to-day functions of agencies that do not contribute directly to minimizing the effects of the emergency may be suspended for the duration of the emergency or disaster. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions could then be redirected as needed by the agency concerned to accomplish the emergency tasks.
- d. Comprehensive planning includes the public sector and seeks voluntary response and involvement from the private sector. This plan facilitates the effective employment of all available inter and intrastate resources and capabilities appropriate to any emergency or disaster situation.
- e. To the extent practical, state assets will be pre-staged to facilitate a rapid response. Pre-staging will be at the request of the State Director, State Coordinator, or Disaster District Chairperson. In instances where a state agency pre-stages its assets, coordination with the appropriate Disaster District EOC and State EOC will be accomplished.

4. FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE

- a. This plan is based on the concept that emergency management objectives are accomplished through the effective completion of specific multi-disciplined actions which are similar regardless of the hazard involved and in most cases parallel normal day-to-day functions and responsibilities of organized governmental agencies.
- b. This plan identifies functional responsibilities and organizes state agencies and other organizations at the Council and Disaster District Committee (DDC) levels into mutually supporting functional groups known as emergency support functions (ESFs). Each ESF group consists of a "primary" agency and "support" agencies best equipped with resources and capabilities, or associated with private or voluntary organizations, to plan for, provide, consult on, or manage appropriate function-related needs and requirements. Functional management and response provides efficient allocation of resources, a team approach to problem-solving, and facilitates interaction and joint operations among local, state, and federal agencies.
- c. This plan requires no radical organizational changes because, for the most part, the state departments or agencies that are responsible for certain functions on a daily basis will retain those responsibilities during emergency response and disaster recovery operations (see *Attachment 6*). To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources are employed. There are some exceptions, however, since important emergency management functions/ actions such as evacuation, shelter and mass care, donations management, etc. may not be performed by any particular state agency, but in an emergency must be coordinated by the most appropriate ESF group on the Council and at the appropriate Disaster District Committee.

- d. While ESFs on the Emergency Management Council are replicated to the fullest extent possible on the Disaster District Committees (DDCs), there are some cases where certain state agencies do not have representatives located at the Disaster District level and therefore cannot operate as an ESF member except at the State EOC level. In these instances, the DDC Chairperson will select the most appropriate ESF member agency to act as the "primary" agency for that ESF.
- e. Problems resulting from the threat or occurrence of emergencies or disasters, or requests for state resource assistance, will be assigned to the most appropriate ESF(s) on the DDC or Council for resolution. Most requests for assistance can be readily categorized and assigned to an identifiable ESF for resolution. However, there will be some specific support requirements that will not be readily categorized. These support requirements for assistance (e.g., veterinary services, mortuary services, procurement and distribution of potable water supplies, emergency testing of privately-owned water wells, emergency construction of levees, expedient debris removal and disposition, conducting structural safety inspections in a widespread disaster area, etc.) must be assigned to the most appropriate ESF(s) in an attempt to meet disaster needs of the population. If the assistance is not available from state government, the ESF member agencies will use their working and regulatory relationships with related associations, private corporations, etc. to determine how best the request for assistance might be satisfied.
- f. Every request for assistance addressed to the DDC or the Council, as appropriate, will be coordinated by the most appropriate ESF group or groups for coordination and resolution whether or not any member agency accomplishes that task on a daily basis. The agencies composing an ESF are expected to work together to fulfill emergency needs. They ensure they have a clear understanding of the assistance required, explore the full range of possible solutions, and recommend a preferred solution to the appropriate direction and control authority (*See Sections IV.F and VI*) These recommended actions could: (1) provide assistance through resources of an agency/organization in the ESF; (2) provide assistance through resources of a public or private non-state organization associated with an agency within the ESF; (3) provide assistance through a mission tasking to the Military Support ESF; (4) determine 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; or (5) provide assistance through employment of intra or inter-state mutual aid resources. Based on the recommendations provided, mission assignments will then be issued by the appropriate direction and control authority and implemented by tasked agencies/organizations.

- g. Annexes to this plan detail the organization, responsibilities, actions, and operational procedures of each ESF. Functional responsibilities and tasks are multi-disciplined. Based on their internal agency capabilities or association with non-state organizations, Council or DDC member agencies may be assigned as both a "primary" and/or a "support" agency for more than one ESF.

5. GRADUATED PROBLEM SOLVING AND SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE

- a. An emergency will be met at the lowest and most suitable level of government having a capability appropriate to the emergency situation.
- b. Local government (a county or a city) has the primary responsibility for local emergency management activities and constitutes the first line of response during emergencies or disasters. Affected jurisdictions will respond to an emergency incident to the best of their capabilities in accordance with existing emergency management plans and procedures and mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions or organizations.
- c. When the situation exceeds a local government's capability to respond or recover, supplemental assistance may be requested from the State. Counties can request assistance directly from the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson. Cities must first request assistance from their county. If the requested assistance cannot be provided by the county, the city may then request assistance from the appropriate DDC Chairperson.
- d. In essence, state assistance to local governments begins at the DDC level, and the key person to validate, locate, obtain, and provide that state assistance and support is the DDC Chairperson (see Attachment 7). If a particular state agency is required by law to render assistance in a certain type of emergency (e.g., oil spill, hazmat, animal disease outbreak, radiological event, etc.), then direct communications between local government officials and that state agency is appropriate; however, the appropriate DDC Chairperson must be kept informed of the operational situation.
- e. State assistance furnished to local governments is supplemental to, and not a substitute for local government resources which may include on-going private contracts, leases, purchases, or mutual aid assistance.
- f. If state assistance is authorized by the DDC Chairperson or directed by statute, state agencies will provide response and recovery assistance within their capabilities in accordance with the State Constitution, statutes, and this plan with its associated attachments, annexes, appendices, and procedures.
- g. The provision of state response assistance to local governments is not dependent upon a formal declaration of a State of Disaster either by the local government or Governor when such response is required by state law or, in the opinion of either the Governor, the Director of the Division of Emergency Management, the State Coordinator, or the DDC Chairperson, such assistance is needed for lifesaving operations or to relieve suffering and hardship.

- h. If state support cannot be provided at the Disaster District Committee (DDC) level, then the request for assistance will be forwarded by the DDC to the State Emergency Operating Center and subsequently tasked to one or more of the ESFs on the State Emergency Management Council for resolution.
- i. When the situation exceeds the State's capability, the Governor or designated authority may request specific and prioritized emergency management assistance from other states and/or as needed from the federal government. The federal government will provide supplemental response and recovery assistance to Texas and its political subdivisions in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VI Regional Response Plan (RRP) and the Federal Response Plan (FRP). Additional federal-level, hazard-specific plans may be implemented to provide emergency management assistance to Texas. They include the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)* and the *Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)*. Assistance also may be provided by other states in accordance with provisions of current agreements and plans, to include the *Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance*, the *South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact*, and the *Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)*, which are discussed in *Annexes D, F, and N* respectively.

6. STATE DIRECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM

- a. During emergencies and disaster operations, state and local government personnel, to the greatest extent possible, will remain under the established management and supervisory control of their parent organizations.
- b. Key individuals, by virtue of their job titles, have been vested, either by state law or this plan, with the responsibility for executing direction and control of multi-agency state response and recovery operations in a defined area of responsibility within Texas.
- c. These key decision-makers are identified and discussed in Section VI of this plan. They are responsible for deciding response and/or recovery priorities of need. They have been provided the authority to commit state resources necessary and reasonable to satisfy those prioritized needs and likewise provided the authority to escalate the assistance request to a higher response support level. These key decision-makers have the authority to issue mission assignments that involve the commitment of state personnel and/or material resources, and the expenditures of state funds to resolve emergency and/or disaster requirements.

- d. This direction and control system provides a means for agencies/ organizations to pursue existing mission requirements and for their emergency workers to continue to operate under their existing supervisory chain of command. This system also provides a means to focus the efforts and actions of multiple agencies/organizations to resolve the most important problems facing the entire impacted area through the prioritized commitment of efforts and deployment of resources.

7. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The functional annexes to this plan contain detailed information and reporting requirements for local and state government agencies. The sharing of information is essential to conducting effective emergency management operations. The absence of accurate and timely situational and operational information seriously impedes critical lifesaving operations and the alleviation of human suffering caused by emergencies and disasters.

8. EFFECT OF A STATE OF DISASTER

- a. The Governor, by executive order or proclamation, may declare a State of Disaster for areas of the state affected by a disaster event or the imminent threat of such an event. A local State of Disaster may also be declared by a county judge or mayor for their jurisdiction.
- b. A State of Disaster proclamation activates the disaster recovery and rehabilitation aspects of the emergency management plan and authorizes the deployment and use of resources needed to cope with the disaster situation. Such a proclamation by the Governor is also a requirement to activate the full-range of federal disaster recovery programs available to the state and for requesting interstate mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- c. Emergency response operations will be conducted in accordance with existing emergency management plans and are not dependent upon the declaration of a State of Disaster either at the State or local level.

9. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER OPERATIONS

- a. Upon determination of a possible catastrophic threat to Texas, the State and appropriate Disaster District Emergency Operating Centers (EOCs) will commence emergency operations. These facilities will continue operations for as long as needed.

- b. If adequate warning time is available prior to occurrence of a potentially catastrophic event, affected local governments, the applicable Disaster District Chairperson(s), and Emergency Management Council members will be informed of the situation and advised to commence pre-event response operations. The FEMA Region VI Director also will be advised of the situation and notified of the possible need for federal response assistance.
- c. It is essential that, when possible, response operations commence prior to actual occurrence of a catastrophic event. This requires the deployment and prepositioning of specific personnel, resources, and capabilities so as to be ready for immediate deployment into the disaster area once conditions allow. Based on need, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be notified to report to designated staging areas for possible deployment into the disaster area. Based on anticipated needs and the seriousness of the situation, EMAC member states will also be notified of possible interstate mutual aid support requirements.
- d. It is essential that the Governor be provided with accurate and timely risk and threat assessment information prior to occurrence of a catastrophic event. If adequate warning time is available, it is expected that the Governor will declare a State of Disaster based upon imminent threat. The commencement of immediate response operations, however, is not dependent upon a Gubernatorial declaration. As a means to secure federal assistance and funds to reimburse authorized response and recovery-related expenditures, the Governor will request federal assistance from the President through the FEMA Region VI Director in accordance with the *Stafford Act*. The Governor may request a Presidential Emergency Declaration prior to occurrence of the potentially catastrophic event (i.e., pre-landfall of a hurricane) and a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration soon after the actual occurrence (e.g., at landfall of a hurricane).
- e. Following a state request to the FEMA Region VI Director, an advanced element of the Region's Emergency Response Team (ERT-A), consisting of representatives of federal agencies tasked to provide response/recovery assistance, will deploy to the State EOC in Austin. The ERT-A will consist of an appropriate number of personnel prepared to assist with coordination of direction and control, communications, and resources support to the State.
- f. *The Federal Response Plan (FRP) and the associated Region VI Regional Response Plan (RRP) provide for federal response and recovery assistance through the coordinated actions of federal agencies. Based upon emergency functional needs and responsibilities, federal agencies are organized into 12 numbered functional groups called Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF consists of a primary agency and support agencies tasked to address functional-related needs, requirements, and capabilities.*

- g. With the approach of a hurricane, lifesaving and other response operations will continue for as long as it is safe and practical to do so. It is not appropriate or prudent to place immediate response personnel and capabilities in unnecessary jeopardy.
- h. If requested by the affected Disaster District Committee Chairperson, or as directed by the State Coordinator, as soon as safe and practical, the SERT will deploy into the disaster area. The SERT will provide immediate, additional state presence in the disaster area, assess impact, identify immediate lifesaving and hazard-abatement needs, and provide an on-scene capability for enhanced emergency response operations.
- i. As soon as safe and practical, state response and recovery operations will begin in the disaster area. The goal of these operations is to save lives, reduce human suffering, and assist local governments. State and federal-level response and recovery operations in the disaster area are based on demonstrated need and should be reduced and terminated as soon as practical; however, state operations will continue as long as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster.
- j. Initial response assistance is expected to be limited immediately following the occurrence of a catastrophic event. Affected local governments and state agencies should be prepared to provide for their own needs until the full response capability of state government, intra and inter-state mutual aid, and the federal government is deployed and operational. This amount of time will be influenced by the levels of preparedness achieved prior to occurrence of a catastrophic event.
- k. Following a Major Disaster Declaration, FEMA, in conjunction with the State, will establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) in proximity to the disaster area whenever there is significant field deployment of federal resources to provide response/recovery assistance operations. The DFO will continue operations for as long as needed to facilitate emergency response and recovery activities.
- l. The DFO will be staffed by the complete ERT and selected representatives of Council member agencies needed to coordinate response/recovery activities. Coordination of state response and recovery activities will continue to be exercised from the State EOC until the DFO is staffed and operationally capable of assuming this role.
- m. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established as needed to facilitate coordinated news releases to the public and support media operations. The JIC will remain operational as long as needed to support emergency response and recovery activities.

- n. Once the DFO is operational, and if practical, the State Coordinator may transfer direction and control of Council-level state response operations from the State EOC to the DFO. This action will not change the role/responsibility of the DDC Chair(s) who will retain responsibility for operations within the Disaster District(s).
- o. Once conditions in the disaster area stabilize, recovery operations will begin and response operations will be reduced accordingly. If practical, response and recovery operations will be conducted concurrently. Recovery operations will continue for as long as required by conditions in the disaster area.

10. TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD OPERATIONS

- a. A wide range of technological hazards threaten the State. Emergency response and disaster recovery operations for technological hazards parallel actions taken in response to natural and man-made hazard events, but differ in regards to procedures for accessing federal assistance.
- b. Federal assistance is provided under the provisions of several hazard-specific federal contingency plans. These plans, along with state responsibilities and procedures, are discussed in appropriate annexes to this plan, specifically *Annex D (Radiological Emergency Management)* and *Annex Q (Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response)*.

11. DROUGHT-RELATED OPERATIONS

The Texas Water Code requires a wide range of actions to be accomplished whenever drought conditions threaten the State. Contingency plans and procedures have been developed to insure that these actions are coordinated and parallel emergency response and recovery requirements of this plan. These plans, along with state responsibilities and procedures, are discussed in appropriate annexes to this plan, specifically *Annex N (Direction and Control)* and *Annex V (Food and Water)*

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. ORGANIZATION

- 1. The *Texas Disaster Act of 1975*, as amended, provides that emergency management be structured around organized government. The Governor, as Chief Executive of the State, is responsible for meeting the dangers confronting the people of Texas. The Governor, by executive order, has appointed the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety as Director of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the Chairperson of the State Emergency Management Council.

2. The State Emergency Management Council has been established to include representatives of each state agency, board, or commission whose functions, or capabilities relate to important phases of emergency management. Representatives of organized volunteer groups also have been appointed to the Council by the Governor. (*See Attachment 1.*)
3. State Disaster Districts have been established to divide the State into a number of manageable emergency response/operations areas. These districts parallel the Highway Patrol districts and subdistricts of the Texas Department of Public Safety. (*See Attachment 2.*)
4. Disaster District Committees, consisting of counterpart representatives, as appropriate, of each agency and organization on the State Council, are established at the Disaster District level. The Highway Patrol Captain of each Highway Patrol District or the Lieutenant of each Highway Patrol Subdistrict chairs the Disaster District Committee (DDC).
5. The Regional Liaison Officers (RLOs) of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management are assigned to each of the Texas Department of Public Safety Regions and assist the DDC Chairperson within their assigned areas.
6. ESFs have been established and are composed of personnel and resources of several organizations and Council member agencies. Coordination for each group is directed by a primary agency, which has been selected on the basis of its authority or capability in that particular functional area. The other agencies and organizations within the group are designated as support agencies and organizations based on their ability to provide equipment, personnel, and expertise in support of specific functional requirements. (*See Attachment 3.*)
7. ESFs identified in this plan are similar to, but not exactly the same as, the counterpart federal-level ESFs contained in the FRP and RRP. This is to facilitate better coordination between the State and its local governments while enhancing coordinated response and recovery operations jointly conducted by state and federal agencies in Texas. A matrix that identifies counterpart state and federal primary agencies for each federal ESF is provided in this plan. (*See Attachment 4.*)
8. ESFs on the Emergency Management Council are replicated, to the fullest extent possible, on the Disaster District Committees (DDCs). The primary and support agencies identified at the Council level will also be the same ones on the DDC if at all possible. However, in some cases, certain state agencies do not have representation at the district level and therefore cannot operate as the primary agency for their function while on the DDC. In these instances, the DDC Chairperson will select the most appropriate support agency to act as the primary agency for that ESF at the DDC level.

9. The ESF organization doesn't negate legislated mandates for lead agencies in certain types of emergencies (i.e., oil spills, hazmat, radiological incidents). In those cases, the lead agency, by law, will always be the lead state responder regardless of its placement (either primary or support agency) in the ESF organization.
10. Cities and counties in Texas are required by state law to establish and maintain an emergency management program or, in cooperation with one or more political subdivisions, establish and maintain an interjurisdictional emergency management program that serves the local or interjurisdictional area.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Governor

- a. The Governor has ultimate responsibility for meeting the dangers to 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, Texas Government Code, Chapter 418, (Texas Disaster Act of 1975)* the Governor, by executive order or proclamation, may declare a State of Disaster if a disaster has occurred or the occurrence or threat of 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 subdivision 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 of 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, clear or remove debris or wreckage from public or private lands or water if it threatens public health or safety.

2. State Director

- a. By executive order, the Governor has designated the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as the Chairperson of the State Emergency Management Council and the Director of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM).
- b. The Director serves as the Governor's designated agent and exercises overall responsibility for statewide emergency management activities in Texas.

3. State Coordinator

- a. The State Coordinator of DEM is appointed by the State Director and is responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of statewide emergency management activities in Texas.
- b. By authority of the State Director, the State Coordinator is responsible for State Emergency Operating Center activities and for executing direction and control of statewide resources during emergency response and recovery operations.
- c. In accordance with the Texas Water Code, the State Coordinator serves as the State Drought Manager and is responsible for managing and coordinating the drought response component of the state water plan, and chairs the Drought Preparedness Council.

4. State Emergency Management Council

- a. The Governor, by executive order, has established an Emergency Management Council composed of the heads of state agencies, boards, and commissions, and representatives of the American Red Cross and The Salvation Army.
- b. The Council is responsible for providing advice and assistance as needed in all matters relating to statewide emergency management activities in Texas, and will coordinate such activities through the Governor's Division of Emergency Management. (*See Attachment 1.*)
- c. Specific emergency management responsibilities and tasks of each Council member agency are detailed in the attachments, annexes, and appendices of this plan. Council members will ensure that capabilities exist for their organizations to execute statewide emergency management responsibilities. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) conducting extended field operations as a member of the SERT;
 - 2) developing and maintaining detailed plans and operating procedures for accomplishment of agency and functional responsibilities;
 - 3) alerting key employees;
 - 4) providing for direction and control of agency resources, continuity of government, and the collection and reporting of situational information and;
 - 5) insuring the ability to staff and operate, for prolonged periods of time, a variety of direction and control and service support facilities as needed during emergency response and recovery operations. This includes, but is not limited to, the State and Disaster District EOCs, Emergency Support Centers (ESCs), on-scene command posts, the DFO, the Joint Information Center (JIC), Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), and Resources Staging Areas (RSAs), as needed.
- d. Each Council member agency shall designate an individual to serve as the Emergency Management Coordinator to represent the agency, and serve as liaison and primary point-of-contact for all of the agency's emergency management activities. Designation shall be in writing and submitted to the State Coordinator, and shall include the designated individual's office address; office telephone and FAX numbers; a pager number, if applicable; and a home telephone number.
- e. Each Council member shall designate three (3) individuals to serve on the call list as 24-hour emergency contacts for that agency. The designation shall include the priority order of notification. Designation shall be in writing to the State Coordinator and will be kept current at all times. As a minimum, it will be updated by the first day of September, December,

March, and June

of each year. The requirement is applicable at the State Council level as well as the Disaster District Committee (DDC) level. Designations to DDC call lists will be submitted to the appropriate DDC Chairperson.

- f. The State Director, the State Coordinator, and the DDC Chairpersons can convene state agency member representatives of their respective emergency management organizations (i.e., the State Council or the Disaster District Committee) on an as-needed basis for planning and exercise purposes.
- g. In an emergency or disaster where state assistance is required by local governments, all Council member agencies and their DDC counterparts must be responsive to mission assignments issued by designated direction and control authorities (See Section VI). State agency representatives at both the DDC and the Council organizational levels are responsible for and must be able to commit agency resources, within their capabilities, to accomplish needed emergency response and recovery requirements.

5. Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson

- a. The DDC Chairperson is responsible for DDC emergency operating center activities and for executing direction and control of state-level resources during emergency response and recovery operations within disaster district boundaries.
- b. The DDC Chairperson is responsible for SERT operations within district boundaries and exercises operational control of mission-assigned National Guard and mutual aid emergency response forces operating in the district.

6. State Lead Agencies

In accordance with state laws, "lead" agencies have been designated to manage and/or exercise state oversight responsibilities for specific types of incidents. Functional support group responsibilities contained in the State Plan do not negate or alter existing mandates or procedures. Lead agencies designated with specific incident responsibilities are as follows:

- 1) *General Land Office* - incidents involving state-owned lands, coastal oil spills, and onshore/offshore petroleum storage facilities
- 2) *Railroad Commission of Texas* - incidents involving public safety or environmental threats such as spills or releases resulting from the exploration, development, and production of oil or geothermal resources
- 3) *Texas Department of Health* - incidents involving radioactive materials
- 4) *Texas Forest Service* - coordination of response to major or potentially major wildland fires

- 5) *Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission* - incidents involving hazardous materials spill response, water quality, and dam safety
- 6) *Division of Emergency Management* - long-term energy emergency situations, and emergency response to drought.

7. State Primary and Support Agencies

- a. Primary agencies exercise coordination of the activities of their ESFs to accomplish functional responsibilities and tasks and also develop and maintain appropriate planning documents to include functional annexes and procedures. (See Attachments 3, 4 and 5)
- b. State "primary" agencies are also responsible for coordinating emergency response and recovery activities through the established state emergency management direction and control system as outlined in this plan, and for providing situational and operational reports and documentation in accordance with this plan and current procedures;
- c. State "support" agencies in each ESF 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. (See Attachment 3.)

8. ESFs and Annexes

ESFs have been organized to facilitate coordination of state emergency management operations. Annexes to this plan describing emergency support functions and Council member agency responsibilities are as follows:

STATE PLAN ANNEX / EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION:

A -- Warning -- responsible for the rapid dissemination of essential emergency information, related to emergency incidents and situations affecting the public safety, and to affected local governments and state agencies/organizations around the State. Support includes, but is not limited to:

providing timely information involving threat to life and/or property to areas of the State at risk;

operating a warning network which uses a variety of telecommunications systems and facilities, including designated area warning centers, to ensure rapid and accurate dissemination of emergency notification and warning messages to affected locations; and

coordinating planning and the development and evaluation of warning system capabilities and requirements.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Department of Public Safety
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCY: Governor's Division of Emergency Management

B -- Communications -- responsible for coordinating state actions to provide required telecommunications support (including all software and hardware support for electromagnetic communications) for state response and recovery efforts. Support includes, but is not limited to:

conducting an assessment of the disaster area(s) to determine what public and private telecommunication facilities remain functional and provide recommendations concerning communications needs and priorities of the area(s);

arranging for the procurement and deployment of additional communications equipment, resources, and trained operators and technicians to the affected area(s) as needed to augment emergency communications at appropriate locations;

ensuring sufficient communications assets are available from which to conduct preliminary damage assessment and relay critical information to decision-makers;

apprising decision-makers of actual and planned actions to restore telecommunications capabilities and services, to include estimated completion times;

identifying telecommunications facilities, equipment (especially mobile equipment), and personnel (including volunteer personnel) that could be made available to support disaster recovery efforts;

acquiring or developing specific software for use in the response and recovery effort, and arranging for training of applicable personnel in the use of the software; and

ensuring state emergency management direction and control facilities have appropriate telecommunication capabilities installed.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Department of Information Resources
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 2
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

General Land Office
General Services Commission
Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Public Utility Commission of Texas
Railroad Commission of Texas
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Health

Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas Forest Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

C -- Shelter and Mass Care -- responsible for assisting local governments and disaster relief agencies in efforts to provide sheltering, food, and emergency first aid, and coordinate and distribute emergency relief supplies to disaster victims and emergency workers. Support includes, but is not limited to:

coordinating the provision of mass care relief efforts by organizations engaged in providing assistance to disaster victims;

collecting, maintaining, and compiling information on shelters, shelter registration lists, feeding operations, and casualties;

assisting local governments and disaster relief agencies in providing mass care services to emergency workers and volunteers;

providing supplemental assistance to meet human service needs of disaster victims and emergency workers, as appropriate; and

providing assistance for the evacuation, lodging, feeding, care and supervision of institutionalized groups and special needs individuals.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: The Salvation Army
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 6
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

American Red Cross
Texas Department of Human Services
Texas Education Agency
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

D -- Radiological Emergency Management -- responsible for providing a coordinated response to emergencies involving radioactive material and for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in a radiological emergency. Support includes, but is not limited to:

responding to radiological emergencies with trained response personnel and specialized equipment;

conducting radiological monitoring and assessment, including dose projections, and sampling operations to determine the level and extent of contamination of air, water, vegetation, and soil;

based on projections, or on actual levels, and extent of contamination, developing proposed protective action recommendations for consideration by local and state officials;

providing assistance to local government in the monitoring and decontamination of evacuees, emergency workers, and vehicles;

maintaining technical liaison with local, state, and federal agencies and industrial facilities having monitoring and assessment capabilities;

requesting, if necessary, other state or federal assistance in accordance with existing agreements and procedures; and

advising emergency officials and the public of the potential or actual threat and its parameters.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Department of Health
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Texas Department of Agriculture
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

E -- Evacuation -- responsible for developing and executing traffic management plans which coordinate actions of state and local agencies to achieve orderly, large-scale evacuations of the public from threatened areas into designated reception and care areas, and providing local governments with information and assistance to support evacuation planning and execution. Support includes, but is not limited to:

assisting local governments in developing comprehensive and coordinated evacuation plans and facilitating employment of the evacuation decision-making process;

notifying jurisdictions along the transit routes and anticipated reception areas of evacuation decisions;

coordinating actions to monitor and manage on-going, large-scale evacuation operations and providing current evacuation status reports concerning areas being evacuated, road conditions, traffic counts, etc.; and

coordinating with local governments and state agencies to ensure the evacuation process is being executed in a timely and effective manner.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Department of Public Safety
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Texas Department of Transportation

F -- Firefighting -- responsible for detecting and suppressing fires on state and private lands as well as coordinating firefighting operations for large, wildland fires, encompassing several governmental jurisdictions, as well as assisting in large industrial/structural fires. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- providing support to local firefighters, if requested;
- mobilizing and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support state and local firefighting operations;
- providing an incident command system capability for state or local disaster response and recovery operations, if needed;
- conducting incident command training classes for applicable personnel;
- providing training for firefighting operations involving industrial fires, marine fires, and major structural conflagrations; and
- providing support to other states in firefighting operations, if requested.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Forest Service
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 4
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Adjutant General's Department
Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Texas Commission on Fire Protection
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Insurance
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Engineering Extension Service

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Civil Air Patrol

G -- Law Enforcement -- responsible for providing law enforcement services, as needed, to support state emergency response and recovery operations. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- providing traffic control, security, and other law enforcement services as applicable, for emergencies along state highways, on state-owned lands, or within state facilities;
- assisting and supporting local government law enforcement personnel in controlling traffic, providing disaster area security, responding to civil

disturbances/riots, reacting to prison disruptions or break-outs, preventing looting, and other related operations, as appropriate, before, during, and after emergencies and disasters;

providing traffic control, emergency rerouting services, and security in support of large-scale evacuation operations; and

providing statewide disaster reconnaissance and reporting.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Department of Public Safety
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Office of the Attorney General
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Forest Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

H -- Health and Medical Services -- responsible for providing supplemental and technical assistance to local governments in identifying and meeting the health, medical, and dental needs of disaster victims and emergency workers. Support includes, but is not limited to:

assessing the numbers of dead and injured, types of injuries, anticipated health and sanitary conditions in the disaster area, and status of applicable medical facilities and EMS systems to care for casualties;

assisting local governments in continuing medical care for patients who cannot be moved, or must be moved at great risk, before a disaster strikes, if applicable, or after the disaster has occurred;

obtaining and providing health and medical equipment and supplies (i.e., blood, antidotes, immunizations, pharmaceuticals, biologic products, etc.) to the affected area(s), if needed;

identifying hospitals and other facilities that can be converted to emergency treatment centers for disaster victims or can be used as casualty collection points to handle mass casualties;

assisting local governments and others in providing medical care personnel to augment local providers in caring for ill or injured disaster victims;

providing technical medical information to potential donors who desire to provide medical personnel and equipment as well as pharmaceuticals to the disaster area(s);

assisting local governments in providing health and medical information to the public regarding the potential for human and animal disease and methods to combat the threat;

assisting local governments and others in conducting inspections to assure the safety of water, food, drugs, biologic products, and medical devices, and seizing, removing, and disposing of contaminated or unsafe products or diseased animals;

assisting local government and mental health personnel in providing crisis/mental health counseling to disaster victims, emergency workers, and others suffering trauma due to the emergency incident;

assisting local governments in victim identification and mortuary services, if needed; and

assisting local governments in vector control, veterinary care, identifying and responding to animal diseases, and the handling of stray or infected animals, pets, and livestock.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Department of Health
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 8
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

American Red Cross
Texas Animal Health Commission
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Human Services
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Texas Rehabilitation Commission

I -- Public Information -- responsible for the development and dissemination of a variety of information, education, and instructions to the general public, government officials, and the news media through direct contact, briefings, presentations, news releases and advisories, and response to public and news media queries. Support includes, but is not limited to:

serving as the official spokesperson concerning Division of Emergency Management and State Emergency Management Council activities and involvement in emergency response and recovery operations;

serving as the primary point-of-contact with the news media for the Division of Emergency Management and Council;

overseeing the Joint Information System, including the Joint Information Center (JIC) and Media Center, as required, to support emergency response and recovery operations; and

coordinating community relations/outreach efforts as part of state emergency response and recovery operations.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A

COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Adjutant General's Department
American Red Cross
General Land Office
Office of the Attorney General
Railroad Commission of Texas
Texas Animal Health Commission
Texas Commission on Fire Protection
Texas Department of Economic Development
Texas Department of Health
Texas Department of Insurance
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Forest Service
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
The Salvation Army

J -- Recovery -- responsible for coordinating and conducting post-disaster recovery activities, processing requests for disaster assistance, and implementing state-administered disaster assistance programs when authorized. Support includes, but is not limited to:

providing training and technical assistance to local and state agency officials to enhance their capability to recovery from a disaster;

updating and distributing the Disaster Recovery Manual annually;

administering unemployment compensation and assistance programs;

administering indemnity programs established as a result of animal disease control operations;

coordinating and conducting both damage and need assessment activities in the impacted area following a disaster;

processing requests for, and coordinating, implementing and/or monitoring the delivery of state, federal, and/or volunteer agency disaster relief assistance;

establishing State Disaster Field Office (DFO), or Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations, as applicable, following a major disaster declaration;

integrating mitigation opportunities into the recovery process; and

insuring that administrative plans for state-administered disaster assistance programs are properly maintained.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A

COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

American Red Cross
General Services Commission
Office of the Attorney General
State Comptroller of Public Accounts
Texas Animal Health Commission
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Texas Department of Human Services
Texas Department of Insurance
Texas Department of Mental Health & Mental Retardation
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Forest Service
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Texas Workforce Commission
The Salvation Army

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Texas Department on Aging

K -- Public Works & Engineering -- responsible for providing, within capabilities, coordinated engineering support services to accomplish state emergency response and recovery requirements. Support includes, but is not limited to:

providing engineering leadership, technical expertise, and contract management services;

effecting clearance and removal of debris from state facilities and transportation systems, and providing emergency assistance to local governments for the disposition of solid waste and debris resulting from disasters;

conducting emergency maintenance of highway facilities and constructing temporary highway facilities when needed, and disseminating information to the public concerning highway conditions;

providing recommendations and assistance regarding building and construction standards, floodplain management, hydrology, dam safety, and water quality issues;

assisting local governments in protecting and assessing damage to water and wastewater treatment plants, and aiding in the return of these facilities to normal operations;

conducting damage assessment inspections and assisting in performing structural safety inspections as needed; and

assisting in the stabilization or demolition of unsafe structures.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Department of Transportation
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 3
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

General Services Commission
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Forest Service
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

L -- Energy and Utilities -- responsible for coordinating the provision of emergency power and other energy sources to support emergency response and recovery efforts and normalize community functions by coordinating restoration of non-telecommunications utility systems damaged as a result of disasters. Support includes, but is not limited to:

assessing energy and utility system damages, supply and demand, and requirements to restore such systems;

assisting local governments in assessing emergency power needs and priorities, and helping them to obtain emergency power generating capabilities, if appropriate;

helping energy suppliers and utilities obtain equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore systems; and

providing emergency information, education, and conservation guidance to the general public concerning energy and utility services.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Public Utility Commission
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 12
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Railroad Commission of Texas
Comptroller of Public Accounts (State Energy Conservation Office)

M -- Resource Support -- responsible for providing logistical and resources support to state and local emergency response and recovery efforts. Support includes, but is not limited to:

locating, procuring, and issuing resources (facilities, furniture, office equipment, airline tickets, vehicles, cargo trucks, fuel, lodging, power generation equipment, communications gear, etc.) necessary to support response and recovery efforts which are not readily available in a cost efficient manner from other state agencies or existing state resources;

maintaining resource lists of public and private sources of equipment, supplies, personnel, and facilities for potential use in the response and recovery effort;

developing procedures to ensure procurement actions are justified and documented, and the source selection meets the requirement in a cost effective, yet timely manner;

providing technical advice and assistance in the areas of procurement, transportation, storage, building demolition and repair, damage assessment, and appraisals to state and local personnel and agencies involved in the response and recovery efforts; and

obtaining, equipping, and operating the State's Resources Staging Area(s) after a disaster.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: General Services Commission
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 7
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Forest Service
Texas Workforce Commission

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Adventist Community Services

N -- Direction and Control -- responsible for coordinating the comprehensive mobilization and employment of appropriate resources to accomplish state emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and hazard mitigation requirements. Support includes, but is not limited to:

coordinating state emergency response and recovery operations including the interactions among the various levels of government in Texas, as well as with other states and the federal government;

operating state emergency direction and control systems and facilities so as to ensure continuity of statewide emergency operations;

managing essential emergency management information to include determination of requirements, collection, reporting, recording, and maintenance; and

coordinating the development and execution of state responsibilities to support intra and interstate emergency/mutual assistance agreements and contingency plans, such as the State Repatriation Plan and the State Emergency Drinking Water Contingency Plan.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 5
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

All Emergency Management Council member agencies provide support for this function.

O -- Annex Reserved for Future Use As Needed

P -- Hazard Mitigation -- responsible for conducting mitigation activities intended to eliminate or reduce long-term risk to life and property from natural or man-made hazards. Activities include, but are not limited to:

developing and maintaining the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, which identifies areas of vulnerability and problems intrinsic to different types of hazards, and strategies for preventing or reducing loss of life, damage to property, and degradation of the State's natural resources from those hazards;

providing recommendations to the Governor for changes to state regulations, plans, standards, or laws which can reduce risk of loss to citizens of Texas;

providing guidance and assistance to local governments for development and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures;

coordinating hazard mitigation planning and related activities between federal, state, and local officials;

administering hazard mitigation programs and activities following a federal disaster declaration; and

conducting hazard mitigation training for state and local government officials.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

General Land Office
Railroad Commission of Texas
Texas Animal Health Commission
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Texas Department of Insurance
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas Forest Service
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Texas Water Development Board

Q -- Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response -- responsible for coordinating a Council response to threatened or actual releases or discharges of hazardous materials and oil spills. Support includes, but is not limited to:

coordinating and managing the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, cleanup, or dispose of hazardous materials and oil released into the environment, and assisting local governments with the same;

coordinating assessments of the effects of spills, discharges, and releases on natural resources (air, water, land, and animal life) and people;

providing technical advice and emergency public information on the protective actions necessary to preserve health and protect property;

coordinating state efforts when assisting federal agencies involved in emergency response, cleanup, and recovery actions pursuant to federal statutes;

serving as the State's primary incident coordinator for site-specific response activities involving hazardous materials and oil spills; and

coordinating state efforts to recover emergency response and cleanup costs from responsible parties, and to mitigate the effects of future discharges, spills, or releases.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 10

COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

General Land Office
Railroad Commission of Texas
Texas Commission on Fire Protection
Texas Department of Health
Texas Department of Insurance
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

R -- Search and Rescue -- responsible for coordinating the provision of personnel, equipment, and resources to assist local governments in search and rescue efforts. Support includes, but is not limited to:

training emergency responders in rescue operations and the incident command system (ICS);

searching for, extricating, and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims who are stranded or trapped; and

providing incident command or assistance as appropriate during search and rescue operations.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Engineering Extension Service
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 9
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Forest Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES

Civil Air Patrol

S -- Transportation -- responsible for coordinating the identification and commitment of transportation resources for the movement of personnel, equipment, and/or goods via air, roadway, rail, or marine transportation assets in support of emergency operations. Support includes, but is not limited to:

coordinating assessment of the transportation system to support emergency operations;

identifying and obtaining (from state agencies, the federal government, or by donation, lease, or purchase) appropriate transportation assets and/or transportation support capabilities to meet response and recovery operational requirements;

coordinating establishment of emergency refueling and maintenance facilities;

coordinating emergency movement of oversize/overweight loads; and

supporting transportation-related contingency plans to include closing airspace, rail lines, and waterways in response to a major emergency or disaster, or executing agreements for use of private and commercial aircraft to support disaster airlift operations.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 1
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

General Land Office
General Services Commission
Railroad Commission of Texas
State Aircraft Pooling Board
Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Texas Department of Health
Texas Department of Mental Health & Mental Retardation
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Education Agency
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

T -- Donations Management -- responsible for coordinating the operations of the State's donations management program to include providing information to the public on the most appropriate methods for donating; properly and efficiently handling donations of goods and services; and assisting Texas voluntary disaster relief agencies, as needed, in their donations, storage, and distribution functions. Support includes, but is not limited to:

coordinating activities of Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (TxVOAID) personnel in their operations in the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC);

establishing, staffing, training, and supervising the operation of a primary phone bank to handle calls regarding donations and other information regarding the disaster;

coordinating the identification, procurement, set-up, personnel training and operation of at least one large storage and distribution facility, in vicinity of the disaster area, for use by TxVOAID-associated disaster relief organizations as well as local, district, state, and federal organizations;

monitoring the flow of state-accepted donations and other donations, as appropriate; and

reviewing and coordinating information provided to the media regarding the State's donations management program.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Department of Information Resources
General Services Commission
State Comptroller of Public Accounts
Texas Department of Health
Texas Workforce Commission

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES

Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services

Texas Association of Retired and Senior Program Directors
Volunteer Center(s)
Corporation of National Service

U -- Terrorist Incident Response -- responsible for providing clarification of roles and responsibilities, coordination of actions, and direction and control of committed state resources and activities caused by a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Support includes, but is not limited to:

conducting crisis management operations;

coordinating consequence management operations; and

coordinating state response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Texas Department of Public Safety
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Adjutant General's Department
Texas Animal Health Commission
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Forest Service
General Services Commission
Texas Department of Health
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Governor's Division of Emergency Management
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
The Salvation Army

V -- Food and Water -- responsible for providing supplemental assistance to local governments by identifying and obtaining food, water, and ice resources for distribution to areas affected by a disaster. Support includes, but is not limited to:

assisting local governments by assessing the need for and obtaining potable water, food, and ice supplies through government and/or non-government sources;

upon federal authorization, providing commodities to mass care organizations to assist local governments in emergency feeding operations; and

upon federal authorization, providing emergency food stamp assistance.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Department of Human Services
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: 11

COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Adjutant General's Department
American Red Cross
Texas Department of Agriculture
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Health
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
The Salvation Army

OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

W -- Military Support -- responsible for providing, within capabilities, National Guard and State Guard personnel and material assistance to support civil authorities in emergency response and recovery operations as directed by the Governor. Support includes, but is not limited to:

providing technical advice and assistance regarding National Guard capabilities and employment of military resources to support response and recovery operations; and

exercising command and control of National Guard and State Guard personnel and resources, and responding to operational mission assignments and taskings from designated, authorized state officials in accordance with this plan.

PRIMARY COUNCIL AGENCY: Adjutant General's Department
APPLICABLE FEDERAL ESF #: N/A
COUNCIL SUPPORT AGENCY: None

9. Local Government

- a. By Executive Order, the Governor has designated the Mayor of each municipal corporation and the County Judge of each county as Emergency Management Directors for these political subdivisions. In that same Executive Order, the Governor further authorized those elected officials to exercise the powers granted the Governor by *the Texas Disaster Act of 1975* on an appropriate local scale.
- b. Except as otherwise provided under the *Texas Disaster Act of 1975*, the County Judge of each county is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the unincorporated areas of the county. Likewise, the Mayor of each incorporated municipality is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction.
- c. The Mayor and County Judge may appoint an emergency management coordinator (EMC) who shall serve as an assistant to the chief elected official of the political subdivision for emergency management purposes.

- d. Each local and interjurisdictional emergency management agency shall prepare and keep current a local or interjurisdictional emergency management plan based on state-adopted standards and criteria and shall follow guidance issued by the State. Plans will address all aspects of emergency management to include hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and continuity of government.
- e. In the event that an emergency incident or a disaster occurs, each affected local government in Texas shall:
 - 1) Take immediate and effective steps to alleviate suffering and preserve life and property within its area of responsibility, through employment of all available and appropriate local resources including mutual aid;
 - 2) Advise the public to follow protective action measures such as in-place sheltering and/or evacuation. Evacuees entering an area for shelter or lodging become the responsibility of the hosting government;
 - 3) Determine mass care needs and conduct a damage survey to determine the type and amount of damage sustained;
 - 4) Provide situational reports to the appropriate Disaster District;
 - 5) Initiate requests for **RESPONSE ASSISTANCE** when local resources, to include mutual aid resources, are exhausted, inadequate, or unsuitable for the emergency response tasks which must be performed:
 - a) The County Judge, or designee, will submit requests for supplemental state assistance to the appropriate Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson.
 - b) Mayors, or designees, will initially forward requests for supplemental assistance to the County Judge. If the County cannot provide the needed assistance, the city will forward the request to the appropriate DDC chairperson for state assistance.
 - c) Requests will identify the nature of the emergency/disaster, an estimate of the type and quantity of assistance needed, the approximate length of time the assistance will be required, and as appropriate, the point-of-contact for the assistance being provided, and designated staging location(s).
 - 6) Submit a written request to the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) if state and/or federal **RECOVERY ASSISTANCE** is necessary to cope with a disaster. The request shall be accompanied by a completed Disaster Summary Outline (DSO), Disaster Declaration, and all documentation as required by the most current version of the *Disaster Recovery Texas (DEM-62)* document developed and maintained by DEM.

- 7) Assist state and federal recovery efforts as required. Such assistance shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - a) Participate in Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations by providing representatives to inform residents of the assistance and/or services available from local government.
 - b) Maintain such records as may be necessary to preserve eligibility for financial assistance received.
 - c) Provide representatives to participate and assist in joint damage assessment operations.
 - d) Provide representatives to participate and assist in joint hazard mitigation operations.
 - e) Enact such measures as may be reasonably necessary to prevent recurrence of a similar disaster or to mitigate the effects thereof.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. GENERAL

1. Under the auspices of the Governor, overall direction and control of state emergency response and recovery operations is exercised by the State Director/State Coordinator usually from the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) in Austin. The State Director/State Coordinator issues mission assignments to state agencies, requests and authorizes commitment of federal assets and interstate mutual aid emergency response forces, and assigns operational control responsibilities as required. Coordination of all state activities during emergency situations will be the primary responsibility of the Division of Emergency Management.
2. The Assistant State Coordinator for Operations will be overall responsible for the State response. He will be the single point of contact for the EOC Controller to resolve any issue that the EOC Controller may encounter. He will provide guidance to the EOC Controller and special staff. He will ensure that there is a continually coordinated response to achieve the goals and objectives set by the State Coordinator.
3. To the greatest extent possible, personnel will continue to operate under the supervisory control of their parent organization.
4. 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 Adjutant General of Texas. 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 appropriate DDC Chairperson will provide mission assignments to the designated National Guard Task Force Commander.

5. State agencies may establish emergency support centers (ESCs) from which to manage agency resources during emergencies and/or disasters. State Council member agencies that establish and operate an ESC to manage agency resources are still required to coordinate emergency operations and provide representatives as appropriate to the State and DDC EOCs.
6. Direction and control of State response operations within the boundaries of a Disaster District is exercised by the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson, usually from the DDC EOC. The DDC Chairperson issues mission assignments to DDC and SERT members and exercises operational control of National Guard and mutual aid emergency response forces assigned to the District.
7. On-scene command posts may be established as needed to facilitate emergency response. Direction and control of those state and mutual aid personnel involved in site-specific response activity will be exercised by a state on-scene incident commander designated by a DDC Chairperson or by the state agency which is legislated to be the lead for the type of situation. Response activities, and support to the lead state agency at the on-scene command post, will be coordinated with the DDC Chairperson(s) responsible for the affected area(s) of the State.
8. An Area Command Authority (ACA) may be established in the event that a very large disaster area encompasses multiple counties and disaster districts. An ACA is an individual and/or organization assigned to manage multiple incidents that are each handled by an incident management team, or very large incidents that have multiple Incident Management Teams. The responsibility is to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate assigned resources based on priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and that objectives are met and strategies followed.
9. The State Coordinator, in conjunction with the designated lead agency and affected DDC Chairs, will determine the need to establish an ACA, and will develop and distribute an Operational Control Plan that specifies the organization, direction and control, resource allocation, and operational procedures for the incident.
10. Direction and control of local government operations will be exercised by Emergency Management Directors (Mayors or County Judges) or their designees in accordance with their emergency management plans.

B. EFFECT OF 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 DEM staff personnel.
2. The GAR, assisted by the SCOs, will exercise overall direction 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 insure the uninterrupted ability to conduct response and recovery operations throughout the State.

C. EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

1. Under the *Texas Disaster Act of 1975*, as amended, 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.
2. 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*.

D. FEDERAL RESPONSE/RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. On a day-to-day basis, coordination of federal response operations may be exercised by the FEMA, Region VI Director from the Regional Operations Center (ROC) in Denton. Federal agencies may act independently in providing routine assistance to state and local agencies in accordance with existing laws, rules, and plans.
2. In response to an assistance request from the Governor, the FEMA Regional Director or designee may deploy to and operate from the State EOC in Austin.
3. If a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration is issued, the President will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to exercise overall direction 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 State EOC and then from the DFO once that facility is operational.

VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVELS/ACTION GUIDES

- A. Emergency incidents occur on a daily basis throughout the State, and responder agencies/organizations such as fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and emergency medical services routinely respond to them. The majority of emergencies are handled in this normal manner; however, there are occasions when the impact of an incident requires additional actions beyond the norm. Emergency management is action-oriented, and the number and type of actions required usually can be categorized by the level of intensity and involvement needed to respond to emergency situations. This plan uses "response levels" to reflect the intensity of emergency management-related activities. These levels of response will be separated into four (4) categories based upon the level of involvement by the governmental organization: *normal conditions, increased readiness conditions, escalated response conditions, and emergency conditions.*
- B. Annexes to this plan contain Action Guides that list actions to be accomplished at each emergency response level. Action Guides are used as a checklist to identify and record accomplishment of actions necessitated by each emergency response level. Action Guides, though comprehensive and organized by hazard, agency, support function, and response level, are dynamic in nature and need to be continually updated by Council member agencies to reflect lessons learned and changing requirements. The Action Guide developed by DEM for Annex N (Direction and Control) addresses all hazards, functions, agencies, and response levels. Action Guides in remaining annexes, supplement the direction and control Action Guide and are developed and maintained by each ESF member agency.
- C. Within each response level, certain actions can be expected based on the hazard encountered or anticipated. Based on the situation, each governmental jurisdiction must determine the most appropriate response level for its response actions. In the event that response actions begin at other than the lowest level, then all the actions included in the lower response level(s) should also be accomplished. Characteristics of response levels are as follow:

1. NORMAL CONDITIONS (RESPONSE LEVEL 4)

- a. The occurrence of emergency incidents are reported and recorded as needed, and appropriate agencies/organizations are notified.
- b. Normal governmental responder agencies are reacting to and handling an emergency situation as outlined in their procedures, and federal and state agencies may provide routine assistance in accordance with existing laws, rules, and procedures (i.e., "business as usual").
- c. Additional assistance, if needed, is requested from adjacent responder agencies which have previously established mutual aid agreements with the primary responder agency(ies).
- d. Normal governmental operations have not been affected.

2. INCREASED READINESS CONDITIONS (RESPONSE LEVEL 3)

- a. An emergency incident has not yet occurred; however, a higher than normal level of readiness is warranted because of the beginning of an increased period of vulnerability to a specific hazard, such as hurricane season, severe weather season, wildfire vulnerability, etc.
- b. 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 specific hazard.
- c. Appropriate officials and agency representatives are briefed on anticipated risk situations, expected impacts, and contingency measures.
- d. There may be limited impairment of some normal government operations because some staff members may be involved in increased readiness activities.

3. ESCALATED RESPONSE CONDITIONS (RESPONSE LEVEL 2)

- a. The scope of the emergency incident has expanded beyond normal emergency response activities of the normal responder agencies, and additional emergency support functions such as communications, shelter and mass care, and resource support need to be employed.
- b. Situational reports, EOC staffing, and hours of operation are expanded and coordination is intensified. Requests for emergency assistance are initiated between multiple levels of government, and expanded intrastate mutual aid may be implemented.
- c. Appropriate officials and agency representatives are briefed on the current situation and anticipated impacts.
- d. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is being readied for possible deployment, if required.
- e. There has been some impairment of normal government operations.

4. EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (RESPONSE LEVEL 1)

- a. The scope of the emergency has expanded to the point that all appropriate emergency response and recovery assets within a governmental jurisdiction have been committed to the emergency situation or disaster. All government resources and activities, which can contribute in any way to the emergency situation, are employed.
- b. The EOC is fully staffed by representatives from appropriate/required agencies and organizations and remains operational on a continuing basis for as long as needed. Situational reporting and briefing activities are increased to meet demands of the situation.

- c. Numerous requests for emergency assistance are initiated between multiple levels of government and declaration(s) of a "State of Disaster" have been proclaimed. Intrastate mutual aid is implemented.
- d. Normal government operations have been impaired because many non-essential activities have been suspended or curtailed.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. GENERAL

1. 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 (COG) consists of a variety of comprehensive activities designed to insure 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.
2. Continuity of government requirements include key direction 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.

B. LINES OF SUCCESSION

1. *General*

Article III, Section 62 of the State 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 *State Constitution (Article IV, Section 3a)* and the *Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act (Title 4, Chapter 401.021 - 401.023)*. The succession order includes the Lieutenant Governor, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, 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.

3. *Legislative*

The lines of succession for the State Legislature are detailed in the *Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act (Title 3, Chapters 304.001 - 304.011)* and extend seven deep for each Legislative position.

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 State Constitution* detail this process.)

5. *State Agencies*

Lines of succession for state agencies are detailed in the *Emergency Interim Public Office Succession Act (Title 110A, Article 6252-10a of the Government Code)* and require a minimum of three and a maximum of seven successors for key positions. Council 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 are detailed in appropriate state and local laws, regulations, and local government emergency management plans.

C. PREDELEGATION OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES

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

D. EMERGENCY ACTION STEPS

Procedures to be followed during emergencies and/or disasters affecting the State are found in this plan or associated documents. Each Council 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 identify actions to be taken by each agency and the circumstances that trigger these actions.

E. EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS (EOCs)

Primary and alternate State EOCs have been identified and detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been developed. Disaster District EOCs have also been selected. The Texas Department of Public Safety will select alternate EOCs for each Disaster District and develop and maintain SOPs for each facility. Council members will prepare SOPs that detail how their agency will staff and operate from the State and Disaster District EOCs as appropriate. SOPs should address, but not be limited to: responsibilities; location of the EOC, emergency notification of personnel, telephone numbers, and other communications capabilities; administrative data and report requirements; security; logistical requirements; public information activities; and staffing requirements to insure 24-hour-a-day operations for a prolonged period of time.

F. EMERGENCY SUPPORT CENTERS (ESCs)

Based on need and capabilities, some Council member agencies have established ESCs to serve as centralized management centers for agency resources engaged in emergency or disaster operations. An ESC, while not a fully protected and equipped EOC, provides an enhanced direction and control capability for agencies to centrally manage utilization of their resources during emergencies and disasters.

G. 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.

H. PROTECTION OF VITAL RECORDS

Vital records and reports will be protected in accordance with *the Preservation of Essential Records Act (Title 4, Chapter 441.051 - 441.062)*. Council member agencies should identify those records considered essential for the recovery process following a disaster which 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 accomplishment of these tasks.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. SUPPORT

1. In most situations, requests for federal assistance will be made through the State EOC 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, and Q to this plan.
2. The request for and provision of intra and inter-state mutual aid is detailed 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 which 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 State EOC 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 State Coordinator, 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. CRITIQUES

1. “Primary” and “lead” state agencies are responsible for conducting critiques following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise.
2. The critique conducted will entail both 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 critique report, which will be provided to the State Coordinator.

X. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

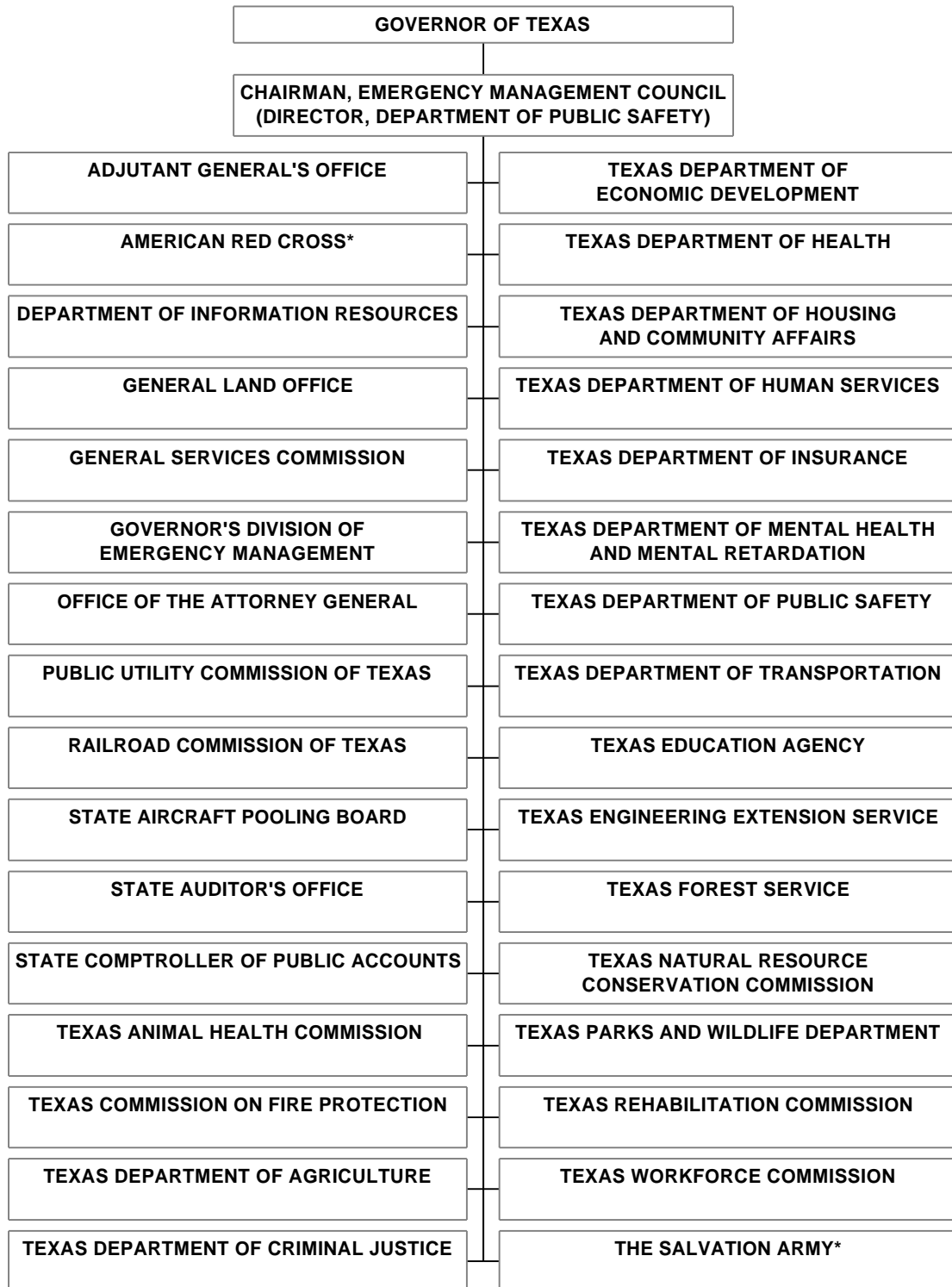
A. DEVELOPMENT

1. The Governor's Division of Emergency Management has the overall responsibility 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 procedures.
3. The State Coordinator, Governor's Division of Emergency Management, will ensure appropriate distribution of the Basic 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

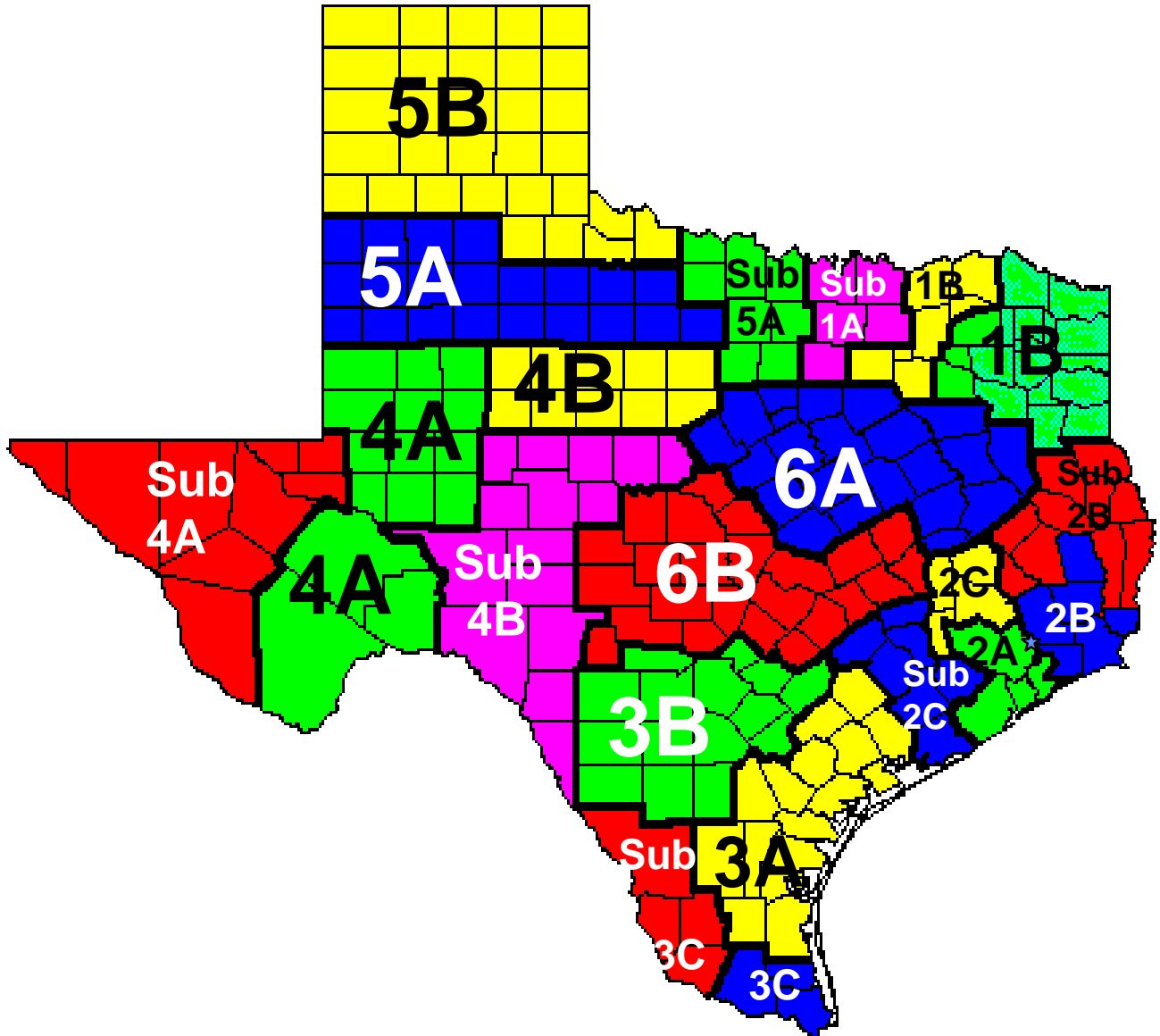
1. The State Coordinator of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management will authorize and issue changes to this plan until such time as the plan is superseded.
2. The State Coordinator will maintain and update this plan, as required. Council member representatives may recommend changes and will 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. The State Coordinator will coordinate all review and revision efforts, and ensure that the plan is updated as necessary, based on lessons learned during actual occurrence events and exercises, and other changes in organization, technology and/or capabilities.
4. Council members have the responsibility for maintaining annexes, appendices, standard operating procedures, notification lists, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to emergencies. Agency resource data must be accessible to agency representatives at the State EOC and at each affected Disaster District EOC to facilitate the capability of 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.
5. This plan shall be exercised at least annually in the form of a simulated emergency in order to provide practical, controlled, operational experience to those who have EOC responsibilities. This requirement is applicable to the State EOC and each Disaster District EOC.
6. All emergency management-related exercises will be designed so as to evaluate the effectiveness of this plan and its associated annexes and procedures. These exercises will be coordinated with the State Coordinator of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management. The Council member agency having primary responsibility for hazard-specific tasks, in consultation with appropriate support agencies, will develop, conduct, and evaluate operational exercises of this plan. As part of the evaluation process, the primary state agency will provide written recommendations for revisions to this plan to the State Coordinator.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



*NON STATE AGENCY

DISASTER DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



MATRIX OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed below are the abbreviations used in the matrix on the following page.

ABBREVIATION	AGENCY
AGD	Adjutant General's Department
ARC	American Red Cross
CPA	State Comptroller of Public Accounts
DEM	Governor's Division of Emergency Management
DIR	Department of Information Resources
DPS	Texas Department of Public Safety
GLO	General Land Office
GSC	General Service Commission
MHMR	Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Texas
RRC	Railroad Commission of Texas
SAO	State Auditor's Office
SAP	State Aircraft Pooling Board
TAHC	Texas Animal Health Commission
TCFP	Texas Commission on Fire Protection
TDA	Texas Department of Agriculture
TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
TDED	Texas Department of Economic Development
TDH	Texas Department of Health
TDHCA	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
TDHS	Texas Department of Human Services
TDI	Texas Department of Insurance
TEA	Texas Education Agency
TEEX	Texas Engineering Extension Service
TFS	Texas Forest Service
TNRCC	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TRC	Texas Rehabilitation Commission
TSA	The Salvation Army
TWC	Texas Workforce Commission
TXDOT	Texas Department of Transportation

MATRIX OF RESPONSIBILITIES

	A - WARNING	B - COMMUNICATIONS	C - SHELTER AND MASS CARE	D - RADIOLOGICAL EMER MGMT	E - EVACUATION	F - FIRE FIGHTING	G - LAW ENFORCEMENT	H - HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	I - PUBLIC INFORMATION	J - RECOVERY	K - PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	L - ENERGY AND UTILITIES	M - RESOURCE SUPPORT	N - DIRECTION AND CONTROL	P - HAZARD MITIGATION	Q - HAZMAT & OIL SPILL RESPONSE	R - SEARCH AND RESCUE	S - TRANSPORTATION	T - DONATIONS MANAGEMENT	U - TERRORIST INCIDENT RESPONSE	V - FOOD AND WATER	W - MILITARY SUPPORT	O - RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE
AGD						S			S					S						S	S	P	
ARC			S					S	S	S				S							S		
CPA										S		S		S					S				
DEM	S	S		S	S	S			P	P				P	P		S	P	P	S			
DIR		P												S					S				
DPS	P	S		S	P	S	P		S					S		S	S	S		P			
GLO		S							S					S	S	S		S					
GSC		S								S	S		P	S				S	S	S			
MHMR								S	S	S				S				S		S			
OAG							S		S	S				S									
PUC		S										P		S									
RRC		S							S			S		S	S	S		S					
SAO														S									
SAP														S				S					
TAHC								S	S	S				S	S					S			
TCFP						S			S					S		S							
TDA				S										S								S	
TDCJ		S				S	S	S			S		S	S			S	S				S	
TDED									S					S									
TDH		S		P				P	S					S		S		S	S	S	S		
TDHCA										S				S	S								
TDHS			S					S		S				S								P	
TDI						S			S	S				S	S	S							
TEA			S											S				S					
TEEX		S				S								S	S	S	P	S		S			
TFS		S				P	S		S	S	S		S	S	S		S			S			
TNRCC				S				S	S	S	S			S	S	P		S		S	S		
TPWD		S	S	S			S							S	S	S	S	S					
TRC								S						S									
TSA			P						S	S				S							S	S	
TWC										S		S		S					S				
TXDOT		S			S	S			S	S	P			S	S	S		S		S			

P-PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

S-SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITY

PRIMARY FEDERAL/STATE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF #	FUNCTION	PRIMARY FEDERAL AGENCY	PRIMARY STATE AGENCY
1	<i>TRANSPORTATION</i>	Department of Transportation	Governor's Division of Emergency Management
2	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	Office of Science & Technology Policy	Department of Information Resources
3	<i>PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING</i>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Texas Department of Transportation
4	<i>FIREFIGHTING</i>	Department of Agriculture	Texas Forest Service
5	<i>INFORMATION & PLANNING</i>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Governor's Division of Emergency Management
6	<i>MASS CARE</i>	American Red Cross	The Salvation Army
7	<i>RESOURCE SUPPORT</i>	General Services Administration	General Services Commission
8	<i>HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES</i>	Department of Health and Human Services	Texas Department of Health
9	<i>URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE</i>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Texas Engineering Extension Service
10	<i>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</i>	Environmental Protection Agency	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
11	<i>FOOD</i>	Department of Agriculture	Texas Department of Human Services
12	<i>ENERGY</i>	Department of Energy	Public Utility Commission

The **FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN** 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.

STATE FUNCTIONAL ANNEX ASSIGNMENTS

ANNEX	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION	PRIMARY STATE AGENCY	FEDERAL ESF #
Annex A	Warning	DPS	
Annex B	Communications	DIR	2
Annex C	Shelter and Mass Care	TSA	6
Annex D	Radiological Emergency Management	TDH	
Annex E	Evacuation	DPS	
Annex F	Firefighting	TFS	4
Annex G	Law Enforcement	DPS	
Annex H	Health and Medical Services	TDH	8
Annex I	Public Information	DEM	
Annex J	Recovery	DEM	
Annex K	Public Works and Engineering	TxDOT	3
Annex L	Energy and Utilities	PUC	12
Annex M	Resource Support	GSC	7
Annex N	Direction and Control	DEM	5
Annex O	(Reserved for Future Use)		
Annex P	Hazard Mitigation	DEM	
Annex Q	Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response	TNRCC	10
Annex R	Search and Rescue	TEEX	9
Annex S	Transportation	DEM	1
Annex T	Donations Management	DEM	
Annex U	Terrorist Incident Response	DPS	
Annex V	Food and Water	DHS	11
Annex W	Military Support	AGD	

**STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
BASIC PLAN**

ATTACHMENT 6 - SUMMARY OF COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Adjutant General's Department	6-2
American Red Cross	6-3
Department of Information Resources	6-4
General Land Office	6-5
General Services Commission	6-6
Governor's Division of Emergency Management	6-7
Office of the Attorney General	6-8
Public Utility Commission of Texas	6-9
Railroad Commission of Texas	6-10
State Aircraft Pooling Board	6-11
State Auditor's Office	6-12
State Comptroller of Public Accounts	6-13
Texas Commission on Fire Protection	6-14
Texas Department of Agriculture	6-15
Texas Department of Economic Development	6-16
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	6-17
Texas Department of Health	6-18
Texas Department of Housing & Community Affairs	6-19
Texas Department of Human Services	6-20
Texas Department of Insurance	6-21
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation	6-22
Texas Department of Public Safety	6-23
Texas Department of Transportation	6-24
Texas Education Agency	6-25
Texas Engineering Extension Service	6-26
Texas Forest Service	6-27
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission	6-28
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	6-29
Texas Rehabilitation Commission	6-30
Texas Workforce Commission	6-31
The Salvation Army	6-32
Texas Animal Health Commission	6-33

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Adjutant General's Department (AGD)

MISSION: The ***Texas National Guard (TNG)***, to include the Texas Army and Air National Guard, will:

Under command of the Governor of Texas, provide trained and equipped units to assist civil authorities in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety in the State of Texas. Support also involves assisting local authorities in civil and natural emergencies as well as community service activities.

When ordered or called into active federal service by the President of the United States, provide trained and equipped units for war or national emergencies, or at such other times as national security may require, provide augmentation of the United States Armed Forces. This includes supporting Department of Defense airlift requirements worldwide as well as 24-hour alert air defense missions on the Texas Gulf Coast and along the United States' southern border.

The ***Texas State Guard***, as a state reserve force, will, when activated by the Governor, provide trained and equipped individuals to supplement the Texas National Guard and to replace the TNG when that force is called into federal service.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Government Code, Section 431.002

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Military Support

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Public Information
Direction and Control
Food and Water
Firefighting
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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 areas. 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: Shelter and Mass Care
Health and Medical Services
Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Food and Water

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: 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: Communications

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Direction and Control
Donations Management

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: General Land Office (GLO)

MISSION: GLO is responsible for the management of over 20 million acres of state land and the mineral rights therein. This includes 13 million acres dedicated to the Permanent School Fund and state-owned "submerged" lands from the mean high tide line out to 10.3 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. The GLO also manages programs which offer qualified Texas veterans low-interest loans to purchase land, homes, and make home improvements; is responsible for inventorying and evaluating more than 2 million acres of property owned by state agencies to ensure highest and best use; and plays an active role in environmental and economic issues to include cleaning-up spills in state coastal waters, operating a recycling education and market development program, mobilizing thousands of volunteers to clean Texas beaches twice a year, and running an alternative fuels program that emphasizes the use of clean natural gas as a fleet vehicle fuel.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 1

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Public Information
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: General Services Commission (GSC)

MISSION: GSC provides its state customers with a cost-effective central source for the timely delivery of goods, services, and facilities. This includes centralized purchasing for all state agencies and operating the state's business program; centralized services to state agencies including travel, mail and messenger, vehicle fleet management, alternative fuels, office machine repair, and the central store; providing staff support to the Council on Competitive Government; operating the state and federal surplus property programs; conducting inspections of construction projects and providing minor construction services to state agencies; managing the state's leasing program for rental of office space; overseeing asbestos abatement in the Capitol Complex; providing custodial services and building and grounds maintenance for state-owned buildings; operating the Capitol Complex recycling program; and planning, designing, managing, and operating the statewide TEX-AN communications network and the Capitol Complex Centralized Telephone System.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, Article 601b

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Resource Support

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Recovery
Public Works and Engineering
Direction and Control
Transportation
Donations Management
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

MISSION: DEM, 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 appointed the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as the Director of DEM who in turn has appointed a State Coordinator to manage the activities of the Division. DEM administers a variety of emergency management programs, provides guidance and technical assistance, and coordinates emergency management activities at the State, local, and federal government level to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

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

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Transportation
Donations Management

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Warning
Communications
Radiological Emergency Management
Evacuation
Firefighting
Search and Rescue
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Office of the Attorney General (OAG)

MISSION: The Texas Attorney General is charged to defend the laws and the Constitution of the State of Texas, represent the State in litigation, and approve public bond issues. The Attorney General also serves as legal counsel to over 300 boards and agencies of the state government. 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 interpreting and defending 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 is responsible for enforcing 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: Law Enforcement
Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC)

MISSION: The mission of the PUC is to assure the availability of safe, reliable, high quality services that meet the needs of all Texans at just and reasonable rates. To accomplish this mission, the PUC shall regulate electric and telecommunications utilities as required while facilitating competition, operation of the free market, and customer choice.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 1446c, Section 5

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Energy and Utilities

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Direction and Control

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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; pipeline and rail safety; 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 RRC 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. The agency additionally inspects railroad operations and equipment, hazardous materials handling on railroads, signal operation, and railroad tracks within Texas. 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) & XVI (Sec 30)
Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 6447

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Public Information
Energy and Utilities
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: State Aircraft Pooling Board (SAP)

MISSION: SAP's mission is to establish and operate a pool for the custody, control, operation, and maintenance of all aircraft owned or leased by the State. The Board may also purchase aircraft, lease state-owned aircraft to other state agencies by interagency contract, approve the lease of aircraft by other state agencies, and provide transportation to state officers and employees traveling on official business. SAP operates multi-engine passenger aircraft.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Government Code Annotated, Section 2205.003

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Direction and Control
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: State Auditor's Office (SAO)

MISSION: SAO is a legislative agency which 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

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: State Comptroller of Public Accounts

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: Recovery
Energy and Utilities
Direction and Control
Donations Management

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP)

MISSION: TCFP regulates and provides technical and financial assistance to paid fire protection personnel and fire departments of municipalities, counties, special-purpose districts, and other political subdivisions of the State. It adopts regulations for certification of marine and aircraft crash and rescue fire protection personnel. The Commission establishes minimum educational, training, physical, and mental standards for fire protection personnel and may establish standards for advanced or specialized fire-protection personnel.

The Commission inspects municipalities to assess the public firefighting services and capabilities and reviews the key rate schedule of the Texas Department of Insurance and makes recommendations for revisions, which may affect fire insurance rates.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Government Code, Title 4, Sections 419.002 and 419.004

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Firefighting
Public Information
Direction and Control
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)

MISSION: TDA is involved in regulatory activities, marketing, producers outreach, public health, agricultural resource protection, agricultural research and economic analysis activities and administers more than fifty separate laws. Current duties include controlling destructive plant pests and diseases; ensuring the quality of seed sold in the State; testing and certifying the accuracy of weights and measures used in commercial transactions; regulating the sale, use, and disposal of pesticides and herbicides; promoting Texas agricultural products locally, nationally, and internationally; and providing financial assistance in agricultural and rural economic development through the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Agriculture Code, Title 2, Chapter 11

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Radiological Emergency Management
Direction and Control
Food and Water

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Economic Development (TDED)

MISSION: TDED is the primary economic development and tourism agency in the State. The Department 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. TDED 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 Statute, Article 4413 (301)

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Public Information
Direction and Control

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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 Institutional, State Jail, 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 the 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 which 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: Government Code, Chapter 493

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Firefighting
Law Enforcement
Health and Medical Services
Public Works and Engineering
Resource Support
Direction and Control
Search and Rescue
Transportation
Food and Water

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Health (TDH)

MISSION: TDH serves as the state's primary agency for public health planning, services, and regulation. Public health programs of TDH are grouped into six major areas of responsibility: health care delivery, disease control and prevention, health care financing, special health services, environmental and consumer health, and public health regions. Services are provided both directly and by contract with local public and private providers throughout the state.

TDH provides a wide-range of public health services, operates the state's Bureau of Vital Statistics, and certifies and licenses emergency medical services (EMS) personnel and organizations.

TDH also licenses the possession and use of radioactive materials in Texas, and department field inspectors ensure that high safety standards are maintained.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 11

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Radiological Emergency Management
Health and Medical Services

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Public Information
Direction and Control
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Transportation
Donations Management
Food and Water
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Housing & 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 special 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, that homes are installed correctly, that consumers are provided fair and effective remedies, and that 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: Recovery
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Human Services (TDHS)

MISSION: TDHS provides quality services, which have a positive impact on the lives of eligible Texans. Services include (1) financial assistance, medical benefits, food stamps, special food and nutrition programs, and assistance to victims of natural disasters; (2) case management, and support services to help Aid For Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients, food stamp recipients, and low-income families become and stay self-sufficient; (3) community care for people who are aged or disabled, including meals, attendant care, nursing care, physical rehabilitation, emergency response, adult foster care, and residential care; and (4) institutional care, when appropriate, for people who are aged or disabled, including nursing facility care. DHS also exercises state responsibility for the state Repatriation Program.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Human Resource Code, Section 21.001

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Food and Water

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Shelter and Mass Care
Health and Medical Services
Recovery
Direction and Control

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Insurance (TDI)

MISSION: TDI works for the availability of quality insurance products for all Texans at reasonable prices and under reasonable terms and strives to protect the public from the adverse consequences of insurer insolvency. TDI is also tasked to enforce solvency standards and promote competition in the industry while protecting the public from fraud, misrepresentation, and unfair practices. The TDI is responsible to educate the public about insurance so that Texans can make informed choices, and the Department will insist that the industry be responsible to its customers. Specifically, TDI is responsible to ensure that insurance will be available at the lowest possible cost to all consumers who need it; that consumers' insurance assets are protected; that efforts to ensure prices are fair and reasonable; and that claims are handled fairly, promptly, and professionally.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal investigates arson and suspected arson, and administers and enforces applicable provisions of the Insurance Code and other laws. The State Fire Marshal also develops educational programs and disseminates materials for public education in fire prevention and safety.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Insurance Code, Article 1.02

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Firefighting
Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR)

MISSION: MHMR is the mental health authority in the State of Texas. The Department operates and manages a series of residential and treatment facilities. In all, MHMR provides services through its nine (9) State Hospitals, twelve (12) State Schools, two (2) State Centers, and thirteen (13) State Operated Community Centers. The Department also contracts with thirty-six (36) Community MHMR Centers.

The Department strives to respond to the diverse needs of all people with mental illness and mental retardation by creating an accessible system of services which supports individual choices and promotes lives of dignity and independence.

The Disaster Assistance Program is located within the Office of the Medical Director. The mission of the program is to assist in reducing, alleviating and/or preventing adverse emotional reactions to all citizens in the State of Texas who may be exposed to serve traumatic events. In short, the major goal of the program is to prevent citizens from entering the MHMR system, support those who do, and assist in promoting dignity and independence of all. The program is also designed to enhance all MHMR facilities and community centers in promoting and assisting in mitigation, preparedness, planning, and recovery from facility-level emergencies.

The Disaster Assistance Program also provides, independently and as a member of the State Crisis Consortium, Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) and Crisis Counseling. CISM and/or Crisis Counseling may be provided to emergency responders, recovery personnel, and other groups as requested. MHMR may be required or requested to provide state-level CISM event management and/or assist in the coordination of a situation requiring a CISM response.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Health and Safety Code, Title 7, Chapter 532

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Health and Medical Services
Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Transportation
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)

MISSION: DPS has responsibilities in three major areas: traffic law enforcement (TLE), criminal law enforcement (CLE), and emergency management. TLE 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 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.). The Director of DPS is appointed as the State Director of Emergency Management by the Governor and in this capacity chairs the State Emergency Management Council and is responsible, through the State Coordinator, for all activities of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM).

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Government Code, Chapter 411

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Warning
Evacuation
Law Enforcement
Terrorist Incident Response

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Radiological Emergency Management
Firefighting
Public Information
Direction and Control
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Search and Rescue
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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, via public transportation systems, and at airports throughout the State. TxDOT receives, disburses, and administers federal and state funds for general aviation airports and assists small communities in building, maintaining, and upgrading airports; supervises the design, environmental oversight, acquisition of right-of-way, materials testing and validation, construction, and maintenance of state highways; issues oversize/overweight load permits and is responsible for commercial motor carrier insurance filings and registration, vehicle storage facilities licensing, and interstate movement authority; licenses new car dealers, distributors, converters, and manufacturers doing business in Texas to include enforcement of the Lemon Law; provides financial and technical assistance to urban, rural, and elderly or disabled public transit providers; regulates outdoor advertising and junkyards; oversees programs in traffic engineering, traffic safety, railroad crossing and signals, and traffic management; supports tourism by operating travel information centers and publishing travel literature; administers the statewide system for collecting fees for motor vehicle registration and certificates of title; and advises on international transportation in the region on both sides of the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Revised Civil Statute, Article 6663

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Public Works and Engineering

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Evacuation
Firefighting
Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Transportation
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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 1000+ 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; to enhance educational programs for students; to provide funding to local districts while ensuring proper use of state and federal funds; to conduct educational research; to develop and administer student and teacher testing programs; and to 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: Shelter and Mass Care
Direction and Control
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX)

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 meeting 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 business, and increasing productivity in the work place 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, 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
Firefighting
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Transportation
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Forest Service (TFS)

MISSION: TFS develops and implements a coordinated plan for effective forest fire protection for over 20 million acres in 52 East Texas counties. The agency also provides assistance and direction in the suppression of major wildland 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 direction and control as needed.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Education Code, Section 88.101

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Firefighting

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Law Enforcement
Public Information
Recovery
Public Works and Engineering
Resource Support
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Search and Rescue
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)

MISSION: TNRCC 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 TNRCC'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. TNRCC is responsible for managing the State's water resources, enforcing compliance with state and federal clean air and water laws, dam safety, floodplain management activities, and for providing meteorological / climatological services.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 49-C
Texas Water Code, Sections 5.001, and 5.051

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Radiological Emergency Management
Health and Medical Services
Public Information
Recovery
Public Works and Engineering
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Transportation
Food and Water
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

MISSION: TPWD provides outdoor recreational opportunities through managing and protecting wildlife and wildlife habitat and acquiring and managing parklands and historic areas.

TPWD administers hunter and water safety programs, 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.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Parks and Wildlife Code, Section 11.011

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Communications
Shelter and Mass Care
Radiological Emergency Management
Law Enforcement
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation
Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
Search and Rescue
Transportation

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Rehabilitation Commission (TRC)

MISSION: TRC is a "Human Energy Agency" that provides services to Texans with disabilities who are attempting to be more independent, more productive, and more involved in their communities.

TRC serves as the State's principal authority on the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, except those with visual impairments and those who are legally blind. The Commission administers a variety of programs and manages transitional planning and services for mentally retarded, mentally ill, and developmentally disabled offenders, and provides administrative support services to the Texas Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities.

TRC is actively involved in providing services for comprehensive medical rehabilitation, disability determination, vocational rehabilitation, extended rehabilitation, and support for independent living centers located across the State.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Human Resource Code, Section 111.011

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Health and Medical Services
Direction and Control

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)

MISSION: TWC serves in a dual function as both an employment service and an agency for the payment of unemployment benefits.

TWC's primary objectives are to promote the well-being of individuals in the State's labor force, to participate in the development and full use of employment resources, and to serve employers. TWC's specific responsibilities include the operation of efficient employment and training programs that help individuals find employment and furnish employers with qualified applicants and personnel services, and the operation of an unemployment insurance program involving the collection of unemployment insurance taxes with which to pay benefits to assist the unemployed and cushion a community's economy against the detrimental effects of unemployment. TWC also develops and analyzes labor market information and related data to assess labor force characteristics and needs.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Labor Code, Chapter 202

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Recovery
Resource Support
Direction and Control
Donations Management

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY 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: Shelter and Mass Care

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Public Information
Recovery
Direction and Control
Food and Water
Terrorist Incident Response

**SUMMARY OF
COUNCIL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

MISSION: The mission of the TAHC is the prevention, surveillance, control, diagnosis, and eradication of certain diseases and conditions affecting livestock, poultry, and exotic animals, some of which have human health implications. These functions contribute to the building of a solid foundation for economic prosperity while decreasing the human health risks for the people of Texas.

The Commission is directed to protect livestock, domestic animals, and domestic fowl from all diseases recognized as communicable by the veterinary profession; may act to eradicate or control any disease or agent of transmission for any disease that affects livestock, exotic livestock, domestic animals, domestic fowl, exotic fowl, or canines, regardless of whether 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 consists of a central office in Austin and eight area offices strategically located across the State. The Commission also works in cooperation, 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 are the first line of communication between TAHC and producers. They 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 make certain 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 and herd plans, collect specimens, and interpret test results.

TAHC operates the Texas Emergency Response Team (TERT) which ensures adequate planning, collaboration, and coordination among the State's animal health-related agencies, agriculture industries, and other related agencies and parties including universities, other government officials, and private veterinarians regarding emergency disease situations in livestock. The TERT may also assist in responding to natural and human-caused emergencies and disasters.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Texas Agricultural Code, Chapter 148
Texas Agricultural Code, Chapters 161-168

PRIMARY AGENCY FOR: (None)

SUPPORT AGENCY FOR: Health and Medical Services
Terrorist Incident Response
Recovery
Public Information
Direction and Control
Hazard Mitigation

CHANNELS FOR REQUESTING OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE

