

State of Texas Emergency Management Plan

Basic Plan

November 2023

Dear Partners in Emergency Management:

No state is more diverse in its climate, geography, culture, industry, and commerce than Texas. As a native Texan, I have a special appreciation for this diversity. As an emergency manager, I also recognize the unique challenges this diversity presents in preparing for and responding to disasters and emergencies.

As a career firefighter and local emergency manager, I believe in and abide by the premise that every disaster is a local disaster. It is at the local level that the greatest challenges are faced, and the toughest decisions are made, and I am grateful that you have chosen to assume this challenging but rewarding role.

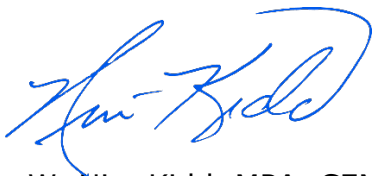
The Texas Division of Emergency Management is charged with carrying out a comprehensive, all-hazards emergency management program for the state and for assisting cities, counties, and state agencies in planning and implementing their emergency management programs. As part of that effort, the Texas Division of Emergency Management is responsible for ensuring the appropriate development and distribution of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan (Basic Plan) and any changes thereto.

The purpose of the Basic Plan is to define the organization, establish operational concepts, assign responsibilities, and outline coordination procedures for achieving emergency management objectives.

This plan is a living document and resource. We look forward to your comments and suggestions for improvement to this plan and our delivery of service to you, our customer.

Thank you for your service to your community and the state of Texas. Please contact the Texas Division of Emergency Management to let us know how we may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,



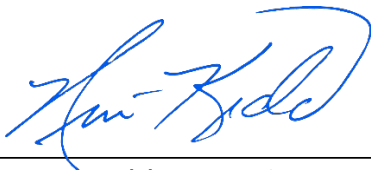
W. Nim Kidd, MPA, CEM
Chief - Texas Division of Emergency Management
Chair - Texas Emergency Management Council
Vice Chancellor for Disaster and Emergency Services
The Texas A&M University System

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This plan applies to all state agencies, boards, commissions, and departments assigned responsibilities in this plan and to all others as designated by Texas law.

This plan is hereby approved for implementation and supersedes all previous editions.

Failure to comply with this plan or with a rule, order, or ordinance adopted under the plan, including any executive order, proclamation, or regulation issued by the governor during a disaster or state of emergency, is an offense punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or confinement in jail over 180 days (Texas Government Code § 418.173).



W. Nim Kidd, MPA, CEM
Chief - Texas Division of Emergency Management
Chair - Texas Emergency Management Council
Vice Chancellor for Disaster and Emergency Services
The Texas A&M University System

November 2, 2023

Date

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Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Planning Assumptions

One of the most critical functions of government is to protect its citizens, their property, and their way of life. In Texas, local elected officials and the governor are responsible for meeting dangers presented by emergencies or disasters to the state and its people. The State of Texas Emergency Management Plan (Basic Plan) describes how the state prepares for, responds to, and recovers from incidents and events of state significance.

Purpose

The purpose of the Basic Plan is to define the organization, establish operational concepts, assign responsibilities, and outline coordination procedures for achieving emergency management objectives. The Basic Plan is the planning document for state-level comprehensive emergency management actions. The Basic Plan has been developed to meet the requirement of Texas Government Code § 418.042 which directs the Texas Division of Emergency Management to "prepare and keep current a comprehensive state emergency plan."

Scope

The Basic Plan is an all-hazards emergency operations plan that applies to incidents and events of state significance throughout the State of Texas. The Basic Plan describes the high-level responsibilities of state agencies as agreed on by Texas Emergency Management Council agency representatives in response to their mandate, Texas Government Code § 418.013, to "assist the division [Texas Division of Emergency Management] in identifying, mobilizing, and deploying state resources to respond to major emergencies and disasters throughout the state."

The governor may declare a state of disaster (Texas Government Code § 418.004 (1)) (Texas Government Code § 418.014 (a)) if the governor finds that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or threat of disaster is imminent due to widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause including:

- Fire
- Flood
- Earthquake
- Wind
- Storm
- Wave action
- Riot
- Hostile military or paramilitary action
- Extreme heat
- Cybersecurity event
- Energy emergency
- Other public calamity requiring emergency action

Under the authority of Texas Government Code Chapter 433, the governor may proclaim a state of emergency and designate the area involved under certain circumstances. An emergency exists in the following situations:

- A riot or unlawful assembly by three or more persons acting together by use of force or violence.
- If a clear and present danger of the use of violence exists.
- A natural or man-made disaster.

Because Texas is committed to a whole-community preparedness approach, the Basic Plan and those involved in emergency preparedness planning strive to meet the needs of all Texans, including people with access and functional needs.

The Basic Plan is intended to provide guidance and is not prescriptive. Responders should use judgment and discretion to determine the most appropriate actions during an incident.

Plan Organization

The Basic Plan integrates with other state agency or entity plans and annexes, shown in the following table:

Component	Description
Basic Plan	The Basic Plan describes the state's emergency management organization and a statewide coordination system.
Emergency Support Function Annexes	Outline state agencies' objectives, policies, concepts of operations, and responsibilities relative to unique functional activities before, during, and after disaster incidents that exceed the capacities of local jurisdictions. Other supporting plans may enhance these emergency support functions.
Support Function Annexes	Describe essential supporting aspects common to all incidents and serve as the primary mechanism for operational assistance. Other supporting plans may enhance these emergency support functions.
Hazard-Specific Annexes	Address how Texas responds to specific incidents. Other supporting plans may enhance these emergency support functions.
State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan	Establish a framework for the state to conduct an effective, coordinated mitigation program to prevent catastrophic impacts to people and property from natural hazards.

Situation Overview

Population

Texas is the second most populous state in the country, with an estimated population of over 30 million in 2022 (2020 U.S. Census). Six of the 25 most populous U.S. cities are in Texas: Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, Fort Worth, and El Paso (U.S. Department of Commerce).

Geography

Texas is the second largest state in the nation based on geography, occupying about seven percent of the country’s total water and land area. Texas comprises 268,596 square miles of surface area, including 254 counties and over 1,216 incorporated cities. Because Texas is such a large state, it has a highly varied topography with ten climatic regions and 11 ecological regions.

The topography types vary from mountainous to forested hill country to coastal plains and prairies in the interior. Texas has 3,700 streams and 15 major rivers, with 367 miles of coastline along the Gulf of Mexico. Texas also shares a 1,200-mile border with Mexico (Texas State Historical Association).

Hazard and Threat Analysis

The 2023 State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan, the 2021-2025 Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan, and the 2022 Texas Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment identify natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. There have been 27 hazards of significant risk identified in Texas based on an assessment of past federally declared Texas disasters, historical and potential events, and a review of local mitigation action plans:

Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Human-Caused Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drought ▪ Extreme cold ▪ Extreme heat ▪ Pandemic ▪ Severe weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding (coastal and riverine) ▪ Hailstorms ▪ Lightning ▪ Severe winds ▪ Tornadoes ▪ Tropical weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hurricanes ▪ Tropical depressions ▪ Tropical storms ▪ Wildfire ▪ Winter weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chemical hazardous material release ▪ Dam failure ▪ Industrial accidents ▪ Radiological incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active shooter ▪ Animal diseases ▪ Biological attack ▪ Cross-border violence and mass migration ▪ Cyber attack ▪ Explosive devices ▪ Improvised nuclear attack ▪ Organized crime ▪ Terrorism

Planning Assumptions

In Texas, planning assumptions are considered information accepted by planners as being true to provide a planning framework in the absence of facts. State planners have made the following assumptions in preparing the Basic Plan:

- All emergencies and disasters are local, but local governments may require and request state assistance.
- Local governments will initiate actions to save lives and protect property.
- Emergencies and disasters occur with or without warning.
- Emergencies and disasters may result in one or more of the following:
 - Injury and/or loss of life.
 - Damage or destruction to public and private property.
 - Disruption of utilities (electric, gas, internet, telephone, and water) and daily life activities
 - Displacement of persons and families.
 - Disruption of local services (sanitation, emergency medical services, fire, and police).
 - Shortages of temporary or permanent housing.
 - Damage or destruction to public and private records.
 - Impacts on the environment.
 - Social and economic disruption.
- Achieving and maintaining effective individual and community preparedness is the primary mitigating factor against disasters and can reduce the immediate stress on the public and response organizations.
- Disaster planning occurs at the local, regional, and state levels, identifies at-risk populations and facilities pre-incident, and determines resource shortfalls and contingencies.
- The state and federal emergency support functions (if activated) will work together to coordinate state and federal resources.
- Depending on the magnitude of the incident, resources from other states or the federal government may not be immediately available in Texas.
- The state intends to ensure that individuals with access and functional needs receive lawful and equal assistance before, during, and after a disaster.
- Government resources alone cannot meet all the needs of those affected by major disasters.

Concept of Operations

Emergency management activities in Texas vary significantly in type, size, and complexity. This section outlines the general concept of operations for the mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters and emergencies. The organization and responsibilities of the stakeholders described in this section are in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities section.

Texas prepares for disasters and emergencies by managing comprehensive planning, training, and exercise programs that support the emergency management community.

Texas coordinates with local jurisdictions to manage mitigation grant programs that prevent or reduce catastrophic impacts to people and property from disasters and emergencies.

Texas's initial response to disasters and emergencies starts with local jurisdictions working with city or county emergency management officials. Pursuant to Texas Government Code § 418.102, a local government must utilize its resources and the resources available through mutual aid agreements before requesting assistance from the state.

If a jurisdiction's response resources are overwhelmed, imminently threatened, or are anticipating a resource need, assistance can be requested from the state. If the scope of the incident has expanded beyond the resource capabilities of the state, the State Operations Center may seek intrastate mutual aid, assistance from voluntary and private sector organizations, and/or federal aid.

Texas recovers from disasters and emergencies by operating throughout the long-term recovery period. Specialized assistance is provided for communities and individuals to address financial issues, available federal assistance programs, and recovery and resiliency planning to speed recovery efforts at the local level (Texas Government Code § 418.0553).

Local jurisdictions declare disasters and submit damage assessments to the state. The state coordinates and manages the damage assessment process with local and federal partners and prepares declarations from the governor. The state manages recovery grant programs to local jurisdictions affected by disasters and emergencies.

Concepts of operations, state objectives, and the responsibilities of state agencies relative to unique emergency support functions, support, or hazard specific activities are addressed in annexes to the Basic Plan.

Objectives

The overall objectives of the Basic Plan are to:

- Prepare and protect all people in Texas against significant threats and hazards in a manner that allows vital interests and everyday activities to continue.
- Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
- Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident.
- Assist communities recovering from an incident with continued stabilization of vital life support systems and community restoration.

These objectives apply to all hazards and may be used to assist with any disaster requiring state-level emergency management response support.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

This section describes the organization and responsibilities of stakeholders with key capabilities during emergency management preparedness, response, and recovery.

Local Jurisdictions

In responding to emergencies and disasters, initial response is conducted by local jurisdictions working with city or county emergency management officials.

Emergency Management Directors and Coordinators

In Texas, mayors and county judges serve as emergency management directors and bear the responsibility for maintaining an emergency management program within their jurisdictions (Texas Government Code § 418.1015). A mayor or county judge may appoint an emergency management coordinator to help discharge these duties.

The mayor or county judge may declare a local disaster, when there is an immediate threat, without the consent of either the city council or county commissioners, respectively. However, the declaration may last no longer than seven days unless continued by the city council or county commissioners.

The presiding officer of each political subdivision of the state shall notify the Texas Division of Emergency Management of the manner in which the political subdivision is providing or securing an emergency management program and the person designated to head that program (Texas Government Code § 418.101 (a)). Any chief elected official of a municipal corporation that has a desire to create, and the capability to implement, a local emergency management program may develop and administer a program for their jurisdiction. Any municipal corporation that creates and implements a local emergency management program shall notify the Texas Division of Emergency Management of such a program (Texas Government Code § 418.103).

Each local or interjurisdictional emergency management agency shall prepare and keep current an emergency management plan for its area providing for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery that provides for economic stabilization methods and security measures. The local or interjurisdictional emergency management agency shall prepare and distribute a clear and complete statement of the responsibilities of all local agencies and officials, and of the disaster channels of assistance, to all appropriate officials. (Texas Government Code § 418.106).

In responding to emergencies and disasters, a local government is expected to use its own resources and the resources available to it through mutual aid agreements before requesting assistance from the state. If local and mutual aid resources are exceeded, the local government may request assistance from the state (Texas Government Code § 418.102).

Governor

The governor is responsible for meeting the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters; and disruptions to the state and people caused by energy emergencies (Texas Government Code § 418.011).

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 (Texas Government Code § 418.012).

The governor also has additional authority to issue directives calculated to protect life and property and to control and terminate an emergency in instances when a state of emergency is proclaimed (Texas Government Code § 433). A violation of Texas Government Code § 433 or a directive issued under the chapter is a misdemeanor and cannot exceed a fine of \$200 or confinement in jail over 60 days, or both (Texas Government Code § 433.006).

Texas Emergency Management Council

The governor has established the Texas Emergency Management Council which is composed of representatives of 39 state agencies, university systems, and non-governmental organizations to advise and assist the governor in all matters relating to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery (Texas Government Code § 418.013) (Executive Order GA-05). Appendix D identifies Texas Emergency Management Council entities and their emergency support function responsibilities.

During an activation, Texas Emergency Management Council agencies will send a trained, knowledgeable representative with decision-making abilities and access to their agency's leadership to the State Operations Center, regional emergency operations centers, and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined within this plan. These Texas Emergency Management Council representatives shall:

- Make recommendations for which private emergency organizations should be authorized to operate certain vehicles as designated emergency vehicles (Texas Government Code § 418.013(c)).
- Assist the division in identifying, mobilizing, and deploying state resources to respond to major emergencies and disasters throughout the state (Texas Government Code § 418.013(d)).

The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief serves as the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council (Executive Order GA-05).

All Texas Emergency Management Council agencies must provide primary, secondary, and tertiary representatives to the State Operations Center, regional emergency operations centers, and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined within this plan. The representatives must be different members of the responding agency.

All Texas Emergency Management Council agencies must identify multiple staff to support the State Operations Center activations for extended periods.

State Emergency Response Commission

The Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act Section 301 and Texas Executive Order GA-05 created the State Emergency Response Commission which is composed of 14 state agencies (denoted in Appendix D by an asterisk) to prepare for, respond to, and protect Texas communities from chemical accidents. The State Emergency Response Commission:

- Appoints local emergency planning committees.
- Coordinates the activities of local emergency planning committees.
- Establishes procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public.

The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief serves as the chair of the State Emergency Response Commission (Executive Order GA-05).

Texas Energy Reliability Council

The Texas Energy Reliability Council communicates, coordinates, plans, and prepares to ensure energy and electricity are made available and delivered to meet high priority human and critical infrastructure needs (Texas Government Code § 418.301-418.309). Membership in the Texas Energy Reliability Council is defined in Texas Government Code § 418.303.

The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief serves as the presiding officer of the Texas Energy Reliability Council (Texas Government Code § 418.304).

Texas Division of Emergency Management provides administrative support to the council (Texas Government Code § 418.307).

Service providers impacted by a disaster or an emergency will have representatives report to the State Operations Center, regional emergency operations centers, and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined in this plan.

Texas Division of Emergency Management Chief

Under Texas Government Code § 418.041, the Texas Division of Emergency Management chief is appointed by the governor and serves at the pleasure of the governor. The chief advises the governor and is responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of statewide emergency management activities, for operating the State Operations Center, and for executing coordination and control of statewide resources during emergency response and recovery operations.

During response operations, the chief establishes objectives, authorizes mission assignments to state agencies, requests commitment of federal assets and interstate mutual aid emergency response forces, and assigns operational control as required.

Texas Emergency Management Council Chair

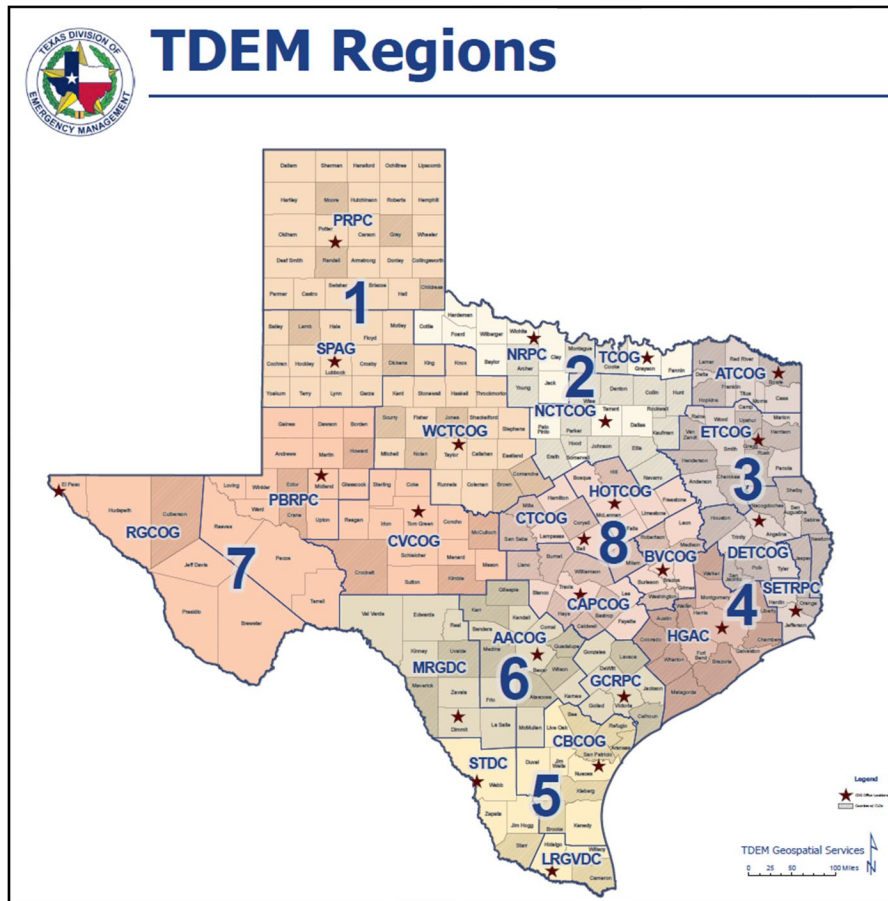
According to Executive Order GA-05, the Texas Division of Emergency Management chief also serves as the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council and, after consultation with the council and other relevant state agencies, shall advise the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the House of Representatives on critical matters relating to emergency management for natural and human-caused events, emergencies, and disasters that may occur in the state. The chair also may, upon approval of the Office of the Governor, request services from other relevant state agencies on matters relating to the council.

Texas Division of Emergency Management

The Texas Division of Emergency Management coordinates and manages the state's emergency management program to ensure the state and its local governments mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. Specific responsibilities can be found in Texas Government Code § 418.

Texas Division of Emergency Management Field Response

The Texas Division of Emergency Management is divided into eight geographic regions with 25 disaster districts, including a disaster district at the Texas Capitol, that are identified by Council of Government boundaries.



Texas Division of Emergency Management field response, which consists of assistant chiefs, regional section chiefs, disaster district chiefs, county liaison officers, mitigation coordinators, regional planners, disaster recovery task force personnel, regional disaster finance coordinators, recovery coordinators, logistics specialists, operations technology specialists, and administrative staff stationed throughout the state, serve as local emergency management liaisons who work directly with local government officials, volunteer groups, and private sector partners. Field response also assists the disaster regional emergency operations centers and Disaster District Emergency Management Council representatives in maintaining disaster district emergency operations centers.

Field response can assist local jurisdictions with prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The goal for field response personnel is to minimize injury and damage caused by a disaster, provide prompt and effective response to a disaster, and assist with emergency relief resources and energy emergencies.

Regional staff carry out emergency preparedness activities and coordinate emergency response operations. In their preparedness role, they assist local officials in planning, training, emergency management exercises, and developing emergency teams and facilities. In their response role, they deploy to incident sites to assess damages, identify urgent needs, advise local officials regarding state assistance, and coordinate the deployment of state emergency resources to assist local emergency responders.

Disaster Districts and Disaster District Committees

Per Texas Government Code § 418.113, the state is divided into 24 disaster districts to engage in homeland security preparedness and response activities. The boundaries of the disaster districts must coincide with the geographic boundaries of the state planning regions established by the governor under Local Government Code § 391.

A disaster district committee is established for each disaster district and is composed of local representatives of the state agencies, boards, and commissions and organized volunteer groups with representation on the Texas Emergency Management Council. Each disaster district committee must coordinate with political subdivisions within the disaster district to ensure that state and federal emergency assets are made available as needed to provide the most efficient and effective response possible.

Disaster District Chair

Per Texas Government Code § 418.113(d), the disaster district chair is appointed by the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council when a disaster has been declared, based on the nature of the declared disaster and phase of disaster response in accordance with the National Incident Management System guidelines.

In each disaster, the disaster district chair is required to inform the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council on all matters relating to disasters and emergencies as requested by the chair. The disaster district chair determines if an incident warrants an increase in the readiness level of the disaster district emergency operations center, maintains appropriate staffing requirements for increased disaster district emergency operations center readiness levels, and notifies appropriate Disaster District Emergency Management Council representatives, local electric providers, and private sector

partners to report to the disaster district emergency operations center. The disaster district chair operates in accordance with the Basic Plan and any appropriate tactical documents that provide direction and control for state resources within their district, while responding to disasters and managing resources. If a disaster regional emergency operations center is activated, the disaster district chair, in coordination with the Texas Division of Emergency Management, will coordinate operations with the disaster regional emergency operations center to maintain situational awareness and support resource management across the region.

Daily operations of the disaster district committee, during non-declared events/incidents, will be led by the Texas Division of Emergency Management disaster district chief, unless otherwise appointed by the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council.

Disaster District Emergency Management Council Representatives

The Disaster District Emergency Management Council consists of representatives of state agencies, boards, commissions, and organized volunteer groups with membership in the Texas Emergency Management Council.

Texas Emergency Management Council members are responsible for designating a representative to the disaster district emergency operations center and providing call list information to the Texas Division of Emergency Management. During an activation, Texas Emergency Management Council agencies will send a trained, knowledgeable representative with decision-making abilities and access to their agency's leadership to the regional and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined within this plan.

Texas Emergency Management Council agencies with personnel available statewide must also be able to provide primary, secondary, and tertiary representatives, as well as identify multiple staff to support the disaster district emergency operations center(s) and the disaster regional emergency operations center(s) for extended activations.

Disaster district and regional emergency operations centers operate in accordance with the Basic Plan, and any appropriate tactical documents, to assist the disaster district chair or regional assistant chief with guidance, counsel, and administrative support as required.

Voluntary, Private Sector, and Quasi-Governmental Organizations

The following is a description of voluntary, private sector, and quasi-governmental organizations that play a vital role in Texas emergency management.

Councils of Governments

Councils of governments are political subdivisions (Local Government Code § 391.003(c)) of the state that were organized to guide unified development and improve efficiency within regions. Texas has 24 councils of governments that represent all 254 counties. These councils of government are made up of counties, cities, school districts, and special districts, and are authorized to conduct regional planning, assist local governments in implementing plans and solving governmental problems, and contract with local, state, and federal governments and other public and private agencies to provide community services. Councils of governments also serve as intermediaries among federal, state, and local governments while reviewing applications for federal and state grants-in-aid and solid waste permits (Local Government Code § 391). Councils of government assist with communications coordination and personnel surge planning during disasters and emergencies (Government Code § 418.051)(Government Code § 418.1882).

The Texas Association of Regional Councils is a statewide association that provides councils of governments a mechanism for exchanging information and ideas, educates other governmental entities and public and private organizations, educates the public about the services and functions of regional councils, and represents the councils when addressing state or federal agencies and legislative bodies.

Regional Advisory Councils

Regional advisory councils are the administrative bodies responsible for trauma system oversight within the bounds of a given trauma service area in Texas (Health and Safety Code § 773). Each of the 22 regional advisory councils is tasked with developing, implementing, and monitoring a Regional Emergency Medical Service Trauma System plan. Regional advisory council stakeholders are comprised of healthcare entities and other concerned citizens with an interest in improving and organizing trauma care. The common objective of each regional advisory council is to reduce the incidence of trauma through education, data collection, data analysis, and performance improvement. Regional advisory councils assist with communications coordination and personnel surge planning during disasters and emergencies (Government Code § 418.051)(Government Code § 418.1882). To ensure seamless coordination of regional advisory councils' resources being utilized by the state of Texas during an event, the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council may direct regional advisory council resources during disasters and emergencies.

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters make up an important piece of Texas's emergency response plan. These organizations have the personnel and expertise to augment the state's capabilities or provide capabilities that the state does not have. Three voluntary organizations active in disasters are specifically named to the Texas Emergency Management Council:

- American Red Cross
- Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
- The Salvation Army

These organizations provide emergency feeding facilities and shelter management. Many other national and local organizations provide a broad range of services to municipalities or directly to citizens (Emergency Support Function-6: Mass Care) (Executive Order GA-05).

Business and Industry Partnerships

The Private Sector Advisory Council (Texas Government Code § 421.042) is a permanent special advisory committee created to advise the governor, or the governor's designee, on homeland security issues relevant to the private sector.

The Texas Division of Emergency Management business outreach section chief coordinates the Texas Business Emergency Operations Center as part of the State Operations Center (Emergency Support Function-14: Private Sector Coordination). Reference Emergency Support Function-14: Private Sector Coordination for more information on specific roles and responsibilities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 6

When the state requires a resource or capability, the Texas Division of Emergency Management may request assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 6 office, located in Denton, Texas.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The governor is the commander in chief of state agencies, boards, and commissions having emergency responsibilities (Texas Government Code § 418.015).

The governor directs the chair of the Texas Emergency Management Council to activate the council during a disaster or emergency, or if one is imminent.

At the request of the Texas Emergency Management Council chair, the representative of a state agency, board, or commission having emergency responsibilities (Texas Government Code § 418.015(c)) should report to the State Operations Center, regional emergency operations centers, or disaster district emergency operations centers.

Continuity of Government

Emergencies and disasters may impede the ability of the state and local government to provide for the safety and well-being of the people of Texas. Continuity of government consists of various comprehensive activities designed to ensure the preservation of our representative form of government and the continued ability of state and local governments to provide protection and essential services to the public.

Continuity of government requirements include coordination and control actions to help ensure that state government continues to operate effectively, regardless of the emergency or disaster. Requirements and guidelines also specify the actions necessary to restore state government to a steady state.

Lines of Succession

Article III, Section 62 of the Texas Constitution provides for the prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, whether by election or appointment. If the incumbents of those offices become unavailable for carrying out the duties of their office, the legislature may appoint successors.

Executive

The lines of succession to the governor are specified in the Texas Constitution (Article IV, Section 3a) and the Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act (Texas Government Code § 401.021). The succession order includes:

- Lieutenant governor
- President pro-tempore of the Senate
- Speaker of the House of Representatives
- Attorney general
- Chief justice of each of the courts of appeals in the numerical order of the supreme judicial districts in which they serve (Texas Government Code § 401.023)

Legislative

The lines of succession for the state legislature are detailed in the Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act (Texas Government Code § 304.001-304.011).

Judiciary

There is no automatic succession for members of the judiciary. The governor temporarily fills vacancies of state judges or justices until the next general election occurs (Texas Constitution Article V § 28).

State Agencies

The Emergency Interim Public Office Succession Act defines lines of succession for state agencies and requires a minimum of three and a maximum of seven successors for key positions (Texas Government Code § 616.022). Texas Emergency Management Council members should develop and maintain appropriate lines of succession for key positions, as well as outline procedures for the orderly succession of responsibilities.

Local Governments

Lines of succession for local governments will be in accordance with existing state and local laws and policies and local government emergency management plans (Texas Government Code § 616.023).

Delegation of Emergency Authority

The Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Texas Government Code § 418) describes the legal authority available to the governor during a major emergency or disaster situation affecting the state. The Texas Constitution (Article III, Section 62) outlines when and how the governor, after consulting with the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the House of Representatives, may suspend the constitutional requirement that the legislature hold its sessions in Austin, the seat of government, if warranted, during a disaster.

Texas Emergency Management Council members should understand their legal authority during emergencies, as well as the circumstances under which existing or expanded authority may be exercised and by whom.

Continuity of Operations

The Texas Division of Emergency Management Continuity of Operations Agency Plan applies to the Texas Division of Emergency Management and associated facilities. It is activated in response to an incident or threat that reduces the Texas Division of Emergency Management's operating capacity to an unacceptable level. During continuity of operations planning, the division leadership identifies essential functions, resources, leadership succession, and delegation orders. The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief activates the continuity of operations management team and the continuity of operations management plan from the Texas Division of Emergency Management continuity of operations plan. An Emergency Relocation Group, made up of subject matter experts from the various divisions, will recommend to leadership what functions must be restored, relocated, or devolved and report the resources required to do each.

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

The Texas Division of Emergency Management collects emergency management information from local jurisdictions through its field response staff or disaster district emergency operations centers which is forwarded to the State Operations Center.

The Texas Division of Emergency Management also collects information from Texas Emergency Management Council agencies, as well as other state agencies, boards, or commissions that have emergency management responsibilities (Texas Government Code § 418.015(c)) through the State Operations Center.

The State Operations Center forwards collected information to the appropriate division of the Texas Division of Emergency Management.

The information collected through the State Operations Center is used to produce plans and reports mandated under Texas Government Code § 418. It is also used to provide situational awareness products for emergency management partners and the public.

Public Information

Public information activities are coordinated through a joint information system. The joint information system enhances communication capabilities by coordinating the establishment of a joint information center, coordinating public information release through the joint information center, and providing public information through the joint information center, press conferences, and media releases (Texas Government Code § 418.043(6)). For more information, see the Texas Public Information Annex (Emergency Support Function-15: Public Information).

Communication and Coordination

The Texas Division of Emergency Management coordinates with other state agencies to determine the means for rapid and efficient communication during disasters and emergencies (Texas Government Code § 418.047).

The Communications Coordination Group is an interagency and intergovernmental organization, directed by the Texas Division of Emergency Management, that coordinates and collaborates to provide communication during disasters and emergencies (Texas Government Code § 418.051).

The Texas Division of Emergency Management collaborates, when practicable, with private wireless communication, internet, cable service providers, and other entities selected by the Texas Division of Emergency Management, to assist in the planning, response, and recovery of communications immediately following a disaster or emergency (Texas Government Code § 418.0548).

The Texas Disaster Portal, as well as several social media platforms, allow the Texas Division of Emergency Management to communicate critical information during a disaster directly to disaster victims and first responders (Texas Government Code § 418.056).

The Texas Division of Emergency Management maintains a website (www.tdem.texas.gov) that provides information to the public concerning (Texas Government Code § 418.057):

- Disaster response and recovery activities
- Funding for and expenditures of disaster assistance programs
- Programs and services available to disaster victims from:
 - The Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - State agencies
 - Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

State Operations Center Daily Operations

The State Operations Center serves as the primary state direction and control facility and is managed and staffed by the operations section of the Texas Division of Emergency Management during its normal daily operations, which is 24 hours a day and seven days a week (Texas Government Code § 418.041(e)). The daily operations staff monitors notifications, provides information on emergency threats and incidents to local, state, and federal officials, and coordinates assistance requests from local governments through the Texas Division of Emergency Management regions and disaster districts.

512-424-2208	soc@tdem.texas.gov
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In Texas, state-level communications support is available through coordination among multiple entities using a wide range of resources. For more information, see the Texas Communications Annex (Emergency Support Function-2: Communication).

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

This section describes general requirements for and the availability of services and support during emergency management preparedness, response, and initial recovery in Texas.

Administration

Disaster Assistance Requests

The governor is granted the authority, by Texas Government Code § 418, to declare a state-level disaster. The presiding officer of the governing body of an incorporated city or a county, or the chief administrative officer of a joint board, is designated as the emergency management director for the officer's political subdivision and serves as the governor's designated agent in the administration and supervision of duties under Chapter 418 (Texas Government Code § 418.1015). A local emergency management director may exercise the powers granted to the governor under this chapter on an appropriate local scale and may declare a local state of disaster.

Local Disaster Declaration

The chief elected official of a jurisdiction may declare a local state of disaster for the following reasons:

- To exercise extraordinary powers.
- To activate preparedness, response, and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local emergency management plans.
- To provide additional liability protection to government agencies and special or volunteer emergency workers.
- To formally request general assistance from the state and federal governments.

According to Texas Government Code § 418, a declaration of local disaster may not be continued or renewed for a period of more than seven days except with the consent of the governing body of the political subdivision.

Local jurisdictions that declare a disaster under Texas Government Code § 418 or § 433 must submit the following information to the State Operations Center:

- Declaration from the chief elected official that has been signed and dated.
- Letter to the governor requesting assistance that has been signed by the chief elected official and dated.
- Disaster summary outline.

The purpose of this requirement is to enable the Texas Division of Emergency Management to determine the extent of a disaster or emergency and make recommendations to the governor that will enable provisions of state and federal disaster law to be enacted.

Declaration of a State of Disaster

The governor under Texas Government Code § 418.014, may declare a state of disaster if the governor finds that a disaster has occurred or a threat of disaster is imminent.

The executive order or proclamation must include:

- A description of the nature of the disaster.
- A designation of the area threatened.
- A description of the conditions that have brought the state of disaster about or made possible the termination of the state of disaster.

The state of disaster continues until the governor finds that:

- The threat or danger has passed.
- The disaster has been dealt with so that emergency conditions no longer exist.

A state disaster declaration may be terminated in accordance with Texas Government Code § 418.014.

An executive order or proclamation shall be disseminated promptly by means intended to bring its contents to the attention of the public. An order or proclamation shall be filed promptly with the Texas Division of Emergency Management, the Secretary of State, and the county clerk or city secretary in each area to which the declaration applies (Texas Government Code § 418.014(e)), unless the circumstances due to the disaster prevent or impede the filing.

Proclamation of a State of Emergency

In Texas, as mandated by Texas Government Code § 433, the governor may proclaim a state of emergency and designate the area involved. The request for a gubernatorial declared state of emergency must come from the chief executive officer of the governing body of a county or municipality. Unlike a federal disaster declaration, a state of emergency declaration is only used in the following situations:

- A riot or unlawful assembly by three or more persons acting together by use of force or violence.
- Clear and present danger of the use of violence exists.
- Natural or manmade disaster.

While a natural or manmade disaster is one of these codified situations, the intent of an emergency declaration is to recognize the governor's power to exercise the police power of the state to provide adequate control over persons and conditions during periods of impending or actual public crisis or disaster.

An emergency directive expires 72 hours after the time of proclamation of the state of emergency for which it was issued. The governor, by proclamation, may terminate or set a shorter period for a directive. The governor may also proclaim successive states of emergency in 72-hour periods, as necessary to protect health, life, and property in affected areas.

Disaster Summary Outline

As soon as possible, all local jurisdictions should begin gathering initial damage estimates. These figures need not be exact initially but are necessary to complete the disaster summary outline as a basis for obtaining a presidential disaster declaration. Event-specific disaster summary outline pin numbers are provided through disaster district chiefs or the State Operations Center. Disaster summary outlines should be resubmitted as costs change or are better estimated.

Individual Assistance State of Texas Assessment Tool (iSTAT)

The Individual Assistance State of Texas Assessment Tool is a mobile platform for homeowners, renters, and business owners to report disaster damages. The iSTAT may be accessed by visiting: damage.tdem.texas.gov

Public Assistance State of Texas Assessment Tool (pSTAT)

The Public Assistance State of Texas Assessment Tool is a mobile platform utilized by local officials to capture disaster-related damages to public infrastructure, debris, and other Federal Emergency Management Agency designated categories of work.

Preliminary Damage Assessment

The Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates with the state to conduct a preliminary damage assessment and determine if the incident is of sufficient severity to require federal assistance under the Stafford Act. The Federal Emergency Management Agency uses the results of the preliminary damage assessment to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the state and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental federal assistance. The preliminary damage assessment also identifies unmet needs that may require attention.

Federal Declaration Without a Preliminary Damage Assessment

The requirement for a joint preliminary damage assessment may be waived for those incidents of unusual severity and magnitude that do not require field damage assessments to determine the need for supplemental federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) or in such other instances determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency regional administrator upon consultation with the state. It may be necessary, however, to conduct an assessment to determine unmet needs for managerial response purposes (44 Code of Federal Regulations 206.33).

Federal Pre-Disaster Emergency Declarations

A governor may request a federal emergency declaration in anticipation of the imminent impact of an incident that threatens such destruction as could result in a major disaster. Such requests must meet all of the statutory and regulatory requirements for an emergency declaration request. Requests must demonstrate the existence of critical emergency protective measure needs, prior to impact, that are beyond the capability of the state and affected local governments.

State Request for a Presidential Declaration

When it is clear that state capabilities will be exceeded, the governor can request federal assistance, including assistance under the Stafford Act (42 United States Code § 5170). The Stafford Act authorizes the president to provide financial and other assistance to state and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts following a presidentially declared emergency or major disaster.

Federal Analysis of State Request

The Federal Emergency Management Agency administrator assesses the situation and the request and makes a recommendation to the president through the Department of Homeland Security on a course of action. The decision to approve the request is based on factors such as the amount and type of damage, the potential needs of the affected jurisdiction, the availability of state and local government resources, the extent and type of insurance in effect, recent disaster history, and the state's hazard mitigation history.

Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster

The president can declare an emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act, thereby providing federal government resources to support the state's response and recovery activities. While presidential declarations under the Stafford Act release federal resources and funding to support response and recovery, federal agencies may also provide assistance under other authorities or agreements that do not require a presidential declaration.

Finance

Expenditures and Record Keeping

Each state agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds during an incident. Agencies also provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with established guidelines. At the request of the Texas Division of Emergency Management, Texas Emergency Management Council Agencies will provide an accounting of expenditures related to a declared disaster.

The first recourse of expenditures by state agencies in response to an emergency or imminent disaster, or recovery from an emergency or disaster, should be from funds regularly appropriated by the Texas Legislature. In accordance with established procedures, state agencies may seek financial assistance to cover extraordinary expenses for disaster operations costs from the disaster contingency fund.

Under the provisions of the Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Texas is responsible for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by responding states during the delivery of mutual aid or for out-of-state sheltering or repatriation of Texas residents. At the end of an incident, all reports should be protected and retained for audit purposes. For more information, reference the Texas Emergency Management Annex (Emergency Support Function-5: Emergency Management).

Logistics

Mutual Aid

The Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System was established to provide integrated statewide mutual aid response capabilities between local government entities that did not have written mutual aid agreements.

Texas is a member of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, a congressionally ratified organization that provides procedures for rendering emergency assistance between states. After a state of emergency declaration, Texas can request and receive reimbursable assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact from other member states. For more information, reference the Texas Emergency Management Annex (Emergency Support Function-5: Emergency Management).

Resource Requests

State of Texas Assistance Requests connect local emergency operations centers in affected areas to state emergency response resources through personnel working in the State Operations Center. During State Operations Center activations, requests from local jurisdictions are identified, routed, authorized, and fulfilled via the Web-Based Emergency Operations Center's State of Texas Assistance Request process. For more information, reference the Texas Emergency Management Annex (Emergency Support Function-5: Emergency Management).

Plan Development and Maintenance

This section describes the process by which this document is maintained and updated.

Plan Development

Texas Government Code § 418.042-418.043 and Executive Order GA-05 define the Texas Division of Emergency Management planning responsibilities. Each Texas Emergency Management Council agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of appropriate planning documents to address responsibilities assigned to them in this plan, including standard operating guidelines.

It is a fundamental responsibility of all individuals with a statutory obligation for disaster planning and coordination to consider the needs of the whole community, including children, individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs.

Relationship to Other Plans

The Basic Plan aligns vertically with federal and local emergency operations plans. The plan describes emergency management coordination between state, local, and the federal government during a disaster. It outlines how the state will support requests for assistance from local jurisdictions. The Basic Plan was developed in coordination with multiple state agencies involved in emergency management. The Basic Plan aligns horizontally with those state agencies' emergency management plans and incorporates their plans by reference in its functional and hazard annexes.

State and Federal Alignment

The Basic Plan supports the United States Department of Homeland Security's National Preparedness Goal: "A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk." Further, the Basic Plan complies with:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 "Management of Domestic Incidents"
- Presidential Policy Directive 8 "National Preparedness"
- National Response Framework
- Federal Emergency Management Agency's 2022-2026 Strategic Plan
- Executive Order RP-40 mandated the adoption of the National Incident Management System as the "declared state standard for incident management." The Basic Plan provides an all-hazards emergency planning framework that informs Texas local and regional emergency operations plans.

Maintenance

The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief/Texas Emergency Management Council chair authorizes and issues changes to this document until it is superseded. This document and all attachments are living documents. Texas Emergency Management Council member representatives are responsible for participating in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning capability changes that affect their emergency management responsibilities. The Texas Division of Emergency Management coordinates the plan updating process and maintains the plan after receiving feedback and updates from partner agencies.

According to Texas Government Code § 418.188, state agencies, political subdivisions, and interjurisdictional agencies are required to conduct an evaluation of their response to a disaster, identify areas of improvement, and provide a report of their evaluation to the Texas Division of Emergency Management no later than 90 days after it was requested. Information from this report may be used in revisions to the Basic Plan.

Training, Exercise, and After-Action Reports

Elements of the Basic Plan, emergency support functions, or hazard annexes are exercised annually to provide practical, controlled, and operational experience to those who have responsibilities for emergency management and response. This requirement is applicable to the State Operations Center and each disaster district emergency operations center.

Following the conclusion of any significant disaster, incident, or exercise, the lead agency's representatives will conduct an after-action review and prepare an after-action report/improvement plan on the group's activities during the disaster, incident, or exercise. Support agencies provide written or oral input, and the lead agency representative consolidates all inputs into a finalized written after-action report/improvement plan and submits the report to the Texas Division of Emergency Management Exercise Unit.

Authorities and References

State

- Constitution of the State of Texas
- Respective state agency, department, and commission-enabling legislation
- Texas Education Code § 88
- Texas Government Code
 - § 411.301-307 Power Outage Alert
 - § 418 Emergency Management
 - § 421 Homeland Security
 - § 433 State of Emergency
 - § 791.006 Liability in Fire Protection Contract or Provision of Law Enforcement Services
 - § 791.025 Contracts for Purchases
 - § 791.027 Emergency Assistance
- Texas Health and Safety Code 773 Emergency Medical Services
- Texas Health and Safety Code 778 Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Texas Local Government Code
 - § 616 Emergency Interim Public Office Succession Act
 - § 391 Regional Planning Commissions
 - Texas Water Code § 13 Water Rates and Services
 - Subtitle C § 16 Provisions Generally Applicable to Water Development

- Executive orders of the governor
 - GA 05 Relating to Emergency Management of Natural and Human-Caused Events, Emergencies, and Disasters (2018)
 - RP 16 Relating to the Creation of the Statewide Texas Amber Alert Network (2002)
 - RP 40 Relating to the Designation of NIMS as the Incident Management System for the State of Texas (2005)
 - RP 68 Relating to the Creation of Blue Alert Program (2008)
 - RP 69 Relating to the Creation of the Governor's Commission for Disaster Recovery and Renewal (2008)
- Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2021-2025
- Texas State Historical Association. (2022). *Texas Almanac*. (E. Alvarez, Ed.) Dallas: Texas State Historical Commission.

Federal

- U.S. Constitution, as amended
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, as amended
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), 2006
- Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008
- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) of 2013
- Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018
- 42 United States § 68 Disaster Relief Sub § IV. Major Disaster Assistance Programs Section Code § 5170. (2021, January 3, 2022). Procedure for Declaration.
- The National Security Strategy, October 2022
- Emergency Alert System, Code of Federal Regulations, (CFR) 47, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 11
- Emergency Management and Assistance, Code of Federal Regulations, (CFR) 44
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 301
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321

- Executive orders of the president:
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 3: Homeland Security Advisory System, March 2002/National Terrorism Advisory System, 2011
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5: Management of Domestic Incidents. February 2003
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, December 2003
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8: National Preparedness, March 2011
 - Executive Order 13347, Federal Register, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness

- References:
 - ADA Title II Regulations, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, U.S. Department of Justice, September 15, 2010
 - Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: September 2021, Version 3.0
 - FEMA Manual 211-2-1: National Warning System (NAWAS) Operations, Version 2, July 2016
 - FEMA REP Manual / NUREG 0654, December 2019
 - Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) in General Population Shelters, November 2010
 - NIMS, Third Edition, October 2017
 - NRF, Fourth Edition, October 28, 2019
 - U.S. Department of Commerce. (20207). *QuickFacts Texas*. Retrieved August 14, 2023, from United States Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/TX>

Record of Changes

The Texas Division of Emergency Management chief/Texas Emergency Management Council chair authorizes and issues changes to this document until such time as it is superseded. This document and all attachments are living documents. Texas Emergency Management Council member representatives are responsible for participating in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning capability changes that impact on their emergency management responsibilities. Texas Division of Emergency Management coordinates the plan updating process and maintains the plan after receiving feedback from partner agencies.

Lead and support agencies must ensure that all records necessary for emergency management operations are available and that duplicate records are held at alternate locations.

Use this table to record the following information:

- Change number, in sequence, beginning with 1.
- Date change was made to the document.
- Description of change and rationale if applicable.
- Initials of person who made the change.

Number	Date	Description	Initials
1	11/02/2023	Updates from the 88 th Legislature. Updates to Authorities and References. Added guidance on the submission of disaster declarations by local jurisdictions. Added guidance on disaster district chairpersons	WNK

Texas Division of Emergency Management, Preparedness Division. For more information, visit the Texas Emergency Management Preparedness website at <https://www.preparingtexas.org/Preparedness.aspx>.

Appendix A: State Operations Center Readiness Levels

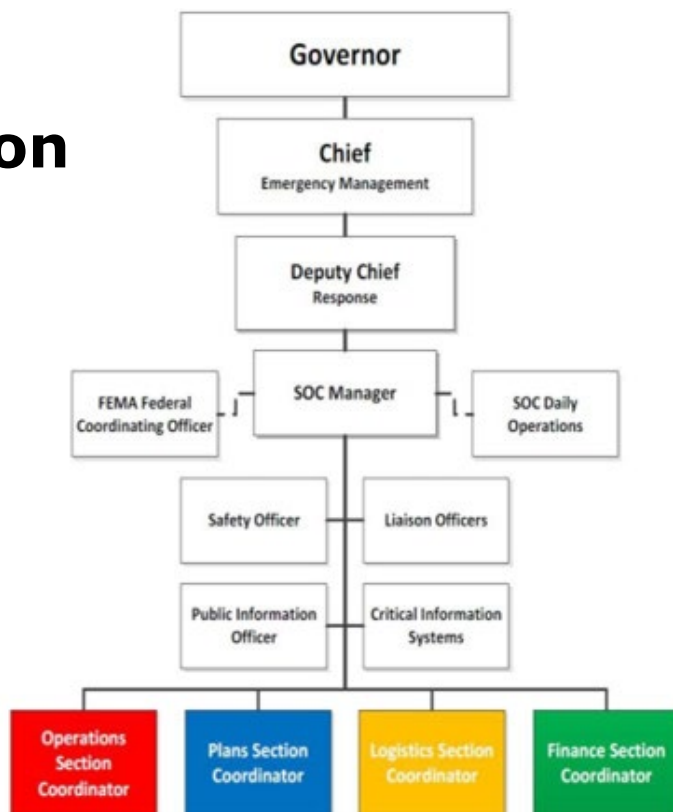
The State Operations Center is always operational (24/7). The State Operations Center readiness levels, outlined below, apply depending on the level of perceived threat and/or incident severity. The State Operations Center may fulfill State of Texas Assistance Requests and publish situation reports at all activation levels.

Readiness Level	State Operations Center Actions Taken
IV: Normal Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No significant emergency or disaster is present. ▪ Daily Operations runs the State Operations Center, maintaining equipment and facilities. ▪ Preparedness activities may be conducted. ▪ Warning and communication systems are tested. ▪ Natural, technological, and homeland security threats are monitored. ▪ Local responders resolve routine emergency incidents.
III: Increased Readiness Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A significant emergency has not yet occurred, but readiness is raised due to increased vulnerability to a specific hazard, or an emergency has occurred, but the readiness level only escalates to level III. ▪ Daily Operations notifies the State Operations Center manager. ▪ Key staff and personnel are alerted. Staffing may increase at emergency facilities to provide additional situation monitoring. ▪ Equipment is checked for availability. ▪ Contingency plans are evaluated and updated as needed. ▪ Advisory notices are sent to the Texas Emergency Management Council and appropriate officials are briefed on anticipated risk situations and potential impacts. ▪ Emergency public information activities commence. ▪ Local responders resolve routine emergency incidents. ▪ The State Operations Center begins to staff with representatives from appropriate agencies and organizations.
II: Escalated Response Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The emergency has expanded beyond the capabilities of local responders. ▪ Normal state/local government operations may be impaired. ▪ Emergency facilities increase staffing, expand hours of operation, and intensify coordination. ▪ Response elements may be activated and deployed. ▪ Mutual aid resources may be requested. ▪ Government officials and agency representatives are briefed on the current situation and anticipated impacts. ▪ Emergency public information activities are expanded.
I: Emergency Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The scope of the incident has expanded beyond the response capability of local agencies. ▪ As local jurisdictions request resources, the State Operations Center coordinates assistance and may seek intrastate mutual aid and/or federal aid as needed.

Appendix B: State Operations Center Organizational Chart

The State Operations Center organizational chart below shows the Texas incident command structure, which follows the National Incident Management System and supports the Incident Command System. The structure is modular, extending and expanding as needed to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of the incident.

SOC Organization



Appendix C: Texas Emergency Support Function Annexes

The following table identifies the objectives of each emergency support function annex, which outlines unique functional activities before, during, and after disaster incidents that exceed the capacities of local jurisdictions.

Emergency Support Function	Title	Objectives
Emergency Support Function-1	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate state transportation infrastructure support. ▪ Support highway emergency operations. ▪ Support railway emergency operations. ▪ Support emergency operations for aviation. ▪ Support maritime emergency operations. ▪ Support pipeline emergency operations.
Emergency Support Function-2	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate communications operations. ▪ Support communications interoperability. ▪ Support priority service and priority restoration coordination.
Emergency Support Function-3	Public Works and Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate public works disaster information through assessments, reporting, coordination, and technical assistance. ▪ Provide sustainment and repair of public and private infrastructure, public facilities, and public works projects. ▪ Provide assistance and management on regulatory and contracting affairs.
Emergency Support Function-4	Firefighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate firefighting operations. ▪ Process firefighting assistance requests. ▪ Provide resources to fires of state significance.
Emergency Support Function-5	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop plans, procedures, and agreements to support incident response. ▪ Organize and maintain the state emergency management system. ▪ Develop, maintain, and disseminate situational awareness. ▪ Coordinate resource requests for assistance. ▪ Record and document financial expenditures.

Emergency Support Function	Title	Objectives
Emergency Support Function-6	Mass Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate mass care operations. ▪ Provide support to local sheltering operations. ▪ Provide support to local medical shelter operations. ▪ Provide support to local animal care operations. ▪ Provide support to local feeding operations. ▪ Provide support to Texas host state shelter operations.
Emergency Support Function-7	Logistics and Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate logistics management and resource support. ▪ Obtain resources to support emergency operations. ▪ Transport emergency operations resources. ▪ Establish and maintain logistics sites. ▪ Track emergency operations resources. ▪ Support commodity distribution. ▪ Deactivate and demobilize resources. ▪ Support volunteer and donations management.
Emergency Support Function-8	Public Health and Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate public health and medical operations. ▪ Execute effective public health response. ▪ Support provision of medical services. ▪ Coordinate mass fatality resource management. ▪ Coordinate behavioral health services and activities. ▪ Support decontamination services.
Emergency Support Function-9	Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate state search and rescue operations. ▪ Provide support for state search and rescue situational awareness. ▪ Provide support for state search and rescue operations.

Emergency Support Function	Title	Objectives
Emergency Support Function-10	Oil and Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate an oil or hazardous materials release. ▪ Coordinate response assets for detection and stabilization of oil or hazardous materials releases to prevent the spread of contamination. ▪ Assess contamination resulting from an oil or hazardous materials release. ▪ Coordinate resources for environmental cleanup and waste disposition.
Emergency Support Function-11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate response efforts to animal and plant diseases and pest outbreaks. ▪ Provide technical expertise in support of animal and agriculture emergency management. ▪ Ensure the safety and security of the food and feed supply. ▪ Provide nutritional assistance. ▪ Support response efforts to protect natural, cultural, and historical resources.
Emergency Support Function-12	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate energy operations. ▪ Monitor energy-centric critical infrastructure and respond to disruptions. ▪ Restore and sustain essential services to maintain community functionality.
Emergency Support Function-13	Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide continuing law enforcement including support to local authorities. ▪ Coordinate the provision of public safety and security. ▪ Coordinate public safety and security operations.
Emergency Support Function-14	Private Sector Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the business emergency operations partner network. ▪ Communicate with private sector partners. ▪ Coordinate private sector goods and services during response and recovery.

Emergency Support Function	Title	Objectives
Emergency Support Function-15	Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the state's coordinated response in disseminating information about an emergency or disaster situation. ▪ Ensure that leadership remains informed about public information issues and media trends. ▪ Establish the Joint Information Center.
Emergency Support Function-16	Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support for economic recovery. ▪ Provide support for housing recovery. ▪ Provide support for infrastructure systems recovery. ▪ Assist jurisdictions to recover more efficiently. ▪ Coordinate state recovery efforts and recovery resources.
Emergency Support Function-17	Texas Military Department Civil Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop plans and procedures to support incident response. ▪ Coordinate military resource requests for civil support.
Emergency Support Function-18	Higher Education Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the Higher Education Emergency Operations Center. ▪ Communicate with higher education institutions. ▪ Coordinate higher education institutions' resources and research staff during response and recovery.
Emergency Support Function-19	Operations Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate technology operations. ▪ Support technology interoperability. ▪ Provide operations technology field operations and response resources.
Emergency Support Function-20	Cybersecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigate risk and prepare for cybersecurity incidents. ▪ Coordinate state-level response to a cybersecurity incident. ▪ Coordinate the transition to recovery for a cybersecurity incident. ▪ Provide cybersecurity incident response resources.

Appendix D: Texas Emergency Support Function Crosswalk

The following table aligns Texas Emergency Management Council (TEMC) entities with their emergency support function (ESF) responsibilities in each annex.






















	P: Primary Agency		C: Coordinating Agency		S: Supporting Agency		*State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		ESF-1 Transportation	ESF-2 Communications	ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering	ESF-4 Firefighting	ESF-5 Emergency Mgmt.	ESF-6 Mass Care	ESF-7 Logistics & Resource Mgmt.	ESF-8 Public Health & Medical	ESF-9 Search and Rescue	ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials	ESF-11 Ag & Natural Resources	ESF-12 Energy	ESF-13 Public Safety & Security	ESF-14 Private Sector Coordination	ESF-15 Public Information	ESF-16 Recovery Coordination	ESF-17 TMD Support to Civil Authority	ESF-18 Higher Education	ESF-19 Operations Technology	ESF-20 Cybersecurity
TDEM*	C	P	C	C	P	P	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	P	C	P	P	P	C
ARC				S	S	S		S															S					
PUC	S	S						S												P			S	S			S	
RRC*	S						S										S		S				S	S				
State Comptroller of Public Accounts							S																S					
TEEX*		S	P	S	S								S	P	S								S					
TX A&M AgriLife*				S				S	S									S					S					
TAMFS*		S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S											S		S					
TAHC*				S	S	S	S	S	S	S									P				S					
TCEQ*	S	S	S	S	S					S							P						S	S				
TCFP				S												S	S						S					
TDA*				S	S	S	S	S										S					S					
TDCJ		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S											S		S					
DFPS					S	S		S															S					
TDHCA							S																S					
DIR		S			S											S							S					P
TDI				S													S						S	S				
TDLR			S		S		S	S									S						S					
TX DMV	S				S																		S					
TXDPS*	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		P			S			S	S	
DSHS*		S			S	S	S	P	S	S	S												S					
TxDOT*	P	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S												S	S				
TEA					S	S																	S					
TFC			S		S			S															S					
TX GLO*	S	S			S											S	S						S	S				
HHSC	S	S			S	S	S	S									S						S	S				
TMD*	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S												S		S		P		S	S
TX OAG					S																S		S					
TPWD*	S	S			S	S	S			S	S										S		S					
SAO							S																S					
TX State University System					S								S					S					S			S		
TX Tech University System		S	S		S	S	S	S					S	S				S				S				S		
Texas VOAD					S	S	S	S															S	S				
TWC					S		S																S	S				
The Salvation Army				S	S	S	S	S															S	S				
U of H System					S																S		S			S		
UNT System		S	S		S	S	S	S					S	S							S		S			S		
UT System		S	S		S		S	S					S	S							S		S			S		S
TAMUS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
































Appendix E: Emergency Operations Centers Activation


















The following table aligns Texas agencies and organizations with emergency management responsibilities with the locations where a representative would report during an activation.


During an activation, Texas Emergency Management Council agencies will send a trained, knowledgeable representative with decision-making abilities and access to their agency’s leadership to the State Operations Center, disaster regional emergency operations centers, and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined within this plan.

All Texas Emergency Management Council agencies must provide primary, secondary, and tertiary representatives to the State Operations Center, disaster regional emergency operations centers, and disaster district emergency operations centers as outlined within this plan. The representatives must be different members of the responding agency.

Agency	State Operations Center	Disaster Regional Emergency Operations Centers	Disaster District Emergency Operations Centers
Texas Division of Emergency Management*			
Texas A&M University System		F	F
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service*			
Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service*			
Texas A&M Forest Service*			
American Red Cross			
Public Utility Commission of Texas		P	P
Railroad Commission of Texas*			
State Comptroller of Public Accounts			

Texas Animal Health Commission*			
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality*			
Texas Commission on Fire Protection			
Texas Department of Agriculture*			
Texas Department of Criminal Justice		F	F
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services		F	F
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs		P	P
Texas Department of Information Resources			
Texas Department of Insurance			
Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation			
Texas Department of Motor Vehicles			
Texas Department of Public Safety*			
Texas Department of State Health Services*			
Texas Department of Transportation*			
Texas Education Agency		P	P
Texas Facilities Commission			
Texas General Land Office*		F	F
Texas Health and Human Services Commission			
Texas Military Department*			

Texas Office of the Attorney General			
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department*			
Texas State Auditor's Office			
Texas State University System		F	F
Texas Tech University System		F	F
Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster			
Texas Workforce Commission			
The Salvation Army			
University of Houston System		F	F
University of North Texas System		F	F
University of Texas System		F	F

 Texas Emergency Management Council Member

F: Texas Emergency Management Council agency representative at the SOC, the disaster regional, and disaster district emergency operations centers where the agency has facilities.

P: Texas Emergency Management Council agency representative at the SOC, with a proxy at the disaster regional and disaster district emergency operations centers.

* State Emergency Response Commission Member