TDEM Initiatives

• Texas Government Code Chapter 418 endows TDEM with a variety of powers and duties, including:
  • 418.042 - Prepare and keep current a comprehensive state emergency management plan
  • 418.043(6) - Establish and operate training programs and programs of public information or assist political subdivisions and emergency management agencies to establish and operate the programs
TDEM Initiatives

• 418.043(13) - Cooperate with the federal government and any public or private agency or entity in achieving any purpose of this chapter and in implementing programs for disaster mitigation, preparation, response and recovery
Emergency Management in Texas

- Budget
- Population
- Disaster Thresholds
How TDEM Is Funded

- The state of Texas funds TDEM approximately ~$5.5 million
- Federal government preparedness grants provide approximately $20 million to TDEM (around $6 million is passed to jurisdictions)
- Other federal grants supply about $1.7 million for dedicated programs (HMEP, WIPP, Pantex)
- Included in the budget is approximately $180 million in disaster grant funding that is passed through to affected jurisdictions (amounts vary greatly on # of disasters)
Texas Population Growth

- Large and growing population compounds disaster numbers
- **2010** Texas population*: 25,145,561
- **2016** Texas population *estimate*: 27,862,596
- *Estimated* population increase of 2,717,035 residents

* U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census
Texas by the Numbers

- 254 Counties | 1,216 Cities | 1,026 ISDs
- Six of the most populated cities in the U.S.
  - #4 Houston
  - #7 San Antonio
  - #9 Dallas
  - #11 Austin
  - #16 Fort Worth
  - #20 El Paso
Stafford Act in Texas

- 2010 – Present:
  - **Major** Disaster Declarations – 13
  - **Emergency** Declarations – 2
  - Fire Management Assistance Declaration (**FMAG**) – 64

Updated: 11/9/2018
Disaster Declaration Threshold

- To qualify for federal assistance after a disaster, states must meet a pre-established, population based damage threshold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thresholds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$37,718,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$4,257,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$6,618,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$5,476,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>$3,006,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Disaster Declarations Since 1953*

- Tennessee 56
- Mississippi 59
- 10. W. Virginia 60
- Iowa 59
- Missouri 59
- 9. Alabama 62
- 8. Kentucky 64
- 7. Arkansas 62
- 6. Louisiana 65
- 5. Florida 72
- 4. New York 73
- 3. Oklahoma 83
- 2. California 91

*As of November 9, 2018
Major Disaster Declarations Since 1953

• 1. TEXAS 96
  • EMER 13
  • FMAG 242
  • TOTAL 347

• The Lone Star State has recorded 96 Major Disasters in 65 years.

• 1 EVERY 8.1 MONTHS

*As of August 10, 2018*
How We Respond In Texas!

- Local level
- State level
- Federal level
Incident Management in Texas

- Incidents begin and end locally, and are managed on a daily basis at the closest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
Local Governments

• **Local governments** (counties, cities, or towns) respond to *emergencies* daily using their own resources.

• They rely on *mutual aid* and assistance agreements with neighboring jurisdictions.

• When local jurisdictions cannot meet incident response resource needs with their own resources or with help available from other local jurisdictions, they may ask for *state assistance*.
Local Authority in Texas

- **Mayors and county judges** serve as emergency management directors

- Responsible for maintaining an emergency management program within their respective jurisdictions

- Officials often appoint an **emergency management coordinator** (EMC)

- Mayor and county judge are authorized by the Texas Disaster Act to declare a **local** disaster when conditions exist or when there is an immediate threat
Local Plans

• Texas jurisdictions develop emergency operations plans that consist of a basic plan and functional annexes and appendices.

• The Basic Plan outlines a jurisdiction’s approach to emergency operations, and provides general guidance for emergency management activities.
State of Texas

- States have significant resources of their own

- If additional resources are required, the state may request assistance from other states through interstate mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
Texas State Law

- **Governor** appoints Public Safety Commission (PSC) (five members)
- **Director**, Department of Public Safety (DPS) is appointed by the PSC
- **Chief**, DPS, Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) is appointed by the DPS Director, with approval of the Governor
DDC, SC & DC

- Disaster District Chair (DDC)
  - Texas Highway Patrol (THP)
    - Captain/Lieutenant

- TDEM Regional State Coordinator (SC)

- TDEM District Coordinator (DC)
DPS State Regions

- Texas is divided into 6 DPS regions
- Region 7 is the Capitol Complex
- Each region has a TDEM Field Response Regional State Coordinator
State Disaster Districts

- Texas has 24 disaster districts
- Each disaster district has a TDEM District Coordinator(s)
- Field Response Regional State Coordinators oversee the team of district coordinators
Federal Government

- If an incident is beyond local and state capabilities, the Governor can request federal assistance.
- The governor’s request is made through the FEMA Regional Administrator and based on a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and affected local governments, federal assistance is granted.
The Stafford Act

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288)
- **Authorizes President** to declare an emergency or major disaster in a state
- Requests to the President come from the **governor**
- Makes **federal assistance** available to supplement state and local resources
Presidential Declaration Process

1. **Local disaster declared**
   - Governor declares state disaster for affected counties*

2. **Governor requests major disaster declaration**
   - Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs)
   - Local jurisdictions submit Disaster Summary Outlines (DSO)

3. **FEMA reviews and provides input on request**
   - President grants Major Disaster Declaration request

4. **Major Disaster Declaration request**

*Step may happen at any point before a major disaster declaration request is made
Why Is Preparedness Important?

• Remember Texas is #1!

• In 2016, Texas experienced several significant events:
  • DR-4255 (January Blizzard and Severe Weather)
  • DR-4266 (March Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding)
  • DR-4269 (April Storms and Flooding)
  • DR-4272 (May – June, Storms and Flooding)
• 2017: Hurricane Harvey DR-4332
• 2018: Severe Storm and Flooding DR-4377
What is COOP Planning

• Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning addresses how critical operations will continue under a broad range of circumstances that interrupt normal operations.

• COOP is important as a good business practice and because the planning helps ensure the recovery and performance of essential functions.
Why is COOP planning needed:

COOP Planning provides answers – in advance – to tough questions that you would not want to answer “on the fly” as a disaster is spreading around you.
Key Terms

- **Continuity** – An uninterrupted ability to provide services and support, while maintaining organizational viability, before, during, and after an event.

- **Continuity of Operations (COOP)** – An effort within individual organizations to ensure they can continue to perform their essential functions during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies.

- **Recovery Time Objective (RTO)** – The time frame by which a function has to be restored to an acceptable level of functionality.
COOP Planning Overview

**Step 1: Identify Essential Functions**
- What work is required to be performed and when does it need to occur? The Texas Essential Functions* are the functions identified for the state government of Texas.

**Step 2: Identify Mitigation Options**
- **Alternate Locations**
- **Telework**
- **Devolution** (Is there another organization that can perform the work while our services are down? (i.e. 911 call center))
- ** Mutual Aid Agreements**
COOP Planning Overview

Step 3: Identify Key Elements

• People – identify members of the continuity team and make sure they know their role.
• Orders of Succession - Sequential list of positions (rather than specific names of individuals) that identify who is authorized to assume a particular leadership role when the incumbent is unavailable the duties.
• Delegations of Authority - Written delegation authorizes the recipient with the legal authority to act on behalf of the organization.
• Essential Records – Identify all records needed to perform the essential functions and how they will be accessed.
• Critical Systems – Identify all automated systems needed to perform the essential functions and how they will be restored and accessed.
COOP Planning Overview

Step 4: Plan Development and Implementation Options

• **Plan Development** – Based on the key elements develop a verifiable continuity plan to continue performance of essential functions.

Step 5: Maintain Capability

• **Testing, Training, and Exercising** – conduct tests, training and exercises regularly to ensure continuity capability.
References

**Texas Essential Functions**

List of essential functions identified for the state government of Texas


**Continuity Guidance Circular - February 2018**

The Continuity Guidance Circular details the fundamental theories and concepts to unify the application of continuity principles, planning, and programs.
This template provides instructions, guidance, and sample text for the development of continuity plans and programs in accordance with the Continuity Guidance Circular (CGC).

https://www.fema.gov/continuity-guidance-circular-cgc
How do Texans Support Each Other?

• **DO:**
  - Build relationships before a disaster
  - Conduct combined planning, training and exercises

• **DON’T:**
  - Wait until a disaster happens
  - Self-deploy
Communication and Collaboration

• Remember: single, consistent messaging is a must!

• Conflicting messaging equals potential public confusion

• Work together!
  • Numerous entities, working separately from each other, can create unintended conflicts and/or repetition
Please Join Us!

TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

• April 15 – 18, 2019
• Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center, San Antonio, TX
• Over 170 educational workshops!
• #TEMC19
Texas Department of Public Safety

Division of Emergency Management