TDEM Initiatives

• Coordinate the state emergency management program.
• Increase public awareness about threats and hazards.
• Provide specialized training for emergency responders and local officials.
• Administer disaster recovery and hazard mitigation programs.
TDEM at a Glance

- ~$515M Annual **Budget**
  - Federal Disaster
  - Federal Preparedness
  - State Funds
  - Contracts
- Almost 500 full-time/contract employees
- Chief reports to the governor for all emergency and disaster related matters
Texas Population Growth

• Large and growing population compounds disaster numbers.

• **2010** Texas population:
  25,145,561

• **2014** Texas population *estimate*:
  26,956,958

• *Estimated* population *increase* of 1,811,397 residents.
Texas by the Numbers

- 254 Counties | 1,210 Cities | 1,025 ISDs
- Six of the most populous cities in the U.S.
  - #4 Houston
  - #7 San Antonio
  - #9 Dallas
  - #11 Austin
  - #17 Fort Worth
  - #19 El Paso
Disasters in Texas

- 2010 – Present:
  - **Federally** Declared Disasters – 6
  - **Emergency** Declarations – 2
  - Fire Management Assistance Declaration (FMAG) – 58
  - **State** (only) Declared Disasters – 8
Major Disaster Declarations Since 1953*

- 10. Iowa 56
  West Virginia 56
- 9. Missouri 57
- 8. Alabama 58
- 7. Arkansas 59
- 6. Kentucky 61
  Louisiana 61
- 5. Florida 67
- 4. New York 70
- 3. Oklahoma 76
- 2. California 81

*As of October 16, 2015
Major Disaster Declarations Since 1953

- 1. TEXAS 89
  - EMER 13
  - FMAG 236
  - TOTAL 338

- The Lone Star State has recorded 89 Major Disasters in 62 years.

- 1 EVERY 8 ½ MONTHS
Disaster Declaration Thresholds

- 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>$35,455,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$4,111,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$6,932,055</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$5,289,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>$2,903,442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incident Management in Texas

- Incidents typically 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**.
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).
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.
National Response Framework (NRF)

• The Framework defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way we respond as a nation, from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe.

• It describes how communities, tribes, states, the federal government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective response.
Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- Provide **structure** for coordinating interagency support for response to an incident.

- Functions are grouped together for **most frequently used support** during declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act.
Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- ESF 1: Transportation
- ESF 2: Communications
- ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering
- ESF 4: Firefighting
- ESF 5: Emergency Management
- ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services
- ESF 7: Logistics Management & Resource Support
- ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services
- ESF 9: Search & Rescue
- ESF 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources
- ESF 12: Energy
- ESF 13: Public Safety & Security
- ESF 14: Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF 15: External Affairs
ESF 8 Responsibilities

- Health and Medical Supplies and Equipment
- Evacuation
- In-hospital care
- Assessment of Health & Medical Needs
- Health Surveillance
- Medical Care Personnel
- Food/Drug/Medical Device
- Mental Health Services
- Mortuary Services
- Public Health/Medical Information
- Recovery
Texas Disaster Medical System

- The Texas Disaster Medical System (TDMS) is the collaboration of all public health and acute medical care preparedness initiatives within the State of Texas relating to the mitigation of, response to, and recovery from natural and manmade disasters and other significant events within any region in Texas, with respect to Emergency Service Function (ESF)-8 functions.
Requesting Assistance
**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.
Emergency Management Council

- Adjutant General’s Department
- American Red Cross
- Department of Information Resources
- General Land Office
- Texas Division of Emergency Management
- Texas Public Utility Commission
- The Salvation Army
- State Auditor’s Office
- State Comptroller of Public Accounts
- Texas Animal Health Commission
- Texas Attorney General’s Office
- Texas Procurement and Support Services
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- Texas Commission on Fire Protection
- Texas Department of Agriculture
- Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- Texas Department of State Health Services
- Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs

- Texas Health and Human Services Commission
- Texas Department of Insurance
- Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
- Texas Department of Public Safety
- Texas Department of Transportation
- Texas Education Agency
- Texas Engineering Extension Service
- Texas A&M Forest Service
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
- Texas Workforce Commission
- Texas Department of Family Protective Services
- Texas AgriLife Extension Service
- Texas Office of Court Administration
SOC Organization 2010 – 2015

Policy Group
- DPS AD
  - TDEM Chief

SOC Manager
- Daily Operations Staff
  - (TDEM)
- General Counsel
  - (OGC)
- FEMA Liaison
- PIO
  - (DPS)

 OPS Section
- (DPS)

 Logistics Section
- (TDEM)

 Finance Section
- (TDEM)

 Planning Section
- (TDEM)
- Situation Unit
  - (EM Council)
- Resource Unit
  - (EM Council)
- Demobilization Unit
  - (EM Council)
- Documentation Unit
  - (EM Council)
- Emergency Services Branch
  - (EM Council)
- Human Services Branch
  - (Council, VOAD)
- Infrastructure Branch
  - (EM Council)
- Military Branch
  - (TXMF)

 Ops Section
- Service Coordinator
  - (TDEM)
- Private Sector Unit
- Supply Unit
  - (TXMF)
- Warehouse
  - (TDEM)
- Property Manager
  - (TDEM)

 Logistics Section
- Procurement Unit
  - (DPS, TPASS)
- Cost Unit
  - (OMB, CAO)
- Recovery Liaison
  - (TDEM)
- Time Unit
  - (State Agencies)

Daily Operations Staff
- (TDEM)

Emergency Services Branch
- (EM Council)

Human Services Branch
- (Council, VOAD)

Military Branch
- (TXMF)
Emergency Operations

- **Level IV**: Normal Conditions
- **Level III**: Increased Readiness – Watch Conditions
- **Level II**: High Readiness – Warning Conditions
- **Level I**: Maximum Readiness – Emergency Conditions
2015 Severe Weather and Flooding Event (DR-4223)

- May to June 2015 near continuous heavy rains and severe weather
- Widespread flooding across much of the state
- Tornadoes and straight-line winds cause moderate to significant damage across portions of north and west Texas
State Disaster Response

- One of the longest and most complex disasters Texas has experienced
- State Operations Center (SOC) activated at Level III – Increased Readiness Conditions or higher for 43 consecutive days.
- Over 40 state entities played a role in the response
May 24, 2015
Water Rescue
San Marcos, TX
Photo Credit: Jack Dennis (Facebook)

May 11, 2015
Water Rescue
Denton, TX
Photo credit: WFAA
May 27, 2015
Super Sandbag Mission
Wichita Falls, TX
Photo Credit: Texas Forest Service
Recovery Operations

- Often supplemented by the efforts of:
  - Volunteer organizations
  - Private industry

- Conducted in accordance with *established plans and procedures* for administering disaster-relief programs.
Recovery Operations

- Chief elected official of a jurisdiction has overall authority for local recovery activities.

- Responsible for submitting a written request for assistance and completing the Disaster Summary Outline (DSO).

- DSOs inform decisions to request additional resources, up to and including a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
May 10, 2015
EF 3 Tornado
Van, TX

May 19, 2015
EF 1 Tornado
Mineral Wells, TX

Photo credit: NBC News
Why is Preparedness Important?

- DR-4223
  - 113 counties declared federal disaster
  - Health centers located in 50% of these counties
  - 40 TACHC members in declared counties
Drought to Floods

• May 14, 2015
  • First time since January 2014 that exceptional and extreme drought were gone from north Texas
Floods to Drought

- ‘Flash drought’ (super wet to super dry)
- October 13 - Exceptional drought (D4) returns to Texas covering 1.42% of the state
- Previous D4 was May 5 (only five months)
Risks can Change Rapidly!

Photo credit: KXAN
Top – Shoal Creek Flood
May 25, 2015
Bottom – Hidden Pines Fire
October 14, 2015
Identifying Risks

• Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)
  • What do we need to prepare for?
  • What shareable resources are required in order to be prepared?
  • What actions could be employed to avoid, divert, lessen, or eliminate a threat or hazard?
Identifying Risks

Define the Context

Identify Potential Risks

Assess and Analyze Risks

Develop Alternatives

Decide and Implement

Evaluate and Monitor

Communication

*DHS Risk Management Process
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.
The Basic Plan

- Includes methods of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Describes the emergency response organization and assigns responsibilities for various emergency tasks.
Basic Preparedness Level

- BP  Basic Plan
- A   Warning
- B   Communications
- C   Shelter and Mass Care
- E   Evacuation
- I   Public Information
- M   Resource Management
- N   Direction and Control
- O   Human Services
- Q   Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
- V   Terrorist Incident Response
Basic Plan Goal

• Intended to provide a framework for the specific functional annexes that describe in more detail who does what, when, and how.

• TDEM Local and Regional Plans unit is available to answer questions and provide assistance.
Local Mitigation Action Plans

• Trainings available on preparingtexas.org (G-710)

• Learn how to:
  • develop and update Local Mitigation Action Plans;
  • build a mitigation team;
  • develop mitigation goals and measures.
Preparedness is for Everyone!

- Disasters aren’t always large scale
  - Local fires and floods can impact a community just as much as a multi-jurisdiction disaster

- Center emergency plans

- All staff have a role in safety during a disaster

- Training and drills
Training

• All Hazards Focus

• PreparingTexas.org

https://www.preparingtexas.org/index.aspx

• Approximately 62,148 users currently registered on PreparingTexas.org

• FY 2014 training
  • 16,894 Students Trained
  • 290,480 Student Hours

• Includes several courses designed specifically for elected officials!
Protecting Yourself During a Disaster

- Safety
- Accountability
- Self-care and self-sustainment during deployment
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- PPE and how it affects your job
How do Texans Support Each Other?

DO:

• Relationship building before a disaster
• Combined planning, training and exercises

DON’T:

• Wait until a disaster happens
• Self-deploy
The Four Challenges
The Four Challenges

• Be the Expert
The Four Challenges

• Be the Expert

• Stay in your lane
The Four Challenges

• Be the Expert
• Stay in your lane
• Collaborate at all cost
The Four Challenges

• Be the Expert
• Stay in your lane
• Collaborate at all cost
• Make a decision!
Personal Responsibility

• Are you ready?
• Is your family prepared?
• Does your workplace have a plan?
• Does your church, place of worship or civic organization have a plan?
• Does your neighborhood have a plan?
Texas Department of Public Safety

Division of Emergency Management