Agenda

1. Big Bad Texas
2. What is a Disaster District?
3. Process, process, process
4. State Operations Center (SOC)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>Disaster District Committee/Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>Department of Public Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC</td>
<td>Emergency Management Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operations Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAP</td>
<td>Incident Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMT</td>
<td>Incident Management Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIMS</td>
<td>National Incident Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>State Operations Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOG</td>
<td>Standard Operating Guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAR</td>
<td>State of Texas Assistance Request (resource request)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDEM</td>
<td>Texas Division of Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please let me know if I use an acronym you don’t know!
TEXAS: A “big kids” State.
Some places are “riskier” than others...

*per NY Times & Sperling’s Best Places

Lowest risk: Corvallis, Ore. Small quake and drought risk; little extreme weather.

Highest risk: Dallas
Lots of almost everything but quakes: twisters, hurricane remnants, hail, wind, drought, floods.

Metro areas with lowest risk:
1. Corvallis, Ore.
5. Grand Junction, Colo.
7. Salem, Ore.
8. Seattle

Metro area population
- Less than 175,000
- 175,000 to 500,000
- More than 500,000

Scale of hazards
- Lower
- Higher

Highest risk:
1. Dallas-Plano-Irving, Tex.
2. Jonesboro, Ark.
3. Corpus Christi, Tex.
4. Houston
7. Austin, Tex.
### Historical Declarations From 1953 to 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State or Tribal Govt</th>
<th>Total # of Federal Declarations†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data retrieved August 15, 2013

†Includes...
- Major Disaster Declarations
- Emergency Declarations
- FMAG (Fire Suppression Auth)
WHEN DISASTER STRIKES

PRESIDENTIAL & SBA DECLARATIONS 1961-2012

Number of Declarations

- **20+**
- **15-19**
- **10-14**
- **5-9**
- **1-4**
1980-2012 Billion-Dollar Weather/Climate Disasters By State (CPI-Adjusted)

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)
*Data retrieved August 15, 2013
Local governments are responsible for their emergency management programs, to include:

- Emergency planning
- Training emergency responders & officials
- Conducting drills & exercises
- Providing emergency facilities & equipment, and developing mutual aid agreements
- Responding to emergencies
Local Governments

• **DURING EMERGENCIES**, local governments are expected to:
  - Use their own resources first
  - Summon mutual aid pursuant to agreements
  - Obtain assistance from local volunteers, groups and businesses

• If these resources are inadequate, request State assistance through their **Disaster District**
  - Cities should coordinate w/ their county before requesting state assistance
Disaster District Committee (DDC)

- Includes area representatives of State agencies, or other District/Regional-level partners, that have facilities or resources in the District
- DDC chaired by the local Highway Patrol Commander
(a) **This state is divided into disaster districts** to engage in homeland security preparedness and response activities. The boundaries of the disaster districts coincide with the geographic boundaries of the state planning regions established by the governor under Chapter 391, Local Government Code.

(b) **A disaster district committee is established for each disaster district.** Each committee is composed of local representatives of the state agencies, boards, and commissions and organized volunteer groups with representation on the emergency management council.

Texas Govt Code, Sec. 418.113.
Representation on State EM Council

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

(c) Each disaster district committee shall coordinate with political subdivisions located in 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.

(d) The public safety director of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Texas shall appoint a commanding officer from the Texas Highway Patrol to serve as chair of each disaster district committee.

(e) Representatives of the emergency management council assigned to each district shall assist the chair of their disaster district committee and provide guidance, counsel, and administrative support as required.

Texas Govt Code, Sec. 418.113.
General Concepts

- Disaster District emergency operations are intended to support the local response; DDCs exist to support local ICPs and EOCs.

- The Disaster District EOC serves as a nucleus of incident information and resource coordination.
Key Activities

- Validate & process resource requests to the SOC
- Provide info to/receive info from the SOC
- DDC members and partner agency reps coordinate with their respective agencies (at home/SOC/other DDCs)
- Monitor/track all assigned State resources
Formal Resource Request Process

- Fema
- Governor
- Emergency Management Council
- State EOC
- Disaster District
- Local Govt
- Other Local Govts
- Interstate Compacts
- Other States

Volunteer Groups
Business/Industry

Volunteer Groups
Business/Industry
Individuals

Mutual Aid
How it Works!

• Emergency Management begins at the local level.
• When a disaster occurs and a jurisdiction is not able to fully respond with their local resources they may seek state and, if necessary, federal assistance for additional resources.
Request for State Assistance

• Chief Elected Officials
  – The mayors and county judges serve as emergency management directors.
  – They are the ultimate person in charge and bear the final responsibility for actions taken.
  – In most jurisdictions, these officials appoint an emergency management coordinator to administer the program.
Step One

• Local jurisdictions should use their own resources, mutual aid agreements or have the expectation they will exhaust their resources before turning to the state for assistance.
Step Two

• City coordinates w/ County before request goes to DDC.
• They may turn to the Disaster District Committee for assistance.
Request for Assistance

• Working with members of the DDC, the chairperson or their designee will validate the request
• Identify state resources within the district which can satisfy request
• Coordinate arrangements for getting resources to the place they are required
Step Three

• If the DDC cannot fill the request, then it will be forwarded through the State Operations Center to the State Emergency Management Council.
Step Four

• If the State Emergency Management Council cannot fill the request then they may turn to the Federal Government or Interstate (other states) for support.
State Operations Center (SOC)
Think of the SOC as having two roles...

1. DAILY OPERATIONS: State Warning Point (or “Watch Office”)
2. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS: State EOC function during disasters (State Management Team, State EM Council)
SOC DAILY OPERATIONS

*State Warning Point (or “Watch Office”) role*

- Operated on a 24/7 basis
- Monitors pending and current threats and provides warning/notification to state agencies & local governments (situational awareness)
- SOC monitors ongoing incidents and disseminates periodic SITREPs to state and federal agencies
- SOC responds to local requests for state assistance for limited emergencies on a daily basis
Organizational Structure – SOC Daily Operations

- **Operations Deputy Assistant Director**
- **State Coordinator For Operations**
- **Operations Section Administrator**
- **State Operations Center 24/7/365**
- **Day Shift Watch Supervisor**
  - 5 Operations Officers
- **Evening Shift Watch Supervisor**
  - 4 Operations Officers
- **Midnight Shift Watch Supervisor**
  - 4 Operations Officers
State Operations Center (SOC)

SOC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

State EOC function during disasters

- NIMS compliant
- State Management Team (SMT) and State EM Council
- Focus includes internal management, finance & SUPPORT
2014 Texas Public Works Response Team
Program Overview
Administration

- State asset
- The operationally ready response teams are recruited from local jurisdictions
- Coordinated with other State Agencies.
- Memorandums of Understanding
Program Achievements

• Live webpage on TDEM website
  www.dps.texas.gov/dem/pwrt
• Updated member database
• Program literature
• Determined reimbursement process
• Memorandum of Understanding
• Established Committee’s and Working Groups
Memorandum of Understanding

To delineate responsibilities and procedures for PWRT activities under the authority of the State’s Emergency Management Plan.

MOU commences on the date of the last signature and continues for a period of five (5) years

Activation Procedure

Mobilization, Deployment, and Re-deployment

Administrative, Financial, and Personnel Management
Training

• PreparingTexas.org
• Various training opportunities
• Secure central location to store training certificates
Required Training

• IS-800.B: An Introduction to the National Response Framework
• IS-700.a: National Incident Management System
• IS-100.PWb: Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS 100) for Public Works
• IS-200: ICS for the Single Resource and Initial Action Incidents
Additional Training

• ICS-300: Intermediate ICS
• ICS-400: Advanced ICS
• O-305: AHIMT
• PWRT Strike Team Leader Training
In Progress

• Standard Operating Guidelines
• Quick Reference / Field Guide
• Mission Ready Packages
• Infrastructure Assessment Team
• Taskforce / Strike Team Development
• NIMS Resource Typing
Storm Season Preparations

- Update member contact info
- Taskforce development
- Mission Ready Package
- Distribute Equipment
- Identify potential critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) emergency power needs
PHASES AND TRIGGER POINTS
Times and Locations Will Adjust to Each Specific Hurricane – FEMA Flexible!

TDEM USES THIS SAME DIAGRAM IN THEIR PLAN

...HOWEVER...
FIVE MAIN STRIKE POINTS

- Valley Area (LRGV)
- Coastal Bend Area
- Matagorda Area
- Houston-Galveston Area
- Sabine Lake Area
Public Works and Utilities
Damage from winds, flooding and loss of power can cause critical public works and utility infrastructure components to be out of service for days or weeks. Disruption of services impact the ability of key businesses to reopen and citizens to return.

Requests for public works and engineering support are expected to routinely occur during hurricane response and recovery operations. When public works assistance is requested by local officials through a disaster district committee, the SOC coordinates the deployment of public works response resources to affected areas.

Public Works and Utilities Checklist
The checklist below outlines tasks carried out in support of the public works and utilities function during a hurricane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Public Works and Utilities Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-120</td>
<td>TDEM</td>
<td>Issue advisories to public works response resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-72</td>
<td>TDEM</td>
<td>Alert response resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-48</td>
<td>TDEM</td>
<td>Activate state public works resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-24</td>
<td>TDEM</td>
<td>Coordinate prepositioning of response teams.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The public works and engineering function falls under the ESF for public works and engineering and is outlined comprehensively in Public Works & Energy Annex (K) of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan.
Strike Team Leader Training

• 16 hour course

• Enhance the capability of Public Works Response Team (PWRT) members to respond to catastrophic events in the State of Texas by providing PWRT leaders with necessary information regarding operational best practices.
Course Delivery

• Consists of:
  – instruction seminars
  – group discussion
  – demonstrations
  – participant activities
  – practical applications

• No prerequisites for this course.
Course Content

- Public Works Response Team Overview
- State of Texas Incident Management Team
- Texas Resource Requisition and STAR Process
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- WebEOC
- Public Works Responder Safety
- Reimbursement of Expenses
- Public Works Assessment Team
How To Join

PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSE TEAM

When a catastrophic event occurs and the citizens of Texas have their daily lives and local economy disrupted, an immediate and integrated public works response provides for quicker recovery of critical services and infrastructure.

Established in 2007, the Public Works Response Team (PWRT) supports local jurisdictions in their response to a catastrophic event by providing critical public works services as needed to facilitate recovery.
Questions...
Contact Information

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512.424.2288 (office)
Darrick.Hesson@dps.texas.gov
www.dps.texas.gov/dem/pwrt
Join!

PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSE TEAM

www.dps.texas.gov/dem/pwrt

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