



# Texas Department of Public Safety



# Division of Emergency Management

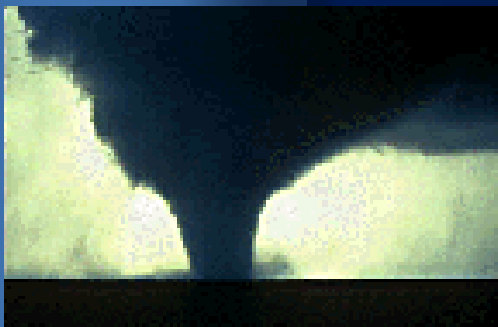
**PHMSA Public Awareness Workshop**

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**June 19, 2013**



We live in a dynamic threat and risk environment...



# A New Culture of Preparedness

- A new preparedness culture must emphasize that the entire Nation-Federal, State, local governments; the private sector, communities, and individual citizens-share common goals and responsibilities for homeland security and emergency management.
- **In other words, our homeland security is built upon a foundation of partnerships.**



# Defining Emergency Management

Consists of systems, resources, and activities designed to assist a community in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the affects of the various hazards that threaten lives and property.



Texas Department of Public Safety  
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT**



Emergency management creates a framework to help communities reduce vulnerabilities to threats and hazards and cope with disasters.



The overall goals of emergency management at all levels are:

- Reduce the loss of life
- Minimize property loss and damage to the environment
- Protect the jurisdiction from all threats and hazards



# Texas State Law



- **Governor** appoints Public Safety Commission (PSC)(5 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



# TDEM At A Glance

- Chief reports to the Governor for all emergency and disaster related matters
- Responsible for a comprehensive state emergency management program
- Over 200 FTEs serving six DPS regions



Joint Resolution – TOGETHER we can



Mission – **Protect and Serve Texas**

Goals – Combat Terrorism and Crime

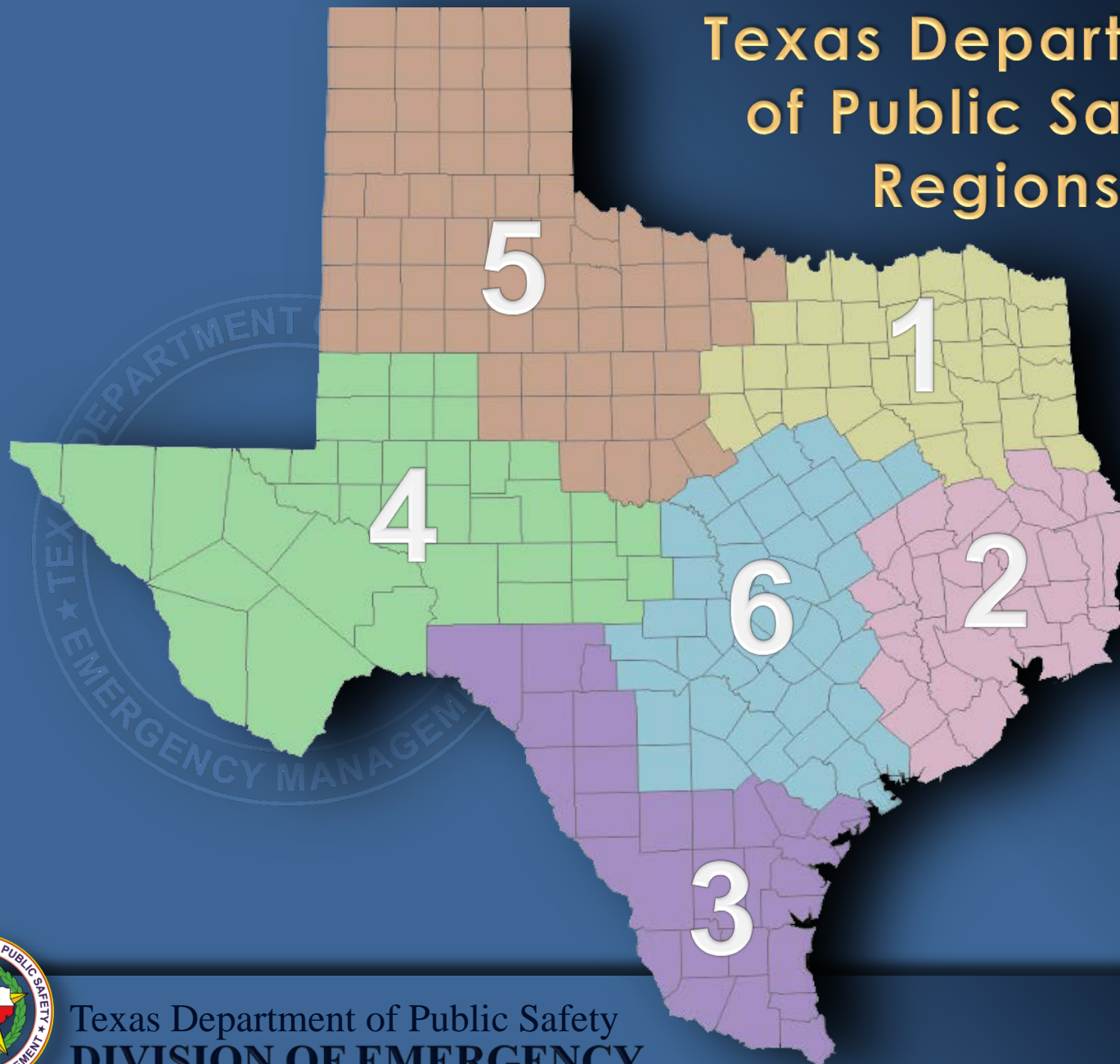
Enhance Public Safety

**Strengthen Statewide Emergency Management**

Provide World Class Services



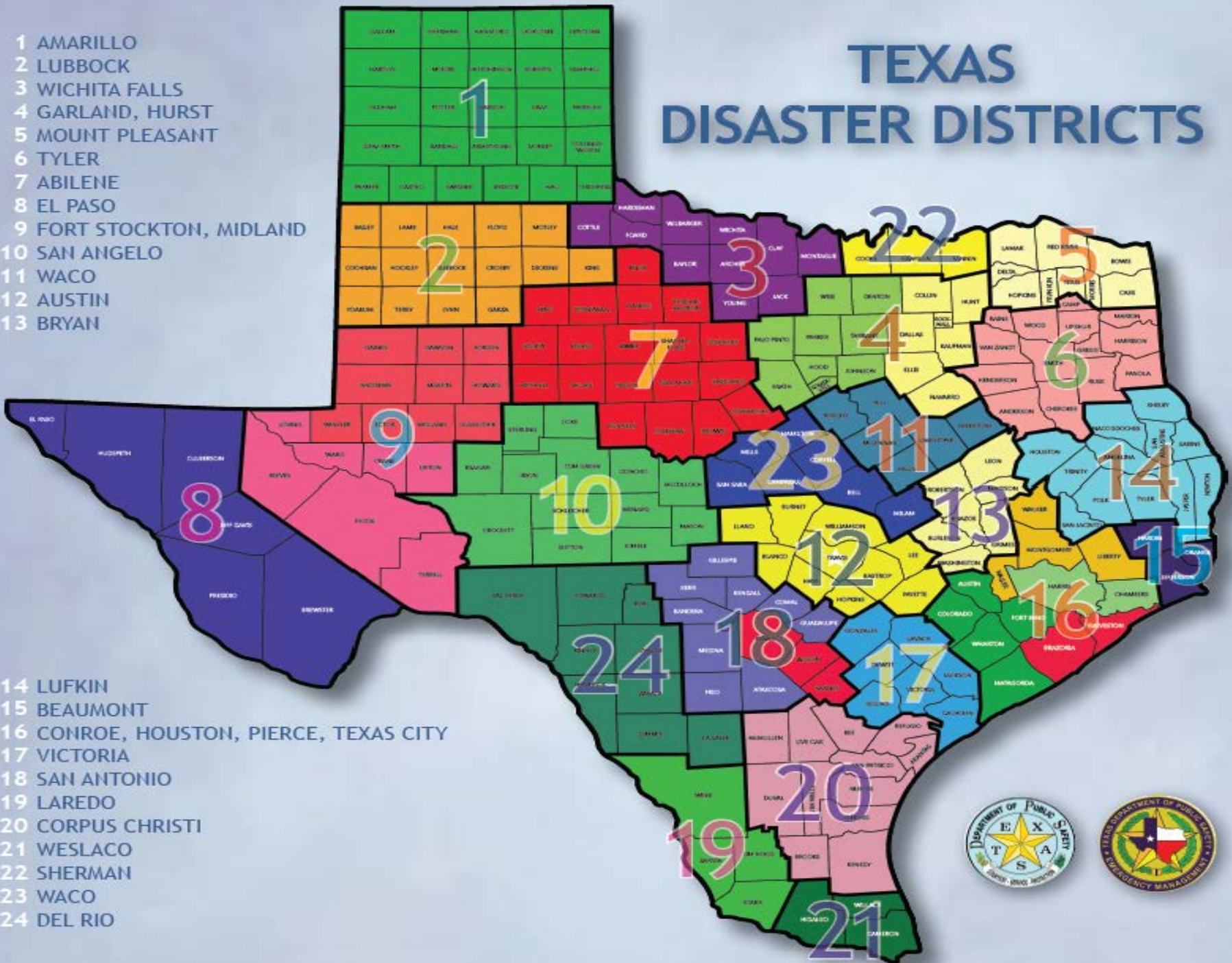
# Texas Department of Public Safety Regions



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**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT**

# TEXAS DISASTER DISTRICTS

- 1 AMARILLO
- 2 LUBBOCK
- 3 WICHITA FALLS
- 4 GARLAND, HURST
- 5 MOUNT PLEASANT
- 6 TYLER
- 7 ABILENE
- 8 EL PASO
- 9 FORT STOCKTON, MIDLAND
- 10 SAN ANGELO
- 11 WACO
- 12 AUSTIN
- 13 BRYAN



- 14 LUFKIN
- 15 BEAUMONT
- 16 CONROE, HOUSTON, PIERCE, TEXAS CITY
- 17 VICTORIA
- 18 SAN ANTONIO
- 19 LAREDO
- 20 CORPUS CHRISTI
- 21 WESLACO
- 22 SHERMAN
- 23 WACO
- 24 DEL RIO





# Incident Management in Texas

Incidents typically begin and end locally, and are managed on a daily basis at the **most immediate** geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

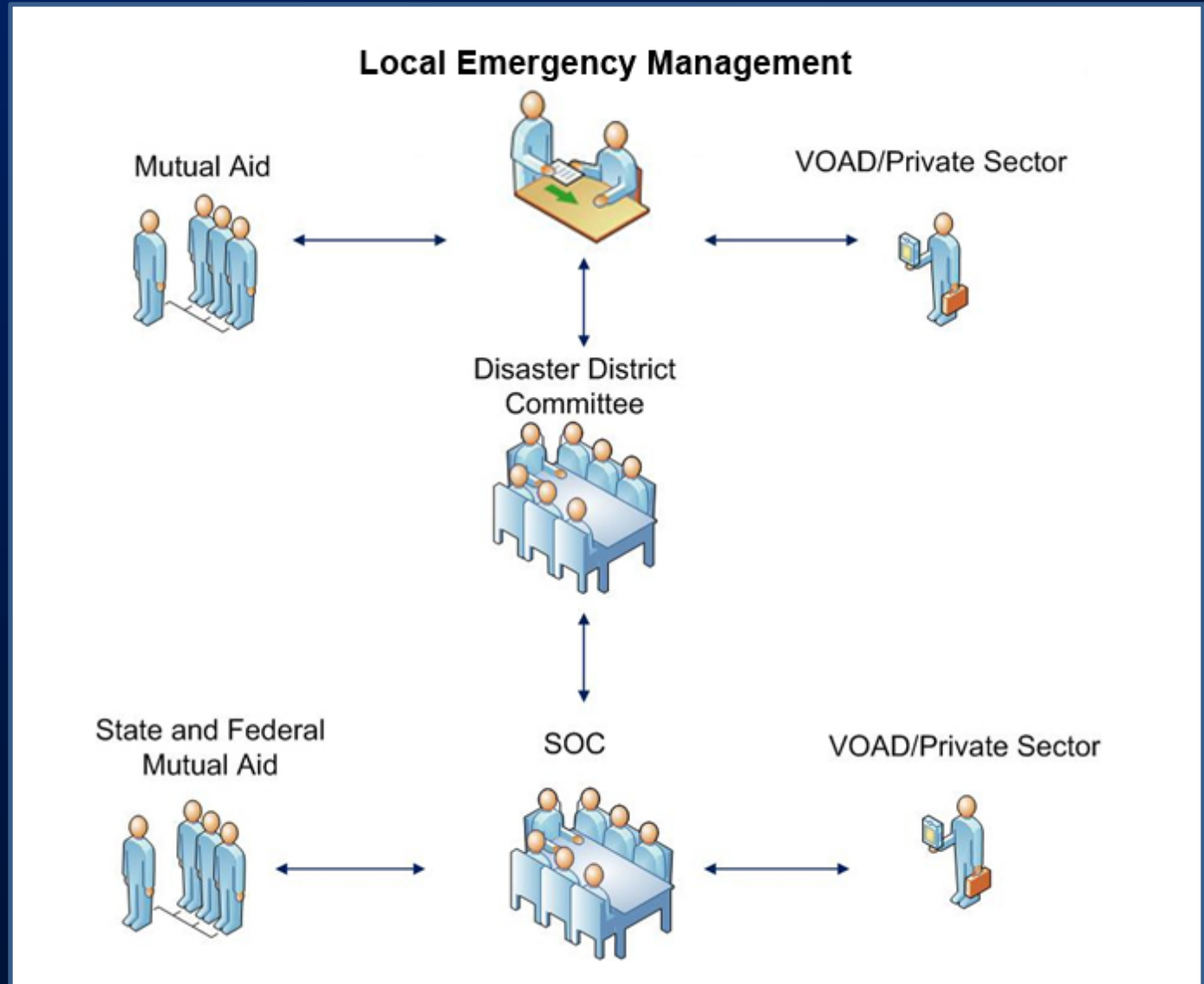




# Local Governments

- 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 the state for assistance.

# Requesting Assistance







# EM Role – Energy Pipelines

- State and local jurisdictions in the Texas are responsible for public health and safety and therefore responsible for public risks.
- When transmission pipelines are located in proximity to where people live, work, shop, or travel, pipeline safety concerns must be incorporated into every level of the state and local government.



# What information do emergency managers need?

- Locations
- Detailed information regarding those pipelines
- Name of the pipeline operator and the emergency contact information
- Up to date emergency response plans with information about the potential hazards of the subject pipeline.
- Land use practices associated with the pipeline right of way that may affect community safety



# What information do emergency managers need?

- Hazards associated with unintended releases
- Accurate information on ALL potential products in the pipelines
- An overview of what operators do to prevent accidents and mitigate the consequences of accidents when they do occur
- What protective actions to take in the event of a pipeline release



# What information do emergency managers need?

- How to assist in preventing pipeline emergencies
- How community decisions about land use may affect community safety along the pipeline right of way
- Incidents that may have multi-jurisdictional boundaries.



# How to improve pipeline safety through Emergency Management

- **Build relationships!**
- Identify and contact local emergency managers in your area (city and county) **BEFORE** an incident occurs
- Share emergency preparedness and response plans with local officials
- **Train and Exercise** plans with local officials
- Partner with emergency managers for public awareness campaigns

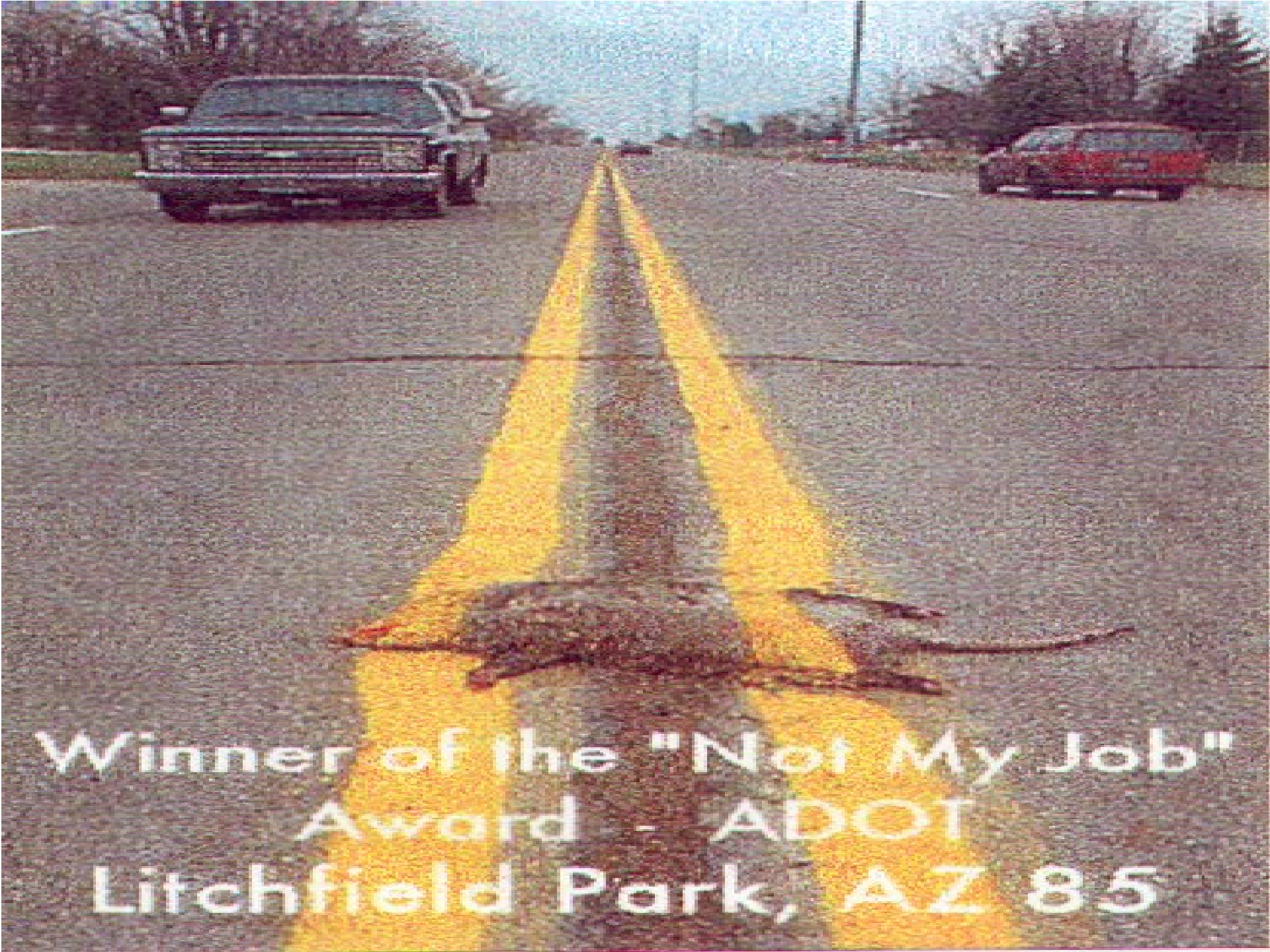


# Defining Emergency Management

**“It’s not what you know it’s  
WHO you know”**



Texas Department of Public Safety  
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT**



Winner of the "Not My Job"  
Award - ADOT  
Litchfield Park, AZ 85



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“I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth, they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis.”

Abraham Lincoln

