

Brewster County Emergency Election Contingency Plan

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Introduction

This document has been prepared using Brewster County plans and laws relating to emergency and disaster contingency plans.

The objective of this plan is to help ensure that the county has effective plans to respond to, and can recover from emergency situations to maintain the integrity of the elections process. Establishing and implementing emergency plans will help ensure that polling places will be properly equipped to handle an emergency on Election Day.

The Brewster County Emergency and Disaster Contingency Plan is used in conjunction with the Brewster County Emergency Support Function (ESF) plans. By using the resources that are currently available and by developing new and improved resources, the integrity of elections can be protected and emergency situations addressed or even prevented.

This emergency preparedness plan addresses the following:

- Identifying common and or possible contingencies.
- Compiling information.
- Response design.
- Technical and communication needs.
- Resources and support.
- Establishing and maintaining an ongoing partnership with state, county, and local official's emergency contacts.
- Process to deploy and facilitate emergency communications during a disaster.
- Ability of each of the groups to respond to an emergency.
- Process to activate emergency judges or supplies.
- Level of security that would be required to respond to an emergency.
- Back-up planning; and
- Training for county clerk and recorder office personnel and election judges.

Please note, a good emergency plan should be reviewed, refined and updated regularly to be sure it remains effective. We recommend updating your county plan at least once every two years before the general election.

Overview and Purpose

Successful response operations assist with the rapid restoration of essential functions during elections while protecting residents from incidents. This planning document defines a standardized county approach to Emergency Contingency response during an election.

Goal

Purpose of contingency plan is to establish policies and procedures for preventing and mitigating the effects of natural or human caused effects on the voting sites and systems through proper practices and community collaboration.

Objectives

Promote
Outline
Provide
Address

Audience

Texas Emergency Management Council representatives
State Operations Center personnel
Disaster District Committee chairs
Elected Officials
First Responders
Election Officials and Staff Members

Planning Assumptions

During large-scale emergency situations, some normal law enforcement activities may be temporarily reduced in order to provide resources to respond to the emergency situation.

During large-scale evacuations, law enforcement support may be needed to control traffic. In the aftermath of an evacuation, security must be provided for areas that have been evacuated to protect property and deter theft.

In the aftermath of a disaster, it may be necessary to control access to damaged areas to protect public health and safety and deter theft.

If there is a threat of terrorism or civil disturbance, key local facilities that house government operations or provide essential services to the public may require protection.

Most people at risk will evacuate when local officials recommend that they do so. A general estimate is 80 percent of those at risk will comply when local officials direct an evacuation. The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious to the public or increases in severity.

Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.

When there is sufficient warning of a significant threat, many individuals who are not at risk will evacuate.

Evacuation planning for known hazard areas can and should be done in advance.

While some emergency situations are slow to develop, others occur without warning. Hence, there may be time for deliberate evacuation planning or an evacuation may have to be conducted with minimal preparation time. In the case of short notice evacuations, there may be little time to obtain personnel and equipment from external sources to support evacuation operations.

The need to evacuate may become evident during the day or at night and there could be little control over the evacuation start time.

In most emergency situations, the majority of evacuees will seek shelter with relatives or friends or in commercial accommodations rather than in public shelter facilities.

Most evacuees will use their personal vehicles to evacuate; however, transportation may need to be provided for evacuees without personal vehicles.

Timely warnings to the public of impending emergencies or those which have occurred may save lives, decrease injuries, and reduce some types of property damage.

Electronic news media are the primary sources of emergency information for the general public.

Some people directly threatened by a hazard may ignore, not hear, or not understand warnings issued by the government.

Provision must be made to provide warnings to functional and access needs groups such as the hearing and sight-impaired, and institutions (i.e. nursing homes and correctional facilities).

Local radio and television stations will broadcast Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages when requested by local government officials. To effectively utilize EAS, local governments and broadcasters must coordinate the procedures used to transmit warning messages and instructions from local government to broadcasters.

The local National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio station will broadcast weather watches and warnings issued by the National Weather Service (NWS). Weather radios are activated when such messages are broadcast.

Adequate communications are available for effective and efficient warning, response and recovery operations.

Any number of natural or manmade hazards may neutralize or severely reduce the effectiveness of communications currently in place for emergency operations.

Additional communications equipment required for emergency operations will be made available from citizens, business, volunteer organizations, and/or other governmental agencies.

During emergency situations, we will use our firefighting resources and those available pursuant to inter-local agreements, including [mutual aid plans and agreements with industry].

Our resources and those obtained pursuant to regional and inter-local agreements may prove insufficient during a major incident or disaster. State and/or federal resources will be available to augment our firefighting requirements.

During major emergency situations, our firefighting resources may be damaged and specialized supplies depleted.

Concept of Operations

There are many scenarios, both natural and human-caused, that warrant taking precautions and making preparations to prevent, mitigate, and recover from an emergency situation that may disrupt an election. This section outlines some general concept for Brewster County Election Contingency activities.

Local Authority

A disaster or event occurs at the local level and should be coordinated as such. Local elected officials direct emergency operations within their jurisdictions and have primary responsibility for coordinating election activities. Local jurisdictions can request additional assistance from Disaster District Committees (DDC) when they anticipate a depletion of resources, identify a gap in resources or exhaust resources.

Sections

These sections present the state's approaches used to provide robust commodity distribution measures, which include:

Emergency First Responders

Cyber Security, Information Technology, and Power Outages

Hazard, Disaster, or Incident Response

Voting Equipment

Voting Sites

Evacuation of Voting Sites

Communication

Training Staff

Summary of Responsibilities

Each strategy describes an important piece of the state-level firefighting response in Texas. Additionally, the appendices and attachments to this annex provide supplemental detail on specialized firefighting functions.

Emergency First Responders

The emergency first responder organizations originates at the local level and can expand all the way to the federal government. This section outlines coordination mechanisms used to support election activities.

Local law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for enforcing laws and protecting lives and property during emergencies. Our law enforcement resources include:

- The Sheriff's Office and its reserves.
- The Constables of Brewster County, who shall, when requested by the Sheriff, augment the Sheriff's Office during major emergencies.
- The Alpine Police Department and its reserves.
- The Sul Ross University Department of Public Safety, when requested by the Police Chief, augment the Police Department during major emergencies.

Our law enforcement emergency response operations are in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS), which employs two levels of incident management structures.

Many of the tasks required of law enforcement during emergency operations are simply an expansion of normal daily responsibilities. These responsibilities include enforcing laws, maintaining order, traffic control, and crowd control.

During emergency situations, law enforcement may be called on to undertake a number of tasks not typically performed on daily basis, including protecting key facilities, enforcing curfews and restrictions, and controlling access to damaged areas.¹

Heightened Security

In the event of heightened security measures as designated by the Elections Administrator or law enforcement, the Elections Administrator may, when appropriate, request of the Office of Emergency Management Coordinator permission for:

- Voters to enter and exit the building to vote;
- Staff to continue counting ballots; or
- Allow public to enter to conduct regular business.

¹ For more information regarding Law Enforcement responsibilities, see the Brewster County "Law Enforcement" Annex G.

Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The fire service has the primary responsibility for protecting our community from fire hazards, hazmat spills, and radiological incidents. Our firefighting resources include:

- The Alpine Volunteer Fire Department.
- The Marathon Volunteer Fire Department.
- The Terlingua Fire@ EMS District 1.

In case of fire at an election facility;

All staff and voters must first be evacuated safely. Election Judge will notify the main Elections Administration office. If time allows, Election staff will do the following in order:

- Securely remove all voted ballots from the facility (Vote-by-Mail ballots, memory cards from equipment, paper ballots from ballot box, and Conditional Voter Registration ballots),
- Secure/shut down all computers accessing their Election Information Management System (EIMS)
- Secure/shut down all voting equipment
- Remove any computers/equipment, if possible.

If a person has been injured, he will be transported to the nearest hospital.

The main Elections Administration office will notify the public via website, phone recording, news, radio, social media, etc., and inform the public of alternate Voting Sites. A replacement Voting Sites will be set up as soon as possible.²

Hospitals and Medical Centers

All ambulances and emergency rescue vehicles serving in Brewster County will be equipped with International Field Triage Tags and shall contain at all times, those essential items as specified by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). Upon notification of an emergency situation, the appropriate ambulance service will dispatch the necessary units to the scene.

² For more information regarding fire response activities, please see the Brewster County "Firefighting Annex F".

During disaster or incidents local hospitals, listed below, are available to assist with injured emergency first responders and the general public;³

- Big Bend Regional Medical Center
- Pecos County Memorial Hospital

Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

During emergencies the Brewster County Emergency Management will work close with the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) Region 4 representatives for assistance with resources. TDEM representatives include but not limited to:

- Assistant Chief
- District Coordinator
- Finance Coordinator
- Preparedness Planner

State Operations Center (SOC)

When Brewster County is overwhelm during incidents or disaster the District Coordinator (DC) can request resource assistance via the State Operations Center (SOC). The SOC is operated by TDEM on a 24/7 basis and serves as the state warning point. It uses an extensive suite of communications to receive and disseminate warnings of threats to regional warning points and to state and local officials, monitors emergency situations throughout the state and provides information on these events to federal, state and local officials, and coordinates state assistance to local governments that are responding to emergencies.

³ For more information on medical response activities, please see the Brewster County "Health and Medical Services Annex H".

Cyber Security, Information Technology, and Power Outages

This section identifies utility response during elections that result in the disruption of electrical power, telephone service, and water and wastewater services as well as natural gas service.

Computer Security

If there is no time to safely shut down desktop computers, staff should lock their computer. If there is no power, staff should wait for direction from the Technology Service Provider about the best way to handle the computers.

Internet Connection Failure

If unable to resolve, the Election Judge will contact the main Elections Administration office.

Elections Administrator will take appropriate steps such as contacting county information services or internet provider for customer support. If the internet outage lasts longer than 15 minutes, Election staff can issue provisional ballots via provisional envelopes.

Election staff will keep paper records of all voters and information for elections staff to enter into Election Information Management System (EIMS) at the main Elections Administration office. If the internet outage lasts longer than one hour, or any significant amount of time depending on amount of voters present, voters will be directed to another Voting Site. Public will be notified via website, phone message, news, radio, social media, etc.

Power Outage

The loss of utility services, particularly extended utility outages, could adversely affect the capability of local personnel to respond to and recover

from the emergency situation that caused the disruption of utility service and create additional health and safety risks for the general public. Brewster County Emergency Management will work closely with utility companies to restore power as soon as possible. Local officials will be notified and updated.

- Election Judge will notify the main Elections Administration office.
- If the power outage lasts longer than 15 minutes, voters will be directed to another Voting Site.
- Public will be notified via website, phone message, news, radio, social media, etc.⁴

⁴ For more information regarding power outages, please refer to the Brewster County "Utilities Annex L".

Voting Sites

Voting sites are identified and equipped to support election activities, personnel, and the general public. Brewster County assist with the prevention of misappropriation of ballots or disruption of election activities.

Counted and Uncounted Ballots

Generally, whether counted or not, ballots are sorted into their respective precincts and stored in a secured ballot room until ready for final storage. After the ballots are counted, they are stored in a separate secure location. Uncounted ballots are classified and stored according to their status:

- Ballots still in envelope, not sorted, and not signature checked
- Ballots still in envelope, sorted into precincts, and signature checked
- Ballots out of envelope and in boxes with precinct number

Ballots can be temporarily at a workstation for signature checking or in the ballot exam room.

If an emergency occurs that requires staff to remove ballots from the building, staff shall tape the boxes, or bins, and move them to the new location.

If they cannot be moved from the building, ballots shall be placed in one of the secured rooms.

Blank, unissued ballots should be left behind if there is no time to remove them. If there is time, the Elections Administrator or designee will advise staff on what to do with blank, unissued ballots.

Voters Information

The Election Judge will notify the main Elections Administrator office of disruption or loss of connection regarding voter information.

If disruption is only at a specific Voting Site and lasts longer than 30 minutes, or any significant amount of time depending on amount of voter's present, voters will be directed to another Voting Site or given the option to vote provisionally.

If disruption is county-wide, Election staff can issue provisional ballots via provisional envelopes if staff is able to determine correct ballot type or precinct for voter.

Staff members should keep paper records of all voters and information to enter into Electronic Information Management System (EIMS) once the system is back up and running.

Elections Administrator will contact the vendor(s) right away and resolve the issue as soon as possible.

Unusable Voting Site

If the Voting Site is unusable for any reason, the Election Judge will notify the main Elections Administration office. A list of backup Voting Site will be maintained by the main Elections Administration office.

Voters should be notified of a change of location via website, phone message, news, radio, social media, etc.

Back Up Voting Site

The Elections Administrator may designate a replacement Voting Site as late as on Election Day. The new Voting Site must be as close to the original Voting Site as possible and a notice must be posted at the original site directing voters to the new location.

Delegation of Authority

In the event of an emergency, the Elections Administrator shall make all decisions regarding departmental operations. If the Elections Administrator is not available to make decisions, full authority transfers to the County Judge. If neither is available to make decisions, authority should transfer to the most senior staff that is available.

When at a safe place, the Elections Administrator and his/her designee's staff shall meet to perform a damage assessment, begin system restoration, if possible, and determine which operations should or can continue based on the nature of the emergency. Outcome of this meeting will be communicated to staff via cell phone and home numbers.

Evacuation of Voting Sites

The purpose of this section is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population from election sites during incidents or disasters.

State law provides a county judge or mayor with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within their respective jurisdictions. Hence, the Brewster County Judge may order a mandatory evacuation of election sites in case of emergency, disaster or incident.

The County Judge may also take subsequent action to control re-entry, curtail movement, and deny building occupancy within a disaster area. Law enforcement agencies have the lead role in planning and conducting evacuations. See Annex E, Evacuation, for more detailed information on this emergency function.

Evacuation may be expedient or preplanned. Evacuation preplanning should be performed for those geographic areas known to be at risk from specific hazards. Such risk areas include natural disasters or human caused incidents.⁵

Collect Documents and Records

In the event of an evacuation election staff members should, time permits and doing so does not jeopardize personal safety, staff may collect or secure the following items, listed in order of importance:

- Ballots (voted first, all others second)
- Cash and checks and petty cash box; and
- Protect and Recover Vital and election records

The items below are considered vital and essential records and should be taken from the building, if possible, depending on the nature and scope of the emergency.

- Counted and uncounted ballots
- Servers
- Other electronic data storage

⁵ For more information regarding Evacuation, please see the Brewster County 'Evacuation' Annex E.

- List of voters
- Cash and checks in petty cash box

Evacuate Public and Staff

The following measures may be implemented by designated staff for evacuations in addition to the standard and heightened security measures discussed above:

- Inform the public to evacuate immediately in a calm manner through the nearest exit if an alarm sounds.
- Assist all members of the public, including those who are disabled, or who need assistance in evacuating.
- Lock doors and secure vital records and ballots.
- Proceed to the designated meeting spot and stay together.
- The Elections Administrator will approve an alternate site.
- Post emergency messages on voicemail and on the building.
- Forward department phone lines to alternate site, if possible. • Inform staff, not in the building, via cell phone, of building's status.
- Pre-designated employees shall check each floor and close the doors after exiting.

Secure Facilities and Ballots

In the event of an evacuation of the department on Election Day, the following steps, in addition to those stated above, shall be taken:

- Stop ballot processing immediately and secure ballots and tabulation equipment by locking the doors to the ballot room and counting room. Sorted ballots not being counted are already stored in the secured room.
- Ballots at workstations for signature checking shall be placed in the secure ballot room.
- Ballots just received, but not yet sorted and distributed, are already stored in the secured ballot room.
- Inform voters, in the best manner suited for the emergency, of the location of the alternate site at which voting will occur, if there is one.
- Post on the building where the alternative drop-off locations are available throughout the county.

Emergencies Affecting One or More Voting Sites

In the event of an emergency affecting one or more Voting Sites, relocation and/or consolidation of Voting Sites may be required. Under such circumstances, the following procedures must be observed by Election Officers.

- Post signage advising voters of the relocation directing them to new sites.
- Collect all voted ballots and secure them in the ballot boxes, if possible.
- Collect the ballot box, un-voted ballots, and the roster of voters and transport them to the new location.
- At least two Election Officers, or inspectors, must remain with the ballots from each Voting Site at all times and monitor that the ballots are securely transferred to the new Voting Site locations.
- If possible, the department will deliver any new seals required.

Emergencies Affecting Collection Routes or Staff in the Field

In the event of an emergency that impacts collection routes or staff in the field, department staff shall inform Election Officers who are in the field of the status of the site.

Communication

The purpose of this section is to coordinate a reliable and interoperable communications system on emergency situations or sever weather and to direct and control our resources.

Communication During and After Emergency

Generally, the Elections Administrator will make an announcement regarding the commencement of an evacuation. All office personnel and any members of the public will be instructed on which exit to use in a calm, orderly fashion and where to meet per evacuation protocol.

The department will use the following methods to communicate with employees during or after an emergency:

- Cell Phones
- Department voicemail
- Text messaging
- Home phones
- Computer email

Elections Administrator will conduct roll call at the evacuation site after sweeping the building. Once all employees are accounted for, any authorities on site will be notified. However, if a team member is not accounted for during roll call, authorities shall be notified immediately. The Emergency Management Coordinator and law enforcement agencies will inform staff of the status and possibility for re-entry.

Pre-recorded Message

Emergency message contents are based on the nature of the emergency. Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that messages are up to date so that the public is notified by outgoing messages of new voting sites if the emergency happens on Election Day.

Receiving Weather Warnings

National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Products

Weather warning messages are issued by NWS Weather Forecast Offices and various NWS specialized weather centers, such as NWS river forecast centers, the National Severe Storms Forecast Center, and the National Hurricane Center.

NWS disseminates weather forecasts, watches, and warnings via the NOAA Weather Wire Service, which is a satellite communications system that broadcasts to specialized receiver terminals. In Texas, NWS weather products, such as watches and warnings, are transmitted by Weather Wire to the SOC. The SOC, as the State Warning Point, retransmits these weather messages to appropriate Area Warning Centers and Local Warning Points by Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (TLETS). Among the weather messages that are provided are:

- Flood and flash flood watches and warnings
- Severe weather watches and warnings
- Tornado watches and warnings
- Tropical weather watches and warnings

Many local radio and television stations subscribe to the NOAA Weather Wire. Service and have installed terminals to receive weather products directly from the NWS.

Inclement Weather

The Election Judge will notify the main Elections Administration office of inclement weather. If a Voting Site is unreachable or unsafe due to weather, a backup Voting Site shall be established and shall be set up immediately for use. The public will be notified via website, phone message, news, radio, social media, etc.

Law Enforcement Communication

When the Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center, City Police Dispatch Center, Emergency Operations Center, as the LWP, receives warning of an emergency situation, it shall make notification to key local officials so they can determine appropriate actions to deal with the situation. The county departments and officials that should be notified of various types of emergency situations. Notification will be made by telephone, radio, pager, or any other means available.⁶

⁶ For more information regarding Warning and Communications, please see the Brewster County "Warning Annex A" and "Communications Annex B".

Training Staff

This section recommends that all staff members should receive appropriate education and training regarding Election Day activities and outline responsibilities for election activities or emergency response activities.

Drills and Employee Orientation

New employees are informed of the contents of this policy by their supervisor. All staff shall be familiar with the evacuation routes and meeting sites. The department will hold drills during various times in the election cycle so that all personnel are familiar with the department's emergency plans.

Training Strategy for Department Staff

The department maintains a binder that includes basic safety and emergency information and a copy of this plan which will be prepared by the Emergency Management Coordinator. In addition, quarterly emergency preparedness and procedure meetings and occasional physical drills are to be performed. This guide shall be reviewed and updated prior to each election by the Emergency Management Coordinator. The final guide should be completed 120 days before Election Day.

Summary of Responsibilities

Assistance and supporting Election Day activities can come from the agencies listed under assignment of responsibilities.

Common Stakeholder Responsibilities

Use the following table to ensure all EMC responsibilities are addressed.

Phase	Task
Preparedness	<p>Determine staff requirements.</p> <p>Identify specific personnel who can fill extended emergency duty positions in the State Operations Center (SOC), agency Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), State Medical Operations Center (SMOC), Disaster District emergency operations center, Multi-Agency Coordination Centers (MACCs), the Joint Field Office (JFO), field command posts, traffic control and/or reentry points. Ensure that the number of personnel identified is adequate.</p> <p>Train representatives in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements and ensure that these representatives are made aware of the capabilities of their parent organization to provide assistance and support and be prepared to provide recommendations.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate action guides and standard operating guides are developed and maintained.</p> <p>Develop and maintain contact lists and notification procedures.</p> <p>Develop lists of agency resources and update these lists at least quarterly; when these resources are paid for with federal funds, enter them into the Texas Regional Response Network (TRRN).</p> <p>Develop and maintain procedures for identifying, locating, committing, deploying and accounting for agency emergency support resources.</p>
Response	<p>Assist with fulfilling intrastate and interstate mutual aid when possible.</p> <p>Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.</p> <p>Support and coordinate accessibility and functional needs support services.</p> <p>Capture costs associated with losses from drought.</p>

Stakeholder-Specific Responsibilities

Some stakeholders provide personnel and/or equipment, while others offer knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community, commercial organizations or associations that supply or restore services.

The following tables show stakeholder responsibilities organized by phase of emergency management. Stakeholders are listed in alphabetical order, with the lead agency listed first.

Brewster County Law Enforcement

Phase	Law Enforcement Responsibilities
Assignment of Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforce the laws and regulations during emergency situations in the same way that they do on a daily basis. ▪ Provide security activities during elections ▪ Assist with evacuation operations. ▪ Deploy units to direct and control traffic.

Brewster County Emergency Medical Services

Phase	Medical Services Responsibilities
Assignment of Responsibilities	<p>Respond to the scene with appropriate emergency medical personnel and equipment.</p> <p>Triage, stabilize, treat, and transport the injured.</p> <p>Coordinate with local and regional hospitals to ensure casualties are transported to the appropriate facilities.</p> <p>Establish and maintain field communications and coordination with other responding emergency teams (medical, fire, police, public works, etc.).</p> <p>Continue radio and/or telephone communications with hospitals.</p> <p>Direct the activities of private, volunteer, and other emergency medical units, and of bystander volunteers, as needed.</p> <p>Evacuate patients from affected hospitals and nursing homes, if necessary.</p>

Hospitals

Phase	Hospitals Responsibilities
Assignment of Responsibilities	<p>Provide medical guidance, as needed, to EMS.</p> <p>Treat sick or injured first responders and patients.</p> <p>Implement internal and/or external disaster plans for election activities incidents.</p> <p>Consider the use of clinics to treat less acute illnesses and injuries.</p> <p>Coordinate with other hospitals and with EMS on the evacuation of affected hospitals.</p> <p>Depending on the situation, deploy medical personnel, supplies, and equipment to the disaster site(s) or retain them at the hospital for incoming patients.</p>

Authority

Strategic planning guidance and authorities governing the enactment and implementation of this annex are summarized below.

The following table presents specific sources, their relevance to this document, and hyperlinks to their online location.

Source	Relevance	Link
Texas Government Code Chapter 418	Provides authority and mechanisms to clarify and strengthen key roles, as well as authorize and provide for cooperation and coordination of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster response.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm
Texas Government Code Section 418.050	Provides guidelines for reentry of areas previously evacuated because of a disaster or threat of disaster.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.050
Texas Government Code Section 418.06-185	Provides guidelines for mandatory evacuation because of a disaster or incident.	https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.050
Texas Government Code Section 418.11	Describes the Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.018
Election Code Title 3, Chapter 32	Provides guidelines for Election roles, guidelines, and responsibilities for the State of Texas.	https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/?link=EL
Government Code Title 6, Chapter 32	Provides guidelines for peace officers and fire fighters provides peace officers and firefighters rules, guidelines, roles and responsibilities.	https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/GV/htm/GV.614.htm
Health And Safety Code, Title 9. Subtitle B. Chapter 773.	Provides guidelines for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) rules, guidelines, roles and responsibilities.	https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/HS/htm/HS.773.htm

Record of Changes

This section describes changes made to this document: when they were made, what they were and who authorized them.

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

Lead and support agencies must ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations are obtainable 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