



SENATE INTERIM SUBCOMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE, RURAL AFFAIRS

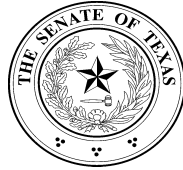
AND COASTAL RESOURCES

**INTERIM REPORT TO THE 80TH
LEGISLATURE**

DECEMBER 2006

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Members:
Senator Craig Estes, Chair
Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa
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Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources

December 1, 2006

The Honorable David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor of Texas
Members of the Texas Senate
Texas State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Governor Dewhurst and Fellow Members:

The Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources of the Seventy-Ninth Interim Legislature hereby submits its interim report including recommendations for consideration by the Eightieth Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

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Senator Craig Estes, Chair

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Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa

Handwritten signature of Mike Jackson in cursive.

Senator Mike Jackson

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INTRODUCTION ON CHARGES AND HEARINGS

Lieutenant Governor Dewhurst directed the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources to review the following issues:

1. Study and determine the effectiveness of federal and state government efforts to combat intentional and unintentional harm against livestock and agricultural interests in order to protect public health. Study what is being done in other states to prevent the spread of plant and animal disease and prevent the use of terrorism to disrupt the food supply and economic activity associated with the production and delivery of food and fiber.
2. Study the effectiveness of the Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Program (CEPRA) and make recommendations to improve the program, identify funding sources, and determine the roles of federal and local governments in erosion response.

The Subcommittee held three hearings on these issues:

May 1, 2006, Austin, Texas

June 9, 2006, Corpus Christi, Texas

September 6, 2006, Austin, Texas

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CHARGE 1:

Study and determine the effectiveness of federal and state government efforts to combat intentional and unintentional harm against livestock and agricultural interests in order to protect public health. Study what is being done in other states to prevent the spread of plant and animal disease and prevent the use of terrorism to disrupt the food supply and economic activity associated with the production and delivery of food and fiber.

INTRODUCTION

During the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources first hearing, Steve McCraw, Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security testified the three most significant threats to the State of Texas are:

1. Hurricanes
2. International terrorism
3. A biological event occurring naturally or perpetuated by man

He also identified wildfires as a significant additional threat. Each of these threats affects the agricultural sector of Texas' economy.¹

THREATS LINKED TO AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

1) HURRICANES

After the disaster of Hurricane Katrina, evacuation of citizens became priority number one when Hurricane Rita was projected to make landfall in Texas. The report addresses the question of what to do with livestock in the midst of an evacuation.

2) INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Threat #2, international terrorism, is a real threat in Texas. McCraw testified that Texas' porous international border coupled with the increased dominance of Mexican Criminal Organizations provides terrorists with the supporting structure necessary to move people and contraband into Texas and the U.S. undetected.² This is not only true for terrorists bent on harming infrastructure and human life, but also for agroterrorists focused on the destruction of our economy, crops, state herd, and public health. It is also true for innocent ranchers/farmers/businesses who are unknowingly sending infected livestock/fiber/food north to Texas. Many trucks slip through uninspected.

3) BIOLOGICAL EVENT

Mr. McCraw's final threat identified as significant, a biological event facilitated by man or naturally, can be directly linked to our large international border as well. Just as with threat #2, a porous border can allow a biological agent to be smuggled in. It will also allow, if the correct safeguards are not in place, a naturally occurring disease to pass through our checkpoints commingled with produce, livestock, or fiber. While an intentional attack is a legitimate threat, the chance of such an attack is slim. The chances of a naturally occurring disease making its way into Texas are much higher.

4) WILDFIRES

Wildfires, while not identified as a significant threat, wreaked havoc on Texas this year. By the Subcommittee's May hearing there had been 11,246 wildfires since the preceding December, burning over 4,940,120 acres and 436 homes.³ In the Texas Panhandle, thousands of cattle were lost in wildfires, leaving burnt carcasses across the land. A joint response team of local and state entities responded and the carcasses were quickly buried in a way that presented no threat to public health, as the water table is deep below ground. The challenge will come when a similar event occurs somewhere where the water table is located a few feet below ground like Harris County and the burying of thousands of carcasses is not an option.

OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS:

I. The Texas Legislature should activate and fund the Disaster Contingency Fund. As the federal government becomes less able to respond to disasters, states must fill in the gaps. The funding of the Disaster Contingency Fund will allow the State of Texas to immediately operate independently from the federal government in responding to major disasters. The subcommittee recommends this fund also be used to help producers who lose crops in severe drought situations.

II. The Texas Legislature should fund the Governor's request for further defending our southern border. Governor Perry is asking the Legislature for an additional \$100 million to help seal our southern border. The Legislature should fund this request if permanent road stations on our domestic and possibly international borders, manned by Texas Department of Agriculture and the Texas Animal Health Commission with input from the Texas Department of State Health Service, are included in the proposal.

FOCUS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERIM REPORT ON CHARGE #1

In drafting this report, the subcommittee staff used the Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan (THSSP) as a tool to narrow the interim report's focus. One will find the recommendations to relate directly to objectives and priorities as identified by the THSSP.

This report is organized according to specific state agencies and their specific responsibilities. Occasionally, recommendations for one agency will overlap with recommendations for other agencies. This was done in order to keep the costs of these recommendations as low as possible.

In the face of a natural or man-made disaster, the State of Texas operates in two modes. The first is the mode of prevention which includes education, outreach, preparedness and training, and the second is the mode of response, including contingency plans and plans for the dissemination of information. This report will divide the responsibilities of state

agencies into that of prevention and response. The format of each section will begin with an overview of the agency and their responsibilities, the preventative measures the agency has in place and finally the agencies' response plans. Each section will end with recommendations. In some cases, descriptions of specific threats and case studies are included in the section as well.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (TDA)

OVERVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Texas food, horticulture and fiber industry generates \$73 billion in economic activity each year and employs one in seven Texans. In addition, each year Texas exports more than \$3 billion worth of agricultural products to other countries. TDA acts as the state's lead agency for coordinating a defense to plant pests/diseases and other agricultural emergencies related to crop production in Texas.⁴

PREVENTION THROUGH EARLY IDENTIFICATION

One of TDA's objectives in preventing agroterrorism is to improve detection and monitoring for early recognition and reporting of a pest or disease outbreak or act of terrorism in high-risk areas. TDA currently has two survey programs identifying pests that threaten the state's crops.⁵

1. The first survey program looks for pests that have been identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as high-risk pests, but which are not found in Texas, such as citrus greening, citrus canker and the cactus moth. USDA provides TDA with funding to survey for these and other pests in a cooperative Ag Pest Survey program.⁶
2. TDA also surveys for insects and plant diseases such as fire ants, the sweet potato weevil, the Japanese beetle, gypsy moth and Mexican and Mediterranean fruit flies.⁷

SURVEY DESIGN

In general, a survey is designed to determine if a pest or disease exists in a given area. Depending upon the pest or disease and its associated biology, a trap is deployed or a sample of the preferred host or soil is collected and analyzed. Example: To survey for Gypsy Moths, a triangular cardboard trap that has a sticky glue substance inside is placed on a tree in a targeted area. The trap contains a pheromone that attracts the male gypsy moth (if one exists in the area). The moth flies to the trap and gets caught in the glue substance. When the trap is inspected, it is submitted to an identifier for confirmation.⁸

Another example would be a survey for a plant disease. In this type of survey, the host crop is sampled using a specified protocol during the time of the year when conditions are favorable for potential disease infection. The sample is submitted to a laboratory and tested using prescribed methods to determine the presence or absence of the disease.⁹

DETERMINING HIGH RISK AREAS

There are a number of factors used to determine risk relative to bioterrorism. Factors include but are not limited to: 1) What are the economic impacts to an area/ industry if a particular pest or disease was introduced either artificially, naturally or via bioterrorism? 2) Will commodity trade be disrupted intrastate or internationally? 3) Will crop failure be experienced? 4) Potential threats, i.e., Is the pest/disease known to occur in the U.S. and are associated host crops and optimum environmental conditions found in Texas or the area of concern? 5) Can the pest or disease be controlled or eradicated? 6) How costly (for affected individuals and government, if applicable) will it be to control or eradicate the pest or disease.¹⁰

PREVENTION THROUGH TEMPORARY ROAD STATIONS

TDA operates temporary road stations or check points in cooperation with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to deter artificial introduction of pests into Texas. Prior to 2002, all temporary road stations were conducted at DPS weigh stations during the times when the weigh stations were in operation; usually from 2 to 4 hours at a time. TDA found that once a road station was opened, truck drivers would notify other drivers and the drivers who wanted to avoid inspection would park until the station was closed.¹¹

Since TDA does not have permanent road stations, as is the case in other states, TDA implemented a new strategy in 2002 to incorporate a 72-hour blitz. They used federal funds to help with this effort and have conducted several 72-hour (round-the-clock) road stations at Anahuac and Mt. Pleasant. A private company was contracted to assist with carrying out the road stations and to assist with inspecting the trucks for prohibited agricultural products and quarantined pests. There have not been any federal funds recently allocated for this effort. As a result, in FY 05, TDA performed six of these road stations, while in FY 06, they performed only three. These were conducted in

conjunction with the Texas Animal Health Commission, as directed by SB 9 passed during the 78th regular session.¹²

RESULTS

175,625 trucks were inspected in FY 05. 538 were carrying regulated items of which 13 percent were rejected due to violations of Texas quarantine regulations. Some of the pests found include the burrowing nematode, Caribbean fruit fly, citrus root weevil, lethal yellowing and pecan weevil. If such pests are allowed to establish in Texas, they will cause severe economic loss to the agricultural sector. One can estimate that thousands of shipments must be entering Texas in violation of Texas quarantine laws and regulations.¹³

PREVENTION IN OTHER STATES

Arizona, California, and Florida have permanent road stations conducting quarantine inspections at their major entry points. California and Arizona spend more than \$10 million per year conducting inspections of shipments entering their states. These funds are line item funded at the state level.¹⁴

California conducts inspections on all private and commercial vehicles at sixteen border inspection stations located on major highways throughout the state. More than 33.5 million vehicles are monitored at the California inspection stations annually and thousands of lots of prohibited plant material are intercepted at the stations.¹⁵

VULNERABILITY

Currently Texas is extremely vulnerable to an introduced pest, disease or an episode of bioterrorism due to Texas' lack of permanent road stations.

EXAMPLE: CITRUS GREENING, AN IMMEDIATE DOMESTIC THREAT

The Disease. Citrus greening is one of the more serious diseases of citrus. It is a bacterial disease, which has no control other than removal of infected trees. The disease occurs in Asia, China, Brazil, and was recently detected in Florida.¹⁶

Host Plants. The disease occurs in most *Citrus* species, but it is most severe on orange, mandarin and tangelo.¹⁷

Damage. Infected trees produce misshapen, unmarketable, bitter fruit, and usually die in 3-5 years requiring replanting.¹⁸

Symptoms. Infected trees may not show symptoms for years. Initial symptoms include appearance of yellow shoot, blotchy leaf veins and mottled leaves. Since the disease is readily confused with other citrus diseases and nutritional deficiency, molecular analysis of the pathogen is the only definitive method of diagnosis.¹⁹

Disease Spread. The disease is spread through grafting with the diseased budwood and by two insect vectors, Asiatic and African citrus psyllids. In the United States, only the Asiatic citrus psyllid occurs in Florida and Texas. The psyllid adults are tiny winged insects, just 2-3 mm in length.²⁰

Regulatory Actions. The disease was detected in Florida in September 2005. Both the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Florida Department of Agriculture have placed restrictions to prevent movement of citrus greening. All citrus plants and the ornamental citrus psyllid host plant material are regulated. The ornamental plants that the psyllid prefers are orange jasmine, curry leaf plat, Chinese box-orange and jack fruit. TDA regulations quarantine the disease and any plants capable of transmitting it.²¹

RESPONSE TO A PLANT PEST

Once a producer, a local citizen or anyone else informs the Texas Department of Agriculture that they have spotted a new plant pest in Texas, TDA immediately collects the pest specimens and conducts pest identification to determine if the pest is already established in Texas or if it is indeed an exotic pest. Correct identification of the pest is pivotal since it would dictate the appropriate course of action. If the pest is already established in Texas, no action is taken. If the pest is exotic, then it usually falls under the jurisdiction of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In such an event, TDA assists APHIS in responding to this pest. If the pest is "non-actionable" under APHIS's guidelines, then TDA responds to this pest emergency unilaterally. If the pest incidence is suspected to be a terrorist activity, the Governor's Division of Emergency Management is notified immediately, which in turn may contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for further action.²²

Upon confirmation of the pest identification, a "pest risk analysis" is conducted. If this analysis shows no or minimal impact to the state, no action is taken. If the analysis shows significant impact to the state, the pest specific action plan is implemented. If the pest specific action plan (pest specific emergency response plan) is not available, an action plan is put together quickly in consultation with an ad hoc science panel. This panel also recommends the best course of action, which may include doing nothing, containing the pest, or eradicating it. If a response is recommended, it is handled using the Incident Command System guidelines.²³

A survey is conducted to delimit the pest infestation. An emergency quarantine is enacted to establish quarantine boundaries and to specify requirements for handling regulated articles. Control activities are undertaken to eradicate the pest, which may include chemical control and destruction of infected plants. Pest populations are monitored to evaluate progress of the pest response tactics. Additionally, a public outreach campaign is undertaken to answer the public's queries and keep the public informed. Criteria for a successful program goal (for example, eradication) are established. Once the goal is achieved, the quarantine may be rescinded. If available, the impacted stakeholders are provided assistance to reestablish the economic viability as appropriate to the situation.

If a pest quarantined by TDA is detected in a non-quarantined area of Texas, TDA may implement the pest-specific action plan.²⁴

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I. The Legislature should consider providing funding for permanent road stations on six major highways at our domestic border and possibly just inside our international border. Here are three alternative approaches for establishing permanent road stations:

- A) Conducting a road station at an existing DPS weigh station location with no site modifications and operating only forty hours per week will require 4 FTEs, a \$70,000 one-time equipment cost and an annual staffing and operation cost of \$246,000 (per road station location).²⁵**
- B) Modifying an existing DPS weigh station site to allow for around-the-clock road station operation will require 17 FTEs, a one-time equipment and facility enhancement cost of \$420,000 and annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 (per road station location).²⁶**
- C) Developing a new facility at the domestic border and operating it around-the-clock would require 17 FTEs, a one-time equipment and facility development cost of \$1.07 million and annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 (per road station location).²⁷**

**See Appendix A for more details, including cost/cost-savings, opportunities for multi-agency involvement, and opportunities for federal involvement/cost-sharing*

II. TDA should partner with TAHC and DSHS to develop a joint plan for establishing road stations. This plan should be presented to the legislature before the 80th Regular Session. TDA will be the lead agency in this effort.

TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION (TAHC)

OVERVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Texas Animal Health Commission serves as the lead response agency for almost every form of threat/disease/disaster threatening livestock. Their responsibilities range from disposing of carcasses in the aftermath of wildfires like Texas experienced this year, to coordinating the evacuation of production animals in the face of a hurricane. The agency's role also places them as the initial response agency to foreign and emerging animal diseases like foot-and-mouth disease and bovine spongiform encephalopathy/BSE. Zoonotic diseases (one that can be transferred from animal to human such as high pathogen avian influenza) however, might be initially responded to by TAHC, but would quickly involve the Texas Department of State Health Services.

WILDFIRES

TAHC along with a coalition of state and local responders were actively involved in the wildfire response that occurred this past winter and spring. Close to 5,000 cattle were destroyed in a number of counties in the Texas panhandle. TAHC along with county and other state agency representatives formed strike teams to assist in the identification of strays, disposal of carcasses, and general response support for the state. This disaster highlights the need for well defined all-hazard response plans for animal issues during disasters.²⁸

HURRICANES

During Hurricanes Katrina and Rita evacuating citizens was one issue while evacuating companion animals and production animals was another, less anticipated issue. As for companion animals, the human-animal bond can be a powerful force in decision making, especially when deciding when and if to evacuate from a potentially risky situation. The same can be said for a rancher living along the coast, faced with parting from his herd and livelihood in order to evacuate.²⁹

TAHC, learning from the lessons of Katrina and Rita, partnered with the Governor's Division of Emergency Management to develop an on-line document instructing local governments how to create local Animal Issue Committees (AIC). These committees are charged with the task of responding to animal issues during disasters. One of their responsibilities is to identify local holding facilities for both production animals (livestock) and companion animals (pets). TAHC maintains a database of all local livestock holding facilities. This list does not include companion animal evacuation and holding facilities, as those are managed locally. The identification of both production animal and companion animal holding facilities is a cooperative effort between state and local governments and is an ongoing process. Currently there are over 135 counties with either active AICs or groups developing AICs in their counties, and the further identification of holding facilities is one of their primary responsibilities.

Jack Colley, Chief of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM) recently sent a letter to all county judges and mayors in Texas, instructing them to reference the Texas' Animal Issue Committee (AIC) plan, which outlines guidelines for local planning and creation of an AIC. The plan can be found at the TAHC website: http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/Animal_Issues_Committee_Plan.pdf.

**See Appendix B for a copy of Chief Colley's letter*

FOREIGN AND EMERGING DISEASES (FEADs)

A foreign animal disease (FAD) is one that is not currently present in any animals within the United States. An emerging animal disease (EAD) is a new disease or new form of an old disease. Foreign or emerging animal diseases (FEADs) are usually, but not limited to, those that are highly contagious and have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders. They can have serious socio-economic or public health consequences and a major impact on the international trade of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. An outbreak of a FEAD will adversely affect the food and livestock industries, as well as associated businesses, for a significant period of time. Production and exports will decrease, businesses will suffer, and some may fail. The outbreak may have an adverse impact on the United States' and Texas' ability to compete in the global marketplace.³⁰

CASE STUDY

Japan, who in 2003 bought approximately 1.4 billion dollars worth of U.S. beef and was the United States' largest overseas market, closed its markets for two years to U.S. beef after mad cow disease was found in Washington State (most other Asian countries quickly followed suit). Upon reopening, the markets were quickly closed again due to nervous system tissue being found in a shipment of US beef to Japan (bovine nervous system tissue can lead to transmission of mad cow disease or bovine spongiform encephalopathy/BSE).

The ban on U.S. beef was lifted this summer, which is good news for the U.S. government and cattle industry. However, regaining the market share lost during the ban will be a significant challenge. The obstacles in front of the U.S. beef industry include conquering the Japanese public perception of U.S. beef and taking back the market share now enjoyed by Australian producers. Australia filled the gap left when U.S. beef was banned. U.S. beef is still banned in many Asian countries.³¹

FEADs pose a more likely threat than any intentional threat to livestock in Texas. TAHC is tasked with being the lead agency in the response effort to FEADs. From the case study, one can infer that Texas must have a plan in place to quickly track back and contain any FEAD. One can also assume the damage to the Texas economy would be massive if a significant outbreak took place. The Mad Cow "outbreak" in Washington State that shut down the U.S. beef trade with Asia was traced back to one cow. 255 other cattle were tested for BSE and none were found to be positive.³²

RESPONSE TO A FEAD BY TAHC**Exotic Newcastle Disease Response****El Paso, Texas****April-May 2003**

Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), a reportable disease of poultry, with national and international trade ramifications, was detected in El Paso as a result of a foreign animal disease investigation conducted on April 4, 2003. Texas was the fourth state to have END diagnosed in 2003, along with California, Nevada, and Arizona. The Texas Emergency Response Team (TERT), comprised of TAHC and USDA employees was dispatched to El Paso on April 6, following a presumptive diagnosis based on lab results. On April 6 (same day), the TERT quarantined the infected premise, surveyed surrounding areas to assess the poultry population nearby, depopulated the affected flock, and established an incident command post (ICP).³³

The ICP was organized based on the State Foreign and Emerging Animal Disease Response Plan (FEAD - Appendix 3 to Annex O). The ICP utilized standard incident command system (ICS) protocols, with the assistance of the Texas Forest Service “overhead” team at the onset. The “Co-incident Commander’s” for the response were either USDA or TAHC veterinarians in concert with the Department of Public Safety chief for that region, as part of a unified command concept. The State Operations Center (SOC) in Austin and the local DPS disaster district committee (DDC) supported the operation. Local officials were notified and were involved in the response, including supplying the location for the ICP, first at the Socorro City Hall, then at the Socorro Fire Station. The task force successfully eliminated and controlled the possible spread of this exotic poultry disease in a timely and efficient manner. The ICP was in operation until May 28, 2003 (53 days).³⁴

Below are some pertinent facts about the response:

- A US Secretary of Agriculture “Extraordinary Emergency” was declared
- 50 TAHC personnel were deployed in 2 week shifts over the 2 month period
- USDA, other Texas & New Mexico agencies, and local responders also participated
- The scope of the response included 5 counties in both Texas (2) and New Mexico (3)
- Texas and New Mexico responders worked under USDA authority in both states
- Both commercial and “backyard” poultry operations were involved

- USDA placed quarantines on El Paso, Hudspeth, Luna, Otero and Dona Ana counties
- Texas Animal Health Commission quarantined birds within El Paso County
- The END surveillance zone surrounding the infected premise extended into Mexico
- A Native American Indian reservation was surveyed within a 2 mile surveillance zone
- 2000 backyard birds from 40 affected premises were depopulated during the response
- 1500 owners in 5 counties were contacted, and 830 premises were tested for END
- The Texas and New Mexico poultry industries also participated in the response
- The source of infection was suspected to originate from fighting cocks smuggled from Mexico, but never confirmed.³⁵

The State of Texas Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases (FEAD) Response Plan can be found at: http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/State_FEAD_Plan_8-23-04.pdf.

HOUSE BILL 1361 AND THE NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The National Animal Identification System is a program created by the USDA, that when fully implemented, gives producers the ability to individually identify their livestock in a national registry. Livestock will be identified using a radio frequency, effectively allowing livestock to be scanned whenever it moves from one premise to another. The national registry will constantly be updated as livestock is moved, creating a virtual roadmap of where each animal has been in the course of its life. The roadmap will also show what other livestock the animal has been in contact with.

If an animal is found with a FEAD, this roadmap will allow responders to scan the animal's radio frequency and instantaneously view every movement, from one to premise to another, the animal has ever made, and create a list of every other animal the infected animal has been in contact with. Once the program is fully operational, FEADs will theoretically be more effectively traced back to their point of origin and contained. The hope is this system will protect the U.S. beef industry from future disasters like losing the Asian market, and help sustain a positive public perception throughout and after an outbreak event.

H.B. 1361, passed with virtually no opposition during the 79th Regular Session, authorized the Texas Animal Health Commission to develop an animal identification system consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture's National Animal Identification System. However, during the process TAHC undertook to establish rules for implementing a Premise Identification System, the first step in creating an animal identification system, opposition grew and hundreds of citizens showed up to protest the creation of any rules pertaining to Premise ID at a hearing for TAHC in Austin.

At the time, states were under the impression USDA would be making NAIS mandatory in the near future and TAHC was attempting to create rules before the program became mandatory. TAHC created a timeline based on the federal government's timeline and many industry associations were publicly in favor of Premise ID and eventually Animal ID, especially in the face of the program becoming mandatory.

While industry backed the program, the public opposition grew immensely, eventually leading to the suspension and finally expiration of TAHC rules. Since then, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mike Johanns, has stated publicly that NAIS will remain voluntary for the foreseeable future and that market forces will encourage participation, and may end up compelling participation.

When NAIS was scheduled to become mandatory, almost all industry associations were in support of the program. At the subcommittee's September 6th hearing however, a few industry associations testified that they were in support of a voluntary program over a mandatory program. This represents a shift in perception and acceptance of NAIS from what was seen at the beginning of 2006. This shift combined with public opposition and the change in the stance of USDA, has led the subcommittee to believe the market will eventually force NAIS. In the meantime, a voluntary program should be maintained and encouraged.

FUNDING CHALLENGES

TAHC finds itself at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring grant funds available through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) initiatives. Before DHS was

created following the attacks of September 11, 2001, TAHC received some funding through cooperative agreements with USDA to support emergency management response and planning activities. Since DHS was created, the grant money available for emergency response has been primarily earmarked (80%) for local responders, and the rest is disbursed at the discretion of the State Administrative Agency, which is currently the Governor's Division of Emergency Management. TAHC must be available as both a first responder and planning resource, but needs funding to support those activities. TAHC has not received any substantive funds through these DHS grant initiatives since their inception.³⁶

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I. Apply all Sunset recommendations.

II. Leave HB 1361 as is, but clarify that TAHC must act in a way consistent with that of the USDA. If the program is voluntary at the federal level, it should be voluntary at the state level.

III. Considering the expanding leadership role required of TAHC in response to almost all disasters, 3 additional FTEs specifically tailored to emergency management should be authorized.

IV. Currently TAHC has one investigator to cover all 254 counties in Texas. An additional FTE should be authorized for the position of an additional investigator.

V. TAHC should work with TDA and DSHS to develop a joint plan for establishing road stations. This plan should be presented to the legislature before the 80th Regular Session. TDA will be the lead agency in this effort.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES (DSHS)

OVERVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of State Health Services regulates almost all food safety in Texas. Texas is the only state that has virtually all food safety located within a single agency and a single division. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration considers our food and drug program to be one of the best in the United States. In fact, the FDA contracts with the Texas Department of State Health Services to conduct inspections for them, including food processors, wholesalers, and on-the-farm tissue residue violations. DSHS performs a myriad of different tasks ensuring the safety of our food from "farm-to-fork." They operate at all levels...from production to the consumer.³⁷

PREVENTION OF NATURALLY OCCURRING FOOD-BORNE ILLNESS

There are over 110,000 establishments in Texas that engage in the production, processing, distribution, and retailing of foods. Of these, approximately 30,000 are under inspection by the state and the remaining 80,000 are under inspection by local health jurisdictions. DSHS conducts over 25,000 inspections a year of dairies, meat processing plants, seafood processors, canneries, bakeries, another 45 different types of food processors, wholesale food distributors, and retail food stores. DSHS focuses on weak areas in the process rather than inspecting "walls, ceilings, and floors", in turn, maximizing the state's efficiency. DSHS has approximately 245 inspectors, of which 140 are meat inspectors assigned to specific meat processing plants. DSHS collects almost 29,000 samples each year for analysis. These samples include bay waters for the safe harvesting of shellfish, lakes and streams for chemical and heavy metal contaminants, milk supply for antibiotic residues, as well as many foods for bacteriological contamination or contamination with filth, including rodents and insects. DSHS has its own department of epidemiology and provides education and training to industry food handlers and managers.³⁸

PREVENTION OF INTENTIONALLY INTRODUCED FOOD-BORNE ILLNESS

DSHS works through their inspection process to make sure that food defense is a priority for the industry. DSHS hands out written materials during inspections detailing ideas for food defense. They observe security issues during safety inspections such as unidentified individuals inside facilities, open/unattended doors, and failure to examine incoming food shipments. These observations are then shared with management during closing remarks at the end of the inspection.³⁹

DSHS also has a State Food Safety and Security Task Force that is composed of members from DSHS, local health departments and every segment of the food industry in Texas. This task force is funded through a Small Conference Grant from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The State Food Safety and Security Task Force holds two annual meetings, brainstorming potential ways to reduce food-borne illness in Texas, including additional funding, training, public education, and enforcement. These meetings serve as a clearinghouse for all interested parties to share ideas and tactics for increasing food safety.⁴⁰

**See Appendix C for example of agenda items*

SPECIFIC PROBLEM: MEXICAN STYLE QUESO FRESCO AND QUESO BLANCO

There is an ongoing national problem involving the importation of unpasteurized Mexican style queso fresco and queso blanco into the U.S., which has caused numerous illnesses, still births, and death from Listeriosis, a disease caused by the bacteria *Listeria monocytogenes*. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) currently permits individuals to bring across 22 pounds of cheese per person for personal use, which is not required to be declared. The problem, which has been observed and documented, is that individuals are sent over the border to make these purchases which are then brought into Texas (or California or another border state), commingled into large commercial lots, and sold from flea markets or mom and pop grocery stores. This problem has been ongoing for years, and despite pleadings from a number of states, the FDA has been unable to make a decision on how to prevent this from happening.⁴¹

RESPONSE TO FOOD BORNE ILLNESS OUTBREAK FROM A RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY**Modeled after the recent outbreak of E. Coli in spinach from California**

Using the recent outbreak of Escherichia coli O157:H7 in spinach from California as an example, the Division for Regulatory Services (DRS), in coordination with other units within the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), local health departments, and with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), would respond as follows:

INITIAL ACTIVITIES

- Receipt of information from hospitals, clinics or directly from consumers indicating illnesses.
- Coordination with any local health department(s) involved.
- Coordination between staff within DRS and our DSHS Epidemiology and laboratory staff.
- Interviews with ill individuals to determine what food(s) may have been the vector in transmitting the pathogen causing the illness, and collection of bacterial isolates (from the patients, hospitals, etc.) that may be available for additional testing. Such testing would include specific genetic strain identification whenever possible.⁴²

CONFIRMATION ACTIVITIES.

- Collection of samples of implicated food from retailers, wholesalers, and/or the producing farm.
- Contact with the FDA to keep them informed in case a nationwide recall is required.
- Verification that the same strain infecting patients is present in the food (This may not be necessary if there is enough epidemiological information to implicate the food, but it is always desired).
- Site visits to the source(s) of the produce – retail, wholesale, producer levels.⁴³

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES.

- Possible state embargos of any of the implicated food remaining, and stoppage of any further shipments into commerce.
- Requests for recalls of the implicated foods (If firm is uncooperative, the Commissioner of Health has the authority to issue a mandatory recall).
- Assuming that we are able to determine where the implicated food was grown, site visits of the producing farm(s) to examine growing and food handling procedures in an effort to determine how the contamination occurred. This would include hygienic practices of the employees contacting the produce, the water source used for both irrigation and washing of the produce, fertilizing practices, food handling practices, processing methods and equipment (if the produce is processed in any way), and other food safety requirements. This would further include examination of the proximity of cattle or other ruminants to the growing areas or the water supply. Also, determination of the brands implicated and where these were shipped would be made.⁴⁴

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC

- Press releases by both DSHS and the grower(s), as well as by the FDA, would be issued. These could include information on destroying or returning the implicated foods to the retailer; symptoms of illness; and action(s) the grower or others are taking to ensure that the food supply remains safe.
- Follow-up visits to retailers and wholesalers to ensure that the recalled product has been removed from commerce would be conducted.
- DSHS would continue to work with the producer (if that is where the problem began) to determine the cause of the contamination and elimination of any problems that are identified.⁴⁵

Throughout this time, consumers, the FDA, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would be kept continually informed of DSHS activities and the status of the investigation, and what, if anything, consumers should do to protect themselves and their families. In addition, CDC may have additional isolates from other states that can be

compared with the agent and specific strain identified our own investigation, to help determine the extent of the outbreak.⁴⁶

This is meant to be only a summary of the activities that would transpire in such a situation. Details would vary depending upon the findings at any particular step during the investigation.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are mostly an extension of basic food safety regulations that are derived from the food adulteration sections of the Texas (and federal) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Health and Safety Code Chapter 431. Texas has adopted all relevant *regulations* from the FDA. However, GAPs themselves are guidance at the federal level and not strictly enforced as regulation. The greatest “enforcement” of GAPs is indirect, in that many retailers nowadays will not purchase produce from a grower unless the grower guarantees that he is following GAPs in his production practices. Until recently, the two national organizations of the fresh produce industry have not been in favor of making GAPs mandatory regulation, although they fully support industry compliance with these guidelines.⁴⁷

RECOMMENDATION:

I. Instruct DSHS to train the Texas Department of Agriculture specifically to monitor for unpasteurized Mexican cheese at TDA road stations.

II. If an event like the recent E. Coli outbreak occurs, authorize DSHS to man TDA road stations until the threat has passed.

TEXAS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION (TCE)

OVERVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITIES

TCE is an educational agency of the state and a member of the Texas A&M University System, with professional educators serving every county. TCE's greatest emergency management contribution is its capacity for public information and public education through a network of county extension agents who are backed by highly trained specialists and cutting edge research.⁴⁸ Essentially, TCE provides first defenders and responders in a rural area direct access to Texas A&M University resources. TCE also provides the necessary education to local citizens in early detection of a threat.

TCE COLLABORATES WITH A NUMBER OF ENTITIES

The Institute for Countermeasures against Agricultural Bioterrorism at Texas A&M

The National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease

The Governor's Division of Emergency Management

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

The Texas Department of Agriculture

The Texas Department of State Health Services

The Texas A&M University System

County officials

Local citizens

PREVENTION THROUGH EXTENSION AGENT TRAINING

TCE received Office of Domestic Preparedness and Department of Homeland Security funds from the Department of State Health Services and the National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense, to host 675 Extension agents and specialists in two-day all-hazards emergency trainings in May 2006. Extension agents were schooled to become community trainers with competencies on the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System, *Preparing for the Unexpected* (Family and business preparedness curriculum), *Patriotism through Preparedness* (4-H and Youth Curriculum), farmstead biosecurity, crop biosecurity and foreign and emerging animal

diseases. In addition, every county Extension agent in the state will have completed the NIMS 700 certification course by the end of the year. Agents have also received training in emergency management and foreign and emerging animal diseases.⁴⁹

PREVENTION THROUGH ACTION AND EDUCATION

1. Agents currently facilitate through local government jurisdictions county animal management plans for disease and non-disease disasters in cooperation with TAHC and DSHS.⁵⁰
2. Agents conduct educational programming through presentations, communications, and publications for enhancing awareness of first defenders on potential occurrences of livestock disease outbreaks.⁵¹
3. On June 1, 2006, an 18-month statewide TCE Emergency Management Plan was launched that will focus on five emergency support functions within the state: Public Information and Education, Plant and Animal Emergencies, Firefighting (Wildfires), Direction and Control, and the Drought Preparedness Council of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management.⁵²
4. TCE is working with Prairie View A&M University Cooperative Extension to create the Texas Extension Emergency Management Plan. Through identifying incident-based information and educational needs, the partners have committed to develop fact sheets, media releases, public presentations, professional development, web-based materials, and result demonstrations on mitigation to diffuse best-management-practices among citizens, business owners and the farm and ranch community.⁵³

RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES

TCE is a member of the Texas Foreign and Emerging Animal Disease (FEAD) Working Group under the TAHC. TCE's Agency Emergency Management Plan of 2002 established a preparedness mode for TCE to address through outreach education the potential occurrences of FEADs. This plan is a component of the State of Texas FEAD Response Plan, which is activated by an incident command system under the direction and control of the TAHC and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Under this plan, TCE will provide: (1) media support, (2) training and educational information for impacted farmers and ranchers, (3) evaluation of agricultural economic issues, (4)

evaluation of public sociologic and economic issues, (5) evaluation of air and water safety issues, (6) assistance in biosecurity communications and public information, (7) assistance with licensing of animal movements, and (8) assistance in staffing FEAD indemnity issues.⁵⁴

Currently, TCE is not a member of the State Emergency Management Council. As a member, TCE could fulfill response responsibilities in the aftermath of an agroterrorist event, similar to those it has as a member of the Texas Foreign and Emerging Animal Disease Working Group.

EXAMPLE: LOCAL EDUCATION AND INTERACTION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES

Currently all county extension agents in agriculture are assisting local emergency management coordinators to form county animal issues committees and develop county animal issues plans by December 31, 2006.⁵⁵ The assistance offered by county extension agents illustrates the vital role they play in emergency management. In this example, Hurricane Rita highlighted a problem with storage and transportation of animals during a disaster. The Office of the Governor and TAHC created a plan for addressing the issue. County extension agents are actually working with local governments to help facilitate the creation and implementation of the plan.

By including Texas Cooperative Extension in the State Emergency Management Council, existing affiliations of county extension program units with jurisdictions of county governments will have the opportunity to be expanded to membership of county emergency councils.⁵⁶ This will further enhance the development of outreach education under local jurisdictions during emergency disaster situations.

STATE VULNERABILITY AND TEXAS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

The number of veterinarians trained as experts in foreign and emerging animal diseases has dropped significantly as the state becomes more urban and more veterinarians focus on small-animal practice. This shift has left a significant lack of expertise in the ability for the State of Texas to respond to and prepare for an emergency event, especially

involving production stock. This gap could be filled by a TCE veterinarian. TCE is currently requesting funding for an extension veterinarian specialist in emergency management of animal disasters. The position would serve as a resource for extension agents. It would also function as a hub for training veterinarians across the state in recognizing and responding to an emergency, disaster, disease or act of bioterrorism.

PREVENTION AND RESPONSE THROUGH OUTREACH EDUCATION IN OTHER STATE

Few states are aggressively pursuing the inclusion of extension agents in statewide emergency management plans. Missouri has the only other significant program in the country.⁵⁷ Other states also lag behind Texas in creating a mandate to establish training for county extension agents in agriculture to deliver educational programming in emergency management in animal disease disasters.⁵⁸

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I. Texas should utilize the relationship Extension agents have with local, rural citizens. Extension agents serve as "boots-on-the-ground" where resources are usually scarce. Extension agents' roles should be broadened from that of an educator to that of a liaison between state agencies, universities, local government, local citizens, and the State Operation Center during times of perceived/real threats.

II. Texas Cooperative Extension should immediately be made a member of the State's Emergency Management Council.

III. The legislature should appropriate additional funds to TCE for an Extension veterinarian. As TCE is responsible for the State's first line of defense...education of local citizens, Extension agents (and veterinarians) are the logical choice to turn to when an outbreak occurs. A TCE veterinarian would provide an immediate contact for any Extension agent who receives a report of an outbreak of a FEAD in the field. This position will also serve as a means to train local veterinarians and agents in preparing, recognizing, and responding to an animal emergency/disaster.

**See Appendix D for a detailed description of Texas Cooperative Extension's role in emergency management*

CHARGE 2:

Study the effectiveness of the Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Program (CEPRA) and make recommendations to improve the program, identify funding sources, and determine the roles of federal and local governments in erosion response.

BACKGROUND

Texas is literally losing ground. The Texas General Land Office (GLO) estimates that approximately 235 acres of land per year along the Gulf coast is lost due to coastal erosion. Texas has some of the worst coastal erosion rates in the nation yet has lagged behind other coastal states in tapping Federal funds available to combat erosion and restore coastline. Most of the state's 367 miles of Gulf shoreline and 3,300 miles of bay shoreline are highly impacted by erosion.⁵⁹

Since the establishment of the Coastal Erosion and Response Act⁶⁰ the GLO has received many more project proposals than it has money to fund. The lack of sufficient state "match" has prevented Texas from maximizing Federal funding. The areas where projects go unfunded will continue to deteriorate and make future restoration more expensive.

CAUSES OF EROSION

The greatest cause of coastal erosion is the effect of storms and hurricanes. Other factors include the rising sea level and subsidence. "The winds and currents of the Gulf of Mexico create a strong littoral drift, which transports sand parallel to the beach in the near shore area. The dams on all of Texas' major rivers have prevented new sand from making it downstream to the coast . . . Also, the building of jetties to protect navigational inlets has created unnatural patterns of erosion and accretion. The lack of sediment flowing downstream is particularly harmful considering that the sea level is rising."⁶¹ Wetlands are also eroded by wakes made by commercial and private vessels, especially along the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway.⁶²

REASONS FOR CONCERN

Maintaining healthy beaches, bays and wetlands are vital to the economic well-being of the Texas economy and the quality of life of its residents. There is value to all Texans when the coastal areas are protected and improved. The beauty and bounty of the Texas coast will continue to draw people there to live, work and recreate. According to the 2000 Census, the 18 Texas counties falling under the jurisdiction of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, held 25% of Texas' population (5.2 million). These counties (Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria and Willacy) grew by 16 percent over the 1990 Census count.⁶³

The growth and increased human activity in coastal areas will also increase pressure on the very natural resources that attract and sustain this growth. A healthy gulf and resilient coastal ecosystem will provide a high quality of life and healthy economy. A growing population, while experiencing the benefits of coastal living, is also causing greater damage to the coast, resulting in a growing need to address coastal issues.

FEDERAL RESPONSE

The federal government has been responding to coastal erosion since 1930 when the United States Congress passed the Beach Erosion Board (now the Coastal Engineering Research Board). It authorized the Corps of Engineers to study shore protection measures in partnership with the states. The federal Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 authorizes the Corps to:

- pay 65% of the cost of beach restoration projects for storm protection purposes;
- pay 50% of the cost of placing beach quality sand dredged in Corps projects onto the beach;
- incur part of the cost of periodically renourishing beaches for up to fifty years.

Later amendments to WRDA authorize the Corps to work with states to develop comprehensive state and regional erosion response plans.⁶⁴

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) assists states with planning, designing, and managing water resource projects. The Corps is authorized to partner with states and local governments to protect coastal areas, including beaches and wetlands, from hurricanes and coastal storm damage. In the past, the Corps addressed beach erosion by implementing shoreline protection structures such as sea walls and revetments. Today the Corps focuses more on beach nourishment projects to replenish sand on beaches. The process to draw down federal funding to address beach erosion differs from most federal grant programs. The Corps is authorized to partner with grantees through either the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) or by federal legislation that authorizes specific beach erosion projects.⁶⁵

The Energy Bill of 2005 includes \$1 billion in coastal impact assistance for the six coastal oil and gas producing states (\$250 million per year for fiscal years 2007 through 2010, for Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas). Each state is allocated a fair share based on the oil and gas production off its coast. These funds may be used for the conservation, protection and restoration of coastal areas and wetlands; the mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife and other natural resources; and the implementation of federally-approved marine, coastal and other conservation management plans. Local counties and communities would receive 35 percent of each state's share.

STATE RESPONSE

CEPRA calls for the funding of beach nourishment projects with a mix of state and local funds. CEPRA funds consist of General Revenue and interest accrued from the Coastal Protection Account. This account is comprised of revenues derived from a 1.3 cent per barrel fee on oil loaded and unloaded in Texas ports and was established to fund coastal oil spill response by the GLO.⁶⁶

Any local government, state or federal agency, institution of higher education, homeowners' association, or other public or private entity may apply for CEPRA funding through the General Land Office (GLO). The GLO requires a 25% minimum match (cash or in-kind services) for potential project partners proposing erosion

response projects or studies for beach nourishment projects on a public beach or bay shore. For marsh restoration projects, bay shoreline protection projects other than beach nourishment, or any other coastal erosion response study or project, a 40% minimum cash or in-kind services match is required. The exception to the project partner cost-sharing match requirement relates to proposed large-scale beach nourishment projects on a public beach each biennium. The Land Commissioner may select one such project which will not require a project partner match. The cost of such a project cannot exceed one third of the total biennial appropriation to the CEPR program.

The Legislature allocated \$15 million in the 2000-2001 biennium for the new CEPR program. A total of 42 projects in 11 counties were funded from the initial program. The \$15 million in CEPR state dollars leveraged over \$6 million of Federal dollars and local project partners contributed \$6.3 million. **See Appendix E.*

A similar amount was allocated in the 2002-2003 biennium and GLO funded 56 projects in 12 counties. **See Appendix F.* This four-year total of \$30 million funded 98 projects.

In the 2004-2005 biennium, the Legislature appropriated \$7.32 million for the biennium. Cycle 3, announced in March of 2004 funded 20 priority projects in 6 counties. **See Appendix G.*

In the 2006-2007 biennium, \$7.3 million was appropriated. GLO announced the initial Cycle 4 projects in September of 2005, but due to the hurricane events, the actual projects that will go forward are not definite. **See Appendix H.*

CEPR PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

State law requires the Commissioner of the General Land Office (GLO) to make biennial reports to the Texas Legislature regarding certain data about the CEPR program. The report must address the "economic and natural resource benefits from each coastal erosion response study or project funded under CEPR during the

preceding biennium."⁶⁷ In prior reports to the Legislature, GLO has included assessment and research from the University of Texas at Austin, School of Architecture, Community and Regional Planning Program (UT) to show that specific projects funded by CEPRA did have economic and natural resource benefits to the state. Erosion response projects are economically beneficial and represent a positive investment program based upon the UT report. Preservation of coastal areas has a significant economic return to Texas. A cost-benefit evaluation of 14 CEPRA projects in the Cycle 2 funding show an average total net benefit of \$13.90 per \$1.00 of investment, given specified project life spans and areas of impact.⁶⁸

PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE FUNDING EFFORTS:

75th Legislature (1997): SB 1339 proposed a statewide coastal erosion response fund to provide grants to local governments. A special license plate for beaches and a \$1 surcharge per year on each policy of Texas windstorm and hail insurance and Texas fire and explosion insurance issued through the Texas Catastrophe Property Insurance Association were to be used to fund this account.

During the interim, the House Land and Resource Management Committee was tasked to “Review local and state funding mechanisms to support mitigation of coastal erosion.” The committee report found that the lack of state erosion response funding placed the state at a disadvantage compared to other states in assessing federal funds for coastal erosion projects. That report also concluded that there was a lack of consensus among community leaders, property owners, and business interests as to how to fund a state erosion program. Without making a specific recommendation, the committee identified several options including general revenue, fees on real estate transactions, fees on insurance policies, special assessments, and erosion control districts with taxing authority (such as districts created to construct sports arenas).

76th Legislative Session (1999): SB 1690 by Bernsen, created CEPRA, and also provided the use of the Oil Spill funding as an authorized use of that money for CEPRA projects.

77th Legislative Session (2001): HB 3481 by Eiland and SB 1639 by Bernsen would authorize counties to form coastal county conservation districts and assess property owners for the costs of providing erosion control and beach nourishment projects.

78th Legislative Session (2003): SB 1480 by Janek proposed to use hotel/motel occupancy taxes to fund coastal erosion projects. Rep. Eiland's companion bill was HB 2781. This was another attempt to find funds originating from coastal areas to divert for CEPRA projects. Another bill, HB 1110 by Luna attempted to raise the cap on the Oil Spill fund, which would have increased the interest from that fund that is used for CEPRA.

During the interim The Senate Natural Resources Committee was tasked to "Study long-term funding and planning solutions to combat erosion along the Texas Coast." That report recommended the continued funding of CEPRA and to continue efforts to identify long-term, non-General Revenue funding sources for CEPRA, ensuring that such funding sources benefit from Texas' coastal resources and the coastal economy.

The House Land and Resource Management Committee interim charge was to "Evaluate need and possible strategies for a stable, long-term funding source for coastal hazard mitigation and the coastal erosion program at the General Land Office."

Those recommendations were:

- 1) The Committee believes that a stable dedicated funding source should be found to protect the Texas coastline from erosion.
- 2) The Committee believes that the funding should come from a variety of sources, primarily those that are responsible for the erosion or that benefit most from Texas beaches.

79th Legislative Session (2005): HB 3252 by Ritter proposed a container fee. HB 3248 by Ritter proposed various other revenue generators. HB 3128 by Eiland proposed a new fee on truck tires. HB 2946 by Eiland proposed the use of a portion of hotel/motel occupancy taxes attributable to coastal counties for funding CEPRA.

CONCLUSION

The Texas Gulf supports a diverse array of coastal, bay and estuary ecosystems, including sea grass beds, wetlands, marshes, barrier islands, sand dunes, coral reefs, bayous, streams and rivers. These ecosystems provide numerous ecological and economic benefits including improved water quality, nurseries for fish, wildlife habitat, hurricane and flood buffers, erosion prevention, stabilized shorelines, tourism, jobs and recreation. Intact coastal beaches and wetlands are invaluable as wildlife habitat, areas for recreation and buffers from hurricanes and tropical storm surges. Coastal wetlands and estuaries are threatened by both natural and manmade processes. Strategic conservation and restoration efforts will help to protect homes, businesses and industrial plants and maximize flood protection for residents and community infrastructure.

The issue of coastal erosion and the state's need to respond has been thoroughly studied and debated for years. The need to fund CEPRA has wide agreement; it's the method of funding that continues to elude the Texas Legislature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Fund CEPRA for the 2008-2009 biennium in the amount of \$30 million, as requested in GLO Legislative Appropriation Request.

The Legislature should attempt to raise new revenue sources for CEPRA. These revenues should come from the areas that most benefit from the coastal economy or those industries that cause some of the coastal and bay erosion problems. In order to minimize the impact on a particular segment the Legislature should propose nominal revenue measures that encompass a wide range of industries. There are various suggested mechanisms to raise this revenue, which include:

Limited Sales Tax increase by local option in coastal counties. A 1/8 cent increase in the seventeen counties along the coast would generate approximately \$18.3 million each

year. This new sales tax would not have to off-set property taxes as it currently does in Chap. 323, Tax Code.

State fee of \$10 on each cruise ship ticket. Any cruise line originating a cruise out of a Texas port would collect this fee. A nominal fee of this size should not discourage passengers from cruising out of Texas ports. Anticipated revenue approximately \$5 million per year.

Real estate transaction fee. A \$25 to \$50 fee on real estate transfers in coastal counties could be collected by the County Clerks and remitted to the state. This is modeled after the State of Florida who requires this fee on all real estate transactions.

Windstorm insurance fee. A nominal annual fee of \$25 could be added to each windstorm insurance policy written on property located in a coastal county.

Port wharfage fee. Require all ships and barges to pay a \$50 fee to dock in a Texas port.

II. Allow CEPRA funding for specific projects do be allocated over a period of years greater than a single biennium.



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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
Cost Estimates for Permanent Road Stations

Cost Estimates for Permanent Road Stations

Overview

Road station inspections serve as an important pest management strategy for quality control and promotion of regional commerce. These inspections not only play an important role in homeland security but also allow for the interception, containment and control of pests and diseases. Currently, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) operates temporary road stations on a limited basis in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to inspect plant and plant product shipments entering Texas in interstate commerce.

Prior to 2002, all of the temporary road stations were conducted at DPS weigh stations only during the times when the weigh stations were in operation - which could range from 2 to 4 hours of operation at a time. Inspectors found that once the road station was opened, truck drivers would notify other drivers and the trucks would park until the station closed, if they wanted to avoid the inspection. Because TDA does not have permanent round-the clock stations, as is the case in some other states, TDA implemented a new strategy in 2002 to incorporate a 72-hour inspection blitz. Since then, federal funds have been obtained to help with this effort and there have been 14 of these 72-hour (round-the-clock) road stations conducted at Anahuac and Mt. Pleasant. A private company was contracted to assist with carrying out the road stations and to assist with inspecting the trucks for prohibited agricultural products and quarantined pests. In 2005, TDA performed six of these road stations and in 2006 TDA is projected to do a minimum of three 72-hour road stations depending upon available funds.

The results of these road station inspections indicated that out of the 175,625 trucks inspected, 538 were carrying regulated items of which 13 percent, were rejected due to violations of Texas quarantines for pests such as burrowing nematode, Caribbean fruit fly, citrus root weevil, lethal yellowing and pecan weevil. If such pests were allowed to establish in Texas, they would cause severe economic loss to agriculture.

The data on the rejected shipments are just a snapshot of the quarantine violations. Based on the data, one can estimate that thousands of shipments must be entering Texas in violation of the Texas quarantine laws and regulations. In contrast, states such as Arizona, California and Florida, have permanent road stations at their major entry points for quarantine inspections. It is highly desirable for Texas to establish permanent road stations to alleviate artificial introduction of damaging pests into Texas. The high rejection rate of 13 percent also indicates that Texas is highly vulnerable to bioterrorism in absence of permanent road stations.

Associated costs to enhance pest detection efforts through the development of permanent road stations at strategic locations were explored and are provided in this document.

Summary of Analysis

A summary of three alternative approaches and associated cost estimates for establishing a permanent road station is as follows:

- 1) Conducting a road station at an existing DPS weigh station location with no site modifications and operating only forty hours per week will require 4 FTEs, a \$70,000 one-time equipment cost and an annual staffing and operation cost of \$246,000 (per road station location).
- 2) Modifying an existing DPS weigh station site to allow for around-the-clock road station operation will require 17 FTEs, a one-time equipment and facility enhancement cost of \$420,000 and annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 (per road station location).
- 3) Developing a new facility at the domestic border and operating it around-the-clock would require 17 FTEs, a one-time equipment and facility development cost of \$1.07 million and annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 (per road station location).

Cost Analysis Detail

There are three approaches that were considered in estimating the costs for permanent road stations: 1) conducting road stations at existing locations for forty hours per week, 2) enhancement of existing inspection locations and 3) development of new inspection locations. Note: this analysis only considers interstate locations because international shipments entering the state along the Texas-Mexico border are regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture and inspected by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Road stations conducted around-the-clock at strategic locations for monitoring shipments entering the state is most ideal for achieving the goal of these inspections. The best locations for intercepting shipments is near the Texas domestic border on interstate highways (i.e., IH 10, IH 20, IH 30, IH 35, IH 44 and IH 40.)

Currently there are no state-owned inspection stations at domestic border entry points on interstate highways. The DPS has weigh stations at various locations on interstate highways and some major U. S. highways (see Appendix A), however, those near border regions are located several miles within the state. Consequently, some shipments entering the state may take alternate routes to avoid inspection stations. Because it may not be feasible to establish road stations at all interstate highway entry points, the following is a list of high-risk areas, in order of priority, to target for permanent stations: 1) IH 10 westbound at the Louisiana border, 2) IH 20 westbound at the Louisiana border, 3) IH 10 eastbound at the New Mexico border, 4) IH 30 westbound at Texarkana, and 5) IH 35 southbound at the Oklahoma border.

Approach 1. Conduct road stations at existing locations for forty hours per week

While around-the-clock road stations maximize the ability to monitor shipments into the state, resource limitations may require a reduction in the number of staff and hours of operation for a station. This approach estimates the costs of conducting road stations at existing DPS weigh station locations for forty hours per week.

Modifications to the existing DPS weigh station sites are not proposed, however, data would be obtained during road station operations to determine if future modifications would enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and use of the site.

Staffing for each 40-hour per week road station would require 4 FTEs at an estimated annual cost of \$226,000. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$20,000. A one-time equipment purchase at an estimated \$70,000 would also be required for start-up purposes.

In summary, using an existing DPS weigh station location for a 40-hour per week road station is estimated at a one-time cost of \$70,000 per station with annual staffing and operation costs of \$246,000 per station. Using existing DPS weigh stations nearest to the five high-risk entry points identified above is estimated to cost \$350,000 with annual staffing and operational costs of \$1.23 million.

Approach 2. Enhancement of Existing Locations

While road station locations at the border of the state are ideal for intercepting shipments, limited resources may require a compromise to allow for the use of existing state-owned inspection facilities. Modifications to the facilities may be required at some locations to accommodate inspection activities as the existing DPS facilities are primarily designed to conduct weight inspections on vehicles.

This approach is different from Approach 1 in that road stations are proposed for around-the-clock operation. Staffing for each road station would require 17 FTEs at an estimated annual cost of \$950,000. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$20,000. Modifications and enhancements to an existing DPS weigh station are estimated¹ to be a one-time cost of \$350,000. A one-time equipment purchase at an estimated \$70,000 would also be required for start-up purposes.

In summary, converting an existing DPS weigh station into a permanent road station site is estimated at \$420,000 per station with annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 per station. Modifying/enhancing existing facilities nearest to the five high-risk entry points identified above is estimated to cost \$2.1 million with annual staffing and operational costs of \$4.85 million.

¹ Estimate based on historical costs to convert a rest area into a DPS weigh station. Obtained from the Texas Department of Transportation.

Approach 3. Development of New Locations

Like Approach 2, this approach is proposes around-the-clock road stations. Staffing for each station would require 17 FTEs at an estimated annual cost of \$950,000. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$20,000. Since these facilities do not currently exist, construction of an inspection station would be required and is estimated² to be \$1 million (does not include any costs for land acquisition, environmental studies, public hearings, etc., if required.) Note: Typically on the interstate system, enough right-of-way is available for these facilities. A one-time equipment purchase at an estimated \$70,000 would also be required for start-up purposes.

In summary, developing a new permanent road station site is estimated at \$1.07 million per station with annual staffing and operation costs of \$970,000 per station. The estimated cost to develop road station sites at the five high-risk entry points identified above is \$5.35 million with annual staffing and operational costs of \$4.85 million.

Other Factors to Consider:

- This analysis does not factor in costs that may be required to provide for local or state law enforcement support/assistance. The DPS currently provides law enforcement for existing road station efforts, either in-kind or through interagency contract (depending upon availability of funds). The implementation of around-the-clock road stations may require additional DPS troopers in an area to provide law enforcement support/assistance.
- Cost estimates for development of stations were obtained from the Texas Department of Transportation and factor in costs to install truck scales for use by the DPS. If the station will not be used by the DPS for weighing purposes, the overall costs may be reduced.
- If new road station facilities are developed, existing DPS weigh stations may no longer be used/required. This analysis does not factor in any cost savings/losses to the state related to this issue.
- The Texas Animal Health Commission also randomly conducts inspections of animal shipments moving into the state and has expressed interest in joint inspection efforts. This analysis does not factor in any cost savings to the state if efforts are combined.
- The Fuel Monitoring Division of the Internal Revenue Service has expressed interest in the past about conducting joint inspections. A source of federal funds may be available for these types of joint efforts. This analysis does not factor in a federal source of funds.

² Estimate based on recent costs to build a DPS weigh station. Obtained from the Texas Department of Transportation.

- Because road station inspections support homeland security efforts, a source of state or federal funding may be available. This analysis does not factor in the use of funding provided by the DHS to states. However, TDA can coordinate with the State Homeland Security Office to apply for grant funds to support road station efforts, which are listed as a performance action in the Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan.
- Because development of new facilities/modification of existing facilities may take time to complete before a station can become fully operational, estimated costs for staffing and operation in the first year may be reduced, thereby producing an overall lower estimate to fund a road station initiative.
- Around-the-clock staffing and operation of permanent road stations maximizes the use of resources to monitor the movement of plant shipments into the state. Historical inspection data also indicates that shipments enter the state at all hours of the day. As indicated in approach 3 above, annual staffing and operation costs may be reduced by restructuring and reducing the hours per day or week the station is in operation, to achieve a reduction in estimated costs of station operation.
- The estimates provided in this document are based upon the best information available at this time. Road station site estimates are based upon historical costs and do not reflect an in-depth analysis at sites recommended for development or modification in this document.

Appendix A. List of weigh station inspection sites used by the Texas Department of Public Safety.³

DPS Weigh Station Location	County
IH 45 Northbound	Dallas
IH 45 Southbound	Dallas
US 75 Southbound Denison	Grayson
IH 20 Eastbound Terrell	Kaufman
IH 20 Westbound Terrell	Kaufman
IH 20 Eastbound Tyler	Smith
IH 20 Westbound Tyler	Smith
US 287 Kennedale	Tarrant
IH 30 Eastbound Mt Pleasant	Titus
IH 30 Westbound Mt Pleasant	Titus
US 59 Queen City	Cass
IH 10 Eastbound Brookshire	Waller
IH 10 Westbound Sealy	Austin
US 59 Northbound Hungerford	Wharton
US 59 Southbound Sugarland	Fort Bend
IH 45 Northbound New Waverly	Walker
IH 10 Eastbound Anahuac	Chambers
IH 10 Westbound Anahuac	Chambers
IH 37 Southbound Three Rivers	Live Oak
IH 37 Northbound Three Rivers	Live Oak
IH 10 Eastbound Kingsbury	Guadalupe
IH 10 Westbound Kingsbury	Guadalupe
US 181 South of TX 123	Karnes
US 181 Skidmore	Bee
US 59 Northbound Inez	Victoria
US 59 Southbound El Toro	Jackson
US 59 Fannin	Goliad
US 59 East of Beeville	Bee
US 77 Northbound / Southbound Refugio	Refugio
IH 35 Southbound Devine	Medina
IH 35 Northbound Devine	Medina
US 281 Northbound Falfurrias	Brooks
US 281 Southbound Falfurrias	Brooks
US 77 Riviera	Kleberg
US 385 Northbound 1 mile north of Loop 338	Ector
TX 176 & FM 18 Frankel City	Andrews
Loop 250 West DPS office Midland County	Midland
TX 349 & FM 1787	Midland
IH 20 Westbound Odessa	Ector
IH 20 Eastbound Odessa	Ector
TX 36 Cross Plains	Callahan

³ List obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety.

US 84 Snyder	Scurry
US 277 & TX 153	Taylor
Presidio Bridge (Custom Lot)	Presidio
TX 329 @ FM 1053 east of Grandfalls	Crane
US 87 Southbound north of Big Spring	Howard
US 87 Southbound north of FM 2288	Tom Green
IH 10 Ozona office	Crockett
IH 20, West of Big Spring	Howard
Loop 375 Eastbound east of US 54	El Paso
Loop 375 Westbound @ Zaragosa Bridge	El Paso
IH 10 Eastbound east of New Mexico line	El Paso
IH 10 Westbound east of New Mexico line	El Paso
US 62-180 Westbound East of El Paso	El Paso
IH 10 Eastbound west of Van Horn	Culberson
IH 10 Westbound east of Van Horn	Culberson
Bridge of Americas (BOTA)	El Paso
Ysleta Bridge (Custom Lot)	El Paso
US 84 Slaton	Lubbock
IH 27 Abernathy	Hale
IH 27 Lubbock fair grounds	Lubbock
US 84 Post	Garza
US 385 Littlefield fair grounds	Lamb
US 287 Northbound Iowa Park	Wichita
US 287 Southbound Iowa Park	Wichita
US 287 Southbound Henrietta	Clay
US 380 @ US 287	Wise
US 287 Northbound Dumas	Moore
US 287 Southbound Dumas	Moore
US 60 Westbound Hereford	Deaf Smith
US 60 Eastbound Hereford	Deaf Smith
IH 27 & US 60 Canyon	Randall
US 287 Northbound & Southbound Childress	Childress
US 83 Guthrie	King
US 60 & TX 152 Pampa	Gray
US 380 Aspermont	Stonewall
IH 40 Shamrock	Wheeler
IH 35 Bell County Expo Center	Bell
TX 6 Valley Mills Rest Area	McLennan
US 79 Eastbound Taylor	Williamson
IH 45 Southbound Centerville	Leon
TX 6 Southbound Hearne	Robertson
IH 35 Southbound San Marcos	Hays
IH 35 Northbound San Marcos	Hays
Progreso Bridge	Hidalgo
Rio Grande City Bridge	Starr
Roma Bridge	Starr
US 83 Eastbound Alamo	Hidalgo
US 83 Westbound Alamo	Hidalgo

Pharr / Hidalgo Bridge	Hidalgo
Veterans Bridge Los Tomates (Custom Lot)	Cameron
Los Indios (Custom Lot)	Cameron
World Trade (Custom Lot)	Webb
Columbia (Custom Lot)	Webb
Ciudad Acuna Bridge Del Rio (Custom Lot)	Val Verde
Camino Real Bridge Eagle Pass (Custom Lot)	Maverick
US 90 @ US 277 Intersection	Val Verde
US 277 @ TX 55, 22 miles south of Sonora	Edwards

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APPENDIX B
Letter from Jack Colley regarding Animal Issue Committees



DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of the Governor

RICK PERRY
Governor

Mailing Address:
PO Box 4087
Austin, Texas 78773-0220

Contact Numbers:
512-424-2138 Duty Hours
512-424-2277 Non-Duty Hours
512-424-2444 Fax

Physical Address:
5805 N. Lamar Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78752

STEVEN McCRAW
Director
Office of Homeland Security

JACK COLLEY
Chief

September 28, 2006

The Honorable
Judge,

....

Dear Judge/Mayor:

One of the key issues encountered during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita involved the evacuation and sheltering of companion animals (i.e., pets). The Governor of Texas, in his recent Executive Order (RP-75), stated, "GDEM should develop and implement a plan to address the evacuation and sheltering needs of individuals with companion animals."

I have asked the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) to assist us with the evacuation and sheltering of companion animals. They have advised me one of the first things necessary in that effort is for each jurisdiction to create an Animal Issues Committee (AIC) that can prepare plans for managing all types of animal issues in the community.

Information regarding AICs can be found in two places:

- a. The Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM) web site under Local Emergency Plan and Annexes, Annex N-Direction and Control:
<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/pages/downloadableforms.htm#annexn>
- b. The TAHC web site: <http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/planning.shtml>

The Texas Cooperative Extension, (TCE) has advised the TAHC that their Extension agents would be willing to assist local emergency management coordinators in creating and potentially chairing these AICs, if assistance is needed, and the agents have undergone training for that endeavor.

This is a very important effort to the State of Texas, and I encourage your full support. If you have any questions regarding this project, please call my Policy and Plans Unit Supervisor, Rex Ogle at 512-424-2452 or Dave Tomkins, TAHC's Emergency Management Coordinator at 512-719-0726 or 800-550-8242, ext. 726.

Sincerely,

Jack Colley
Chief

APPENDIX C
State Food Safety and Defense Task Force Action Items

STATE FOOD SAFETY AND DEFENSE TASK FORCE**ACTION ITEMS FROM JULY 2006 MEETING**

1. **ASSIGNMENT TO ALL: Contact Janet Lane ASAP: Harris County is working with their legislative delegation to amend several statutes to increase the penalties for interference with an inspector conducting their official duties, from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class B. Steve, Julie, and Deborah to contact Janet with specific sections of the various state laws that need to be included in this effort, such as Health and Safety Code Chapters 431, 437, 341, 343, and so forth.**
2. **Joe Williams – To send out invitations to the Annual Texas Retailers Association gathering in September.**
3. **Al Wagner – Al to provide CDs of the Agricultural “GAPs and GMPs” training to anyone requesting such.**
4. **Joe Williams – Will do a “White Paper” outlining the concept of utilizing the UPC Codes (ePC codes for Europe) from products entering the U.S. as a means of identifying illegal and/or counterfeit products. This is a system USDA is already utilizing in the WIC Program to screen out products that are not approved for purchase under WIC. Joe will supply this paper to Dan, for further discussions with FDA’s import staff.**
5. **Steve McAndrew – The Task Force members still want to send a letter to FDA regarding the continued importation of illegal queso fresco/blanco. *Note: Steve retired before doing letter.***
6. **Joe Williams – Will be the contact for inviting Steve Vaughn as a potential speaker for our next Task Force meeting (tentatively scheduled for the first two weeks in January 2007).**
7. **Sandra Long – Will print the phone numbers and contacts for the General Services Administration (GSA) in the TEHA *Beacon* so that locals will know who to contact regarding inspections of food service located in federal buildings.**
8. **Linda Gaul – Will develop and abbreviated foodborne illness investigations document, down to a maximum of two pages, which she will provide to Sandra Long for dissemination to the TEHA Chapter presidents. Laminated copies will also be made to put into the “FBI Boxes” in the Health Service Regions. This will also be put out on the Epi web site.**

9. **Deborah Marlow – Re (8) above, Deborah will have the Food Establishment Group send the document out to the locals via email.**
10. **Deborah Marlow and Janet Lane – Will contact Chirag Bhatt with the City of Houston, to see if his agency would do a “before and after” regarding any potential benefits to the posting of restaurant inspection scores. Currently there is only anecdotal information that indicates the posting of scores may improve compliance. Report due back by the next Task Force Meeting.**
11. **Glen Garey – Will report back to the Task Force regarding any possible new legislation that would bring some uniformity to the issue of posting scores, as in (10) above.**
12. **Reggie James – Will contact the State PTA organization regarding the school handwashing issue, pointing out to them that schools get paid for attendance, and that poor handwashing in school can lead to illness and absenteeism.**
13. **Deborah Marlow/Steve Mcandrew – Will contact the Texas Education Agency regarding the importance of handwashing in reducing absenteeism, and try to get their buy-in regarding this issue and Food Safety Month activities related to.**
14. **Linda Collins – Will look into whether or not Task Force Grant dollars can be used to print (or re-print) food safety-related pamphlets, posters, etc.**
15. **Deborah Marlow – Will continue to collaborate with Sandra Long and TEHA and well as the City of Plano, regarding handwashing and Food Safety Month.**
16. **WORK GROUP ON FOOD WORKER TRAINING. Glen Garey/Deborah Marlow/Steve Mcandrew – Will collaborate regarding any new legislation that would mandate a statewide program for Food Worker training (voluntary). A Work Group will be formed to further develop ideas, including industry training. Contact Deborah for inclusion on this work group. Glen would do the drafting. Sandra Long to supply copies of Plano test questions. Sandra Long should be included in the Work Group. First Conference Call should be held before the end of September.**
17. **Reggie James – Will develop bullet points that DSHS staff can use to convince the Commissioner of Health to contact movie production companies operating in Texas, regarding the importance of properly portraying handwashing (and other food safety-related topics) in film. Provide to Deborah.**
18. **EVERYONE. Deborah Marlow needs feedback from all members regarding the handouts with draft recommendations on “Handwashing Corrective Action Plan” and “Bare Hand Contact Corrective Action Plan,” as well as**

- No. 22 on Page 7 of the document “Demonstration of Knowledge.” Please comment back to Deborah no later than September 15th.
19. **EVERYONE** – Suggestions for other “groups” to invite to attend our meetings – send to Deborah Marlow and Julie Loera, as new Co-Chairs for the Task Force. The idea is to be more inclusive, but to make the initial invitation to see if the other party(ies) is interested in becoming an active member of the Task Force.
 20. **Dan Sowards** – Will check with DSHS Office of General Council and Office of Government Affairs regarding the legalities and any “bumps” to the idea of having our own Task Force letterhead. Also, whether individuals could be listed or just groups.
 21. **Linda Collins** – Will get back with Dan/Julie/Deborah regarding the language FDA used in their initial requests for grants, in order to develop a “mission statement” for our Task Force.
 22. **EVERYONE.** Please forward any rough drafts or concept ideas for a Task Force logo to Deborah Marlow.
 23. **Joe Williams** – Will contact Glen Garey to determine who might have a graphic artist on staff who could assist in the development of a Task Force logo.
 24. **Dan Sowards** – Will ensure that the “final report” that is submitted back to the FDA will include the “value of face to face discussions.”

APPENDIX D
Texas Cooperative Extension's role in emergency management

STATE OF TEXAS
 Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture,
 Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources
 06Sep06 *Hearing on Agriculture, Food and Livestock*
Biosecurity and Emergency Preparedness

Addendum to 06Sep06 Testimony by:
 Tom A. “Andy” Vestal, Ph.D.
 Professor and Extension Specialist
 Ag & Natural Resources Emergency Management
 Texas Cooperative Extension

TABLE: Current and Pending Roles of Texas Cooperative Extension concerning Emergency Support Functions in the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan as of October 13, 2006.

Emergency Support Function (Annexes)	Lead State Agency	State EM Plan Description	Texas Cooperative Extension Roles
Annex I: Public Information and Education	Governor’s Division of Emergency Management	<p>Emergency Public Information focuses on specific, event-related information – generally of an instructional nature such as preparedness, warning, evacuation, shelter, and recovery. It keeps the public informed of the general progress of events and provides educational information, particularly in the realm of health and safety.</p> <p>Emergency Public Information activities are coordinated through a Joint Information Center (JIC) designed to disseminate a variety of information and instruction to the general public, government officials, and the news media through direct contact, briefings, news releases and advisories, and response to public and news media queries.</p>	<p><i>The agency’s Annex I roles are pending confirmation of the agency as a new member of the State Emergency Management Council followed by the Governor’s Division of Emergency Management review and approval of the following roles.</i></p> <p>Texas Cooperative Extension’s County Extension Agents serving all 254 Texas counties raise incident-based public awareness via their local programming and contacts, including newsletters, news columns, radio and television segments, and county Extension Web sites.</p> <p>Extension Specialists with technical expertise in relevant sciences, engineering, family and consumer sciences, and youth development have the capacity to provide educational information related to specific incidents.</p> <p>Extension professionals ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...provide knowledge, expertise and research-based information. ...facilitate dissemination of educational and emergency information. ...provide continuing local education on hazard awareness. ...provide available resources (including personnel) to aid in the dissemination of emergency activities and information. ...appoint TCE faculty to serve at the Joint Information Center (JIC).

<p>Annex O: Plant and Animal Emergencies - Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases (FEAD)</p>	<p>Texas Animal Health Commission</p>	<p>The purpose of this annex is to provide guidance in preparing for, identifying and responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against any infectious or highly contagious foreign or emerging animal disease (FEAD) affecting the poultry, exotic and domestic livestock, and wildlife of Texas.</p>	<p><i>The agency's Annex O roles are already written into the State Emergency Management Plan under the authority of the Texas Animal Health Commission and Governor's Division of Emergency Management.</i></p> <p>Texas Cooperative Extension...</p> <p>... provides representatives to speak for the entire agency during FEAD operational activities.</p> <p>...provides representation in State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and field Instant Command Center (ICS) command post(s) for a FEAD outbreak.</p> <p>...provides applicable media support through JIC for ongoing FEAD operations.</p> <p>...provides FEAD management training and educational information for affected farmers and ranchers.</p> <p>...assists in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to FEAD.</p> <p>...assists in presenting and evaluating public sociologic and economic issues related to FEAD.</p> <p>...assists in presenting and evaluating air and water safety issues related to FEAD.</p> <p>...assists in biosecurity communications and public information for ongoing FEAD operations.</p> <p>...assists with licensing of animal movements for ongoing FEAD operations.</p> <p>...assists in staffing FEAD indemnity issues.</p>
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<p>Annex F: Firefighting</p>	<p>Texas Forest Service</p>	<p>Career, combination, and volunteer fire departments support their individual jurisdictions by responding to fires in their areas of responsibility. To cope with especially large or unique fires, local firefighters have developed local mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions so they can effectively work together for response and suppression actions. In most situations, these local mutual aid agreements work very satisfactorily in coping with fire situations.</p>	<p><i>The agency's Annex F roles are pending confirmation of the agency as a new member of the State Emergency Management Council followed by the Governor's Division of Emergency Management review and approval of the following roles.</i></p> <p>Texas Cooperative Extension engages...</p> <p>...the Extension Agricultural Communications department to supplement dissemination of public information via its daily e-mail news service, radio public service announcements, video news releases, or Web site (http://agnews.tamu.edu/dailynews/index.html), based on coordinated planning with the office of the TFS Communications Manager.</p> <p>...County Extension Agents serving all 254 Texas counties to raise public awareness via their local programming and contacts, including their newsletters, news columns, radio and television segments, and county Extension Web sites.</p> <p>...Extension Specialists in the departments of forest science, rangeland ecology and management, animal science, and family development and resource management to further highlight wildfire prevention and suppression via their additional communications channels and upcoming programs, as well as to incorporate information into curricula where possible.</p>
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<p>Annex N: Direction and Control</p>	<p>Governor's Division of Emergency Management</p>	<p>The primary focus of this annex is coordination of state-level emergency response operations.</p>	<p><i>The agency's Annex N roles are pending confirmation of the agency as a new member of the State Emergency Management Council followed by the Governor's Division of Emergency Management review and approval of the following roles.</i></p> <p>Texas Cooperative Extension aims to add value to the mission of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) strengthening the ties and communications between county judges, county commissioners, and the State Operations Center; 2) engaging County Extension Agents, Extension Specialists, and the mass media resources of our agricultural communications and information technology departments to fortify multi-agency public information and education; 3) publishing and disseminating incident-related preparedness, mitigation, and recovery educational materials in multi-media and multi-language formats; 4) providing science-based expertise for public education, professional development of emergency managers, and media relations; 5) maximizing our capacity to reach out to both rural and urban Texans, thereby significantly enhancing public information and education efforts by the GDEM during preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery phases of emergency management.
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<p>Drought Preparedness Council</p>	<p>Governor's Division of Emergency Management</p>	<p>Drought Preparedness Council provides Texas with a framework for an integrated approach to minimize the impacts of drought on its people and resources.</p>	<p><i>The agency's Drought Preparedness Council roles are already written into the State Emergency Management Plan under the authority of the Governor's Division of Emergency Management.</i></p> <p>Texas Cooperative Extension...</p> <p>...provides educational programs, materials, and assistance in the identification and implementation of resource identification and best practices for water management, rangeland management, livestock management, and crop production to mitigate, respond, and/or recover in the event of a drought.</p> <p>...aids in the research and development of drought-resistant plants, crops, forage, and turf grass varieties, and disseminates information on drought-resistant crops and forages to agricultural and urban audiences.</p> <p>...provides educational programs and materials on crop insurance, government programs, and risk management techniques to help farmers and ranchers mitigate, respond to, and recover from the economic risks associated with drought.</p> <p>...engages agricultural communication specialists, subject matter specialists, and county agents in the preparation and dissemination of printed and media communications for mass distribution of drought-related information to urban and agricultural audiences.</p> <p>...develops methods to provide precise estimates of areas affected by drought, estimate field and turf water use, and predict range conditions through analysis of plant materials eaten by livestock.</p> <p>...tests water, forage, and feed samples for drought-related toxins.</p> <p>...provides programs to reduce family stress from financial concerns resulting from drought.</p>
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APPENDIX E
CEPRA Cycle I Project Funds

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE I PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 1999 TO AUGUST 31, 2001							
"UNAUDITED"							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Project Number	Project Name	CEPRA Allocation	Non-CEPRA State Allocation	Local Allocation	Federal Allocation	Total Project Costs	Cycle I Paid Expenditures
1003	McFaddin Refuge DR	\$75,606.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250,000.00	\$325,606.52	\$325,606.52
1004	Texas Point Refuge MIR	\$230,159.16	\$0.00	\$891,935.79	\$668,138.43 (A)	\$1,790,233.38	\$230,159.16
1005	Rural Bay SP	\$48,500.00	\$0.00	\$16,167.00	\$0.00	\$64,667.00	\$63,440.80
1006	Clear Lake Park SP	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,879.90
1007	Key Allegro Access Road SP	\$134,263.50	\$0.00	\$33,565.88	\$0.00	\$167,829.38	\$169,436.73
1008	Pleasure Island SP	\$1,162,500.00	\$0.00	\$387,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,550,000.00	\$919,328.79
1009	Corpus Christi Ship Channel SP	\$830,150.62	\$0.00	\$327,104.65	\$0.00	\$1,157,255.27	\$208,197.94
1010	South Padre Island BN (BUDM)	\$532,000.00	\$0.00	\$420,398.80	\$1,697,617.18 (A)	\$2,650,015.98	\$532,000.00
1012	Indianola Beach SP, BN	\$94,103.50	\$0.00	\$31,367.83	\$0.00	\$125,471.33	\$88,414.00
1015	Surfside Beach BN	\$284,603.00	\$0.00	\$71,150.75	\$0.00	\$355,753.75	\$250,681.67
1016	West Galveston Initial BN	\$766,191.96	\$0.00	\$255,397.32	\$0.00	\$1,021,589.28	\$766,536.31
1019	Bessie Heights MIR	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,775.48	\$101,775.48	\$35,328.44
1020	Hall's Lake MIR	\$225,000.00	\$57,500.00	\$257,241.17	\$344,633.83	\$884,375.00	\$570,258.83
1021	Rose City Marsh MIR	\$84,535.00	\$0.00	\$28,178.50	\$0.00	\$112,713.50	\$55,803.87
1024	Corpus Christi Beach BN	\$1,701,750.00	\$0.00	\$567,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,269,000.00	\$1,626,376.18
N/A	Aerial Photography (Technical)	\$9,062.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,062.90	\$9,062.90
1027	CEPRA Cycle 1 Economic & NR Study	\$201,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$201,000.00	\$172,929.70
1028	Texas Shoreline Change Project UT-BEG	\$443,913.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$443,913.24	\$170,672.22
1031	Little Cedar Bayou SP	\$191,400.00	\$0.00	\$63,800.00	\$0.00	\$255,200.00	\$205,424.63
1032	Mesquite Point SP	\$375,000.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$331,935.40
1033	Keith Lake Cut SP	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$700,000.00	\$192,527.43
1036	Kaufer-Hubert Park SP	\$362,400.00	\$0.00	\$31,008.94	\$69,791.06	\$483,200.00	\$459,164.22
1037	Gilchrist - Caplen Beach BN	\$1,109,000.00	\$0.00	\$277,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,386,250.00	\$1,163,586.66
1039A	GIWW Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 1)	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$139,301.50	\$249,080.50 (A)	\$418,382.00	\$90,000.00
1039B	GIWW Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 2)	\$51,517.85	\$0.00	\$17,172.62	\$1,089,757.29 (A)	\$1,158,447.76	\$82,000.00
1041	Nueces Bay SP	\$1,164,540.75	\$388,180.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,552,721.00	\$614,546.35
1044	North Deer Island SP, MR	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,426.05	\$4,573.95	\$100,000.00	\$96,588.45
1046	Texas A&M-CC University Beach BN	\$1,952,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,136,717.00	\$0.00	\$3,088,967.00	\$1,708,882.17
1047	Omega Bay MIR	\$250,125.00	\$0.00	\$83,500.00	\$0.00	\$333,625.00	\$142,868.82

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE I PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 1999 TO AUGUST 31, 2001									
"UNAUDITED"									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Project Number	Project Name	CEPRA Allocation	Non-CEPRA State Allocation	Local Allocation	Federal Allocation	Total Project Costs	Cycle I Paid		
1048	Delehide Cove SP, MR	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$49,101.00	\$899.00	\$200,000.00	\$27,023.14		
1050	Moses Lake SP	\$220,000.00	\$0.00	\$110,520.00	\$0.00	\$330,520.00	\$145,698.85		
1052	GIWW McFaddin Reach SP	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,458,233.97		
1053	South Padre Island Park Road 100 BN	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300,000.00	\$52,000.00		
1054	Rollover Pass Inlet Management Study	\$152,587.50	\$0.00	\$50,862.50	\$0.00	\$203,450.00	\$189,698.11		
1059	Port Lavaca Bayfront Peninsula SP	\$328,000.00	\$0.00	\$244,400.00	\$0.00	\$572,400.00	\$328,000.00		
1060	Port Lavaca SP	\$119,032.50	\$0.00	\$39,677.50	\$0.00	\$158,710.00	\$119,032.50		
1062	Cove Harbor SP	\$112,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$162,000.00	\$110,480.00		
1065	Jumble Cove MR	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$16,000.00	\$453,000.00 (A)	\$569,000.00	\$100,000.00		
1066	UT-BEG Sand Sources Upper Coast [Rice]	\$184,066.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184,066.00	\$184,066.00		
1072	Big Reef MR, BN	\$375,000.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$17,767.02		
1073	Texas A&M-Galveston Rollover Monitoring	\$55,741.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55,741.00	\$5,848.45		
1074	Texas A&M-Galveston Surfside Study	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00		
N/A	Unallocated-pre10/00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$15,000,000.00	\$595,680.25	\$6,316,994.80	\$6,059,266.72	\$27,971,941.77	\$14,255,365.54		

NOTES:
 Note (A): These amounts were paid directly to the project and did not flow through the GLO.
 Note (B): This report was updated January 31, 2005
 Note (C) : Project Codes
 BN = Beach Nourishment
 BUDM = Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials
 DR = Dune Restoration
 MR = Marsh Restoration
 SP = Shoreline Protection

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APPENDIX F
CEPRA Cycle II Project Funds

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE II PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 2001 TO AUGUST 31, 2003									
"UNAUDITED"									
(1) Project Number	(2) Project Name	(3) CEPRA Allocation	(4) Local Allocation	(5) Federal Allocation	(6) Total Cost	(7) Cycle II Paid Expenditures	(8) Cycle II Project Expenditures Paid with Cycle III Funds	(9) Available Balance @ 06/21/05	
Projects Continued From Cycle I Utilizing Cycle II Funding (Match, if required, is associated with Cycle I)									
1009	Corpus Christi Ship Channel SP	\$0.00	\$758,007.30	\$0.00	\$758,007.30	\$758,007.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1016	West Galveston Island BN	\$0.00	\$398,975.96	\$0.00	\$398,975.96	\$398,975.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1027	Economic Assessment-Cycle 1 Projects	\$20,606.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,606.56	\$20,606.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1041	Nueces Bay SP	\$0.00	\$692,198.29	\$0.00	\$692,198.29	\$692,198.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1047	Omega Bay MR	\$0.00	\$49,886.18	\$0.00	\$49,886.18	\$49,886.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1050	Moses Lake SP	\$0.00	\$88,060.11	\$106,241.34 (A)	\$194,301.45	\$194,301.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1073	Texas A&M Galveston Rollover Monitoring	\$0.00	\$45,104.23	\$0.00	\$45,104.23	\$45,104.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Subtotal for Cycle I Continuation Projects	\$20,606.56	\$2,032,232.07	\$106,241.34	\$2,159,079.97	\$2,159,079.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Projects Initiated During Cycle II (New Phases of Cycle I and/or New Projects)									
1003	McFaddin Refuge DR	\$37,858.69	\$155,000.00	\$0.00	\$192,858.69	\$192,858.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1007-B	Key Allegro SP	\$551,625.40	\$264,328.64	\$0.00	\$815,954.04	\$434,287.75	\$381,666.29	\$0.00	
1012	Indianola Beach SP, BN	\$1,758,329.06	\$491,767.85	\$0.00	\$2,250,096.91	\$2,038,517.62	\$211,579.29	\$0.00	
1019	Bessie Heights MR	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1028	Texas Shoreline Change Project	\$231,197.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$231,197.51	\$231,197.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1034	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study-Galveston County	\$80,004.38	\$69,995.62	\$232,906.00 (A)	\$382,906.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1044	North Deer Island SP, MR	\$87,407.83	\$720,657.00	\$498,474.83	\$1,306,539.66	\$808,026.98	\$37.85	\$0.00	
1048	Delehitide Cove SP, MR	\$430,276.64	\$168,988.12	\$32,500.00	\$631,764.76	\$599,264.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1061	Texas A&M-Galveston SP	\$55,333.29	\$17,835.00	\$0.00	\$73,168.29	\$73,168.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1063	Rockport Beach BN	\$1,026,926.75	\$178,873.00	\$0.00	\$1,205,799.75	\$107,015.98	\$1,098,783.79	\$0.00	
1067	West Bay Bird Island MR	\$55,250.00	\$0.00	\$9,750.00	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1070	Salina Bayou SP, MR	\$42,953.11	\$0.00	\$11,250.00	\$54,203.11	\$54,203.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1072-A	Big Reef MR, BN (Dredging)	\$528,976.47	\$123,500.00	\$0.00	\$652,476.47	\$652,476.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1072-B	Big Reef, MR, BN (Trucking)	\$811,967.99	\$76,406.03	\$20,000.00 (A)	\$708,374.02	\$667,916.64	\$40,457.38	\$0.00	
1078	Kaufer-Huber Park SP	\$204,239.57	\$0.00	\$125,673.00	\$329,912.57	\$329,912.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1080	Fulton Beach Rd SP	\$29,280.27	\$19,500.00	\$0.00	\$48,780.27	\$48,780.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1081	Goose Island State Park SP	\$98,621.00	\$4,301.85	\$18,198.15	\$121,321.00	\$121,321.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1086	Caplen Shores DR	\$68,670.11	\$12,150.00	\$0.00	\$80,820.11	\$10,805.31	\$70,014.80	\$0.00	
1087	Caplen Beach BN	\$472,497.17	\$1,250.00	\$100,000.00 (A)	\$573,747.17	\$19,049.36	\$554,697.81	\$0.00	
1088	West Galveston Island BN (Pirates Beach)	\$512,643.36	\$99,885.00	\$0.00	\$612,528.36	\$78,869.85	\$533,658.51	\$0.00	
1090	McGee Beach BN, Sunfish Island MR, SP	\$558,166.64	\$244,412.00	\$0.00	\$802,578.64	\$802,578.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1095	West Galveston Island BN (Sea Isle)	\$625,626.74	\$61,347.00	\$20,000.00	\$706,973.74	\$67,783.66	\$639,190.08	\$0.00	
1100	West Galveston Island BN (Spanish Grant)	\$919,079.00	\$112,550.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,041,629.00	\$78,371.69	\$963,257.31	\$0.00	
1102-A	Rural Bays - Inletside SP	\$11,305.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$17,305.00	\$17,305.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1102-B	Rural Bays - Bayside SP	\$59,259.43	\$25,362.24	\$41,536.00	\$126,157.67	\$126,157.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1102-C	Rural Bays - Mission Bay SP	\$1,436.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$4,436.00	\$4,436.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1103	Indian Point SP	\$57,666.16	\$0.00	\$11,325.00	\$68,991.16	\$68,991.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1104	Causeway Bird Island SP, MR	\$401,984.66	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$549,984.66	\$549,984.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1105	East Bay SP	\$63,583.07	\$0.00	\$11,250.00	\$74,833.07	\$74,833.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1107	South Padre Island Park Road 100 BN	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1109	Surfside Beach BN	\$141,153.91	\$31,325.00	\$0.00	\$172,478.91	\$47,654.11	\$124,824.80	\$0.00	
1110	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study--Jefferson County	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1111	Port Arthur Pleasure Island SP	\$37,580.87	\$22,500.00	\$0.00	\$60,080.87	\$60,080.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1112-A	Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 1)	\$130,978.56	\$4,021.44	\$1,027,966.59 (A)	\$1,162,966.59	\$135,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1112-B	Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 2)	\$90,637.50	\$21,000.00	\$1,090,026.46 (A)	\$1,201,663.96	\$111,637.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1113	Packery Channel BN	\$1,275,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$1,725,000.00	\$3,450,000.00	\$1,725,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1114	Sylvan Beach SP	\$102,901.71	\$20,250.00	\$0.00	\$123,151.71	\$123,151.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1115	South Padre Island BN (BUDM)	\$1,034,626.39	\$183,090.00	\$1,575,077.39 (A)	\$2,792,893.78	\$1,217,916.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1117	Texas Shoreline Change Project - Gulf of Mexico UT-BEG	\$145,285.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$145,285.98	\$123,382.94	\$15,905.12	\$5,997.92	

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE II PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 2001 TO AUGUST 31, 2003								
"UNAUDITED"								
(1) Project Number	(2) Project Name	(3) CEPRA Allocation	(4) Local Allocation	(5) Federal Allocation	(6) Total Cost	(7) Cycle II Paid Expenditures	(8) Cycle II Project Expenditures Paid with Cycle III Funds	(9) Available Balance @ 06/21/05
Projects Continued From Cycle I Utilizing Cycle II Funding (Match, if required, is associated with Cycle I)								
1118	Galveston Bay Erosion Rate Study UT-BEG	\$234,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$234,800.00	\$234,195.14	\$0.00	\$604.86
1119	Texas A&M Dredging Methodology Study	\$61,832.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61,832.82	\$61,832.82	\$0.00	\$0.00
1120	Aerial Photography via Pacific International (Krawelitz)	\$11,605.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,605.00	\$11,605.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1121	Pleer Channel SP, MR	\$462,131.10	\$76,347.01	\$0.00	\$538,478.11	\$163,340.76	\$375,137.35	\$0.00
1123	UT-BEG Sand Sources Central Coast (Rice)	\$121,428.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$121,428.00	\$121,428.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1130	San Luis Pass-Inlet Management Project Study- UT-BEG	\$225,845.59	\$95.22	\$0.00	\$225,940.81	\$185,133.45	\$40,807.36	\$0.00
1131-A	Texas A&M Galveston-Rollover Pass Monitoring	\$3,033.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,033.11	\$3,033.11	\$0.00	\$0.00
1131-B	Texas A&M Galveston-Rollover Pass Monitoring (Post TS Fay)	\$17,098.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,098.31	\$14,811.21	\$2,287.10	\$0.00
1132	Corpus Christi Ship Channel SP	\$698,427.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$698,427.23	\$698,427.23	\$0.00	\$0.00
1135	Jumble Cove MR (Phase 2)	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
1140	CEPRA Cycle 2 Economic & Natural Resource Study	\$184,406.73	\$375.64	\$0.00	\$184,782.37	\$159,249.23	\$29,320.47	(\$3,787.33)
1143	State HWY 82 Pleasure Island SP	\$94,800.00	\$1,094,800.00	\$0.00 (A)	\$1,189,600.00	\$90,592.06	\$0.00	\$4,207.94
1144	Aerial Photography for TS Fay (Aerial Viewpoint) #04-341	\$6,750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,750.00
1149	Aerial Photography--Coastwide #04-342	\$80,742.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80,742.48	\$4,500.00	\$10,200.00	\$66,042.48
1150-A	Surfside Beach Sand Source Investigation	\$58,913.56	\$22,500.00	\$51,038.72	\$132,452.28	\$0.00	\$112,617.60	\$19,834.68
1150-B	Treasure Island Shoreline Profiles Study	\$55,884.05	\$3,750.00	\$52,918.72	\$112,552.77	\$0.00	\$89,435.43	\$23,117.34
1154	Quintana DR	\$20,865.24	\$0.00	\$49,877.70 (A)	\$70,942.94	\$20,611.24	\$354.00	\$0.00
	Subtotal for Cycle II Projects	\$14,979,393.44	\$4,784,163.66	\$6,865,868.56	\$26,629,425.66	\$13,835,896.46	\$5,344,032.34	\$122,767.89
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$15,000,000.00	\$6,816,395.73	\$6,372,109.90	\$28,788,505.63	\$15,994,976.43	\$5,344,032.34	\$122,767.89

NOTES:
 Note (A): These amounts were paid directly to the project and did not flow through the G.L.O.
 Note (B): This report was updated June 21, 2005
 Note (C) : Project Codes
 BN = Beach Nourishment
 BUDM = Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials
 DR = Dune Restoration
 MR = Marsh Restoration
 SP = Shoreline Protection

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APPENDIX G
CEPRA Cycle III Project Funds

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE III PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 2003 TO AUGUST 31, 2005										"UNAUDITED"	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Project Number	Project Name	CEPRA Allocation	Private Allocation	Local Allocation	Federal Allocation	Project Costs	Cycle III Paid	Expenditures @ 04/07/06	Total Available	Balance	
1034	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study-Galveston County	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1110	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study--Jefferson County	\$178,314.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$178,314.68	\$178,314.68	\$178,314.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1113	Packery Channel BN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$0.00	
1117	Texas Shoreline Change Project - Gulf of Mexico UT-BEG	\$139,777.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,777.95	\$139,777.95	\$139,777.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1140	CEPRA Cycle 2 Economic & Natural Resource Study	\$4,389.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,389.77	\$4,389.77	\$4,389.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	
1157-A	Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 1)	\$160,095.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$600,095.00	\$160,095.00	\$160,095.00	\$440,000.00	\$0.00	
1157-B	Rollover Pass BN (BUDM Event 2)	\$175,347.61	\$0.00	\$58,449.39	\$572,538.00	\$806,335.00	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$656,335.00	\$0.00	
1159	Keith Lake Cut SP	\$93,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,250.00	\$0.00	\$116,250.00	\$93,000.00	\$93,000.00	\$23,250.00	\$0.00	
1165	South Padre Island BN (BUDM)	\$211,414.92	\$0.00	\$333,333.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,544,747.92	\$290,535.39	\$290,535.39	\$2,254,212.53	\$0.00	
1166	USACE \$227 Demonstration Project	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$700,000.00	\$700,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$700,000.00	\$0.00	
1171	Mad Island SP (PCA is at \$425,000 will be amended)	\$125,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$310,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$310,000.00	\$0.00	
1175	Town of Quintana BN (large scale)	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,010,000.00	\$923,286.41	\$923,286.41	\$86,713.59	\$0.00	
1182	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study-Galveston Co 1034	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	\$300,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$1,050,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050,000.00	\$0.00	
1188	Starvation Cove SP, MR	\$400,000.00	\$46,500.00	\$130,000.00	\$1,004,000.00	\$1,580,500.00	\$756,143.64	\$756,143.64	\$824,356.36	\$0.00	
1189	West Bay Bird Island SP, MR	\$112,043.84	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$370,000.00	\$497,043.84	\$82,416.22	\$82,416.22	\$414,627.62	\$0.00	
1191	Goose Island State Park SP, MR	\$696,500.00	\$27,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$837,000.00	\$1,660,500.00	\$696,500.00	\$696,500.00	\$964,000.00	\$0.00	
1209	Isla Blanca Park BN (BUDM)	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$520,000.00	\$93,535.68	\$93,535.68	\$426,464.32	\$0.00	
1212	Corpus Christi Ship Channel SP	\$831,000.00	\$0.00	\$492,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,323,400.00	\$996,407.00	\$996,407.00	\$326,993.00	\$0.00	
1214	City of Jamaica Beach BN	\$69,740.82	\$0.00	\$14,625.00	\$0.00	\$84,365.82	\$69,740.82	\$69,740.82	\$14,625.00	\$0.00	
1216	USACE Erosion Feasibility Study--Jefferson Co 1110	\$140,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$740,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$740,000.00	\$0.00	
1220	CEPRA Cycle 3 Economic & Natural Resource Study	\$103,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$103,000.00	\$88,233.95	\$88,233.95	\$14,766.05	\$0.00	
1222	San Louis Pass Sediment Management Study	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$20,135.18	\$20,135.18	\$14,864.82	\$0.00	
1224	Aerial Photography of CEPRA Cycle 3 Projects	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$7,950.00	\$7,950.00	\$17,050.00	\$0.00	
1228	Texas Coastwide Erosion Response Plan Update	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$18,950.00	\$18,950.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	
1229	Surfside Beach BN	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$333,333.00	\$0.00	\$1,333,333.00	\$205,630.41	\$205,630.41	\$1,127,702.59	\$0.00	
1230	Live Oak Peninsula Shoreline Protection Plan (Alter At)	\$36,000.00	\$0.00	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$59,893.74	\$59,893.74	\$106.26	\$0.00	
1231	Offshore Galveston Sand Sources CMP \$309	\$293,867.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54,450.00	\$348,317.00	\$276,769.46	\$276,769.46	\$71,547.54	\$0.00	
N/A	Contingency Funds	\$940,508.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$940,508.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$940,508.41	\$0.00	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$7,320,000.00	\$93,500.00	\$2,104,390.39	\$12,862,988.00	\$22,380,876.39	\$5,461,705.30	\$5,461,705.30	\$16,919,173.09		

NOTES:
 Note (A) Funding Allocations \$6,379,491.59
 Contingency \$940,508.41
 Total Appropriations \$7,320,000.00
 Note (B) Report Date: April 7, 2006. Some expenses noted were incurred during FY 2005, but not paid until FY 2006.
 Note (C) Sources of Local Match
 a. Cash Match b. In-Kind Match (including cash that doesn't flow through the GLO)
 Note (D) Sources of Federal Match
 1. Funds will not flow through the GLO; from USACE 3. Funds will flow through the GLO; CIAP is the federal funding
 2. Funds will flow through the GLO from US Fish to Paris 4. Funds will flow through the GLO; CMP is the federal funding component
 Note (E) Project Codes
 BN = Beach Nourishment MR = Marsh Restoration DR = Dune Restoration
 BUDM = Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials SP = Shoreline Protection

APPENDIX H
CEPRA Cycle IV Project Funds

COASTAL EROSION PLANNING AND RESPONSE ACT (CEPRA) PROJECT COST ALLOCATION REVIEW ["UNAUDITED"] CYCLE IV PROJECT FUNDS SEPTEMBER 1, 2005 TO AUGUST 31, 2007						
CYCLE IV			"UNAUDITED"			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Project Number	Project Name	CEPRA Allocation	FEMA Allocation	Local Allocation	Federal Allocation	Total Project Costs
1034	Galveston County USACE Feasibility Study Completion	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$591,000.00	\$791,000.00
1110	Jefferson County USACE Feasibility Study Completion	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$98,500.00	\$298,500.00
1117/1307	Shoreline Change Studies & Support for LOV Determinations	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
1188	Starvation Cove Marsh Restoration and Protection	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1189/1253	West Bay Bird Island Marsh Restoration	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$327,250.00	\$427,250.00
1214	Jamaica Beach Beach Nourishment & DR Cycle 3 Carryforward	\$800,000.00	\$0.00	\$266,667.00	\$0.00	\$1,066,667.00
1220	CEPRA Cycle 3 Economic & Natural Resource Study	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00
1231	Offshore Galveston Sand Source Investigation Continued	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300,000.00
1233	South Padre Island Beach Nourishment with BUDM	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$2,100,000.00
1236	Isla Blanca Park Beach Nourishment	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$620,000.00
1239	Corpus Christi Ship Channel Shoreline Protection	\$2,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,900,000.00	\$4,900,000.00
1243	Cedar Bayou & Vinson's Slough Marsh Restoration	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$150,000.00
1250	Surfside Beach Nourishment and Dune Restoration	\$187,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62,500.00	\$250,000.00
1253	West Bay Bird Island Marsh Restoration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1262	Virginia Point Shoreline Protection & Marsh Restoration Alternatives Analysis	\$50,000.00		\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00
1265	San Luis Pass Sediment Management Study Phase 2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1276	Rollover Pass Beach Nourishment with BUDM	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$67,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,267,000.00
1292	Keith Lake Fish Pass Shoreline Protection & Marsh Restoration	\$244,500.00	\$0.00	\$163,000.00	\$0.00	\$407,500.00
1306	DMPA Evaluation Galveston County	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,182.00	\$56,182.00
1307	Shoreline Change Studies & Support for LOV Determinations	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1308	Aerial Photography of Coast	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00
1309	Economic Benefits of CEPRA Projects	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00
1310	San Luis Inlet Management/Treasure Island Shoreline AA	\$148,428.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$94,606.00	\$243,034.00
1311	Port Aransas Beach Management Study	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00
1312	Gilchrist West BN FEMA Repair	\$248,180.00		\$82,726.00	\$411,795.00	\$742,701.00
1313	Sands of Kahala, West Beach Grant, Riviera I/II, Hershey Beach, Spanish Grant, Sunny Beach BN FEMA repair	\$139,339.00	\$0.00	\$46,447.00	\$784,213.00	\$969,999.00
1314	Quintana BN FEMA Repair	\$125,372.00	\$0.00	\$41,791.00	\$160,698.00	\$327,861.00
1317	San Luis Pass Tide Gauge Installation	\$27,282.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,282.00	\$54,564.00
	Houses on the Beach Removal Expense Reimb. Program	\$1,300,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,300,000.00
1318	Little Beach FEMA HMGP Dune Restoration	\$62,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$187,500.00	\$250,000.00
N/A	Contingency Funding	\$836,899.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$836,899.00
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$8,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$947,631.00	\$8,775,526.00	\$17,823,157.00
NOTES:						
Note (A) Funding						
Appropriations		\$7,325,000.00				
Internal Carryforward		\$800,000.00				
Total Allocations		\$8,125,000.00				
Note (B) Report Date: September 4, 2006						
Note (C) Sources of Local Match						
a. Cash Match						
b. In-Kind Match (including cash that doesn't flow through the GLO)						
Note (D) Sources of Federal Match						
1. Funds will not flow through the GLO; from USACE			3. Funds will flow through the GLO; CIAP is the federal funding			
2. Funds will flow through the GLO from US Fish to Parks			4. Funds will flow through the GLO; CMP is the federal funding component			
Note (E) Project Codes						
BN = Beach Nourishment			MR = Marsh Restoration			
BUDM = Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials			SP = Shoreline Protection			
DR = Dune Restoration						

NOTES

¹ Texas Senate. Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources. Testimony of Steve McCraw, Director, Governor's Office of Homeland Security: Hearing on Interim Charges #1 and #2. 79th Legislature, Interim, 1 May 2006.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Texas Senate. Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources. Testimony of David Kostroun, Assistant Commissioner for Regulatory Programs at the Texas Department of Agriculture: Hearing on Charge #1. 79th Legislature, Interim, 6 September 2006.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ David Kostroun, "RE: Road station information," 20 October 2006.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Texas Senate. Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources. Testimony of David Kostroun, Assistant Commissioner for Regulatory Programs at the Texas Department of Agriculture: Hearing on Charge #1. 79th Legislature, Interim, 6 September 2006.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ David Kostroun, "RE: Road station information," 20 October 2006.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² David Kostroun, "RE: Road station information," 1 November 2006.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ David Kostroun, "RE: Road station information," 27 September 2006.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Dr. Dee Ellis, "TAHC Emergency Management Issues," 2006.

²⁹ Texas Animal Health Commission, *Appendix 4 to Annex N: State of Texas Animal Issues Committee Plan* (http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/Animal_Issues_Committee_Plan.pdf).

³⁰ Texas Animal Health Commission, *Appendix 3 to Annex: State of Texas Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases (FEAD) Response Plan* (http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/State_FEAD_Plan_8-23-04.pdf).

³¹ Hisane Masaki, "Will Japanese be cowed by US beef?," *Asia Times Online Ltd.* (<http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Japan/HF23Dh03.html>), 23 June 2006.

³² Washington State Department of Agriculture, "Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)" (<http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/AnimalFeed/BSE.htm>), 14 November 2006.

³³ Dr. Dee Ellis, "Requested info," 2006.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Dr. Dee Ellis, "TAHC Emergency Management Issues," 2006.

³⁷ Texas Senate. Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources. Testimony of Dan Sowards, Food and Drug Safety Officer, Division of Regulatory Services, Department of State Health Services: Hearing on Interim Charges #1 and #2. 79th Legislature, Interim, 1 May 2006.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

- ⁴¹ Dan Sowards, "CONTACT FROM COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE - SHORT DEADLINE," 2006.
- ⁴² Nicholas Dauster, "Per your request," 2006.
- ⁴³ Ibid.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ⁴⁸ Texas Senate. Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs and Coastal Resources. Testimony of Tom A. "Andy" Vestal, Ph.D., Professor and Extension Specialist, Ag and Natural Resources Emergency Management, Texas Cooperative Extension and The National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense, The Texas A&M University System and testimony of Floron C. "Buddy" Faries, DVM, MS, Professor and Extension Program Leader for Veterinary Medicine, The National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense, The Texas A&M University System: Hearing on Interim Charge #1. 79th Legislature, Interim, 6 September 2006.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid.
- ⁵¹ Ibid.
- ⁵² Ibid.
- ⁵³ Ibid.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ Floron Faries, "Re: Follow up from Ag hearing," 2006.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid.
- ⁵⁷ Andy Vestal, "RE: Follow up from hearing," 2006.
- ⁵⁸ Floron Faries, "Re: Follow up from Ag hearing," 2006.
- ⁵⁹ State Bar of Texas Environmental Law Journal 29, No. 2 (Winter 1999): 60.
- ⁶⁰ Subchapter H, Chapter 33, Texas Natural Resources Code, 76th Legislative Session (1999), *CEPRA*.
- ⁶¹ Ibid.
- ⁶² Texas General Land Office, *Coastal Texas 2020, A Clear Vision for the Texas Coast*, Executive Summary, 6.
- ⁶³ Legislative Budget Board, Staff Performance Report to the 79th Legislature, 353-355.
- ⁶⁴ State Bar of Texas Environmental Law Journal 29, No. 2 (Winter 1999): 66-67.
- ⁶⁵ Legislative Budget Board, Staff Performance Report to the 79th Legislature, 357.
- ⁶⁶ Sec. 40.152, Texas Natural Resources Code.
- ⁶⁷ Sec. 33.608, Texas Natural Resources Code.
- ⁶⁸ Michael Oden and Kent Butler, Community and Regional Planning Program, School of Architecture, University of Texas Austin, *Preserving Texas Coastal Assets: Economic and natural Resource Evaluation of Erosion Control Projects Under the CEPRA*, January 2005.