



TEXAS

The TAHC was Established

TAHC was established in 1893 as the Livestock Sanitary Commission and charged with protecting the state's domestic animals "from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character."



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TAHC Today

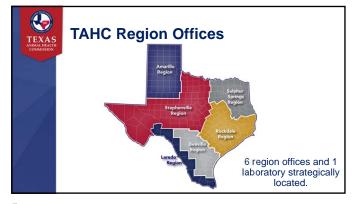
TAHC remains true to this charge while evolving with the times to protect the health and marketability of all Texas livestock and poultry.

- Assure livestock and poultry health
- Disease control and eradication
- Prevent production losses
- Maintain trade avenues
- Prepare for and respond to emergency situations involving animals









TEXAS

Commissioners

TAHC regulations are made and adopted by 13 governor-appointed commissioners who represent the general public and various livestock industries and professions.







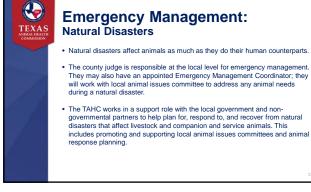




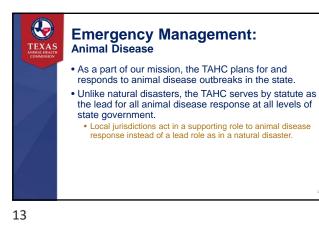
Emergency Management

TAHC is designated by the Governor as the lead agency for all animal issues related to natural disasters.
By statute, the TAHC is responsible for animal disease response.

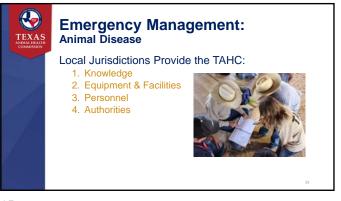
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Emergency Management: Animal Disease EALC Roles Include: Disease surveillance and identification, establishment of quarantines and movement restrictions, coordination with USDA in unified command, public Information messaging, education, and media management, epidemiological tracing, carcass disposal coordination, and disease control or eradication.



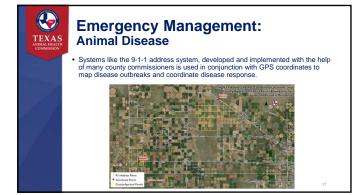


Emergency Management: Animal Disease

1. Knowledge

- · Local weather forecasts and flood zones that may impact operations;
- Location of landfills, agricultural support facilities and stores, and other relevant services;
- Ground water information required for carcass disposal;
 Community information to address potential questions,
- rumors, and identify those reluctant to take action;
- Maps of jurisdictions, including locations of CAFOs.

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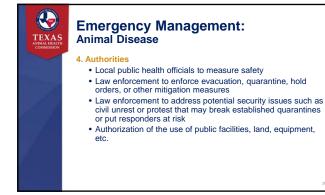


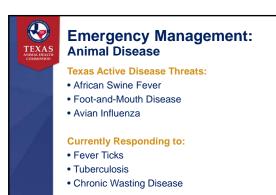


Emergency Management: Animal Disease

3. Personnel

- Law enforcement personnel to control traffic, man control points and maintain order
- Local Public Information Officer support
- Voluntary organizations to provide food, water, sanitation facilities, and guides for responders not from the area
 Firefighting-HAZMAT personnel to assist with cleaning stations and biosecurity protocols











Public Dipping Vats in Texas

State statute, such as Section 167.059. Treatment Facilities, of the Texas Agriculture code requires counties to provide dipping vats, pens, chutes, and other necessary facilities for the treatment of cattle fever ticks. For example, Live Oak and Willacy Counties provide facilities or land leased for this purpose.



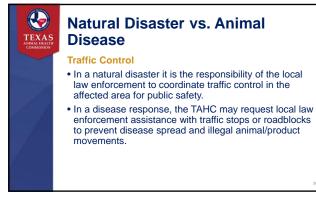


Natural Disaster vs. Animal Disease

Carcass Disposal

- In a natural disaster it is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to handle animal carcass like debris according to their debris management plans.
- In a disease response, diseased carcasses require special handling and disposal to prevent disease spread. The TAHC will coordinate the proper disposal of carcasses with the support of TCEQ and the local jurisdiction.

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State/Local Partnerships TEXAS • We work best when we work together. Animal response plans are critical for effective planning and response. The TAHC is always available to work with local jurisdictions to develop these plans. 27

