



Texas Military Department 2026 All-Hazards Conference

Exercise Plan 20 FEB 2026

The Exercise Plan (ExPlan) gives senior leaders, observers, media personnel, and players from participating organizations information they need to observe or participate in the exercise. It includes an exercise overview, objectives and aligned capabilities, roles and responsibilities, logistics, schedule, and communications plan. Some exercise material is intended for the exclusive use of exercise planners, controllers, and evaluators, but players may view other materials that are necessary to their performance. All exercise participants may view the ExPlan.

EXERCISE OVERVIEW

Exercise Name	All-Hazards Conference
Exercise Dates	FY26 (20 FEB 26)
Scope	This exercise will focus on Joint Staff and MSC/BDE actions and the Scenario notionally involves multiple external Agencies including state and federal partners.
Focus Area(s)	Response
Capabilities	Planning Operational Coordination
Objectives	- Identify planning gaps and issues with our ability to execute core missions under degraded conditions and evaluate Texas Military Departments response/action to incidents in accordance with the All-Hazards response framework. - Ensure State and local entities understand time requirements to get TMD resources on site. - Discuss Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) and partner agencies Continuity of Operations (COOP) to identify capability gaps or capacity shortfalls in current plans.
Purpose	All-Hazards Conference 2026 (AHC 2026) is designed to establish a learning environment where participants will respond to a natural disaster(s). This exercise analyzes the Joint Staff's growing Joint Mission Essential Task proficiency. The rehearsal will provide the Joint Staff an opportunity to assess Core JMETS and Support Tasks.
Threat/Hazard	Cyber Event; Power Outages; Degraded Communications
Scenario	Sophisticated cyber event of unknown origin simultaneously targets critical infrastructure nodes serving the DFW and Austin metroplexes. Widespread power grid failures trigger cascading disruptions across other essential sectors: communications, fuel, water, food, points of sale, and public safety.
Sponsor	Texas Military Department (TMD)
Participating Organizations	See Appendix A: Exercise Participants
Point of Contact	MAJ Monica M. Bratton (512) 782-5349 or at monica.m.bratton.mil@army.mil

GENERAL INFORMATION

Exercise Objectives and Capabilities

The following exercise objectives in Table 1 describe the expected outcomes for the exercise. The objectives are linked to capabilities, which are distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the specific mission area(s). The objectives and aligned capabilities are guided by senior leaders and selected by the Exercise Planning Team.

Exercise Objective	Core Capability
Review, discuss and validate TMD All Hazards Plan and response framework.	• Response (Planning) • Response (Operational Coordination) • Response (Logistics & Supply Chain Mgmt) • Response (On-scene Security & Protection) • Response (Operational Communications) • Response (Situational Assessment)
Evaluate TMD response/action to multiple threats or incidents in accordance with the All-Hazards Plan to determine gaps and issues.	• Response (Planning) • Response (Operational Coordination) • Response (Logistics & Supply Chain Mgmt) • Response (On-scene Security & Protection) • Response (Operational Communications) • Response (Situational Assessment)
Ensure State and local entities understand time requirements to get TMD resources on site.	• Response (Planning) • Response (Operational Coordination) • Response (Logistics & Supply Chain Mgmt) • Response (On-scene Security & Protection)
Discuss Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) and partner agencies Continuity of Operations (COOP) to identify capability gaps or capacity shortfalls in current plans.	• Response (Planning) • Response (Operational Coordination)

Table 1. Exercise Objectives and Associated Capabilities

Participant Roles and Responsibilities

The term *participant* encompasses many groups of people, not just those playing in the exercise. Groups of participants involved in the exercise, and their respective roles and responsibilities, are as follows:

Exercise Director (J3): The exercise director facilitates exercise activities before, during and after the exercise. They are typically involved in development of exercise, and may manage exercise documentation, communications, logistics and evaluation activities. They often have the authority to modify or stop an exercise due to a real event, unsafe condition, or other concerning situation.

Exercise Planners (J35): Exercise planners are responsible for guiding or contributing to exercise play. They are typically responsible for implementing exercise objectives, identifying exercise issues and opportunities for improvement, and collaborating with other participants to ensure a safe and productive exercise. Exercise Planners answer RFIs, engage with Joint Staff, MSCs, BDEs, and partner agencies, and are responsible for keeping the exercise on track.

Exercise Evaluators (J5): Evaluators observe the exercise from an impartial viewpoint. The Exercise Evaluator uses the Exercise Evaluation & Assessment to evaluate and report on specific aspects as part of the Executive Summary. The Exercise Evaluation & Assessment is a hard document that crosswalks Injects with Players Actions, Player Outcomes, adherence to Published Policy and Procedures while measuring JMET proficiency.

Stakeholders: Stakeholders may be internal or external individuals or entities that have a vested interest in the results of the exercise. Stakeholders ensure that Training Objectives are being met and have authority to make adds, moves, or changes to the exercise.

Exercise Players: The Exercise Players are the participants whom the exercise is aimed to drill and train. The Exercise Players are provided with a low-risk learning environment and are evaluated on their response capability within assigned role and ability to perform in a challenging and dynamic Domestic Operations (DOMOPs) environment. Exercise will utilize the All-Hazards Operations Plan (OPLAN), All Hazards Contingency Plan (CONPLAN), the Texas Response Force (TRF) Framework, Joint Planning Process (JPP), Rapid Decision Making and Synchronization Process (RDMSP), and Directorate/Section Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to coordinate and manage DOMOPS. SOP gaps and shortfall will be documented to be updated following the exercise.

Exercise Observers: Do not directly participate in the exercise. However, they may support the development of player responses to the situation during the discussion by asking relevant questions or providing subject matter expertise.

Exercise Assumptions and Artificialities

In any exercise, assumptions and artificialities may be necessary to complete play in the time allotted and/or account for logistical limitations. Exercise participants should accept that assumptions and artificialities are inherent in any exercise and should not allow these considerations to negatively impact their participation.

Exercise Assumptions

Assumptions constitute the implied factual foundation for the exercise and, as such, are assumed to be present before the exercise starts. The following assumptions apply to the exercise:

- The exercise is conducted in a no-fault learning environment wherein capabilities, plans, systems, and processes will be evaluated.
- The exercise scenario is plausible, and events occur as they are presented.
- The exercise scenario has caused a metro-wide power outage. This exercise does not explore Texas infrastructure vulnerabilities or resiliencies. The power outage is a tool to explore TMD preparedness gaps in responding to a complicated incident.
- Incident impacts on infrastructure (cell, water, electric, etc.) are intentionally sped up to facilitate exercise discussion.
- The exercise goal is to identify operational level All Hazard planning gaps, not to create a tactical level operations order.
- Exercise simulation contains sufficient detail to allow players to react to information and situations as they are presented as if the simulated incident were real.
- Participating agencies may need to balance exercise play with real-world emergencies. Real-world emergencies take priority.

Exercise Artificialities

During this exercise, the following artificialities apply:

- The exercise scenario remains a criminal matter, not an act of war.
- The exercise will not call for a Title 10 (active duty) warfighting posture.
- The exercise will not involve any federal military action or support.
- Power restoration in the exercise scenario will take at least two weeks.
- There are no “hidden agendas” or trick questions in this exercise: all discussions or questions are intended to establish a better understanding and identify areas for improvement in good faith.
- The exercise scenario is plausible, and events occur as they are presented.
- Exercise simulation contains sufficient detail to allow players to react to information and situations as they are presented as if the simulated incident were real.

EXERCISE LOGISTICS

Site Safety

Exercise participant safety takes priority over exercise events. The following general requirements apply to the exercise:

- A Safety Controller is responsible for ensuring the exercise is conducted in a safe environment; any safety concerns must be immediately reported to the Safety Controller. The Safety Controller and Exercise Director will determine if a real-world emergency warrants a pause in exercise play and when exercise play can be resumed.
- For an emergency that requires assistance, use the phrase **“real-world emergency.”** The following procedures should be used in case of a real emergency during the exercise:
 - Anyone who observes a participant who is seriously ill or injured will immediately notify emergency services and the closest controller, and, within reason and training, render aid.
 - The controller aware of a real emergency will initiate the **“real-world emergency”** broadcast and provide the Exercise Director and Exercise Facilitator **the “real-world Emergency”** with the location of the emergency and resources needed, if any.

Fire Safety

Standard fire and safety regulations relevant to the Sonesta Bee Cave will be followed during the exercise.

Emergency Medical Services

The sponsor organization will coordinate with local emergency medical services in the event of a real-world emergency.

POST-EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

DEBRIEFINGS

Post-exercise debriefings aim to collect sufficient relevant data to support effective evaluation and improvement planning. Led by the J5 the AAR is a professional discussion of post-exercise debriefings that aim to collect sufficient relevant data to support effective evaluation and improvement planning. An AAR is a professional discussion of a training event that enables Soldiers and Airmen to discover for themselves what happened and develop a strategy for improved performance of the exercise as well as capitalize on training objectives. Preparing for an AAR begins before the training and the AAR Plan is briefed before STARTEX.

Exercise Survey

Exercise Surveys provide participants with the opportunity to comment candidly on exercise activities and exercise design, and to share their observed strengths and areas for improvement. Exercise Survey should be completed at the conclusion of the Hot Wash.

Review Exercise Objectives, Orders, and Doctrine

1. Review the commander's intent and exercise objectives before the exercise, and again immediately before the AAR.
2. Review of the commander's intent and exercise objectives are the basis for observations and the focus of the AAR.
3. Review current doctrine, technical information, and apply to Joint Staff SOPs to ensure the Joint Staff understand what tools are being used for the basis of assessments, evaluation, individual and collective performance.
4. Review all OPORDs (operations order), plans, and exercise documents the Joint Staff issued before the exercise to understand what coordination has occurred.
5. Exercise Evaluators (J5) detailed knowledge is critical to accuracy and effective assessments and AAR, while aligning the Joint Staff with the training objective the commander intends to achieve through the exercise.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary highlights the focus of the After-Action Review and provides an Improvement Plan based on the analysis and evaluation of Operational Exercise Objectives. For each objective exercised, a professional and/or judgement-based rating of how the exercise participants performed as well as strengths and opportunities of improvement identified during the exercise.

The Exercise Summary is created by the J5 using AAR comments and the exercised evaluation findings. The Executive Summary is due to the DJS for review NLT 30 days from completion of exercise.

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

Exercise Rules

The following general rules govern exercise play:

- Real-world emergency actions take priority over exercise actions.
- Exercise players will comply with real-world emergency procedures, unless otherwise directed by the control staff.

Players Instructions

Players should follow certain guidelines before, during, and after the exercise to ensure a safe and effective exercise.

Before the Exercise

- Review appropriate organizational plans, procedures, and exercise support documents.
- Be at the appropriate site at least 15 minutes before the exercise starts. Wear the appropriate uniform.
- Check in when you arrive.

During the Exercise

- Respond to exercise events and information as if the emergency were real, unless otherwise directed by an exercise controller.
- If you are asked an exercise-related question, give a short, concise answer. If you are busy and cannot immediately respond, indicate that, but report back with an answer as soon as possible.
- Parts of the scenario may seem implausible. Recognize that the exercise has objectives to satisfy and may require incorporation of unrealistic aspects. The exercise's trusted agents have made every effort to balance realism with safety and to create an effective learning and evaluation environment.

- Speak when you take an action. This procedure will ensure that evaluators are aware of critical actions as they occur.

After the Exercise

- Participate in the Hot Wash upon completion of the exercise. These allow you to comment candidly on emergency response activities and exercise effectiveness.
- Provide any documents generated from the exercise to the facilitator for review and inclusion in the executive summary.

Appendix A: Participation Organizations

Participating Organizations
Federal
Army Northern Command
Department of Homeland Security
United State Border Patrol
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Guard Bureau
United States Western Hemisphere Command
State
Texas Military Department
Texas Division of Emergency Management
Texas Engineering Extension - Task Force 1
Texas Agriculture Department
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Texas Cyber Command
Texas Department of Information Resources
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Department of State Health Services
Electric Reliability Council of Texas
Texas Public Utilities Commission
Texas Department of Transportation
Other
Sun Coast Resources
AT&T
HEB

APPENDIX B: EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Time	Event	Briefer
8:00-9:00 a.m.	Check-in & Breakfast	--
9:00-9:10 a.m.	Opening Comments	TAG/TDEM
9:10-9:20 a.m.	Exercise Introduction	DJS
9:20-9:30 a.m.	Exercise Objectives / TMD Capabilities	J35
9:30-9:45 a.m.	Scenario Introduction	J6
9:45-10:45 a.m.	Module 1: Incident	J35
10:45-11:00 a.m.	Break	--
11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.	Module 2: Notification	J35
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Lunch	--
1:00-1:45 p.m.	Module 3: Muster	J35
1:45-2:00 p.m.	Break	--
2:00-2:45 p.m.	Module 4: Staging	J35
2:45-3:00 p.m.	Break	--
3:00-3:30 p.m.	Hotwash	J35
3:30-3:45 p.m.	Closing Comments	TDEM/TAG

APPENDIX C: EXERCISE SITE MAPS

Figure C.1: Room Orientation

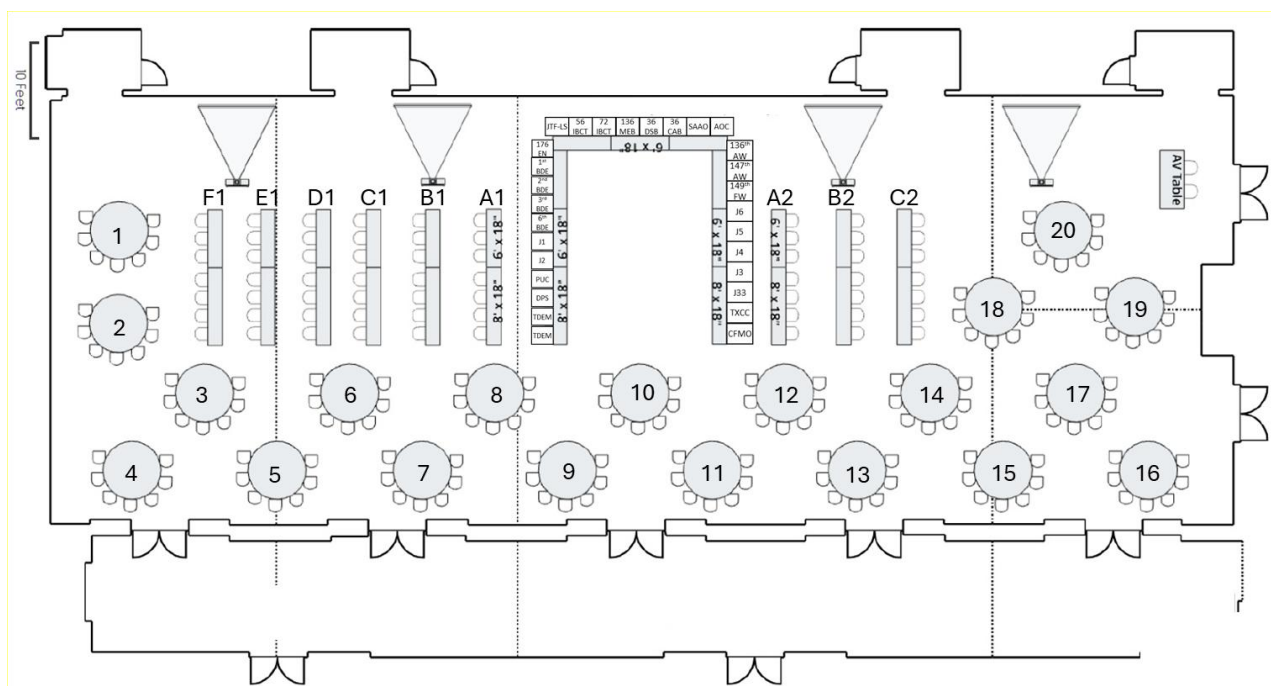
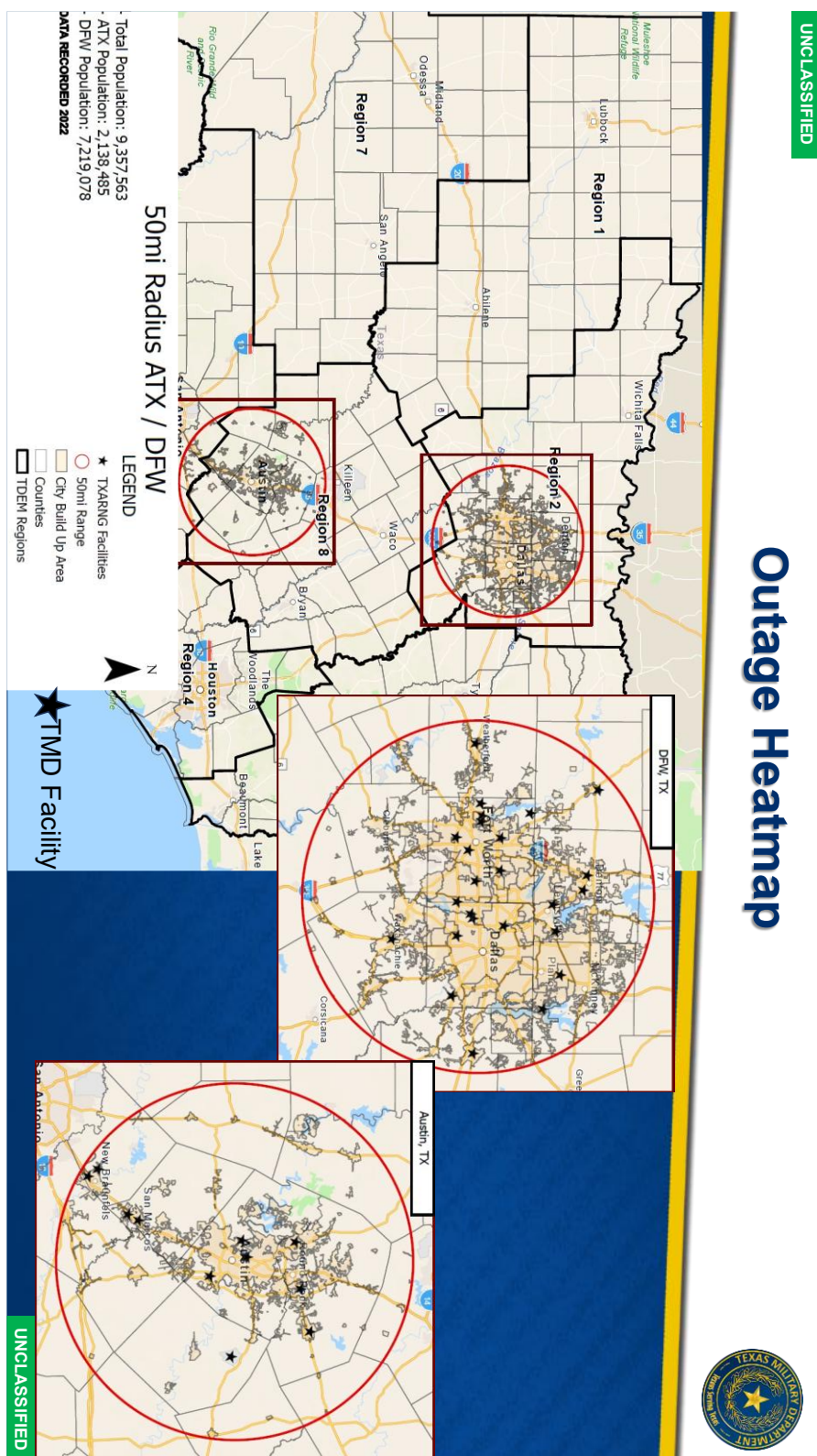


Figure C.1: Exercise Outage Map



APPENDIX D: EXERCISE SCENARIO

Scenario Introduction

Early this morning, a sophisticated and coordinated cyber event of unknown origin simultaneously targets critical infrastructure nodes serving the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Austin metroplexes. The event causes widespread power grid failures, which in turn trigger cascading disruptions across other essential sectors. The primary training objective is to force JFHQ-TX and Brigades to explore Continuity of Operations (COOP) capabilities while simultaneously directing response forces to conduct National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) in two major, non-contiguous urban areas under severely degraded conditions.

Day 0 (Friday, Feb 20): Without warning, anomalous data patterns are detected in the digital control systems managing power distribution for the DFW and Austin regions. Within hours, automated load-balancing systems fail, leading to protective shutdowns and a rapid cascade of power failures.

Day 1-3 (Saturday, Feb 21 - Monday, Feb 23): The initial power outage proves to be the catalyst for a systemic infrastructure crisis. The lack of reliable power and secondary impacts from the cyber event cripple communications, fuel distribution, water services, and electronic financial transactions. Local civil authorities, overwhelmed by the scope of the event, formally request TDEM support.

Day 4 (Tuesday, Feb 24): The Governor issues a disaster declaration for the impacted counties.

Scenario Impacts

Sector	Description of Impact
Communications	Cellular and internet infrastructure is unreliable. Primary fiber-optic data routes become unstable, causing intermittent cellular service, dropped calls, and data transmission delays. FirstNet reliability is reduced under the strain of surge traffic. 911 call centers are quickly overwhelmed.
Fuel	Most fuel stations unable to operate fuel pumps. Without power, most fuel stations go offline due to an inability to pump and process electronic payments. The few stations that have backup power generation experience long lines and intermittent shutoffs as they wait for fuel resupply.
Water	Treatment facilities fail and “boil water” notices are issued. Widespread power outages cause water pumps and treatment facilities to fail. Loss of water pressure is reported in multiple municipalities. The failure of automated SCADA systems puts the safety of the water supply at risk, forcing a shift to manual operations.
Food	Widespread food shortages. The “just-in-time” food supply chain breaks down in the impacted area. Fuel shortages halt refrigerated trucks, while power outages at grocery stores lead to food spoilage. Supply chain delays result in empty shelves and food access issues, particularly in dense urban areas. Residents in the impact area begin migrating further out for supplies.
Points of Sale (PoS)	Electronic payment systems offline. Unstable communications and power grids cause widespread failures of electronic payment systems. Credit card readers, ATMs, and other electronic fund transfer (EFT) systems go offline. The economy is forced into a cash-only basis, but access to cash is limited by non-functional ATMs.
Public Safety	Emergency services overwhelmed and degraded. Local law enforcement, fire, and EMS face a crippling combination of unreliable communications, fuel shortages for vehicles, and an overwhelming volume of service calls. The failure of traffic signals leads to widespread gridlock, further hampering emergency vehicle movement.

Module 1: Incident

Friday, February 20, 2026 – Monday, February 23, 2026

At approximately 0500 CST, the DFW and Greater Austin (Austin / Round Rock / San Marcos) metropolitan areas experience a catastrophic, simultaneous loss of power generation and transmission capacity. Initial reports suggest a cyber incident. Restoration estimates are unavailable.

By Saturday, cascading effects are underway: wireless communication bandwidth has dropped noticeably, water treatment facilities are shutting down, and panic buying has begun. State agency assessments warn restoration could take weeks.

Key Issues

- Assessment of the potential scale, duration, and impact.
- TMD Continuity of Operations (COOP).
- State agencies Continuity of Operations (COOP).
- Early decisions to posture TMD for possible response.

Discussion Questions

Partner Agencies

- What actions, if any, are you taking currently? What are your Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans?
- What internal/contracted capabilities exist to react to this incident (PODs, LSAs, etc.)? Are there any significant gaps you would need TMD to fill?
- When, if at all, would you request support from TMD to assist with critical infrastructure protection?
- What are the triggers for the Governor to issue a disaster declaration for the impacted counties?
- What (if any) Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) options are you requesting at this time?

Command & Control

- What is the trigger to initiate COOP plans? How long to wait until execution? Who COOPs to where? Which echelons will you require to COOP? What resources are needed that you do not have now to COOP? Are you moving any steady-state or mission functions to a subordinate while you COOP? What is your decision point to jump TOC or fight in place as part of your COOP? What is the PACE (Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency) communications plan?
- How early should Military District Coordinator (MDC) Liaison Officers (LNOs) be embedded at local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)?

Movement & Maneuver

- What (if any) standing orders should TMD implement for specific personnel or MRPs?

Sustainment

- What TMD facilities have backup power? How long can they stay online without resupply?
- What (if any) sustainment personnel or formations should be activated to support your steady-state operations throughout the incident?
- What TMD communications infrastructure is dependent on shore power? What comms remain operational and how does this impact orders distribution and running estimates during the incident?

Protection

- What critical TMD assets are you considering additional protection for during the incident? What manpower/resources will that require? Where will it come from and what would you need from your higher headquarters?

Incident Awareness & Assessment

- What are the information requirements by priority? (TMD personnel and equipment, availability, facility status, etc.)
- What information do we need (population impact, infrastructure status, partner capabilities, etc.) to anticipate the scale and scope of potential missions and identify suitable staging and muster locations?

Module 2: Notification

Tuesday, February 24, 2026 – Wednesday, February 25, 2026

Tuesday morning, the Governor issues an emergency declaration for the affected counties. In response to local EOC requests, the SOC publishes a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR) for TMD to activate elements of Joint Task Force – Texas with a be prepared to mission to provide points of distribution (PODs) and security assistance to law enforcement.

Key Issues

- Early warning orders and notification processes must function despite degraded networks.
- Operation Lone Star response capabilities and decision points.
- Initial capability requests from local officials may exceed force availability.

Discussion Questions

Partner Agencies

- What actions, if any, are you taking currently?
- What, if any, MRPs or resources from TMD would be requested at this time?
- What are your state agency essential functions during this incident?
- What indicators that you measure would suggest that your agency would require more support than Joint Task Force – Texas can provide?

Command & Control

- How does the JOC communicate orders if primary comms have degraded?
- What, if any, orders will your HQs publish immediately via a verbal order vs. written order?
- What are the triggers to utilize OLS as a rapid response element while other units muster and move into the area of operations?

Movement & Maneuver

- What is the criteria to exempt service members from activation? How many GSUs, GTPs, etc. (in addition to Joint Task Force – TX assignments) can your formations provide given these exemptions?
- Where should service members be directed to report? Home-station armory? Staging location? Partner agency facilities or alternate sites?

Sustainment

- How do we forecast sustainment requirements for diverse mission types (distribution/PODS, security, etc.)?
- What resource and commodity running estimates need to be kept at which levels? (fuel stations open, days of supply on hand, etc.)

Protection

- What (if any) assistance from DPS or local law enforcement do you need for facility protection? What TMD element(s) is responsible for that coordination?

Incident Awareness & Assessment

- What evolving indicators (population movement, infrastructure collapse, civil unrest) might shift mission priorities during this phase?

Module 3: Muster

Thursday, February 26, 2026 – Saturday, February 28, 2026

TMD service members begin mustering, many navigating non-functional traffic control systems, fuel scarcity, and congested routes.

All TMD facilities in the incident areas continue to have no shore power or water, and limited comms.

Key Issues

- Prioritizing mission essential functions.
- Sequencing decisions – which forces move first and to where – will directly shape early mission success.
- Sustaining personnel and equipment during extended muster windows becomes a critical challenge.

Discussion Questions

Partner Agencies

- What actions, if any, are you taking currently?
- What support from TMD do you require to maintain your agency essential functions?
- What is the trigger for your agency to move from centralized command and control to de-centralized (i.e. regions)?

Command & Control

- Who must maintain communications with muster locations? What systems are available without shore power?
- Who has command and control of elements being mustered? Is this decentralized or centralized?
- Is there any way to reduce muster requirements (i.e. administrative requirements) to reduce response time?
- What is the required equipment and personnel to muster to facilitate Continuity of Operations (COOP)?
- What level of accountability is required before authorizing deployment if mission specifics remain undefined?

Movement & Maneuver

- What percentage of your formations do you expect to be available to muster within 72 hours?
- How long will it take to muster? (~40% are more than 100 miles to their assigned unit).
- How do we sequence force packages to maximize flexibility – ensuring the right mix of security, sustainment, and logistics capabilities move forward first?

Sustainment

- What commodities, fuel, ammunition, and equipment should be distributed and to where at this phase?
- How long can muster be sustained before resupply is required? What resources and formations are required to conduct resupply?

Protection

- How do we secure personnel, vehicles, and muster areas during this phase?
- Should law enforcement assistance for movement to staging be considered during this phase? Who is responsible for coordinating outside TMD for it (if applicable)?

Incident Awareness & Assessment

- What situational awareness is required to understand force posture, staging progress, route conditions, and emerging mission needs during muster?

Module 4: Staging

Sunday, March 01, 2026 – Monday, March 02, 2026

Subsequent STARs and action requests with specific missions are sent to TMD while units begin to arrive at staging sites. The STARs have varying levels of urgency and mission requirements that include support to law enforcement and POD operations.

All TMD facilities in the incident areas continue to have no shore power, water, or connectivity.

Key Issues

- Movement control and staging operations must synchronize with supported agency timelines and priorities.
- Units must remain agile and ready to redirect without degrading operational tempo.
- Forward sustainment, communications nodes, and command elements must be pre-positioned to support dynamic operations.

Discussion Questions

Partner Agencies

- What actions, if any, are you taking currently?
- Assuming there is no further degradation, when do you anticipate to no longer require additional TMD support?

Command & Control

- How are communications maintained with units as they move from muster locations to staging location? At staging site?
- How do we ensure command and control agility to redirect or re-task units as requirements change or are clarified with degraded comms.
- What options are there to reduce the staging requirement to reduce response time?
- Does there need to be a central staging site?

Movement & Maneuver

- How do units move from muster location to staging location?
- How do we prioritize mission locations if simultaneous mission demands (e.g., security vs distribution) exceed current capacity?
- What equipment should be brought to staging? All assigned equipment? Limited to MRP requirements?

Sustainment

- What commodities, fuel, ammunition, and equipment should be distributed and to where at this phase?
- How long can staging be sustained before resupply is required? What resources and formations are required to conduct resupply?

Protection

- What security requirements are required at staging locations?
- Should convoy protection be considered at this phase?

Incident Awareness & Assessment

- What are information requirements (i.e. infrastructure, routes, and civil conditions) during this phase?

Appendix E: Training Objectives

OPR	Task ID	Task Title
Command & Control (C2)		
J3	SN 8.2.4	Direct Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
J6	SN 5.1.2.1	Provide Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems
J3	ST 6.6.5	Execute Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan
Sustainment & Logistics		
J4	ST 4	Sustain Forces
J4	ST 4.4	Provide Sustainment Locations
Movement & Maneuver		
J3	OP 1.1.3	Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)
Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA)		
J2	ST 2.16	Manage Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA)
Interagency Coordination		
J3	ST 8.5.3.2	Conduct Interagency Liaison
J5	OP 5.7.2	Determine Interagency Capabilities and Limitations

APPENDIX F: ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
AAR	After Action Review
AHC	All-Hazards Conference
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AOC	Air Operations Center
BDE	Brigade
BPT	Be Prepared To
C2	Command and Control
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COP	Common Operating Picture
DJS	Director of the Joint Staff
DOMOPS	Domestic Operations
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSC	Dual Status Commander
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
ENDEX	End of Exercise
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EXPLAN	Exercise Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRAGORD	Fragmentary Order
GSU	General Support Unit
GTP	Ground Transportation Platoon
IAA	Incident Awareness and Assessment
JFHQ	Joint Force Headquarters
JMET	Joint Mission Essential Task
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPP	Joint Planning Process
JTF – LS	Joint Task Force – Lone Star
JTF-TX	Joint Task Force – Texas
LSA	Logistics Staging Area
MDCLNO	Military District Coordinator Liaison Officer
MRP	Mission Readiness Package
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

NGCS	National Guard Civil Support
NLT	No Later Than
OLS	Operation Lone Star
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPORD	Operation Order
PACE	Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency
POD	Point of Distribution
POS	Point of Sale
RDMSP	Rapid Decision-Making Support Process
RFA	Request for Action
RFI	Request for Information
RSOI	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, & Integration
SOC	State Operation Center
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STAR	State of Texas Assistance Request
STARTEX	Start of Exercise
TAG	The Adjutant General
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TMD	Texas Military Department
TOC	Tactical Operations Center
TRF	Texas Response Force
WARNORD	Warning Order