



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

August 25, 2017

The Honorable Donald Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Through: Regional Administrator Tony Robinson
FEMA Region 6
Denton, TX

RE: Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration – Major Disaster

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the state of Texas as a result of Hurricane Harvey, that began on August 21, 2017.

In response to the current situation, I have taken the appropriate action under state law by directing the execution of the state's emergency management plan and by declaring a state of disaster on August 23, 2017 for 30 Texas counties.

Pursuant to 44 CFR 206.36, I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and affected local governments, and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster. I am requesting Individual Assistance, Public Assistance (Categories A and B including Direct Federal Assistance) and Hazard Mitigation for the following counties. As we are able to assess damages to the other affected counties, I reserve the right to request assistance for additional counties in Texas.

Bee, Goliad, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Refugio

The state of Texas is currently engaged in recovery efforts for 15 open federal disaster declarations and is still recovering from six major disasters over the last 2.5 years. The state of Texas has had more federal disaster declarations than any other state, which do not account for the numerous state disasters that did not meet federal thresholds and requirements. The state continues to work on these recent disasters along with legacy disasters, including major disasters such as Hurricanes Rita, Ike, and the most destructive wildfires in Texas history, the 2011 wildfires.

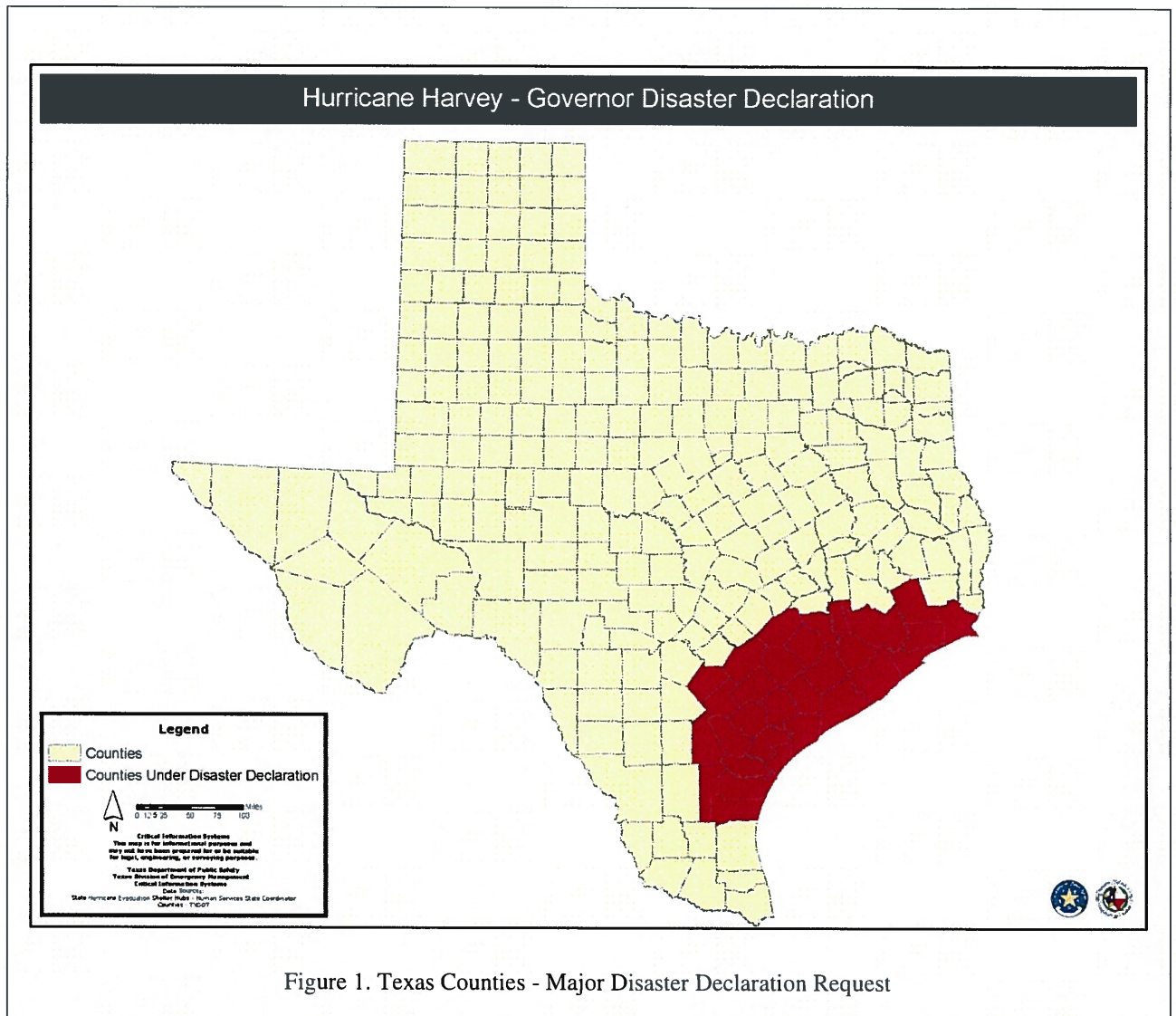


Figure 1. Texas Counties - Major Disaster Declaration Request

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

In the last 24 hours, Tropical Depression Harvey rapidly intensified to a hurricane and could be as severe as a Category 4 hurricane at landfall. This hurricane, with the potential to bear down on the state with 135 mile per hour winds, will likely produce a storm surge in many areas of the coast well above 9 feet and miles inland. The storm surge, currently projected from 6 to 12 feet, will prevent freshwater drainage following 15 to 20 inch downpours and compounding flooding in coastal counties, especially in isolated pockets anticipated to receive more than 30 inches of rainfall from lingering storms. The storm surge, coupled with the deluge of rain, could easily lead to billions of dollars of property damage and almost certainly loss of life.

Due to the swift escalation of Hurricane Harvey and warnings to threatened areas, the ability to evacuate residents will quickly and inevitably transition to massive rescue efforts despite orders issued in over 32 jurisdictions, which include 17 voluntary evacuation orders

and 15 mandatory evacuation orders. These rescue efforts will be hampered by prolonged tropical storm force winds and accompanying torrential rains. There are 6,638,580 million people living in the 30 counties declared at the state level. These areas include Houston, the fourth largest city in the country, and Corpus Christi – both recognized as major U.S. ports providing a massive portion of the supply of oil and gas to the country and across the globe.

Hurricane Harvey's rapid intensification has furthermore resulted in strained resources. Considering time sensitivity and anticipated geographic scale of the storm, the scope of this event will rapidly overwhelm the state's ability to provide response and recovery assets to save Texans and protect property and critical infrastructure. Joint federal state preliminary damage assessments will be conducted when the area is deemed safe enough for teams to perform their duties.

On August 17 at 2 pm AST, The National Hurricane Center designated a tropical wave to be potential Tropical Cyclone Nine just east of the Lesser Antilles. By 5:00 pm AST it had strengthened to a Tropical Storm and was named Harvey. It continued to track west northwestward as a tropical storm through the southeastern Caribbean region. By midday on August 19, it began to encounter upper-level wind shear in the south-central Caribbean and by the afternoon of the 19th, it degenerated to a tropical depression. In just a few hours later that evening, Harvey was nothing more than a remnant tropical low-pressure system. Over the course of the next few days, it continued to track west northwestward through the southwestern Caribbean. By the night of Wednesday the 23rd, it had crossed the Yucatan Peninsula and entered the Bay of Campeche. At 10 pm CDT on the 23rd, Harvey regained strength as a tropical depression. As it began to move more north northwestward, it entered an area with atmospheric and oceanic conditions favorable for further intensification. By the early morning 24th, it had attained tropical storm force strength. It continued to move north northwestward and by 1 pm CDT on the 24th, it became a Category One Hurricane. By the early morning hours of the 25th, it gained Category 2 status with winds of 105 mph. As of 7 am CDT on the 25th, Harvey has winds of 110 mph - putting it on the very edge of becoming a Category Three hurricane. Harvey is forecast to make landfall near Corpus Christi as a Category Three hurricane and bring a devastating storm surge of 6-12 feet along the mid-Texas coast, and damaging winds near its eye wall. Once on shore, it will encounter steering currents so weak that it is forecast to meander across southeast Texas for at least two or three days, bringing that region 10 to 30 inches of rain, with some locations receiving more than 40 inches of rain. It is not hyperbole to say that if the forecast verifies, Texas is about to experience one of the worst natural disasters in the history of the state.

In order to support the Texas jurisdictions affected by this devastating storm, on August 23, 2017, at 7:00 a.m., the State Operations Center (SOC) increased its response level to Level III (Increased Readiness Conditions) and again increased the response level to Level II (Escalated Response Conditions) on August 24, 2017 at 7:00 a.m. and again 1:00 p.m. to a Level I (Emergency Conditions). In addition, several Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) Disaster Districts in impacted areas activated to coordinate with and assist local jurisdictions.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

The following information details state and local government resources used to alleviate conditions of this disaster:

Public Utilities Commission (PUC)

- Representative deployed to the State Operations Center (SOC)

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service

- Activated both Texas Task Force 1 and Texas Task Force 2 and water rescue squads

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

- Representatives deployed to the SOC

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

- Representative deployed to the SOC
- Field personnel in contact with Disaster District Committee's and animal response partners in assigned areas

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

- Coordinating with agency partners of the Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup (NDOW) to prepare for potential response activities and has HAZMAT contractors on standby

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA)

- Representative deployed to the SOC

Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

- One representative deployed to the SOC
- Activation of the State Medical Operations Center (SMOC)
- Regional Health Medical Operation Centers (RHMOC) active in Harlingen, San Antonio and Houston
- Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF) resources placed on ALERT status in their home stations for rapid deployment

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

- Preparing to stand up two staging areas with 45 personnel, equipment and resources in San Antonio (Bexar County Metro) and Bryan (TxDOT HQ) to assist and support local affected TxDOT District personnel
- Activated Dynamic Message Signs (DMS) along coastal highways notifying motorists that a storm is approaching and advising to fuel their vehicles.
- Activated Dynamic Message Signs (DMS) in remaining areas of the state notifying motorists of an approaching storm and to avoid coastal area travel.
- Pre-staging barricades in coastal districts prone to flooding

Texas General Land Office (GLO)

- Securing state assets, to include boats and vehicles
- Preparing response and communications equipment

- Ensuring fuel availability
- Ensuring EPA response manager is updated and NDOW leads are in communications.
- Coordinating debris removal vendors
- Deploying representatives to the SOC and scheduling field staff for local disaster coordination committees.

Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

- Activated HHS State Operated Facilities Emergency Operations Center to support 24/7 coordination with State Hospital and State Supported Living Centers (SSLC)
- The Richmond SSLC and Rio Grande Center have activated their Incident Management Teams and are coordinating with local emergency management partners to support Shelter in Place protective actions
- Health and Human Services Commission water, ice, and emergency communication contractors have been contacted and support orders as requested

Department of Family and Protective Services

- Staff in coastal areas are coordinating with conservatorship families and licensed facilities to request they review their emergency plans, follow local protective action guidance and monitor the weather situation

Department of Aging and Disability Services

- Staff in coastal areas are coordinating with licensed facilities to request they review their emergency plans, follow local protection action guidance and monitor the weather situation

Texas 2-1-1

- Standing by to support local emergency management information dissemination
- 211 has reported 1,492 emergency response and State of Texas Emergency Assistance Registrations

Texas Military Department (TMD)

- Activated 783 personnel and 258 vehicles
- TMD will have two Ground Transportation Companies (GTCs) and Liaison Officers in support of Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF1)
- The Expedient Response Mission Ready Package (MRP) was activated in support of the American Red Cross in San Antonio as well as four Texas Emergency Tracking Network (ETN) teams, State Operations Center (SOC) intake cell team, SOC Texas Military Branch team, Adaptive Battle Staff, Military District Coordinators, and a TXTF1 Joint Ground and Air Coordination team
- MD is prepared to activate an additional Ground Transportation Company and three Rotary Wing/Air Operations Center MRPs

Texas Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

- Conducting coordination conference calls and the Gulf Coast Regional VOAD will conduct Long Term Recovery Conference Calls today

American Red Cross (ARC)

- National Hurricane Teams arrived
- Making preparations to stand up four response districts on this relief operation
- Continuing to reach out to both local Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) and local Emergency Management partners for collaborative planning
- Working with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) partners deployed to Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC) for Emergency Support Function (ESF-6) planning and communication
- Shelter teams are being placed on standby in the surrounding states and have been readied in 14 counties
- Planning discussions occurred for Disability Integration at all service sites
- Planning discussions to incorporate event based or spontaneous volunteers at service sites in the impacted areas
- National logistics assets for sheltering, bulk distribution, and kitchen trailers are being deployed to staging areas

The Salvation Army (TSA)

- All local field units and have placed all feeding resources on stand-by for potential deployment to the affected areas
- Coordination calls with local units and territorial headquarters started
- Bulk Distribution items inventoried and are being deployed into the area
- Incident Management activated to support the affected areas
- Participating in coordination calls with Texas VOAD, Texas Feeding Task Force as well as all local and state coordination calls
- Establishing four incident command posts in Corpus Christi, Houston and Brazoria County

Transportation Management Services (TMS)

- 250 buses and Transportation Management Services (TMS) staff ordered to support potential evacuations.
- The buses and TMS staff will report to San Antonio for inspection and staging and will be available for tasking

Additional agencies and organizations are standing by to support victims across the state.

Local Government

Local law enforcement, fire, EMS, public works, public utilities and emergency management continue to spend countless hours preparing to evacuate, rescue, clear debris, assist stranded motorists/travelers, and manage weather-related injuries.

Voluntary Agency Assistance

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) have been very active throughout Texas beginning with providing many services for the Long Term Recovery efforts related to DR-4223-TX, DR-4245-TX, DR-4266-TX, DR-4269-TX, and DR-4272. Due to the large number of disasters throughout Texas in 2015 and 2016, as well as those in neighboring states, many VOAD resources (financial and personnel) are depleted and operating with little to no funding. Resources are mostly donor-based and dependent upon the economic climate.

VOADs provide mass care sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution, reunification, damage assessments, emergency food boxes, Volunteer Reception Center (VRC), Family Assistance Center staffing, packing and salvaging of personal property, debris removal, spiritual and emotional care, shower units, heavy equipment, clothing distribution, clean-up kits, direct financial assistance such as gift cards, food and hotel vouchers, personal care and comfort kits, medical kits, blankets, and many more services. These resources, however, are not an all-encompassing recovery solution.

Voluntary Agency statistics through August 25, 2016:

- With 16 Mandatory and 17 Voluntary evacuations that been ordered in the affected area, over 13 shelters and respite centers opened throughout the state. The shelter population continues to grow as the evacuations persist. There are additional shelters on stand-by in order to support the growing need.
- More than 1,000 meals, snacks and drinks served.

American Red Cross (ARC): Seven Shelters open max capacity is 1170 with additional shelters ready to be opened and an overall capacity of 7638.

The Salvation Army (TSA): Food and resources on standby for deployment. Water and clean-up kits will be pre-positioned in Corpus Christi. Four locations identified for Command Post; Corpus Christi/Houston/Galveston/Texas City/Brazoria.

Texas VOAD: Response and recovery coordination calls began on August 24, 2017. Voluntary agencies have been asked to keep volunteers safe and out of the lifesaving efforts, thus many are prepared to assist when travel is safe and requests for assistance are submitted.

Behavioral Health Impacts

The behavioral health impact continues to develop due to the compounding severe weather events over the last two years. Individuals, first responders and communities from across Texas continue to respond to the impacts from tornadoes, heavy rain, severe flooding, wildfires, and winter weather that affected the state in 2017. Reports from behavioral health providers in the field indicate that staff, consumers, and behavioral health services have been significantly impacted.

As behavioral health personnel respond daily to new and ongoing events across the state, many survivors wonder when this dangerous weather is ever going to end, which is leaving them feeling anxious and distressed, including intrusive thoughts and sleep disturbances. For those who have already been through a recent flood or tornado event, the thought of more bad weather has resulted in additional distress and hyper-vigilance delaying their ability to begin the emotional recovery process.

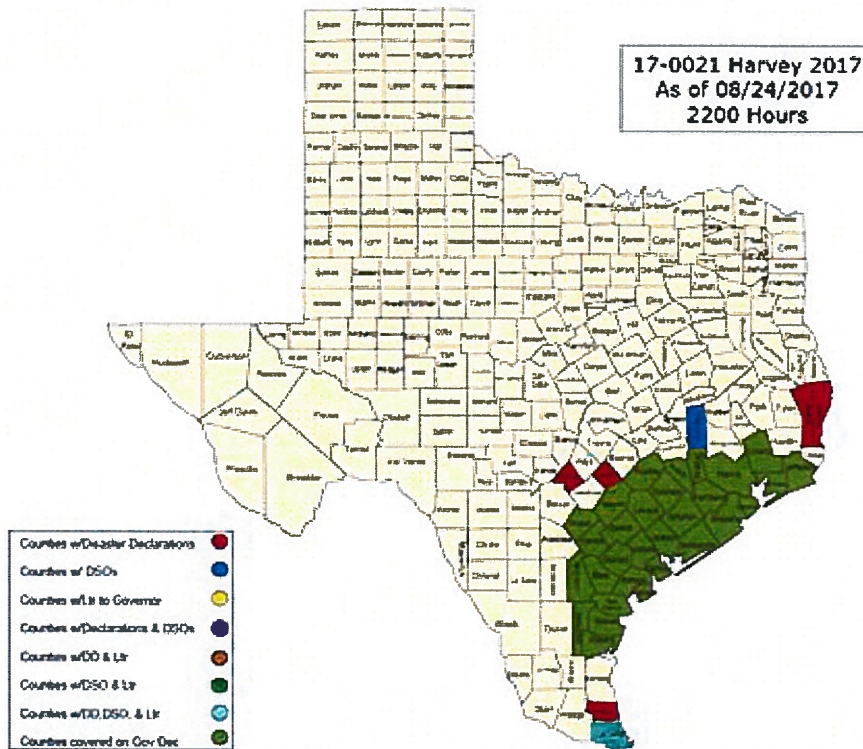
Without federal assistance, Texas does not have the ability or resources to meet or absorb the disaster behavioral health related response and recovery needs and expenses associated with providing crisis-counseling services. If these costs are to be absorbed by the local provider, a direct negative impact will be experienced on both service delivery and the state's disaster response plan because funds designated for services to Texas's priority populations will be redirected to disaster response and recovery operations and not for the fund's intended purpose.

Business Impacts

Government offices within the impact area have closed to prepare employees and structures for safety. This shut down has been encouraged throughout the businesses with the impact area. Additionally, there are on-going school closures. Corpus Christi Refineries have shut down daily operations as of 10:54 08/24/17.

Residential Information

The following is the current snapshot of the local disaster declared counties.



The following is detailed information on the impacted population, including percentage of insurance, percentage below poverty level, median household income, and percentage of elderly, disabled and pre-disaster unemployment rates.

August 2017 Hurricane Harvey					
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level in percent	Median Household Income in dollars	Percent of Elderly (Age 65 and Older) in percent	Percent of Disabled (Under the Age of 65) in percent	Total Population
National	15.4	\$53,046.00	15.2	8.6	
State	17.3	\$53,207.00	12.0	8.1	27,862,596
Counties					
Aransas	19.0	\$41,690	28	16.9	25,023
Austin	11.5	\$53,687	17	8.6	33,048
Bee	21.2	\$42,302	12	13.1	32,842
Brazoria	11.2	\$69,749	11	6.4	368,706
Calhoun	19.3	\$51,078	15	12.6	23,670
Chambers	10.6	\$70,544	11	10.2	42,211
Colorado	15.1	\$46,618			20,874
DeWitt	15.1	\$49,736			20,097
Fayette	12.4	\$47,808			24,554
Fort Bend	8.2	\$89,152	10	9	754,968
Galveston	13.9	\$62,313	14	12.9	317,213
Goliad	18.6	\$51,226			7,210
Harris	18.0	\$54,457	10	6.6	4,551,437
Jackson	12.4	\$54,962	18	10.4	14,253
Jefferson	19.9	\$43,540	13	9.3	261,031
Jim Wells	22.3	\$42,986	14	10.9	43,132
Kleberg	26.1	\$38,247	12	11	34,035
Liberty	17.6	\$48,729	13	12.8	84,504
Live Oak	15.3	\$50,400	21	8.9	11,752
Matagorda	21.7	\$40,797	16	10.2	38,581
Nueces	18.0	\$50,337	14	10.2	361,555
Refugio	16.9	\$44,240	20	15.4	7,479
San Patricio	15.3	\$52,261	15	11	67,055
Victoria	16.4	\$51,758	16	10.7	90,413
Wharton	17.6	\$45,176	16	16.9	42,519

Data from U.S. Census Records.

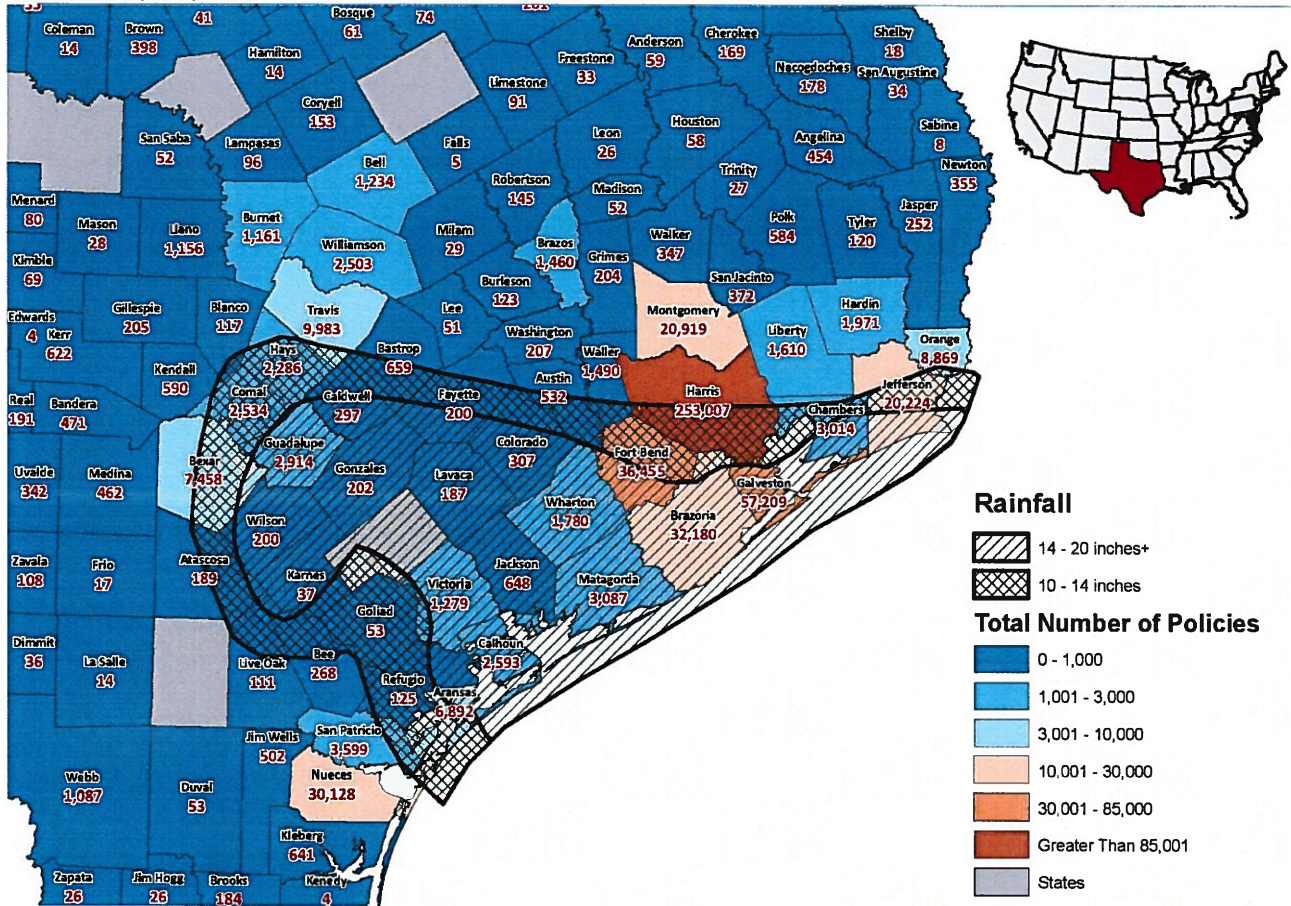
2017 Texas Property Insurance

The following table provides a brief analysis of property insurance in affected counties for Individual Assistance.

County Name	Total Policy Count	2010 Census Data
Aransas	6,892	23,158
Austin	532	28,417
Bee	268	31,861
Brazoria	32,180	313,166
Calhoun	2,593	21,381
Chambers	3,014	35,096
Colorado	307	20,874
DeWitt		20,097
Fayette	200	24,554
Fort Bend	36,455	585,375
Galveston	57,209	291,309
Goliad	53	7,210
Gonzales	202	19,807
Harris	253,007	4,092,459
Jackson	648	14,075
Jefferson	20,224	252,273
Jim Wells	502	40,838
Karnes	37	14,824
Kleberg	641	32,061
Lavaca	187	19,263
Liberty	1,610	75,643
Live Oak	111	11,531
Matagorda	3,087	36,702
Nueces	30,128	340,223
Refugio	125	7,383
San Patricio	3,599	64,804
Victoria	1,279	86,793
Waller	1,490	43,205
Wharton	1,780	41,280
Wilson	200	42,918

Note: These numbers include homeowner, residential dwelling, renters/condo, farm and ranch dwelling, and farm owner's policies. This excludes policies written by farm mutual insurers and policies written in the surplus lines market. Also, these policies do not include flood policies.

**Total Number of NFIP Policies in Force by County
 as of 8/23/2017**



County	Population, 2010 Census	Number of Households	Number of NIFP Policies	Percentage of NIFP Policies	Number of Insured Households	Number of Estimated Uninsured Homes
Aransas	23,158	9,682	6,892	71%	6,892	2,790
Austin	28,417	11,038	532	5%	532	10,506
Bee	31,861	8,762	268	3%	268	8,494
Brazoria	313,166	112,510	32,180	29%	32,180	80,330
Calhoun	21,381	7,994	2,593	32%	2,593	5,401
Chambers	35,096	13,018	3,014	23%	3,014	10,004
Colorado	20,874	7,657	307	4%	307	7,350
Fayette	24,554	9,558	200	2%	200	9,358
Fort Bend	585,375	206,188	36,455	18%	36,455	169,733
Galveston	291,309	113,866	57,209	50%	57,209	56,657
Goliad	7,210	2,881	53	2%	53	2,828

Gonzales	19,807	6,477	202	3%	202	6,275
Harris	4,092,459	814,599	253,007	31%	253,007	561,592
Jackson	14,075	5,109	648	13%	648	4,461
Jefferson	252,273	93,495	20,224	22%	20,224	73,271
Jim Wells	40,838	13,829	502	4%	502	13,327
Karnes	14,824	4,309	37	1%	37	4,272
Kleberg	32,061	10,906	641	6%	641	10,265
Lavaca	19,263	7,701	187	2%	187	7,514
Liberty	75,643	25,319	1,610	6%	1,610	23,709
Live Oak	11,531	3,699	111	3%	111	3,588
Matagorda	36,702	13,382	3,087	23%	3,087	10,295
Nueces	340,223	126,900	30,128	24%	30,128	96,772
Refugio	7,383	2,753	125	5%	125	2,628
San Patricio	64,804	22,781	3,599	16%	3,599	19,182
Victoria	86,793	32,510	1,279	4%	1,279	31,231
Waller	43,205	13,937	1,490	11%	1,490	12,447
Wharton	41,280	14,741	1,780	12%	1,780	12,961
Wilson	42,918	15,477	200	1%	200	15,277

The gap between the percentage of NFIP policies and households demonstrates the need for the Individual Assistance and Households Program (IHP). The citizens of Texas will not be able to recover, not be able to continue to contribute to the tax base and will be at risk for economic injury without the assistance of the federal government.

It is important to note that the insurance percentages do not tell the entire story. Many policies do not include additional living expenses (ALE) and some mortgages require a forced payoff. Insured survivors may receive insurance proceeds and their bank or mortgage holder may require the total mortgage paid in full. In this situation, a survivor is left with unmet needs and no proceeds to rebuild. The debris clean-up alone prior to rebuilding is going to be a major undertaking.

According to a 2008 study by Marshall & Swift/Boeckh LLC, a provider of building cost data, nearly 60 percent of American homes are underinsured, leaving almost two out of every three homes in the United States undervalued and underinsured, putting the homeowner at risk of substantial loss. Typically, these underinsured homeowners have only enough coverage to rebuild or replace less than 78 percent of their home in the case of a disaster. In an example where a \$250,000 home is destroyed, the homeowner would be at a loss of more than \$50,000. An additional study performed by Southwest Insurance Information Service (SIIS) found that roughly 50 to 70 percent of Texas homes are underinsured.

Texas Previous Disaster Underinsurance Data

Many of the major and destroyed homes in the last five federally declared disasters were in medium income neighborhoods where many survivors struggled with housing while trying to rebuild, make a mortgage payment, and pay rent in a market where there was a lack of affordable rental resources. Federal assistance is needed in order to help qualifying

The Honorable Donald Trump
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survivors with repair, rebuild, and rental assistance, which will be some of the most challenging issues survivors will face.

The devastation to single-family homes, multi-family homes, businesses, churches, schools, roads and public structures is overwhelming.

The personal and economic impact to these communities will take a significant amount of time and effort to recover. Long-term recovery from such devastation is the most difficult part of a disaster. Federal assistance will be key to a rapid and resilient recovery.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The state of Texas is currently engaged in recovery efforts for 15 open federal disaster declarations and is still recovering from six major disasters over the last 2.5 years. The state of Texas has had more federal disaster declarations than any other state, which do not account for the numerous state disasters that did not meet federal thresholds and requirements. In the past many months, the state has experienced numerous local flooding, tornado and wildfire events that in other states would have been considered major disasters. The state continues to work on these recent disasters along with legacy disasters, including major disasters such as Hurricanes Rita, Ike, and the most destructive wildfires in Texas history, the 2011 wildfires.

CLOSING

Pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.36 (Major Disaster), this incident is of such magnitude and severity that effective response is beyond state and local capability, and supplementary federal assistance is necessary to save lives and protect property, public health and safety.

I certify that state and local government obligations and expenditures for the current disaster will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements of the Stafford Act.

As a result of this disaster, the state of Texas is specifically requesting a major disaster declaration for:

Individual Assistance including the Individuals and Households Programs (IA), Other Needs Assistance (ONA), Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Disaster Legal Assistance, Disaster Case Management for Bee, Goliad, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Refugio counties; Public Assistance (Categories A and B including Direct Federal Assistance) for Bee, Goliad, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Refugio counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. I am also requesting U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program for Physical and Economic Loss for all counties requesting Individual Assistance.

Sincerely,



Greg Abbott
Governor

Enclosures

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
 MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

1. Request Date Aug 24, 2017

Burden Disclosure Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration. Texas	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). 25,145,561
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name Greg Abbott	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number W. Nim Kidd (512) 424-2436
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number
W. Nim Kidd (512) 424-2436

6. Declaration Request For: Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Aug 23, 2017 End Date _____ or Continuing *If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought Earthquake Explosion Fire Flood Hurricane Landslide Mudslide

Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) Straight-Line Winds

Tidal Wave Tornado Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Tsunami Volcanic Eruption Winter Storm

Other (please specify) _____

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 In the last 24 hours, Tropical Depression Harvey rapidly intensified to a hurricane and could be as severe as a Category 4 hurricane at landfall. This hurricane, bearing down on the state will likely produce a storm surge in many areas of the coast well above nine feet and far inland. In addition, the storm is then forecast to linger over the mid Texas coast and dump tremendous amounts of rain over a wide portion of Texas. The storm surge coupled with the deluge of rain could easily lead to billions of dollars of property damage and almost certainly loss of life.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 Many state agencies and organizations are providing personnel and resources, including: Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (Texas Task Force 1, 2 and water squads), Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas A&M Forest Service, Texas Animal Health Commission, Texas Department of Transportation, Public Utilities Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, Texas Department of State Health Service, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Texas General Land Office, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Department of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Military Department, the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army and many other state and local organizations.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested Aug 25, 2017 Start _____ End _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Could see issues performing preliminary damage assessments due to torrential flooding and high-water situations. Due to the severity of the storm and continuing severe weather activity it is unsafe for officials to conduct preliminary damage assessments.

Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested Aug 25, 2017 Start _____ End _____

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Could see issues performing preliminary damage assessments due to torrential flooding and high-water situations.

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance N/A Individuals and Households Program Crisis Counseling Program Disaster Unemployment Assistance
 All Disaster Case Management Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).

All Individual Assistance programs are requested and needed. There is no state-provided individual assistance programs.
Requested for Bee, Goliad, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio and Refugio counties.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)*
(not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

Requested for Bee, Goliad, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio and Refugio counties.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:
 Texas requests all available assistance.

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.
 Hurricane Harvey's rapid intensification has furthermore resulted in strained resources. Considering time sensitivity and anticipated geographic scale of the storm, the scope of this event will rapidly overwhelm the state's ability to provide response and recovery assets to save Texans and protect property and critical infrastructure. The National Weather Service has labeled this a catastrophic event with flooding in areas that have never seen this level of water and flooding before.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

N/A I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.
Requested for all 254 counties statewide.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date 10-22-2018 b. Type of Plan Enhanced Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs** for additional information in support of this request*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on 8/23/2017 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

Cover Letter Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*

Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)

Additional Supporting Documentation _____


Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

8/24/17
Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request