



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

June 9, 2016

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

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 severe weather and flooding that began on May 26, 2016, and continues as many rivers remain in a major flood stage.

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 June 1, 2016, for 31 Texas counties and adding 15 additional counties on June 8, 2016.

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; 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.

Austin, Brazoria, Brazos, Fort Bend, Grimes, Hidalgo, Hood, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Travis, Waller and Washington 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.

This marks the sixth major disaster to strike the state in the last 13 months. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 151 counties have been declared in one of these disasters. Of those 151 counties, 48 of them have been declared in two or more of these disasters. The population of these counties, under five previously issued declarations, is over 19.7 million people, or 72 percent of the total population of Texas. Those 19.7 million people living in a Texas county hit by disaster is greater than the populations of 48 states.

The last year has taken a terrible toll on the people and the property of this state. Texans are resilient, but few can recover without assistance when disaster after disaster hits in the middle of recovery. There are areas where people are barely starting to recover when severe weather strikes again. It has been a challenging year. Texans will overcome these challenges, but assistance is needed from the federal government.

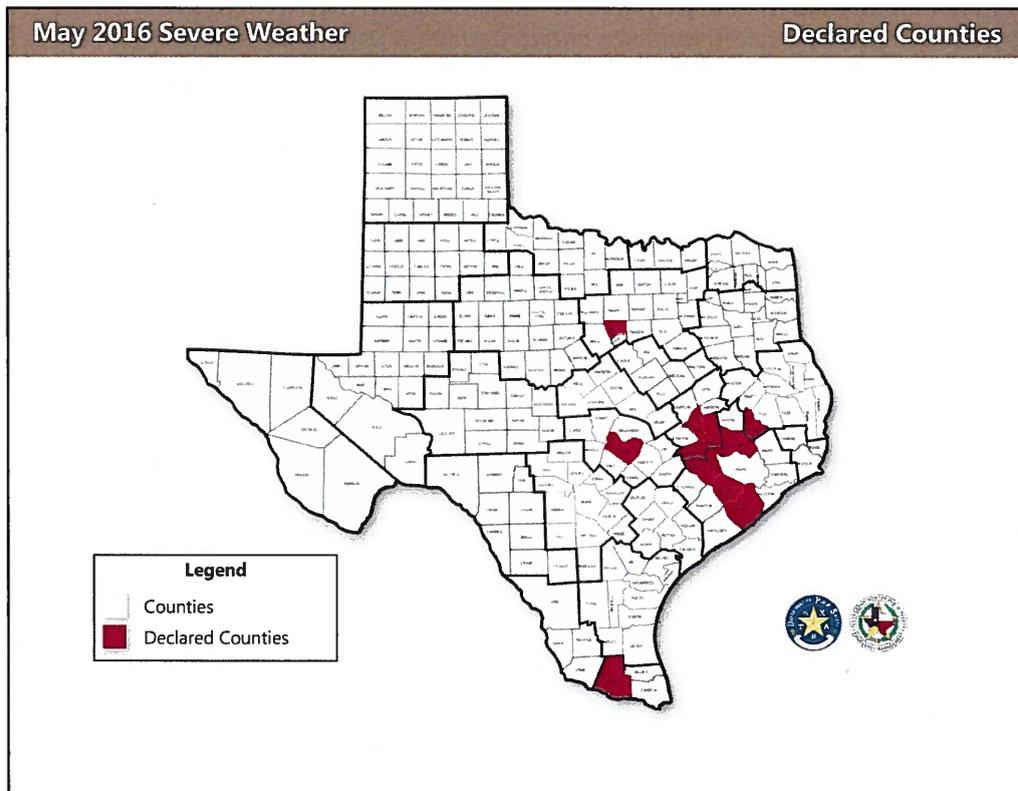


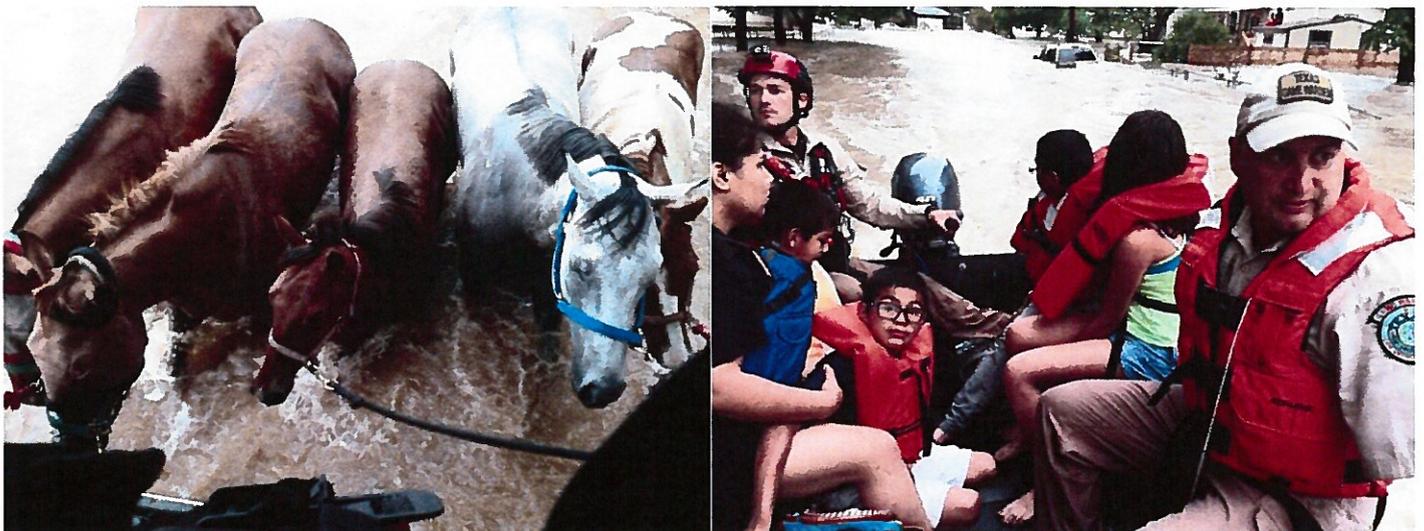
Figure 1: Counties Requested

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

A year later after the historic 2015 Memorial Day flooding event, the State of Texas finds itself in yet another history-making Memorial Day weekend flood event. This is the third major flood of 2016. Just one month earlier in April parts of east and southeast Texas received 5-10 inches of rainfall, with some locations picking up as much as 18 inches. The devastation has been tremendous for Texas citizens, local governments and first responders. Just as the recovery process from the last disaster begins, the state goes underwater again. Texas has not received a substantial break from flash flooding, severe weather and tornadoes, and river flooding in over a year.



Texas Task Force 1 assists Texas Military Department and Richmond Police Department with evacuations due to the rising Brazos River on June 2, 2016.



Texas Task Force 1 assists Brazoria County officials with moving livestock and pets to safe locations. Texas game wardens respond to flooding in Grimes, Bastrop, Travis and surrounding counties on May 27.

The extended period of inclement weather from late May through early June 2016 has resulted in heavy rain and flooding across portions of the eastern half of Texas. There have been numerous reports of flash flooding including road closures, water rescues and flooding of homes and businesses. Repeated rounds of showers and thunderstorms have also led to prolonged moderate to major river flooding of various river basins in Central, North and Southeast Texas.

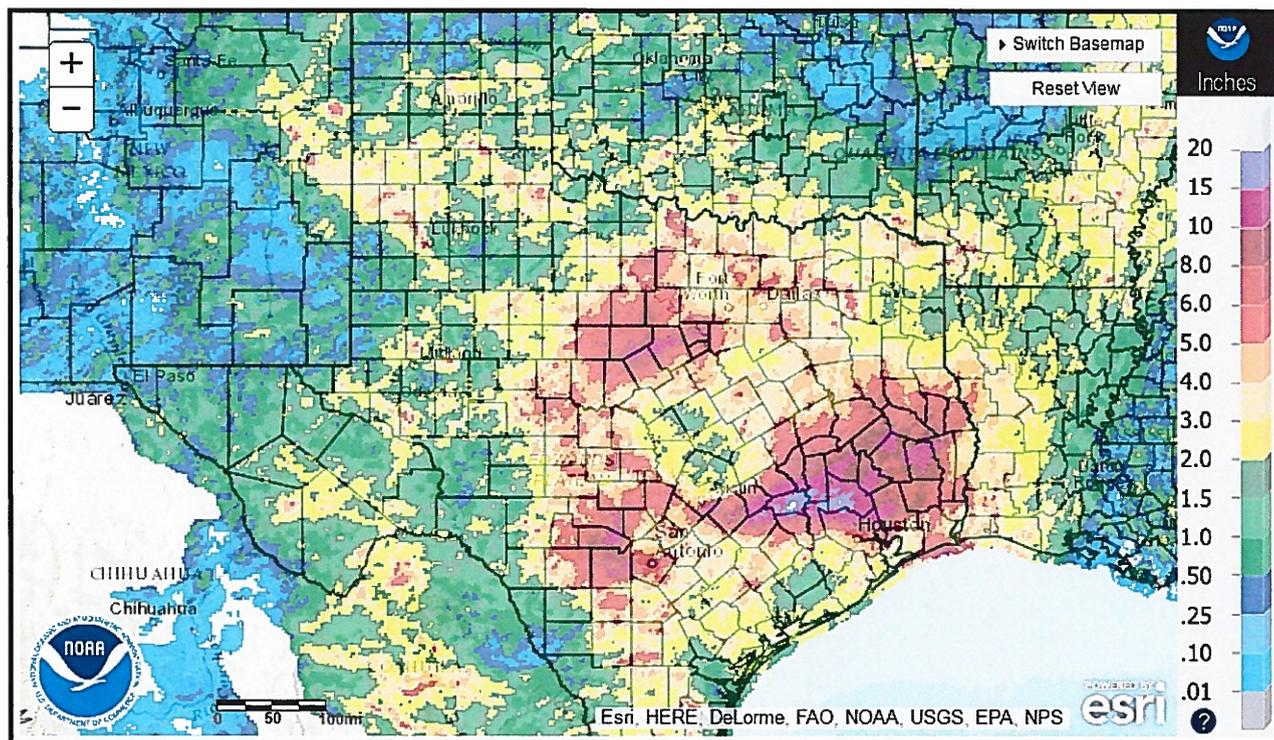


Figure 2: 7-Day Total Rainfall Estimates from May 26 – June 1, 2016

Three extreme heavy rain areas can easily be detected by examining the rainfall estimate map above. These three areas are Central and Southeast Texas, areas west and northwest of the Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex, and the Texas Hill Country.

On May 26 and 27, 2016, a large thunderstorm complex developed over the Austin area in Central Texas and moved eastward resulting in widespread 6-8 inches of rain, with isolated areas receiving over 12 inches of rain in a corridor between I-35 in Austin to just east of I-45. This widespread heavy rain led to numerous water rescues, flooded homes and extensive river flooding.

A wide swath of 10- to 20-inch rain totals occurred across portions of the lower Brazos Valley, with some of the highest totals for the event observed around Brenham. On May 26 alone, Brenham observed a one-day total of 16.62 inches and shattered the previous one-day record of 10.38 inches (October 17, 1994) by over 6 inches.

Highest Recorded 48-Hour Rainfall Measurements for May 26-27 from NWS Southern Region (official data pending)

County (TX)	Location (TX)	Amount (inches)
Washington	Brenham	20.5
Waller	6 SSW Todd Mission	17.90
Burleson	4 NNW Somerville	14.23
Harris	Spring Creek at Kuykendahl	13.36
Montgomery	2 S Magnolia	13.11
Liberty	4 NW Dayton	12.28
Polk	Leggett	11.05
Lee	3 WSW Giddings	10.88
Bastrop	3 WSW Circle D-KC Estates	9.89
Grimes	8 SE Navasota	9.80
Walker	2 WNW Huntsville	9.27
Trinity	Friday	8.96
Houston	Kennard	8.60
Brazos	College Station	8.45
Austin	6 NNE Bellville	7.58

On the night of May 28, 2016, into the early morning hours of May 29, 2016, a large thunderstorm complex moved into the Texas Hill Country. Widespread heavy rain of 6-10 inches resulted leading to extensive flash flooding and rapid rises in several area rivers including the Frio, Medina and Guadalupe rivers. Around 10 inches of rain fell around the Comfort/Medina areas, evacuations took place at Camp Jellystone and the Frio River at Concan rose into major flood stage prompting alerts to the campgrounds at Garner State Park.

The map below shows estimated rainfall amounts with river flood conditions and forecasts from the morning of May 28.

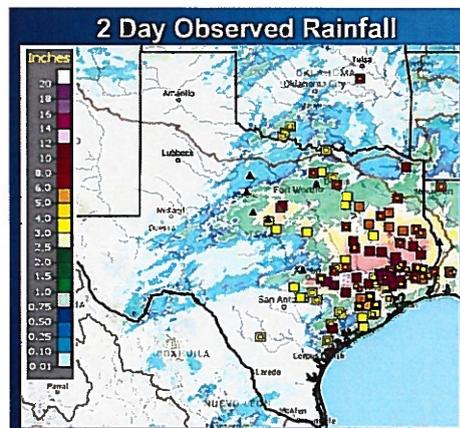


Figure 3: 2-Day estimated rainfall from May 26-27, 2016. River forecast points on top. Inner squares are observed river flood conditions on the morning of May 28. Outer squares are the river forecasts. Red = moderate. Purple = major.

Heavy rainfall produced significant river flooding across Texas. Near-record and record flooding occurred at several locations. Numerous gauges along rivers and creeks recorded crests above major flood stage.

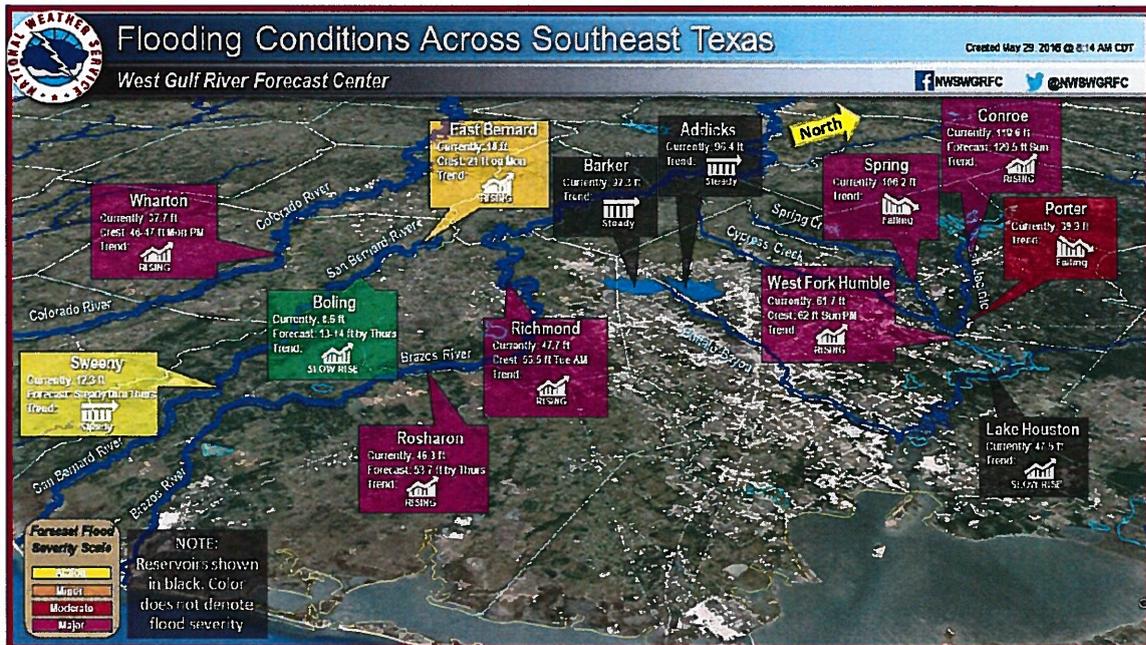


Figure 4: Major Flooding on the Colorado, Brazos and San Jacinto rivers on May 29, 2016.

Texas has approximately 191,000 miles of streams and 15 major river basins. Of these 15 river basins, only two have not experienced any river flooding over the last year.

River Flood Summary (as of June 8, 2016)

Location	Flood Category	Crest Date
Brazos River near Dennis	Moderate	6/1/2016
Brazos River near Glen Rose**	Major	6/3/2016
Leon River near De Leon	Moderate	5/31/2016
Leon River near Hamilton	Moderate	6/3/2016
Trinity River at Trinidad	Moderate	6/3/2016
Navasota River at Easterly	Moderate	5/27/2016
Navasota River near Normangee	Moderate	5/27/2016
San Antonio River at Elmendorf	Moderate	6/2/2016
Frio River near Derby	Moderate	5/31/2016
Guadalupe River near Bloomington	Moderate	6/7/2016
Brazos River at Richmond*	Major	6/2/2016
Brazos River at Rosharon	Major	6/3/2016
Cypress Creek near Westfield	Major	6/1/2016
Cypress Creek near Cypress	Moderate	5/28/2016
Cypress Creek near Hockley	Moderate	5/30/2016
West Fork San Jacinto near Humble	Major	6/3/2016
East Fork San Jacinto near New Caney	Major	5/29/2016
San Jacinto River near Sheldon	Major	5/29/2016
Guadalupe River at Comfort	Moderate	5/29/2016
Guadalupe River at New Braunfels	Moderate	5/31/2016
Medina River at Bandera	Moderate	5/28/2016
Llano River at Llano	Moderate	5/31/2016
Colorado River at Bastrop	Moderate	5/27/2016
Colorado River at Smithville	Major	5/28/2016
Colorado River at Columbus	Major	5/28/2016
Colorado River at Wharton	Moderate	5/31/2016
Trinity River at Liberty	Major	5/31/2016
Trinity River near Moss Bluff	Moderate	6/2/2016
Menard Creek near Rye	Moderate	6/3/2016

***Second crest expected, **Record crest**

On Memorial Day, heavy rain developed near the Fort Worth area and for points west on May 31. In parts of north Texas flash flooding led to more water rescues during the overnight hours. Over 10 inches of rain fell in Hood County and multiple county roads were closed and underwater. Some areas like the Horseshoe Bend were forced to begin evacuations as the rushing water began to impact residential homes.

The slow storm system crossing the state produced more rain through June 2. Flash flooding was so intense that a military vehicle carrying 12 soldiers at Fort Hood was swept away in Owl Creek, killing nine soldiers. This loss came on the heels of the loss of a National Guardsman May 26 when his vehicle was caught in flash flooding near Brenham.

In south Texas, two confirmed tornadoes touched down in the Kingsville area. Both tornadoes were rated EF-1 with winds of 110 mph. One tornado touched down at the intersection of Brahma Boulevard and East General Cavazos Boulevard and traveled northwest crossing Business 77 near Otis Avenue before lifting. Windows were broken and shingles blew off the roof of an apartment complex. Vehicle windows were smashed, and a portion of a roof blew off a home. Numerous large trees and power poles snapped.

The second EF-1 tornado touched down in Dick Kleberg Park and travelled 2.28 miles crossing Highway 77 and FM 1717. Numerous large trees and utility poles snapped, bleachers at the park were tossed 300 yards and a portion of the roof from a metal building was blown off. A weak EF-0 tornado also touched down in an open field near Ricardo.



Photo of the Brazos River flooding in Rosenberg.

The slow-moving upper-level storm system continued to produce more rainfall June 3-5. The intense rainfall prompted more flash flood warnings in Central Texas the night of June 3. On June 4, some areas of Houston received as much as eight inches of rainfall in less than five hours.

By far, the most devastating impacts to Texas are the loss of life and the continued river flooding. According to the National Weather Service West Gulf River Forecast Center, the state needs at least two months of dry weather for rivers to return to normal levels. Texas has had more rainfall than saturated soils can handle. Any rain that continues to fall merely aggravates already flooded areas. At this time over a thousand people are in shelters, in hotels, and seeking refuge with family and friends as homes are evacuated due to flooding.

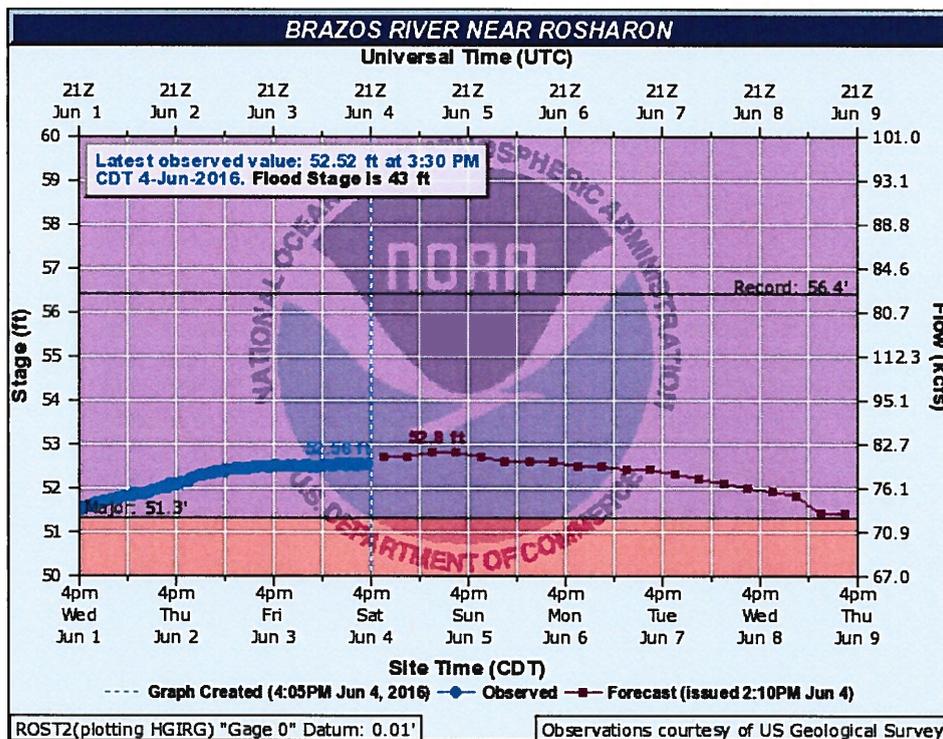


Figure 5: Brazos River near Rosharon in major flood stage on June 4, 2016.

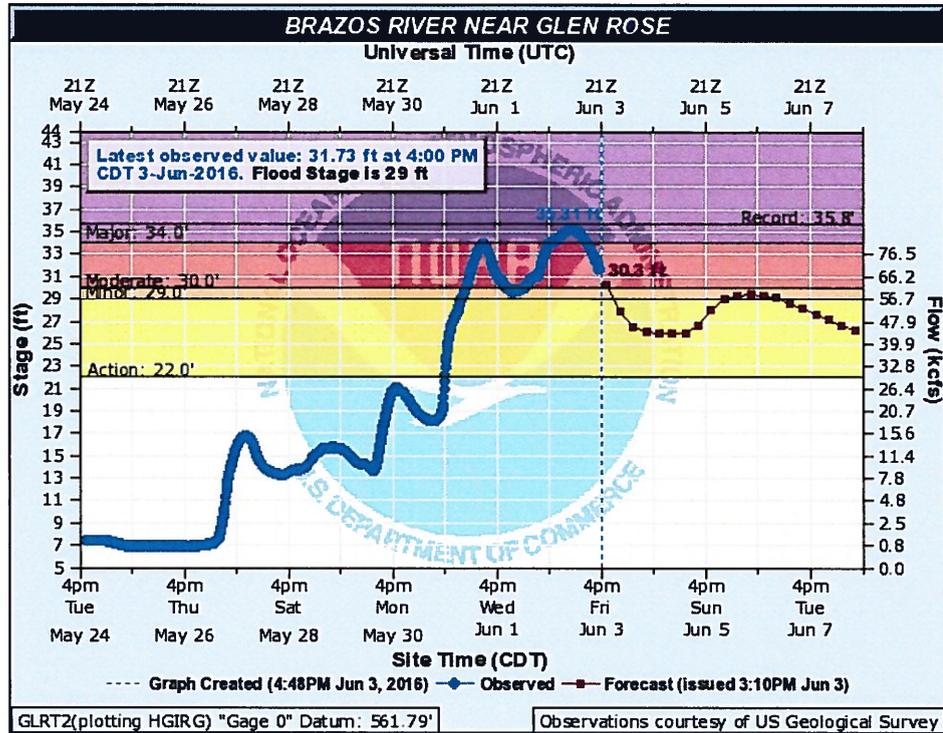


Figure 6: Brazos River near Glen Rose in major flood stage and near record crest on June 3, 2016.



Texas Military Department assisting with evacuations and rescues due to the Brazos River flooding in Rosenberg on June 3, 2016.

IMPACT SUMMARY

The main impacts of this weather system hit Texas hard from May 26 through June 4, 2016, and still continues. The 12 counties included in this request include a population of 3.9 million.

A quick breakdown of the severe weather components includes:

- Up to 20 inches of rain across portions of Southeast Texas
- Numerous heavy rain events producing up to 5-8 inches of rainfall in less than 24 hours in North, Central and Southeast Texas over the span of nearly two weeks
- Major river flooding along the Brazos River basin in Southeast Texas
- Two confirmed EF-1 tornadoes in South Texas that caused damaged to homes and structures
- Currently 20 fatalities attributed to these storms

Preliminary data on the heavy rain/flooding component shows:

- A majority of the heavy rainfall fell over North, Central and Southeast Texas
- Heavy rainfall generated major flooding along the Colorado, San Jacinto and Brazos rivers

Search and Rescue (SAR) data:

- Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF 1) and Texas Military Department have made 1,444 evacuations, 40 rescues, 520 assists, victim recovery, 618 welfare checks and hundreds of animal rescues.
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) made 336 evacuations, 78 rescues, 74 assists and 69 pet rescues.

Evacuations

- Mandatory evacuations were made in multiple areas of Bastrop, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Hood, Wharton and Parker counties with voluntary evacuations in Burleson, Fort Bend, Harris and Stephens counties. (See "Areas Evacuated" table below for specific areas)
- As the "Inundation Areas" table below indicates, almost 90,000 homes and 250,000 people live in areas threatened by flooding during this event
- Over 11,000 people evacuated their homes

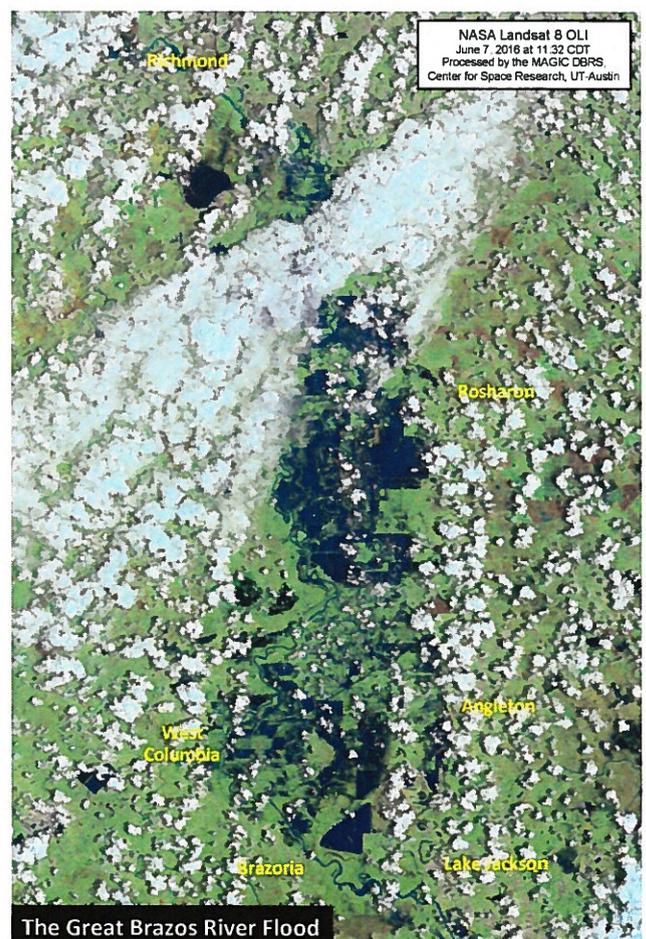
Inundation Areas

Housing Units and Populations Potential Impact in Identified Counties		
County	Housing Units	Population
Austin	1,196	2,744
Brazoria	6,668	21,794
Brazos	833	1,883
Fort Bend	4,989	16,455
Grimes	56	2,916
Hidalgo	20,017	60,445
Hood	1,311	2,387
Montgomery	24,985	66,406
San Jacinto	1,407	2,424
Travis	26,392	68,830
Waller	983	2,240
Washington	518	865
Total	89,355	249,389

Areas Evacuated

Mandatory Evacuations	
County	City/Subdivisions
Bastrop	City of Smithville (Pecan Shores, Hidden Shores and Doty Rivers subdivisions)
Brazoria	Neighborhoods east of the Brazos River, off of Farm-to-Market (FM) 1462 and west of Oyster Creek off of FM 1462. Residents North and South of FM 1462 are in the evacuation zone. City of Holiday Lakes
Fort Bend	City of Simonton City of Valley Lodge
	City of Rosenberg (north side of the railroad tracks between FM 723, the Brazos River, and 8th Street; all properties north of Avenue B and east of 5th Street, bounded by 8th Street on the eastern side. All properties north of River Road adjacent to the river; and all properties south of Baker Road adjacent to the river)
Hood	Pecan Plantation subdivision Apartment complex in Granbury, Rolling Hills Shore subdivision
Wharton	City of Wharton (area bounded on the West by Wilkes Street, north by Hendon Street, east by Spanish Camp to M.L. King to Spanish Camp and M.L. King to Outlar, on the south by Camellia and also from South Sunset to Bell Street due to the predicted rise of the Colorado River)
Parker County	City of Horseshoe Bend

Voluntary Evacuations	
County	City/Subdivisions
Burleson	Deer Park Forest subdivision off FM 1361
Fort Bend	City of Missouri City (Lake Olympia Subdivisions – Flamingo Island, Jade Island, Swan Isle, Lake Olympia Streets – Chappell Lane, Peninsulas Drive, Woodlake Lane, Quail Valley Streets – Boca Court, Covey Trail, Kiamesha Drive, Tamarisk Lane, Thunderbird Street)
	City of Richmond
Harris	Northwoods Pines Subdivision and the park at Northgate Apartments
Stephens	City of Breckenridge



Satellite photos of the Brazos River before (left) and after (right) the catastrophic flooding event

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

The current severe weather and flooding in Texas is ongoing and evolving. Response information listed in this document is current as of June 8, 2016. State agencies have been coordinating through the Texas Division of Emergency Management to provide assistance as requested and needed by local jurisdictions. Evacuations and rescues have been a focus in all affected areas. Many residents have been evacuated, including evacuations of 72 special needs children and 4,300 offenders from three Texas Department of Criminal Justice prisons.

Search and Rescue

Texas Task Force 1, Texas Task Force 2, Texas Military Department (TMD) and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

TMD activated 163 personnel. They assigned 50 high profile vehicles, 2 hoist-equipped aircraft teamed with TX-TF 1 rescue swimmers, 1 LUH 72 and 4 UH 60s. Ten ground transportation mission-ready packages were assigned to Granbury, Cleburne, Glen Rose, Brownwood, Parker County, Fort Bend County and Brazoria County. Texas Task Force 1 made 40 rescues, 1,444 evacuations, 520 assists and made contact with 618 people choosing to shelter-in-place. TPWD evacuated 336 people, rescued 78 people and 69 pets, and assisted 74. TPWD had 40 game warden strike teams and 20 boats ready to assist the cities of Richmond and Rosenberg in case of levee issues. TPWD game wardens statewide remain on standby with equipment for severe weather response.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

TxDOT continues to provide debris cleanup with crews monitoring barricades and assisting with isolated road closures. Currently TxDOT crews are assessing infrastructure damage as the flood waters recede. TxDOT districts with the majority of impact due to flooding are Austin, Brownwood, Bryan, Fort Worth, Houston, Lubbock, Paris and Yoakum. Nearly 200 roadways were flooded or closed.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

TCEQ continues to monitor the operational status of the public drinking water and wastewater facilities in the impacted flood areas. As of June 8, 2016, 43 boil water notices were issued in the impacted areas and several sanitary sewer overflows were reported.

Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Texas Highway Patrol assisted TxDOT with road closures and traffic direction throughout the state. Since activated, DPS Aviation sent helicopters to Kendall, Bell, Hays and Comal counties for reconnaissance. The Texas Division of Emergency Management continues to support coordination of the state response for the disaster from the State Operations Center in Austin with field staff providing support in the affected areas.

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

TFS has provided Incident Management Teams (IMTs) functions in Fort Bend County, in conjunction with DDC 16 filling roles of Logistics Section Chief, Resource Unit Leader, Chief of Party and three support staff for the Joint Information Center (JIC). TFS provided additional IMT needs with three members of the Golden Triangle IMT, filling unit leader, documentation unit leader and Plans Section Chief. Three members from San Antonio Fire Department are filling support roles for the TFS Joint Information Center. TFS has pre-identified three Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) Task Forces; two of which have swift water rescue boats squads. TFS provided two GIS specialist to assist with map development during SOC activation.

Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

HHSC agencies such as the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) are in contact with home health agencies serving individuals in the impacted areas. Multiple home health agencies are coordinating evacuation efforts for their clients. Willow River Farms located in Brookshire evacuated 47 residents to a sister facility. As of June 8, 2016, HHSC has fielded 2,370 calls for 2-1-1 in reference to disaster activities. The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) are in regular contact with local emergency managers, district coordinators, local health departments and regional advisory councils for any service needed. DSHS has provided assistance to address some access and functional needs in shelters in Mission after 150 mile-per-hour winds destroyed 50-60 homes. DSHS provided tetanus vaccines to Brazoria County and provided ambulance strike team leaders in support of the Brazoria County EOC.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

TAHC staff is on standby across the state if needed and regional resources are monitoring conditions within their response areas.

Many other state agencies and organizations have provided support to survivors including the American Red Cross (ARC), The Salvation Army (TSA), Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) and the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC).



Photo taken on June 1, 2016, by the Texas Civil Air Patrol shows a flooded neighborhood west of Angleton in Brazoria County

Fatalities

To date, there are 20 fatalities, 1 missing and 23 injuries related to this severe weather event. In Washington County, a National Guardsman from Navasota was found in Kuykendall Creek, and three people died in rushing floodwaters. A 10-year-old boy slipped and fell into the river and drowned in Parker County. In Travis County, a man's body was located near a retention pond after he was swept away by strong floodwaters, a woman drowned near Barton Springs Pool while tubing in high and swift waters, and search crews found the body of a man who died in the flooding. In Stephens County, one person was killed in the flooding in Breckenridge. In Kendall County, a woman died in a car that was inundated by floodwaters. In Anderson County, a man was found after being swept away by floodwaters. In Coryell County at Fort Hood, a military light medium tactical vehicle at the Owl Creek low-water crossing was swept away by swift water, and tragically, nine soldiers died.

Voluntary Agency Assistance

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) have been very active throughout Texas since 2015. VOADs are providing many services for the May severe weather event as well as recovery efforts for the October flooding events, December severe storms and tornadoes, and March and April severe weather events. Due to the large number of disasters throughout Texas in 2015 and 2016, 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 are providing mass care sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution, reunification, damage assessments, emergency food boxes, shower units, clothing distribution, clean-up kits, direct financial assistance such as gift cards, personal care and comfort kits, medical kits, blankets and many more services throughout the response. These resources, however, are not a long-term recovery solution.

Voluntary Agency statistics through June 8, 2016:

- 37 total shelters opened, with a peak population of 276 on June 6.
- More than 3,000 clean up and comfort kits distributed.
- More than 60,000 meals, snacks and drinks served.
- More than 35,000 bulk distribution items.
- More than 1,000 work orders
- More than 1,500 cases opened

American Red Cross has opened thirty-seven total shelters with fixed feeding sites and has provided bulk distribution, clean up kits, comfort kits. It is also conducting damage assessments.

The Salvation Army has deployed mobile feeding units to support first responders and survivors with food and hydration, provided bulk distribution and clean up kits and provided emotional and spiritual care.

Mercy Chefs has deployed to provide feeding operations.

Southern Baptist Convention and **Texas Baptist Men** have opened kitchens to support feeding operations. Texas Baptist Men have also provided mud-out, mold remediation, temporary roofing and shower and laundry units.

Lutheran Disaster Services has provided 300 volunteers for mucking and gutting operations.

Information Technology Disaster Resource Center are staffing and supporting a free hotline for debris removal and home cleanup. The hotline will connect survivors with reputable relief agencies that will assist in mud-outs, debris removal and cleaning up homes.

Austin Disaster Relief Network is providing mucking and gutting operations.

OneStar Foundation is supporting Central Texas VOAD and Texas VOAD in coordinating volunteer efforts. Texas Conservation Corps is on standby and ready to deploy.

Bastrop Long Term Recovery and **Bluebonnet Trails** is providing emotional and spiritual care.

United Methodist Committee on Relief is responding statewide to provide humanitarian relief to provide essential supplies, emotional and spiritual care.

Islamic Relief and **Team Rubicon** have deployed to support damage assessments.

Operation HOPE deployed to provide financial counseling to flood victims.

Convoy of Hope is setting up a debris removal operation and has partnered with **Reach Out America** to provide a tractor-trailer full of cleaning supplies

Behavioral Health Impacts

Texas is suffering from disaster fatigue. There seems to be nowhere safe from the most recent severe weather.

In multiple counties, schools were closed and delayed due to flooding. Many of the children living in these communities have been displaced from their homes for an undetermined amount of time, may be living in shelters, or may even be forced to leave the area. Survivors may still be vigilant as they wait for rivers and waterways to crest and make their way downstream or prepare for more rain. Children are particularly vulnerable after a disaster and their reactions and emotional recovery can be influenced by both their age and personal circumstances.

With communities and responders still involved with response activities, their personal stories and experiences have not yet been told. Many children in the Hill Country area witnessed and experienced previous flooding events. In Fort Bend County, families with children were trapped in their homes as they awaited rescue. This most recent flooding may disrupt their sense of personal and familial safety which can impact their school performance as well as their interpersonal relationships.

Both the children and adults who work at these schools will need behavioral health support as many of the teachers and administrators are going to be survivors themselves. The parents will need support as well, as many may face both housing and financial issues as they return to their homes or while displaced from their homes. These types of conditions lead to feelings of being overwhelmed which can impact cognitive functioning for making decisions and problem solving.

The elderly and other vulnerable populations evacuated from nursing homes in several counties are now in temporary locations until damage assessments can be done to determine the condition of those facilities. Although resilient, the disruption to their stability and routine can adversely impact the frail and elderly who are often also dealing with chronic health problems while living on fixed incomes. This type of disruption can actually be life threatening physically while simultaneously exacerbating pre-existing behavioral health issues.

First responders from around the state have been working long hours with little down time. With potential flooding due to cresting rivers, responders remain vigilant increasing their fatigue and stress. They too will benefit from behavioral health support after the adrenaline subsides. There have been 20 deaths and hundreds of search and rescue and/or evacuation assists. These assists include livestock and companion pets as well as people. These types of incidents put responders at great personal risk and witnesses to destruction and traumatic images. These factors can contribute to stress related symptoms such as difficulties sleeping, anxiety, depression and isolation. They may also be at risk for burnout and compassion fatigue.

With an ongoing response and dangerous floods, behavioral health providers have not been able to get out into their communities to fully assess unmet needs. However, prior events have taught us there will be the need for behavioral health services as recovery efforts begin in the near future after this type of disaster especially given the number of disasters over the past year allowing little reprieve for survivors.

Residential and Business Impacts

Initial local assessments for all counties have estimated 3,388 homes destroyed or received major damage and 2,283 homes affected or received minor damage. In addition, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) flood assessment for Brazoria County validated 935 homes destroyed or received major damage and 462 homes affected or received minor damage. The American Red Cross damage assessments have validated 1,686 homes destroyed or receiving major damage and 1,257 homes affected or receiving minor damage. Preliminary damage assessments (PDAs) have started for this incident; however, due to floodwaters in many areas, very few assessments are completed. Preliminary estimated business losses include 79 with major damage and 199 with minor damage.

	Destroyed and Major	Minor and Affected
Local Assessments (DSO)	3,388	2,283
NGA Assessment (Brazoria County)	935	462
*American Red Cross Damage Assessments	1,686	1,257

**American Red Cross damage assessment data is not complete due to inaccessible areas*

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Data

The following table provides a brief analysis of historical NFIP percentage of insurance in affected counties.

County Name	2010 Census Data (Total Housing Units)	NFIP Percentage of Insurance	Total Policy Count
Austin	13,002	2.87%	374
Brazoria	129,521	24.58%	31,841
Brazos	85,223	1.55%	1,322
Fort Bend	223,983	13.98%	31,333
Grimes	10,980	1.47%	161
Hidalgo	264,604	3.10%	8,200
Hood	25,673	2.10%	528
Montgomery	195,381	67.5%	131,999
San Jacinto	13,138	2.29%	302
Travis	486,517	2.13%	10,359
Waller	16,122	10.98%	1,771
Washington	15,702	.96%	152
Total	1,479,846	14.75%	218,342

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

April 2016 Severe Weather and Flooding Event					
	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	Percent Pre-Disaster Unemployment (April 2016)
National Average	15.4	\$53,046	14.1	8.4	5.0
State Average	17.6	\$51,900	11.2	8.2	4.5
Counties					
Austin	11.2	\$54,603	17.6	8.3	5.0
Brazoria	9.9	\$69,092	10.9	6.8	4.6
Brazos	26.4	\$39,060	8.3	6.4	3.0
Fort Bend	8.8	\$86,407	9.4	5.4	4.6
Grimes	18.6	\$46,652	13.8	8.8	6.2
Hidalgo	33.5	\$34,952	10.4	9.4	7.2
Hood	12.4	\$54,397	24.1	10.4	4.3
Montgomery	10.9	\$68,840	12.0	7.5	4.6
San Jacinto	18.6	\$46,969	20.0	12.9	5.8
Travis	16.7	\$59,620	8.4	6.6	2.8
Waller	16.1	\$50,939	11.5	8.9	5.1
Washington	15.0	\$49,236	19.8	9.7	4.7

Data from U.S. Census Records; unemployment data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

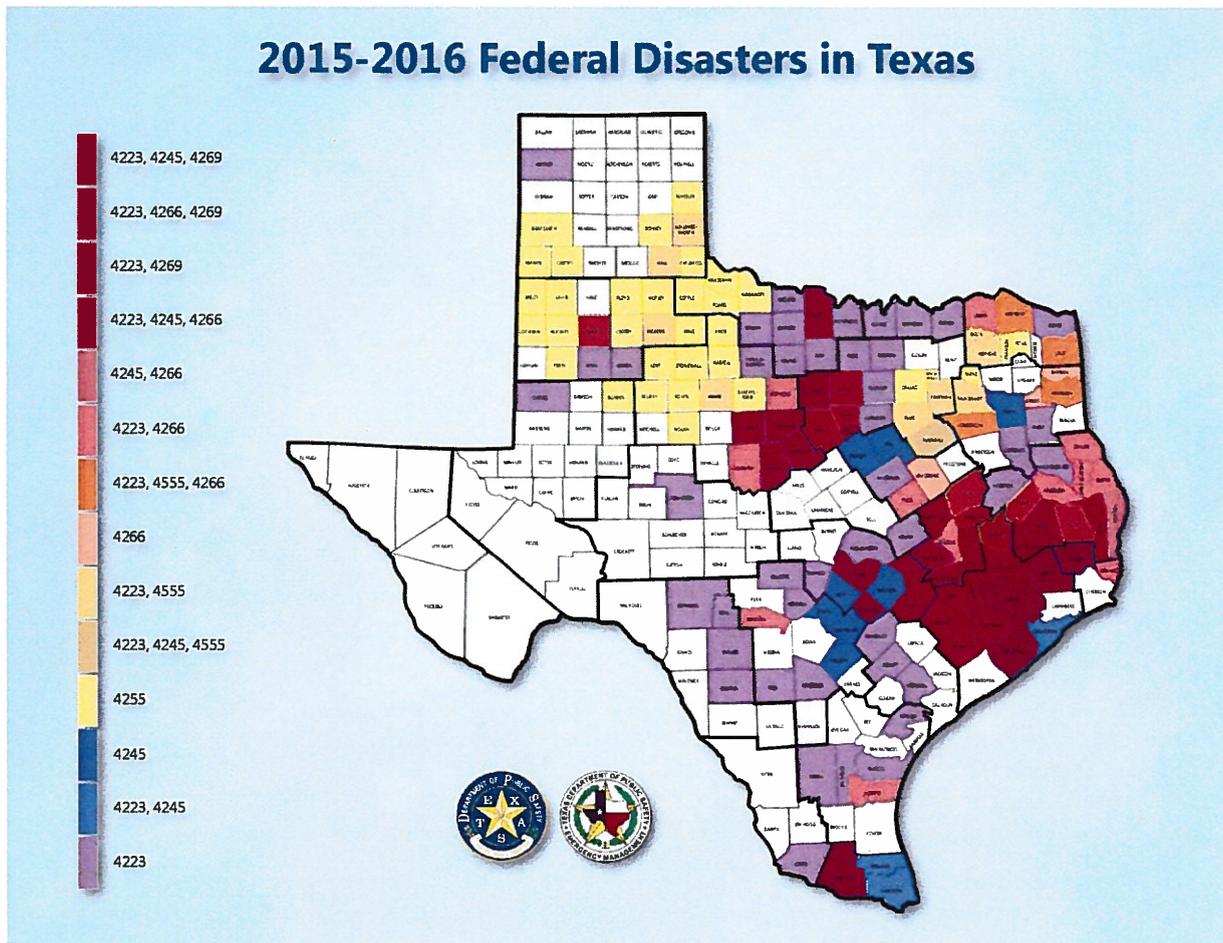


Figure 7. Most of the highly populated areas in Texas have been hit with a disaster in 2015 and 2016, with many affected by more than one.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Texas has received three presidential disaster declarations in 2016 for severe weather events from December 26, 2015, to January 21, 2016 (DR-4255-TX); March 7 to March 29, 2016 (DR-4266-TX); and April 17 to April 24, 2016 (DR-4269-TX). Texas received two presidential disaster declarations in 2015 for the severe weather events from May 4 to June 22, 2015 (DR-4223-TX) and October 22 to October 31, 2015 (DR-4245-TX), as well as a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG 5116) for the Hidden Pines Fire (Bastrop County) in October 2015. The state continues to work DR-4223-TX, DR-4245-TX, DR-4255-TX, DR-4266-TX, and DR-4269-TX in addition to 10 open disasters, including major disasters such as Hurricanes Dolly, Rita, and Ike, and the most destructive wildfires in Texas history, the 2011 wildfires. The assistance received because of these earlier federal disasters has been vital, and many of the same communities are still in the recovery process from these earlier disasters, but assistance is still needed. In the past 13 months, the state has experienced numerous local flooding, tornado and wildfire events that in other states would have been considered major disasters.

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.

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; Public Assistance (Categories A and B including Direct Federal Assistance); and Hazard Mitigation Statewide for the following counties:

Austin, Brazoria, Brazos, Fort Bend, Grimes, Hidalgo, Hood, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Travis, Waller and Washington counties

I am also requesting U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program for Physical and Economic Loss for all counties requesting Individual Assistance.

I have designated Nim Kidd as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Paula Logan, Mike Miller, Tom Polonis and Sandra Fullenwider as the Alternate GAR. Nim Kidd is designated as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Traci Brasher is designated as the Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO) for this request. Chief Kidd will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and will provide further information and justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Greg Abbott
Governor

GA:ktk

Enclosures: OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
NGA Map
IHP Cost Projection Workbook
IA Totals
State Disaster Declaration