GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

October 30, 2018

The Honorable Donald Trump
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, Texas

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), as implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the state of Texas as a result of severe weather and flooding that began on September 10, 2018 and that 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 for the counties listed below:

Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Chambers, Coleman, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, DeWitt, Dimmitt, Duval, Eastland, Edwards, Ellis, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Harris, Haskell, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Knox, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Live Oak, Llano, Madison, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Mills, Montgomery, Nolan, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Parker, Polk, Real, Refugio, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Shackelford, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor,

Throckmorton, Travis, Trinity, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata and Zavala counties.

Pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.36, I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that an 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 (IA), Other Needs Assistance (ONA), Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Disaster Legal Assistance, and Disaster Case Management for the following counties:

Burnet, Ellis, Haskell, Liberty, Llano, Sutton, Tarrant and Travis counties.

I am also requesting Public Assistance Categories A through G including Direct Federal Assistance for the following counties:

Baylor, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Fannin, Gillespie, Haskell, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jones, Kerr, Kimble, Knox, Leon, Llano, Madison, Mason, Nolan, San Patricio, San Saba, Sutton, Throckmorton and Travis counties.

As we are able to assess damages to the other affected counties, for both individual assistance and infrastructure damage, I reserve the right to request additional types of federal assistance for additional counties in Texas.

This marks the ninth major disaster to strike the state in the last three years. In addition, the state has fought aggressive wildfires, with seven Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAGs) declared in the last three years, six in 2018 alone. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 172 counties have been declared in one of these disasters. Of those 172 counties, 20 of them have been declared in four or more of these disasters. The population of these counties, under seven declarations, is over 23.5 million people who represent 84 percent of the total population of Texas. Those 23.5 million people living in a Texas county hit by disaster is greater than the individual populations of 48 states.

Texans within the listed counties, first responders across the state, and local officials and volunteer organizations are overwhelmed and exhausted. The last year has taken a serious toll on the people and property of this state. Texans are resilient, but few can recover without assistance when multiple disasters hit. For example, there are areas where people were still recovering from Hurricane Harvey when severe weather struck them again. We will overcome these challenges, but assistance is needed from the federal government.

As I write this, the severe weather continues to take a toll on Texans as river flooding continues to affect many areas. Lifesaving resources and first responders are stretched thin. The flooding overwhelmed the city of Austin's water utility necessitating a boil water notice and the massive undertaking of providing a city of nearly one million people with clean potable water for almost

a week. With such widespread flooding in a state the size of Texas, additional resources are needed to provide for the safety and security of our citizens. I request Direct Federal Assistance to assist in providing emergency services to Texans who need immediate help.

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

A year after the historic devastation of Hurricane Harvey, and just several months following the catastrophic flooding in the Rio Grande Valley region, Texas unfortunately finds itself in yet another widespread, prolonged flooding event. This is the second major flood of 2018, coming four months after the June event in which parts of south Texas received 10 inches of rainfall and some locations picked up as much as 15-20 inches. The devastation has been tremendous for Texas citizens, local governments, and first responders. Texas has not received a substantial break from tropical storms, flash flooding, severe weather, and river flooding in over a year. The most recent massive weather event is recounted below. The description provided comes principally from the National Weather Service on October 29, 2018.

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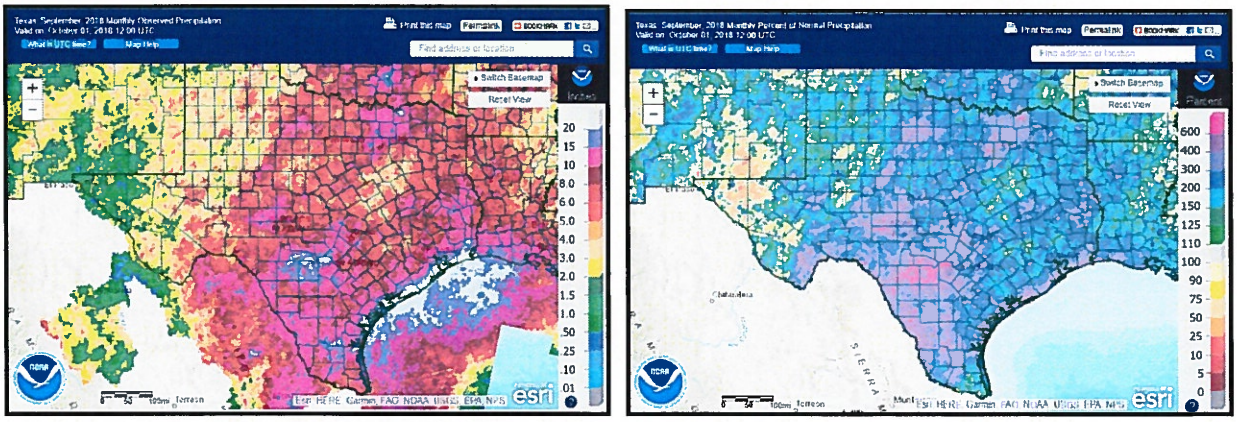
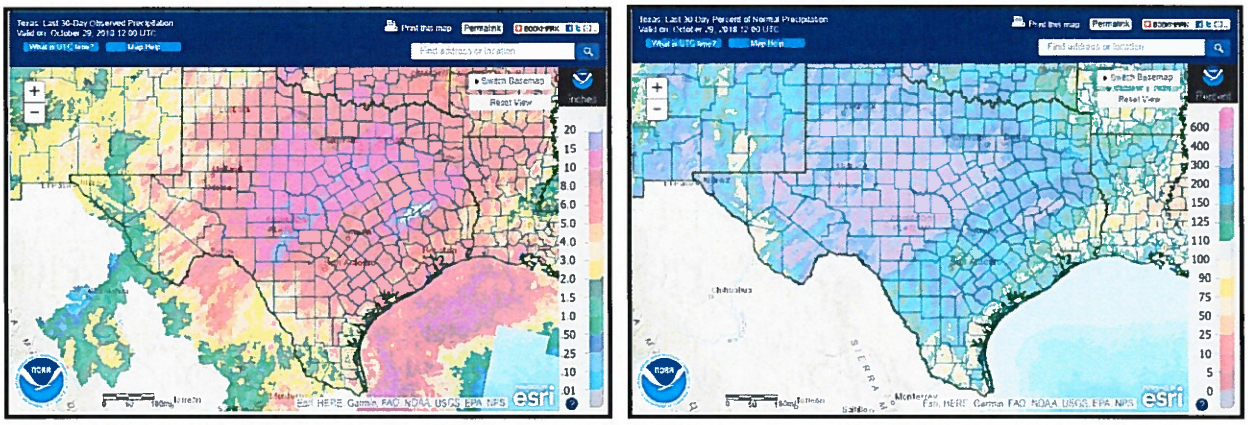
As can be seen in the images below, much of the state of Texas has received well above normal precipitation (300+ percent more than normal) for the months of September and October 2018. This led to very saturated soils, elevated river/lake/stream levels, and continued river and areal flooding along with instances of flash flooding that culminated in a seven-week period of substantial flash flooding and river impacts. The sections to follow will detail these significant weather patterns that led to widespread regional flood impacts in September and October 2018.



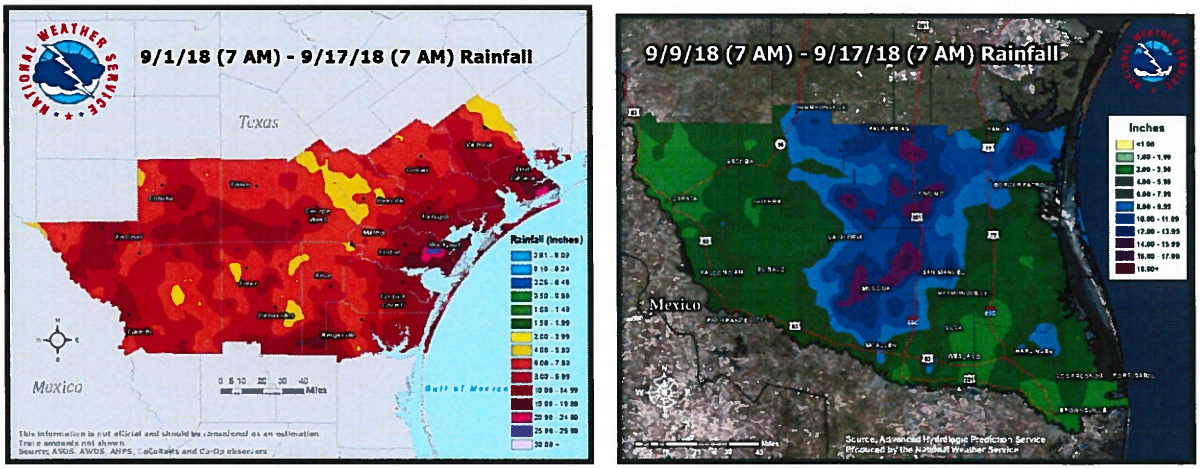
Precipitation (amounts & percent of normal) for September.



Best representative precipitation estimates for October so far. 30-day precipitation (amounts & percent of normal) through 7am on Oct 29.

South Texas Heavy Rainfall – September 2-16

In a little less than a week, portions of South Texas went from drought to deluge. The combination of an upper level trough and a strong tropical wave (which nearly became a depression) brought heavy rainfall to the region. The heavy rainfall began around September 2 and continued off and on through the afternoon of September 16. This section focuses on the period from September 8 through September 16, when the heaviest precipitation occurred and set the stage for saturated soils and swollen rivers. This extended period of heavy rainfall resulted in widespread flash flooding and significant river flooding.



Precipitation for South Texas & Deep South Texas for early to mid-September.

Abundant moisture from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean combined with a slow-moving upper level trough axis on September 2 and 3. This resulted in widespread two to four inch rainfall amounts over western Webb County, with one to three inch amounts farther north over the Nueces, Frio and Rio Grande River basins. Because moderate to extreme drought conditions were observed, much of this rainfall was quickly absorbed by the dry soils in the basin. However, this was just the beginning of the heavy rainfall.

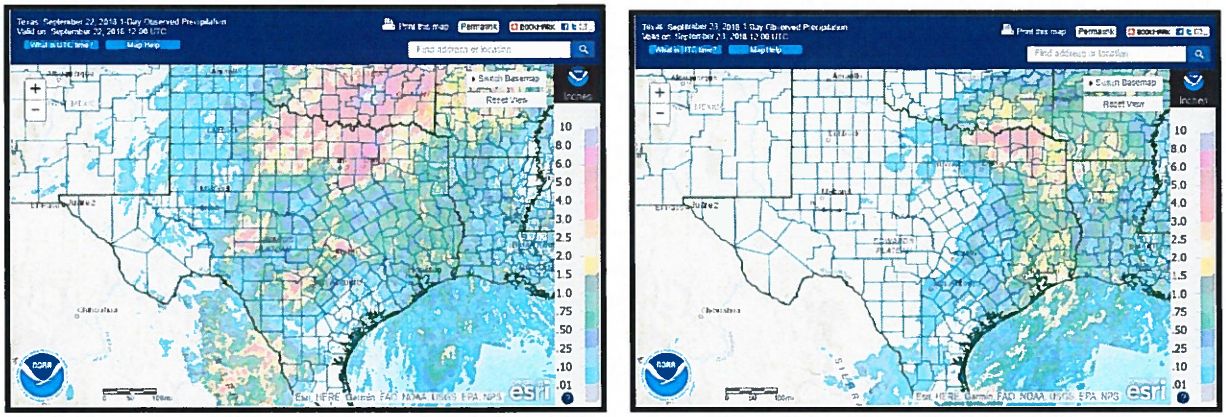
From September 9 through 12, areas of moderate to heavy rainfall occurred over South Texas as a slow moving front and upper level trough combined to provide plentiful moisture. By the morning of September 12, three-day rainfall totals of two or more inches were observed over most of South Texas, with isolated amounts of more than eight inches over extreme southern Jim Wells County as well as eastern Nueces County, including portions of Corpus Christi. The heavy rainfall over Nueces County during the evening and overnight periods on September 11 and 12 brought moderate flooding on the Oso Creek. Water rescues were reported in the city of Laredo during the early morning hours of September 10, as anywhere from three to more than nine inches of rainfall fell in and near the city.

By September 12, the upper level support for the heavy rainfall was moving east and the frontal boundary began to dissipate; however, more heavy rainfall was on the horizon. A tropical wave approached the middle Texas coast on Friday, September 14, nearly becoming a tropical depression as it moved into South Texas that afternoon. Bands of very heavy rainfall moved into the area, starting Friday morning and continued through Saturday evening. Widespread flooding was reported, especially over the coastal counties of South Texas including the cities of Corpus Christi, Portland, Ingleside and other coastal locations. Flooding was not as widespread farther inland on Friday and Saturday, but occasional moderate to heavy rainfall occurred over inland areas, priming the ground for future flooding. By the afternoon of Sunday, September 16, rainfall began to push farther north and west as the remnants of the tropical low moved farther away from South Texas and into northeast Mexico.

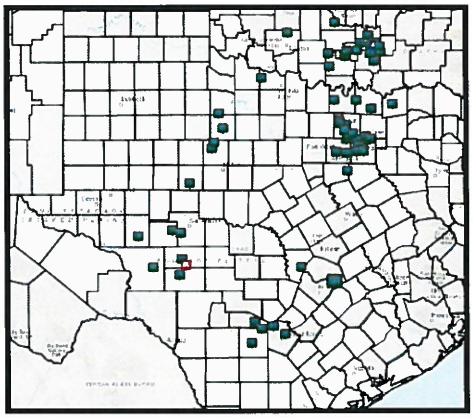
By September 16, some coastal areas as well as southern-most portions of Jim Wells and Duval Counties, into portions of Deep South Texas including Brooks, Jim Hogg, Hidalgo, Kenedy and Starr Counties, had received 10 to 20 inches of precipitation. Most of South and Deep South Texas received at least four inches of precipitation with this weeklong event. All of the excess precipitation resulted in river flooding over most South Texas Rivers, with reservoir levels rising over the area. In fact, so much rainfall was observed in the Nueces River Basin that Lake Corpus Christi filled; resulting in reservoir releases and river rises downstream in Bluntzer and Calallen. Water was released for several days after the event, resulting in prolonged river flooding.

North, West-Central, South-Central Texas Heavy Rainfall – September 21-22

An upper-level disturbance, a slow-moving front, abundant Gulf moisture, and an added mix of Pacific moisture combined to produce heavy rainfall across portions of North, West-Central, and South-Central Texas on September 21 and 22, 2018, adding to the prolonged river flooding that was already underway. Pockets of very heavy rain began in West-Central Texas on September 21 and expanded into North and South-Central Texas by late September 21 into September 22. Several road closures, water rescues and stranded vehicles were reported. The images below show the locations of heavy rain as well as the flash flood reports from September 21 and 22.



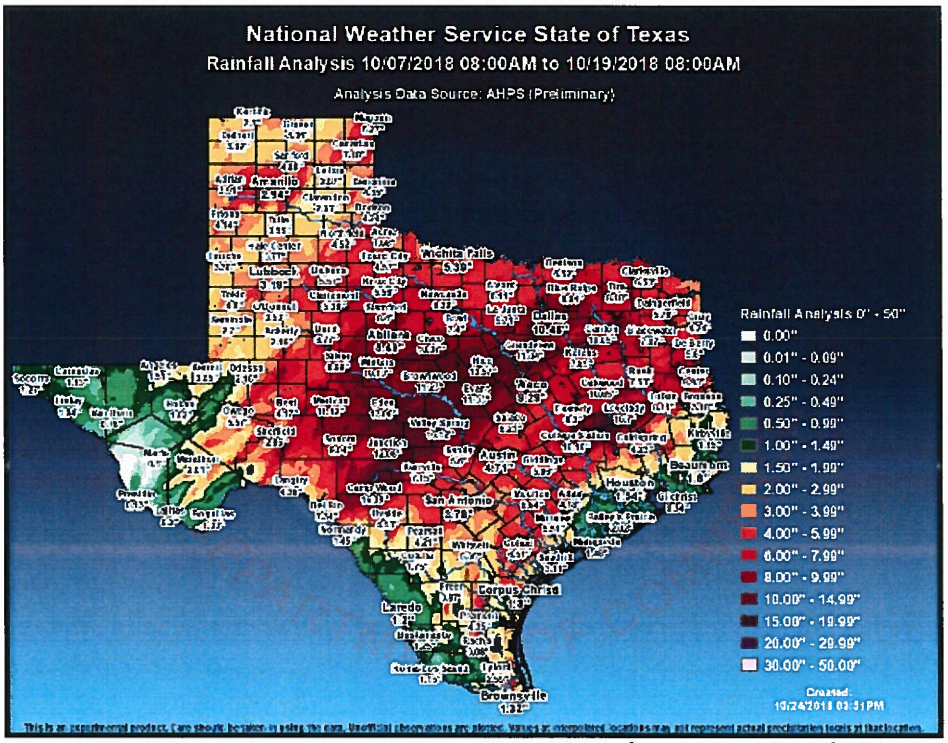
24-hour precipitation from the morning of Sep 21 - Sep 22 (left image) and from the morning of Sep 22 – Sep 23 (right image).



Flash flood storm reports from Sep 21 - Sep 22

Texas Hill Country Heavy Rainfall - October 7-18, 2018

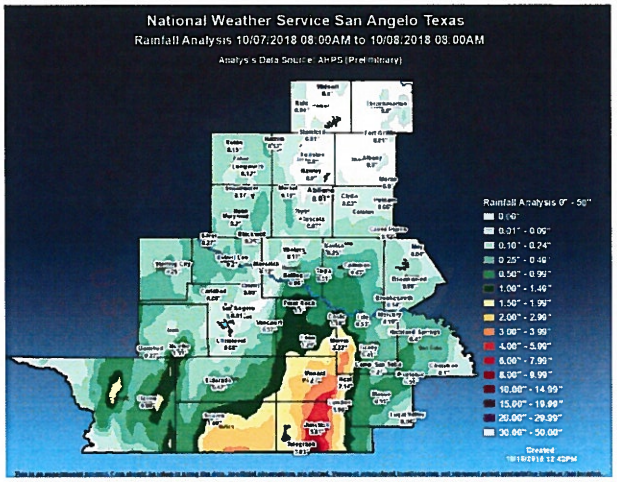
After a brief respite, a prolonged period of consistent rainfall was observed in portions of the Texas Hill Country from late October 7 through October 18, exacerbating the swollen rivers and stressing saturated soils. The sections below will detail two successive significant rain instances in particular that led to widespread and devastating flood impacts. There were a few brief (24 hour) breaks in the rain in between these two significant heavy rain instances, but otherwise there were consistent rounds of additional light to moderate rain. The image below details the estimated rainfall from the morning of October 7 through the morning of October 19. Many areas in the Texas Hill Country received 10-12 inches of rain during this period with localized areas receiving over 15 inches.

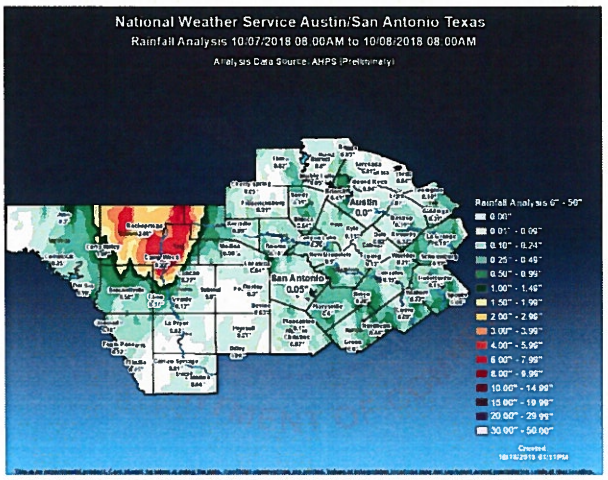


Precipitation from the morning of October 7th – October 19th, 2018.

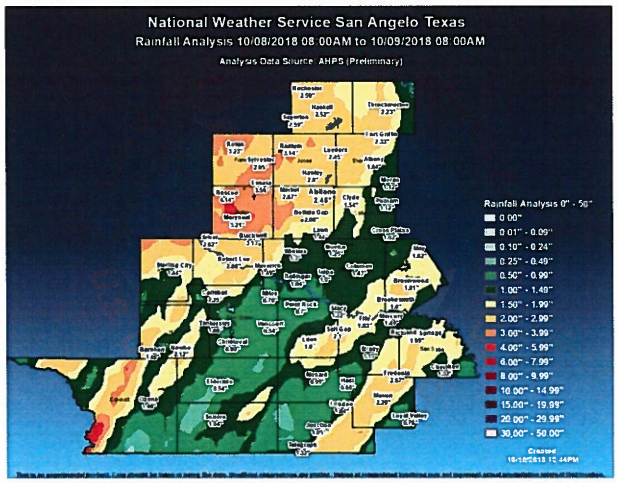
Very heavy rain (widespread 4 to 6 inches with up to 12 inches locally) fell across portions of the Texas Hill Country from late October 7 into the early morning hours of October 8. Flash flooding occurred on October 8 in the areas where heavy rain fell and river and areal flood impacts were realized downstream in the days to follow.

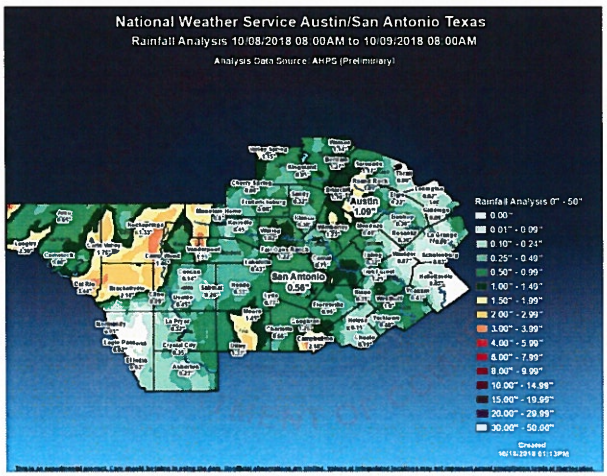
One of the hardest hit areas from this heavy rain was the Junction, Texas, area. The Llano River near Junction (Kimble County) spiked up to 31.1 feet on the morning of October 8, which is moderate flood stage, and the sheriff's office reported water rescues. The flood wave on the Llano River tracked downstream and crested around 23.5 feet (major flood stage) in both Mason and Llano, the evening of October 8 and morning of October 9 respectively. Additional rain on October 9 caused secondary crests (moderate flood stage) on the Llano River at Junction, Mason and Llano on October 10.



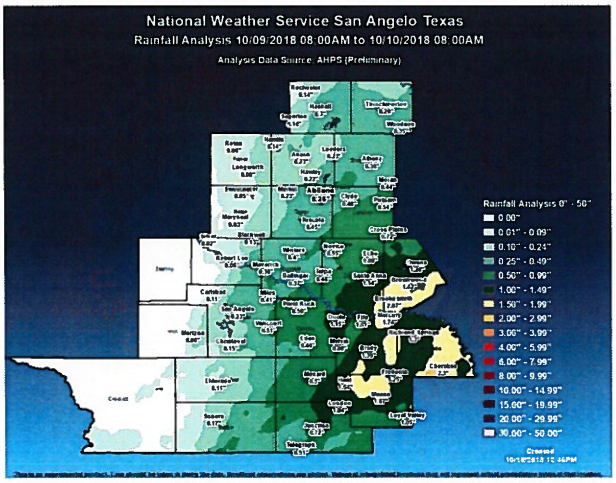


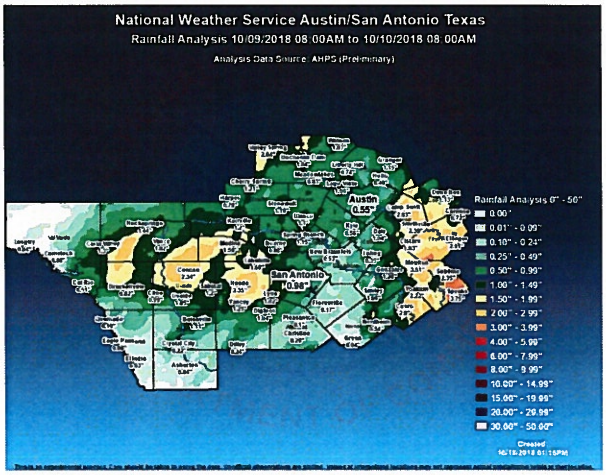
Precipitation from the morning of October 7 – October 8.



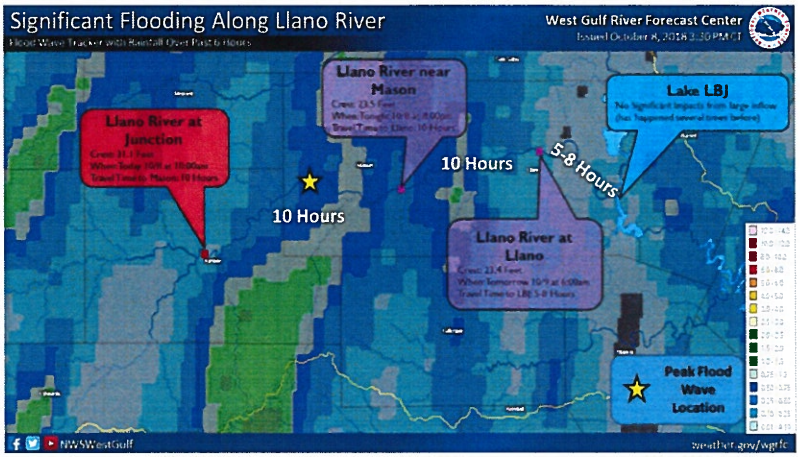


Precipitation from the morning of October 8 – October 9.





Precipitation for the morning of October 9 – October 10



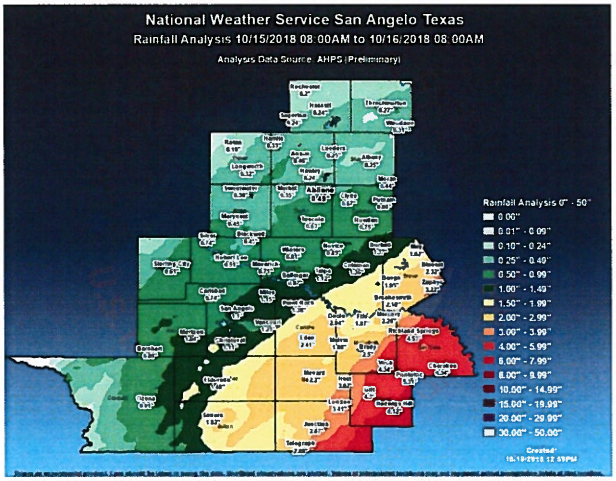
River Flood Status along the Llano River for October 8 – 9

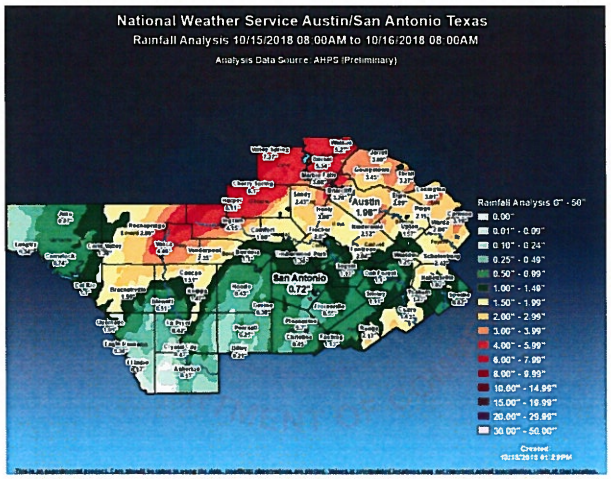
In the overnight period of October 15 into the morning of October 16, additional heavy rain fell in portions of the Texas Hill Country. Subsequent rounds of rain occurred in the same general areas on October 17-18. Flash flooding occurred October 16-18 in the areas where heavy rain fell and also in some areas where only moderate rain fell due to already saturated soil. River and areal flood impacts were realized downstream in the days to follow.

The Llano River at Llano, Texas (Llano County), spiked up to 40 feet on the morning of October 16, which is major flood stage, and was the 2nd highest crest ever at that river gauge. This water along with other creek and river flow went into the Colorado River and the Highland Lakes chain: Lake Buchanan, Inks Lake, Lake LBJ, Lake Marble Falls, Lake Travis and Lake Austin. This led to significant flooding along Lake LBJ and Lake Marble Falls, with homes in the surrounding areas being flooded. Several shelters opened for evacuated citizens of the Llano and Marble Falls areas. The FM 2900 bridge that goes across the Llano River near Kingsland was completely destroyed on the morning of October 16 as a result of the river flooding. Multiple swift water rescues occurred in Segovia, Texas, and portions of I-10 closed (Kimble County). Several road closures were also reported due to the flooding in Mason, Llano, Kimble (including the Junction, Texas, area), and Kerr counties.

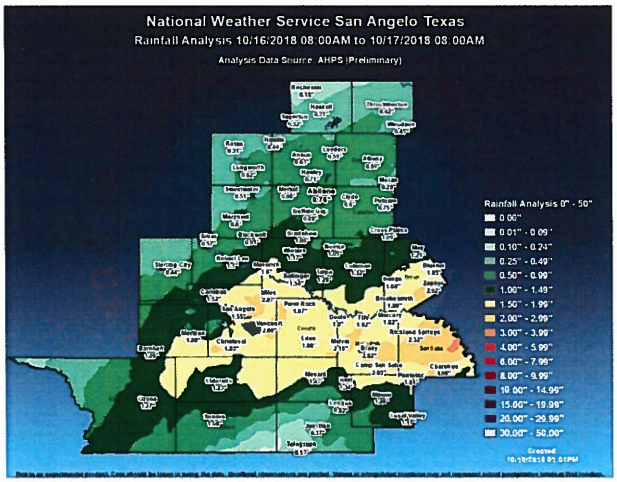
The runoff from all of the rain fell into the Llano and Colorado River basins, and water then flowed downstream and caused significant rises on area lakes, rivers, and streams. Of particular note is Lake Travis (Travis County), which had lake levels measured above 700.00 feet mean sea level (msl) from October 18 through October 24. The lake level peaked at 704.39 feet msl on October 20. This is the 5th highest level that Lake Travis has ever experienced in any month and the highest level in the month of October since records began in 1942.

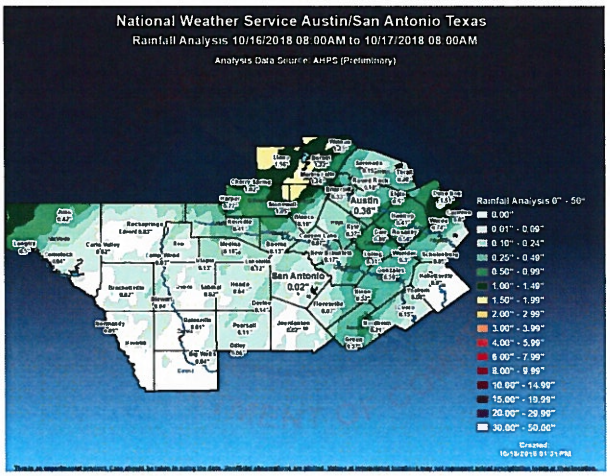
While the rain eventually left the state on October 26, river flooding is ongoing and is slated to continue well into November.



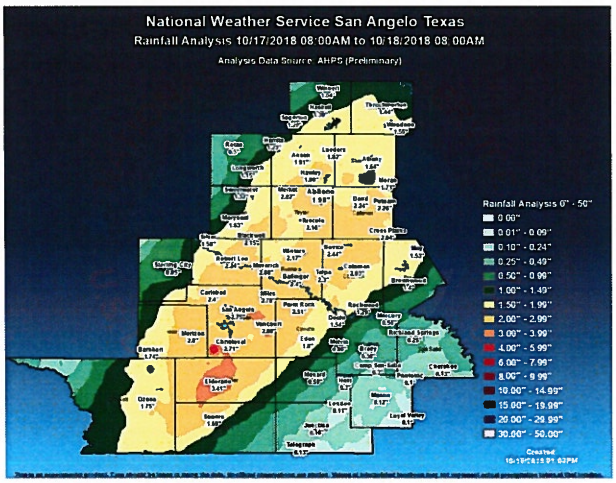


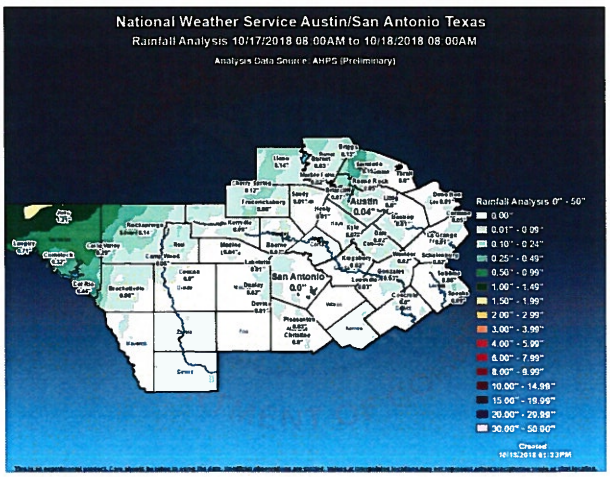
Precipitation from morning of October 15 – October 16.





Precipitation from morning of October 16 – October 17.





Precipitation from morning of October 17 – October 18.

River Flood Summary

The table below summarizes significant river flooding that occurred/is still occurring at various locations due to the heavy rain in October.

Nueces River	County	Minor Flood Stage	Date Above Minor Flood Stage	Date Below Mincr Stage	Moderate Flood Stage	Date Above Moderate Flood Stage	Date Below Moderate Stage	Major Flood Stage	Date Above Major Flood Stage	Date Below Major Stage	Crest	Crest Date
Laguna	Uvalde	10	10/15/18	10/17/18	14	10/16/18	10/16/18	21			19.84	10/16/18
Uvalde	Uvalde	11	10/16/18	10/17/18	15	10/16/18	10/16/18	17	10/16/18	10/16/18	18.91	10/16/18
Asherton	Dimmit	20	10/10/18		24	10/10/18		27	10/11/18		29.54	10/13/18
Cotulla	La Salle	15	10/14/18		15	10/14/18		17	10/15/18		19.05	10/16/18
Tilden	McMullen	14	10/9/18	10/9/18	16	9/11/18	10/6/18	19			18.86	9/22/18
Frio River												
Derby	Frio	6	10/10/18	10/13/18	7	10/10/18	10/12/18	17			9.09	10/11/18
Llano River												
Junction	Kimble	16	10/8/18	10/9/18	22	10/8/18	10/8/18	31	10/8/18	10/8/18	31.2	10/8/18
Junction -2nd crest	Kimble	16	10/16/18	10/16/18	22	10/16/18	10/16/18	31			28.12	10/16/18
Mason	Mason	13	10/16/18	10/17/18	19	10/16/18	10/16/18	23	10/16/18	10/16/18	32.89	10/16/18
Llano	Llano	10	10/15/18	10/17/18	12	10/15/18	10/17/18	23	10/16/18	10/16/18	40.04	10/16/18
Sandy Creek												
Kingsland	Llano	12	10/15/18	10/16/18	14	10/15/18	10/16/18	20			19.17	10/16/18
Guadalupe River												
Hunt	Kerr	10	10/15/18	10/17/18	12	10/15/18	10/16/18	22			18.96	10/16/18
Kerrville	Kerr	9	10/16/18		12	10/16/18		20			* Missing Gauge Data (did not catch peak)	
Pedernales River												
Johnson City	Blanco	14	10/16/18	10/17/18	17	10/16/18	10/16/18	19			17.58	10/16/18

Heavy Rain Analysis

More extensive and detailed analysis broken down by county is below. In general, using the new NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates for the heaviest rain totals in each county yields the following results:

- **1 in 10 year to 1 in 25 year rain totals--**Kerr
- **1 in 100 year rain totals--**Mason, Burnet
- **1 in 200 year rain totals--**Llano
- **1 in 1000+ year rain totals--**Kimble

MASON COUNTY

The heaviest rainfall observed in Mason County was during the four day period from 12/13 to 12/16 was 12.93" at a LCRA Hydromet mesonet station located 17SE of Mason. A CoCoRaHS site located 17.3ESE of Mason reported 11.86". The Mason COOP site has a Period of Record in Mason County dating back to 1941. The previous heaviest 4 day rainfall total was 10.55" in June 1997. Rainfall of this magnitude has not been seen in Mason County in 77 years.

Data for October 12, 2018 through October 16, 2018

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Name	Station Type	Total Precipitation
MASON	COOP	5.81
MASON 0.4 W	CoCoRaHS	6.23
MASON 0.6 SSE	CoCoRaHS	M
MASON 17.3 ESE	CoCoRaHS	11.86

This is borne out by the new NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11 for Texas, which shows 12.4" as being a 100 year rain event for Mason County over 4 days.

KIMBLE COUNTY

Overnight, between about 9pm on October 7, and 9am on October 8, 11.8" of rain fell at an NWS COOP site 7 miles east of Telegraph, Texas. This drains into the South Llano River. A 27 foot rise in the river near Junction about daybreak swept away 4 inhabitants of an RV park. As per the NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11, 11.8" of rain in the Junction area in 12 hours is a 1 in 1000 year event.

KERR COUNTY

Between 6pm on 10/15 and 6am on 10/16, 6.94" fell in 12 hours at a Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) Hydromet rain gauge located 17 miles west northwest of Mountain Home in northwest Kerr County, near Interstate 10. As per the NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11, 6.94" of rain in 12 hours for the Kerrville area is about a 1 in 25 year event.

LLANO COUNTY

Between 1am CDT on October 15 thru 1am CDT on October 17, the LCRA Hydromet rain gauge located 9NW of Llano reported 12.82" in this 48 hour period. As per the NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11, 12.82" in 48 hours in Llano is about a 1 in 200 year event. This corresponds with historical COOP data from the NWS. The NWS COOP site at Llano has been in existence since 1893 (125 years total). It has seen one event greater than this. 14.73" in 9/9/1952 to 9/11/1952.

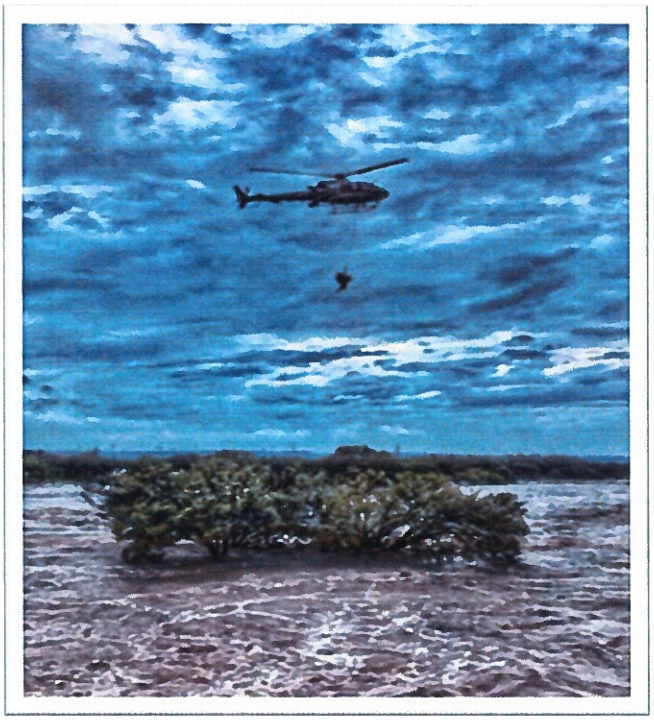
BURNET COUNTY

Between 3am CDT on October 15 and 3am on October 17, the LCRA Hydromet rain gauge located in Burnet County at 10 miles WSW of Lampasas reported 10.68" in the 48 hour period. As per the NOAA Atlas 14 Volume 11, 10.68" of rain in the Burnet area is about a 1 in 100 year event. This corresponds with historical COOP data from the NWS. The NWS COOP site in Burnet has been in existence since 1893 (125 years total). It has seen one other event of this magnitude (10.69" on 8/26/1974 to 8/28/1974) in those 125 years.

The following table shows a preliminary summary of river flooding in areas affected by this storm system.

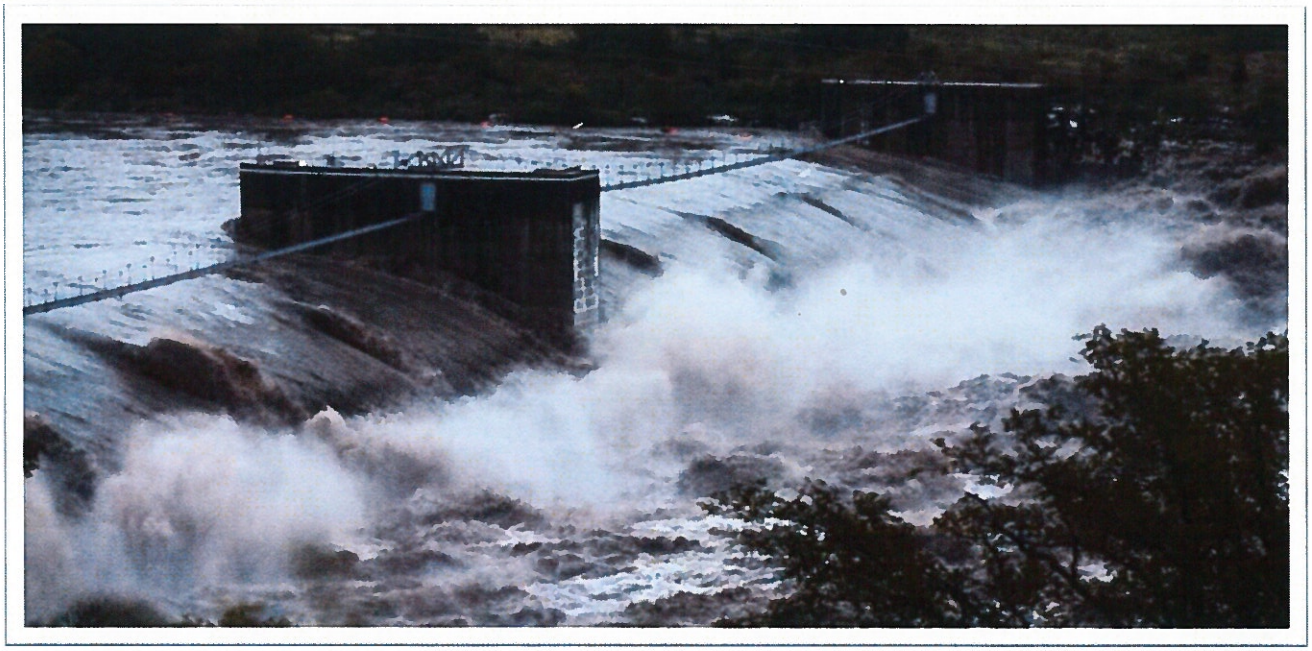
PRELIMINARY RIVER FLOOD SUMMARY (AS OF OCTOBER 24, 2018)

County (TX)	Location (TX)	Flood Category	Crest Date
Cameron	Nueces River at Laguna	Moderate	10/9, 10/16
Uvalde	Nueces Below Uvalde	Major	10/10, 10/16
Dimmit	Nueces River at Asherton	Major	10/13, 10/19
La Salle	Nueces River at Cotulla	Major	10/23,
McMullen	Nueces River at Tilden	Major	9/22, 10/23
Uvalde	Frio River at Concan	Moderate	10/08,
Frio	Frio River Derby	Moderate	9/11, 9/18, 9/24, 10/12, 10/18
Live Oak	Nueces River at Three Rivers	Major	Cresting 10/24
Nueces	Nueces River at Bluntzer	Moderate	10/16, higher crest likely next week
Bexar	Medina River at San Antonio	Moderate	9/10,
Kerr	Guadalupe River at Hunt	Moderate	10/16,
Kerr	Guadalupe River at Kerrville	Major	10/17,
Runnels	Colorado River near Ballinger	Moderate	10/18,
Tom Green	South Concho River at Christoval	Moderate	10/18,
San Saba	San Saba River at San Saba	Moderate	10/18,
Kimble	Llano River near Junction	Major	10/08,
Mason	Llano River near Mason	Major	10/16,10/17
Llano	Llano River near Llano	Major	10/9, 10/16
Llano	Sandy Creek near Kingsland	Moderate	10/16,
Blanco	Pedernales River at Johnson City	Moderate	10/17,
Dallas	East Fork Trinity River at Carrollton	Moderate	9/23,
Dallas	Trinity River at Dallas	Moderate	9/23,
Kaufman	Trinity River at Rosser	Moderate	10/18,
Henderson	Trinity River at Trinidad	Moderate	10/21,
Anderson	Trinity River at Long Lake	Moderate	10/24,
Navarro	Chambers Creek near Rice	Moderate	10/17,
Madison	Bedias Creek at Madisonville	Major	10/14, 10/17
Trinity	Trinity River at Riverside	Moderate	10/18,
Polk	Trinity River at Goodrich	Moderate	10/20,
Liberty	Trinity River at Liberty	Major	10/22,



TPWD and DPS helicopter conducting water rescues

TX-TF1 and Texas Military Department conduct searches.



Historic flooding on the Colorado River.

Photo: Amanda Voisard, Associated Press

In

The prolonged and cascading weather impacts from several successive weather patterns, including tropical Atlantic moisture and impacts from Pacific hurricanes, hit Texas from September 10 through October 28 causing catastrophic river flooding that overwhelmed the city of Austin's water supply.

A quick breakdown of the severe weather components includes:

- Up to 20 inches of rain across portions of central Texas.
- Numerous heavy rain events created cascading effects, saturating soils, and prevented sensitive river basins from recovering and prolonging significant flooding.
- Historic river flooding along the Llano and Colorado River basins with major flood waves on the Brazos, Trinity, and Nueces Rivers.
- Catastrophic flooding in the Colorado River basin led to unprecedented releases into the Highland Lakes, necessitating the Lower Colorado River Authority to conduct massive river releases. These releases overwhelmed the city of Austin's water and wastewater treatment plants due to the high amounts of silt in the floodwaters. The city issued a boil water notice Monday, October 22 that continued until October 28; the city is still asking residents to reduce water use.
- Over 2,000 homes impacted, with more damage assessments submitted daily.

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, Brazos, Nueces, Llano, and Trinity River basins.

Game Wardens making water rescues.

Search and Rescue (SAR) data:

- Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF 1) and Texas Military Department have made 36 evacuations, 32 rescues, and 9 animal evacuations.
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) made 23 evacuations and 25 rescues.

CITY OF AUSTIN WATER CRISIS

Austin Water Utility issued a citywide boil water notice and emergency water restrictions for all customers of Austin Water on October 22. The notice was issued as the utility worked to stabilize the water treatment system. Historic floodwaters flowing into the city's water source contained very high levels of silt that made it challenging for water treatment plants to produce the volume of water needed to supply customers at the time. The high level of debris, silt, and mud required extended filtration that slowed the process of getting treated water into the system.

To provide necessary water pressure for fire protection, plants must distribute water at treatment levels not typical of the utility's high standards for consumption. To ensure that water is safe, customers were asked to boil water used for drinking, cooking, or ice until further notice. This created a water crisis for the city as hospitals, corrections facilities, and schools struggled to provide clean potable water. The demand for bottled and bulk water stretched the resources of our state agencies' ability to respond due to overwhelmed vendors, supply chain issues, freight and weight problems, and staging of resources.

Photo Courtesy of KXAN

Stores depleted of bottled water due to Austin boil water notice

The city of Austin water crisis also directly affected the State Operations Center as we responded to the devastating flooding around the state. Ensuring response and support staff had clean water was also a challenge as operations were ongoing.

Many local businesses were affected by the boil water notices and suffered economic damages from the prolonged water restrictions.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

The current severe weather and flooding in Texas is ongoing and evolving. Response information listed in this document is current as of October 24, 2018. 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. Tenuous river flooding, damaged infrastructure, and a major citywide boil water notice have stressed the resources of responding state agencies.

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

TMD activated 335 personnel. They assigned 140 High Profile Vehicles, 13 rotary aircraft and activated the Point of Distribution Mission Ready Package to support PODs in the affected areas. Texas Task Force 1 made 10 rescues, 36 evacuations, 3 pet evacuations, and made contact with 105 people choosing to shelter-in-place. TPWD rescued 25 people and evacuated 23 people and 6 pets. TPWD have 28 search and rescue boat crews and one helicopter martialed at the city of Austin in posture for the Highland Lakes. TPWD Game Wardens statewide remain on standby with equipment for severe weather response.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department water rescue

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

TxDOT identified 175 affected roadways with 70 closures. TxDOT responded to the collapsed Kingsland Bridge incident because of floodwaters. TxDOT supported the following requests for assistance:

- Resource Staging Area in north Austin for large-scale water distribution. Providing traffic control materials and refueling of auxiliary equipment.
- Point of Distribution operation in Kingsland. Providing traffic control materials and refueling of auxiliary equipment.
- Refueling of ice trailers at the State Operations Center to support DPS.

- Assisting Kimble County (San Angelo District) with damage assessments to county roads and bridges.
- 60 High Water Rescue support teams remain on standby to assist Texas Task Force 1 if requested.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
TCEQ staff has worked closely with City of Austin officials to ensure that drinking water is safe for consumption. The TCEQ was onsite with the City of Austin staff to provide both technical and operational assistance at the City's Emergency Operations Center. This allowed TCEQ technical and engineering staff to provide real-time access to the city's data and to monitor the operations while working through filtration issues due to excess turbidity (suspended particles in the water, a measure of water quality).

The city of Austin reported to the TCEQ that it was experiencing operational challenges with meeting drinking water production levels needed to keep up with the water usage demands across Austin. The city of Austin said the challenges were due to high turbidity and changes in water quality/chemistry from recent rainfall and flooding coming into the city's source water. Treating high turbidity raw water significantly reduced the production (output) of treated water.

In response to these conditions, the city of Austin enacted emergency water restrictions to lower the water use and issued a boil water notice until water treatment was stabilized. The boil water notice remained in effect until Sunday afternoon, October 28, 2018. A boil water notice was issued to ensure destruction of harmful bacteria and other microbes prior to consumption due to the possibility or potential of contamination of the water system. Boil water notices can often result from events such as loss of pressure, treatment disruptions causing high turbidity, power outages and floods.

Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)
At a minimum, 55 Texas Highway Patrol (THP)-commissioned personnel worked 160 shifts.

THP resources used:
- Commissioned troopers and supervisors, including their assigned police vehicles.
- THP Tactical Marine Unit (TMU) commissioned personnel, including their associated rescue equipment.

THP specific actions taken:
- Assisted and supported local officials and citizens in affected areas.
- Provided traffic control and blocked flooded roadways.
- Provided security in flood affected areas as well as those supporting recovery efforts.
- TMU personnel provided support for swift and flood water rescue missions on a TDEM boat and DPS aircraft.
- Provided a THP liaison to staff the City of Austin EOC for situational awareness resulting from the boil water notice due to severe flooding.

- THP provided a SOC liaison for coordination with Texas DPS Divisions, other state agencies, federal partners, and city and county governments as needed.

The DPS Aviation Operations Division (AOD), in conjunction with rescue swimmers from THP along with Texas Parks and Wildlife rescue swimmer personnel, manned hoist helicopters and the small contingent of rescue helicopters. AOD aircrews staged in strategic locations to include San Antonio, Austin, Marble Falls, and Burnet, in order to maximize the response to the areas most greatly impacted by flooding. DPS helicopters responded to Kimble, Llano, Uvalde, Medina, Burnet and Travis Counties during the event. In total, over 26 hours were flown in support of search and rescues and disaster reconnaissance efforts. They used four helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft during operations.

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)
TFS provided support for the State Operations Center in Austin and assisted at Points of Distribution locations for distribution of ice and water in local communities of Llano, Kingsland, Marble Falls, and Granite Shoals.

Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)
HHSC delivered 83 tractor-trailer loads (TTL) of bottled water (3,179,232 bottles) to four distribution locations in Llano, Kingsland, Granite Shoals and Marble Falls. HHSC fulfilled a request for water to support 22 Austin area hospitals affected by the city's boil water notice.

Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)
The Highland Lakes watershed experienced historic flooding. Flood operations occurred at all of the dams along this watershed including Buchanan, Inks, Wirtz, Starck, Mansfield and Tom Miller.

At Mansfield Dam, which forms Lake Travis, LCRA opened an unprecedented eight floodgates. As of October 29, four floodgates remain open at Mansfield Dam. With no additional rain, LCRA expects the floodgates to remain open through early November. LCRA also opened eight floodgates at Buchanan Dam at the height of flooding.

Because of debris and dangerous conditions, Lakes Inks, LBJ, Marble Falls and Travis all remain closed until further notice. With full lakes and saturated soil throughout the Highland Lakes watershed, the possibility of flooding from additional rainfall remains high.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
TAHC staff supported the state as needed and regional resources are monitoring conditions within their response areas. TAHC led a multi-agency coordinated response, supported by Texas Task Force 1, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and Texas Military Department to provide hay to trapped cattle in east Texas.

Off-loading hay for cattle isolated by flood waters.

Other agency support included: The Public Utility Commission and 2-1-1 Texas.

Fatalities

To date, there are believed to be five fatalities related to this severe weather event. Four fatalities resulted when the Llano River ran over its banks and overwhelmed an RV park in Llano County. One fatality occurred in September when floodwaters swept a man from a bridge near Arlington. The Texas Department of State Health Services continues to support local justices of the peace and medical examiners to make full determinations on causes of death from this event.

Voluntary Agency Assistance

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs) have been very active throughout Texas since Hurricane Harvey and the South Texas floods. Due to the catastrophic nature of Hurricane Harvey and the South Texas floods that necessitated a disaster declaration for Individual Assistance, 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, with Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, Florence, and Michael stretching those resources to the brink.

VOADs provided 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.

American Red Cross
ARC responded to flooding by providing feeding, sheltering, bulk distribution and mental health care to those that need it. More than 148 ARC disaster workers are supporting relief efforts. ARC has distributed more than 4,552 relief items like rakes, shovels and clean-up kits. They have served more than 1,220 meals and snacks.

Texas Baptist Men
TBM deployed a shower/laundry unit to Marble Falls and Llano in support of shelter operations. TBM deployed a shower/laundry unit, flood recovery units, heavy equipment units, a feeding team and an incident command team to Kingsland, Texas.

Behavioral Health Impacts
Texas is undoubtedly suffering from disaster fatigue. Continuous threats of unrelenting rain, tropical threats looming from the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, cascading effects of river flooding, and a water crisis with no definitive end in the state's capital have exhausted our state's resources.

In multiple counties, schools were closed and/or delayed due to flooding and a school bus was swept away in floodwaters in Leander, Texas, traumatizing children as well as their families. Many of the children living in Austin were depending on outside resources to ensure they have access to clean water. Countless restaurants and businesses in the city closed due to the water issue. The toll of lost revenue and the impacts to our local businesses has yet to be calculated. This disruption and eroded faith in the institutions we depend on is straining the state, especially after having tested our resiliency to the brink in Hurricane Harvey.

With communities and responders still involved with response and recovery activities, their personal stories and experiences have not yet been told. Many responders have been in a constant ready posture since early September. This takes a massive toll mentally on the personnel we depend on during times of crisis.

Many children in the Hill Country and South Texas area witnessed and experienced previous flooding events—some just a few short months ago. This most recent flooding and lack of water will certainly disrupt their sense of personal and familial safety, which can affect their school performance as well as their interpersonal relationships.

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. These search and rescue assists include livestock and companion pets, as well as people. These types of incidents put responders at great personal risk and make them witnesses to destruction and/or 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/or compassion fatigue.

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 have estimated 1,754 homes affected or receiving minor damage, with 969 homes classified as sustaining major damage or destroyed. There is no current estimate as to the economic damages suffered by the state due to closed businesses in Austin due to the citywide boil water and emergency water restrictions. Businesses, namely food service establishments, closed or operated at significantly reduced capacity for several days. The economic damages to Austin area businesses will be unknown for quite some time.

The data in the chart below provides a snapshot of the number of homeowners in affected counties with flood policies issued through the National Insurance Program (NFIP). On average, only 1.39 percent of the homes in these counties hold an NFIP policy.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP Data)

County Name	2010 Census Data (Housing Units)	NFIP Percentage of Insurance	Total Policy Count
Burnet	22,686	6%	1,420
Ellis	49,991	1%	586
Haskell	3,442	2%	68
Liberty	31,101	8%	2,478
Llano	15,305	5%	812
Sutton	1,941	1%	29
Tarrant	543,019	1%	7,015
Travis	512,388	1%	4,008
Total	**1,179,873**	**1.39%**	**16,416**

The following is detailed information on the impacted population, percentage below poverty level, median household income, and percentage of elderly, disabled, and pre-disaster unemployment rates. Of the counties listed below, 25 percent have an average number of persons living below the poverty level that is worse than both the state and national average. Of these counties, 62 percent have a median household income lower than both the state and national averages.

September and October Severe Weather and Flooding Event					
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level in percent	Median Household Income in 2016 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	**12.3**	**$55,322**	**15.6**	**8.6**	**5.0**
State Average	**14.7**	**$54,727**	**12.3**	**8.1**	**4.5**
Counties					
Burnet	11.5	**54,259**	21.8	14.0	2.9
Ellis	9.7	64,382	12.6	8.3	3.5
Haskell	**24.5**	**41,067**	22.2	20.9	3.8
Liberty	**15.9**	**49,655**	12.8	12.2	**5.8**
Llano	13.4	**48,562**	35.6	16.8	3.7
Sutton	14.1	**54,567**	17.7	5.4	3.7
Tarrant	13.6	60,373	11	7.4	3.7
Travis	12.2	64,422	9.6	6.5	2.9

Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts Website. July 2018 unemployment data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Texas received two major disaster declarations in the past 14 months, one in August, 2017, for Hurricane Harvey (DR-4332) and a second in June 2018 for flooding in South Texas (DR-4377). In 2016, Texas received four major disaster declarations for severe weather in January (DR-4255-TX), March (DR-4266-TX), April (DR-4269-TX) and May (DR-4272-TX). In 2015, Texas received two major disaster declarations for the severe weather in May (DR-4223-TX) and October (DR-4245-TX). The state of Texas is averaging a major disaster once every five months. The state has been in active response and recovery mode for over three years and continues to work recovery for 17 open disasters including Hurricanes Dolly, Rita, and Ike, and the historic 2011 wildfires.

The assistance received because of these earlier federal disasters is essential to affected Texans and many of the same communities are still in the recovery process from these earlier disasters. In addition to the events named above that were granted major disaster declarations, the state has experienced numerous other severe weather events that in other states would each 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, and Disaster Case Management for the following counties:

Burnet, Ellis, Haskell, Liberty, Llano, Sutton, Tarrant and Travis counties.

Texas is also requesting Public Assistance Categories A through G, Hazard Mitigation Statewide and Direct Federal Assistance for the following counties:

Baylor, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Fannin, Gillespie, Haskell, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jones, Kerr, Kimble, Knox, Leon, Llano, Madison, Mason, Nolan, San Patricio, San Saba, Sutton, Throckmorton and Travis 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 Chief Nim Kidd as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Suzannah Jones, Mike Miller, Tom Polonis and Gisela Ryan-Bunger as Alternate GARs. Nim Kidd is designated as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Suzannah Jones 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:mhk

Enclosure: OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

OMB Control Number 1660-0009
Expires 09/30/2019

1. Request Date October 29, 2018

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.	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s).
Texas	25,145,561

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Greg Abbott	W. Nim Kidd (512) 424-2436

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 Sep 10, 2018 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.
The period of inclement weather starting September 10, 2018 resulted in heavy rain and catastrophic river flooding across vast portions of south, central east and coastal Texas. For seven weeks Texas received wave after wave of significant weather fthat created cascading effects of flash flooding and swollen river banks. Over 10 inches fell with isolated areas of 15 inches fell across the Hill Country. The Llano River at Llano, TX (Llano County) spiked up to 40 feet and was the 2nd highest crest ever at that river gauge. This water along with other creek and river flow went into the Colorado River and the Highland Lake chain. This lead to significant flooding along Lake LBJ, and Lake Marble Falls that affected the city of Austin's water supply culminating in a six day boil water notice that began Monday October 22 and ended Sunday October 28, 2018. River flooding remains ongoing.

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.
TX-TF 1 completed 10 rescues, 36 evacuations and contacted 105 people sheltering in place. deployed 14 water rescue squads and 12helicopter SAR techs. TMD activated 335, 140 HPVs, 13 rotary aircraft and POD MRPs. TPWD conducted 25 rescues, 23 evacuations and deployed 28 SAR water boat crews and aviation assets. TXDOT crews supported RSAs in Austin for water distribution, POD support, and are assessing infrastructure damage as the flood waters recede. DPS assisted with road closures and traffic direction throughout the affected areas. DPS Aviation provided air assets for evacuation support and reconnaissance. HHSC Delivered eight tractor-trailer loads (TTL) of bottled water (306,432 bottles) and one tractor trailer of bagged ice (4,200 bags) to four points of distribution (POD) locations in Llano, Kingsland, Granite Shoals, and Marble Falls. HHSC fulfilled a request for water to support 22 Austin area hospitals affected by the city's boil water notice.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

☒ Individual Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** Oct 24, 2018 **Start** Oct 31, 2018 **End**

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Preliminary Damage Assessments are in coordination stage with local jurisdictions and FEMA, however, due to flood waters in areas, and rivers that are still cresting in major flood stage, some PDAs have not yet been performed. However, local assessments estimate over 2,000 homes have been impacted with 907 classified as major or destroyed.

PDAs needed for Burnet, Ellis, Haskell Liberty, Llano, Sutton, Tarrant, and Travis counties.

Burnet County: PDA Scheduled 10/31
Llano County: PDA Scheduled 10/31
Ellis County: SBA PDA Completed 10/4

☒ Public Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** Oct 24, 2018 **Start** Oct 29, 2018 **End**

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Preliminary Damage Assessments are in coordination stage with local jurisdictions and FEMA, however, due to flood waters in areas, and rivers that are still cresting in major flood stage, some PDAs have not yet been performed. However, local assessments estimate significant damage to roads and infrastructure as well as emergency protective measures due to the city of Austin's boil water notice and water restrictions.

PA requested counties: Baylor, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Fannin, Gillespie, Haskell, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jones, Kerr, Kimble, Knox, Leon, Llano, Madison, Mason, Nolan, San Patricio, San Saba, Sutton, Throckmorton, and Travis counties.

Jones County: PDA scheduled 10/24; Kimble County: PDA scheduled 10/29; Llano County: PDA scheduled 10/29

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 ☒ Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance

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).

Burnet, Ellis, Haskell Liberty, Llano, Sutton, Tarrant, and Travis 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.

Baylor, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Fannin, Gillespie, Haskell, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jones, Kerr, Kimble, Knox, Leon, Llano, Madison, Mason, Nolan, San Patricio, San Saba, Sutton, Throckmorton, and Travis 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.

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:
Debris removal
Emergency protective measures due to cresting rivers still in major flood stage.

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.
First responders and resources are stretched thin, with such widespread flooding in a state the size of Texas, additional resources are needed to provide for the safety and security of our citizens. Rivers continue to crest at major flood stage threatening life and property.
Devastating river and flash flood waters have yet to fully recede and still pose a threat to health and safety.

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.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date 10/17/2023 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 Sep 10, 2018 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

10/30/18
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*