



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

September 30, 2020

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 Declaration

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 C.F.R. § 206.36, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Texas as a result of Hurricane Hanna, which made landfall in Texas on July 25, 2020.

Beginning July 25, 2020, in response to Hurricane Hanna, I took 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 32 Texas counties, including Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy. On July 26, 2020, Texas received approval for a federal Emergency Declaration for Hurricane Hanna. Texas is grateful for your decisive action and for our partners at FEMA for quickly granting that request.

Pursuant to 44 C.F.R. § 206.36, I have determined that damages caused by Hurricane Hanna were 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 a major disaster declaration for Public Assistance (all categories) for the following counties:

Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy counties.

In addition, I request the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) statewide.

As we assess damages to the other affected counties, I reserve the right to request assistance for additional counties in Texas.

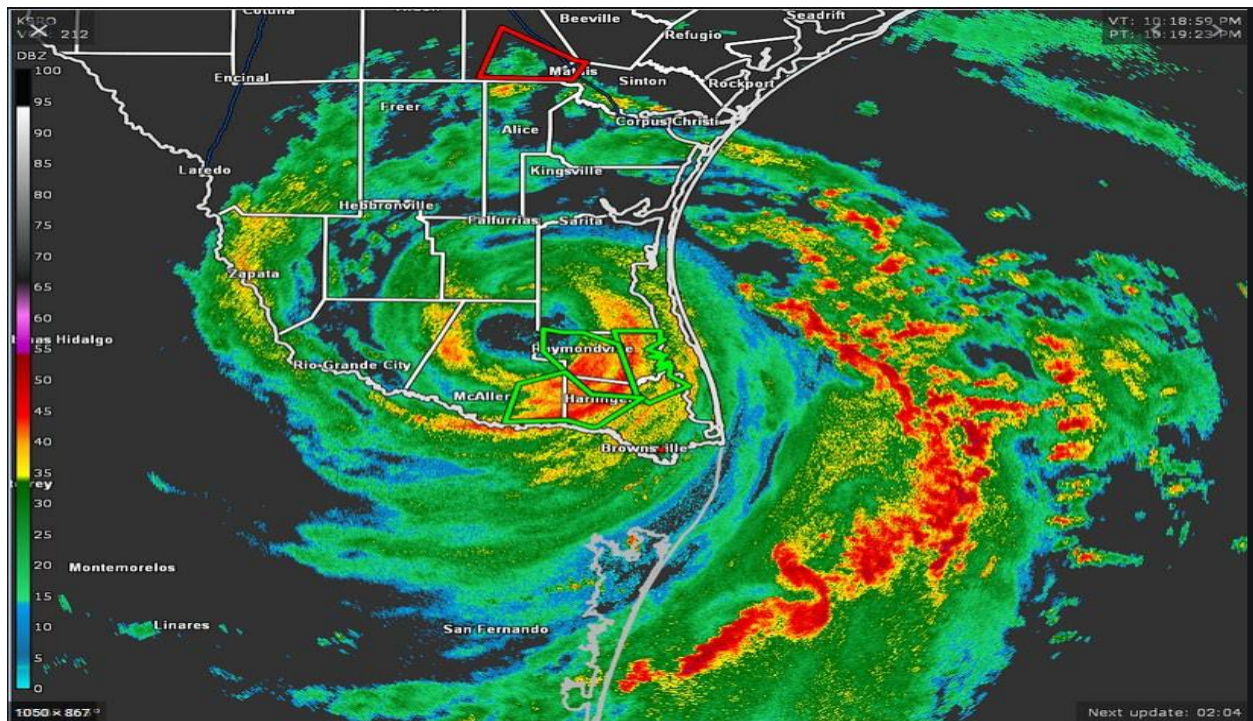
In addition to Hurricane Hanna, the State of Texas is currently engaged in response efforts for the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exhausted many of the state's resources and encumbered billions of dollars. These response and recovery efforts are in addition to recovery efforts for Hurricane Laura, which made landfall along the Texas-Louisiana border on August 27, 2020, Tropical Storm Beta, and five other major disasters over the last three years. The State of Texas has had more federal disaster declarations than any other state, which does not account for the numerous state disasters that did not meet federal thresholds and requirements. This includes the massive damages caused by Tropical Storm Imelda in 2019 and Hurricane Harvey in 2017.

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

The State of Texas is recovering from Hurricane Hanna on two fronts. Not only are we responding to the continuing threats and challenges posed by Hurricanes Hanna and Laura, but we are doing so at the same time as we respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has significantly affected the response to this hurricane.

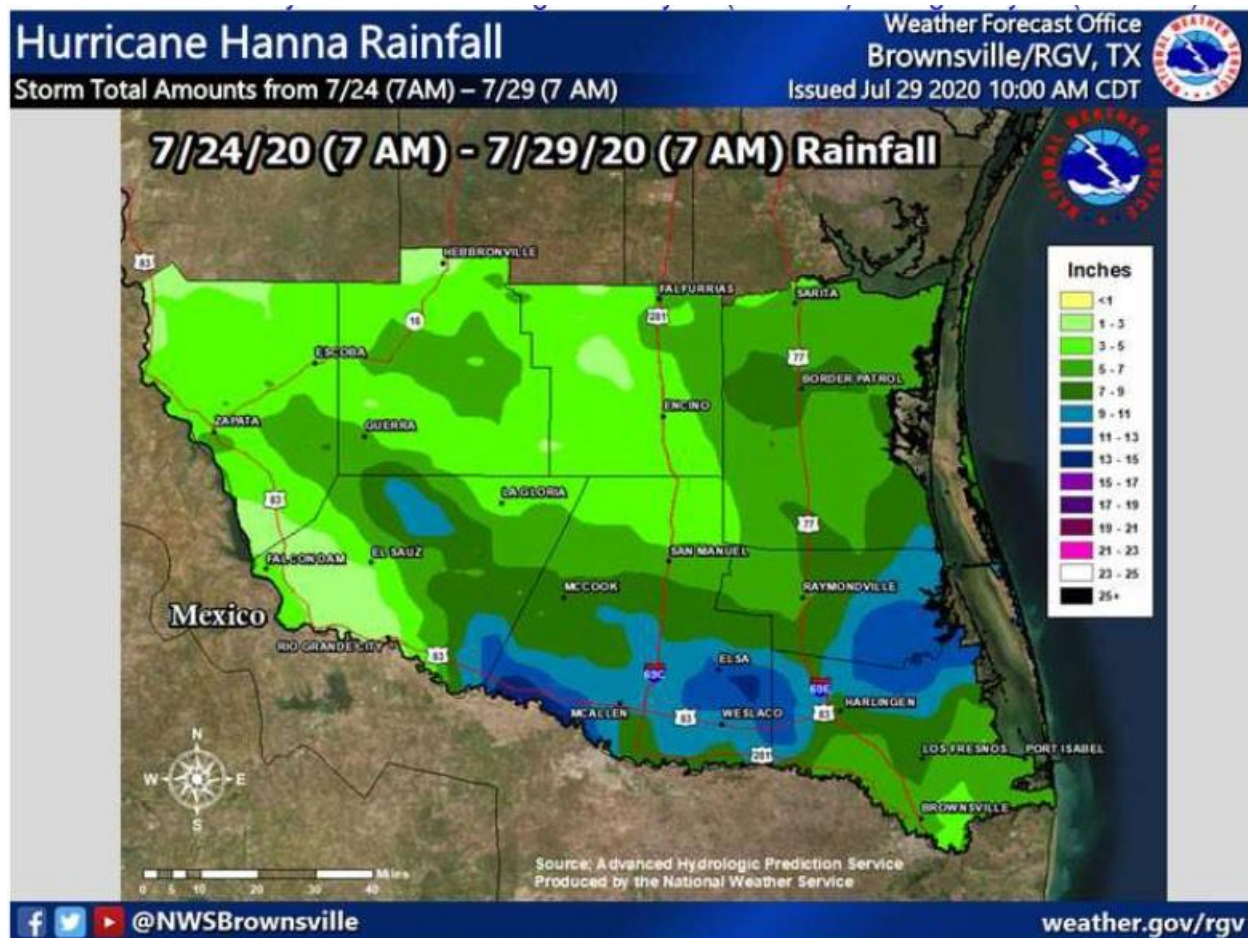
Hurricane Hanna, the 2020 Atlantic season's first hurricane, made landfall as a Category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Scale with the storm's maximum winds being around 90 mph, with gusts over 100 mph in a small portion of the inner eye wall. The hurricane spun slowly but steadily into southern Kenedy County and northern Hidalgo County just after midnight on July 26, 2020, then moved through Starr County as a tropical storm before moving into Mexico before daybreak and eventually near Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by noon before dissipating during the evening of July 26, 2020. Hurricane Hanna marked the first direct landfall and track of a hurricane across Deep South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley since Hurricane Dolly in 2008.

The hurricane dumped several inches of rainfall in the Rio Grande Valley, causing flooding and flash flooding in the area. Widespread areas received seven to 10 inches of rain between July 24 and July 29, 2020, with some isolated locations seeing as much as 15 inches of rain. These amounts, coupled with hurricane-force winds, caused damages and economic loss to infrastructure and agriculture, estimated to be at least one billion dollars across the Rio Grande Valley and Deep South Texas ranch country.



Throughout Hurricane Hanna's life cycle, the most rain and wind activity was in the southern storm bands. Other than storm surge flooding, which peaked just north of Baffin Bay on the Kleberg County and Nueces County coasts near Corpus Christi, Hurricane Hanna will be remembered in the Rio Grande Valley for flooding rainfall, power outages, and an array of damaged buildings, including those which suffered complete destruction. The rainfall combined with poor drainage systems in Hidalgo and Cameron counties left between 18 inches and four feet of water in many areas between the cities of Santa Rosa and La Feria; east of the City of Edinburg; and in the cities of Mission, La Joya, and Sullivan.

The rainfall map below for Hanna, which includes two days of remnant squalls, is similar to Hurricane Dolly and the Great June Flood of 2018. Both disasters received Presidential Disaster Declarations.



At the peak of the event, at least 200,000 Rio Grande Valley customers were without power. This included nearly 100 percent of Willacy County customers, and likely up to 50 percent of Cameron and Hidalgo county customers. This was caused by tens of thousands of tree limbs blown down, and hundreds of trees snapped or uprooted. Additionally, hundreds of power poles were snapped, blown down, or leaning.

Virtually all the budding and unharvested cotton crop was destroyed by the deluge of rain. Citrus trees and sugarcane crops were heavily damaged across the Rio Grande Valley and an unknown number of vegetable crops are expected to be a total loss.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Due to this severe weather event, I declared a gubernatorial disaster for Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Brazoria, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Harris, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Matagorda, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, and Zapata counties. In order to support Texas jurisdictions impacted by Hurricane Hanna, the State Operations Center (SOC) moved to 24-hour operations. As of September 20, 2020, the State of Texas still has several resources committed to Hurricane Hanna recovery efforts.

Below is a brief summary of the resources utilized in the State of Texas during Hurricane Hanna response operations. Multiple state agencies, local jurisdictions, volunteer agencies, and other stakeholders are still responding to Hurricane Hanna.

- 18 Ambulances
- 37 Boats
- 50 Buses
- 2 Aircraft
- 35 High-Profile Vehicles

State Agency Summaries

Texas Division of Emergency Management, Texas A&M University System (TDEM)

The SOC moved to Readiness Level II, Escalated Response Conditions. This resulted in the need for the SOC to be staffed 24 hours each day during the response. Daily Operations staff processed disaster declaration, letters to the Governor, Disaster Summary Outlines, and State of Texas Assistance Requests (STARs).

The State Management Team (SMT), along with activated members of the state's Emergency Management Council, conducted operations in the alternate SOC, which is in operation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the response and now continuing into recovery, TDEM district coordinators and regional staff worked closely with their local emergency management partners to assist with any unmet needs and resources. SOC personnel continue to work in supporting recovery efforts.

TDEM Communications Coordination Group (CCG)

The CCG was responsible for alerting public and private sector as well as volunteer partners. Amateur radio operators worked with local jurisdictions and governmental agencies to provide communications support. FirstNet (AT&T) pre-staged deployed network assets to assist in ensuring communications continuity. Other telecommunications providers were prepared to deploy assets and provide services as needed to ensure the affected area would have voice, text, and data services available. The Commission on State Emergency Communications worked with the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) under their jurisdiction to ensure continuity. Coordination also took place with the FEMA Region 6 Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator to identify personnel that would be available to assist Texas if needed. Local jurisdictions and partner stakeholders tested alternate communications systems.

TDEM Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF)

The DRTF began engaging disaster-impacted jurisdictions prior to Hurricane Hanna's landfall, providing financial reimbursement and sheltering guidance. Following landfall, DRTF members began coordinating and participating in damage surveys as well as assisting local jurisdictions with unmet needs.

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) Texas Task Force One (TX-TF1)

TX-TF1 ESF-9 operations were located at the SOC and staffed for 24-hour operations at Level III. All TX-TF1 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) resources were staged and ready to respond. During the response, TX-TF1 Swift Water Rescue (SWR) Boat teams rescued three people (an 80-year-old male, an elderly female, and a 47-year-old male) from their sailboat at the marina located at 1400 Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi.

Additionally, six TX-TF1 SWR Boat Squads partnered with the Texas Department of Transportation to evacuate 160 people and 16 pets in Hidalgo County.



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

TCEQ staff identified and contacted public drinking water systems and wastewater treatment facilities that were in the impacted areas to determine their operational status. The City of Raymondville reported their public water system and wastewater treatment facility were operating on generators. Power outages in Port Mansfield impacted the lift stations within their wastewater collection system.

The TCEQ Corpus Christi Regional Office evaluated any potential impacts to the industrial facilities and refineries in San Patricio County, Kingsville, and Corpus Christi. Staff conducted air monitoring reconnaissance investigations using visual observations and addressed any issues that were identified.

Staff were also available to provide guidance on debris management and available to review and authorize temporary debris management sites, as needed.

Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Texas DPS Aviation rostered and staged resources, including helicopters with hoist capabilities, in Houston and San Antonio to respond to areas impacted by Hurricane Hanna. The Texas Highway Patrol's Tactical Marine Unit (TMU) rostered and staged resources in Weslaco, Rockport, and Port Lavaca to assist with water rescues. Additionally, Texas DPS Dive Recovery Teams were staged across Texas for any emergency response.



Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

Personnel from DSHS were already present in the SOC due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and staffing was increased in response to Hurricane Hanna and the shift to 24-hour operations. In addition to monitoring hospital statuses and evacuations, DSHS also activated medical shelters in San Antonio and Pharr. The agency also deployed other resources, including four Emergency Medical Taskforce severe weather packages.

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

TFS assigned 15 personnel and numerous additional resources to assist with the Hurricane Hanna response and provided planning, logistical, and other support to TDEM and local entities. Response activities included SITREPs, STAR processing, logistical support for shipping and receiving medical supplies, and incident management support.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

TxDOT prepositioned teams and resources ahead of Hurricane Hanna in addition to having representation at the SOC. Teams monitored roads for flooding, cleared debris, and made repairs across the affected area.

At its peak, TxDOT crews totaled 277 employees repairing roads, fixing damaged signage, and assisting with pumping operations.

Texas Military Department (TMD)

TMD activated 90 personnel and 27 vehicles in support of the Hurricane Hanna response. TMD supported regional operations centers, search and rescue teams with high-profile vehicles, and shelter operations in the Rio Grande Valley.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

TPWD rostered and prepared department resources consisting of Texas Game Wardens and state parks police officers equipped with swift water boats, shallow water boats, and a rescue helicopter with a swimmer to support boat rescue operations in areas affected by Hurricane Hanna.



During response, the TPWD Marine Tactical Operations Group in Weslaco assisted with the evacuation of a family of five from their flooded residence and evacuated 14 adults, seven children, and four pets from a flooded multi-family residential community in Hidalgo County.

Additionally, TPWD Game Wardens stationed in the Rio Grande Valley evacuated 10 adults and six pets from flooded homes and rescued 12 adults from submerged vehicles in Hidalgo County.

Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC)

PUC reported approximately 197,600 Texans without power in the early hours of the morning following Hurricane Hanna's landfall. After initial damages assessments, PUC reported approximately 500 circuits down and over 1,000+ hazards to be addressed including downed poles, wires, and other equipment.



Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

Local, state, and national mission-driven organizations, to include VOAD member agencies and established Long Term Recovery Groups, have been engaged in response and recovery efforts from Hurricane Hanna since prior to landfall.

American Red Cross (ARC)

The ARC staged non-congregate shelters in Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Weslaco. The ARC also participated in the damage assessments the disaster-impacted area.

Texas Baptist Men (TBM) Disaster Relief

TBM deployed a chainsaw unit, two flood recovery units, a shower/laundry unit, a feeding team for volunteers, assessors, chaplains, and an Incident Command Team in response to Hurricane Hanna.

The Salvation Army

TSA provided a liaison to the SOC for virtual support. TSA feeding operations were conducted in Corpus Christi and McAllen, servicing Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, and Willacy counties.

Other VOAD Members

Additionally, VOAD member agencies have provided tarps, hygiene kits, medicine, and medical supplies. Organizations have also helped with muck-and-gut operations, feeding, case management, and damage assessments.

The state agencies and VOAD organizations described above have been working tirelessly since Hurricane Hanna made landfall, but the citizens and local governments in Southeast Texas are in desperate need of additional federal assistance to enable a quick and complete return to normalcy.

LOCALIZED IMPACT

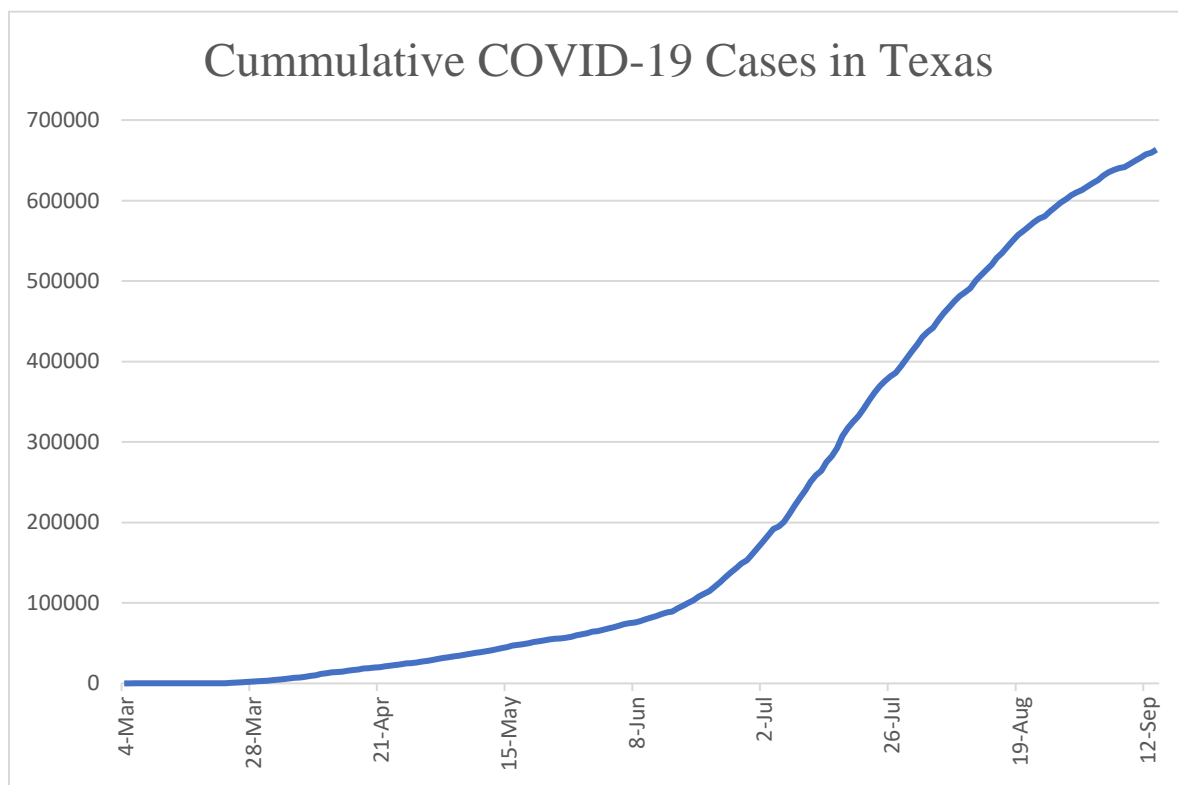
Recent Multiple Disasters

South Texas has seen more than its share of disasters in recent years. The middle and south Texas coasts together have experienced four major disasters since August 2017. Texans in South Texas are continuing their fight against COVID-19 while still recovering from flooding events in 2018 and 2019, which brought devastating rains and destruction to the area. Additionally, some of the counties included in this request are still recovering from Hurricane Harvey, a disaster that to date has cost an estimated \$125 billion.

Ongoing COVID-19 Response

To date, there have been an estimated 735,132 cases of COVID-19 in the State of Texas with 15,522 fatalities. In the requested counties, the positive case count has surpassed 72,000. The Rio Grande Valley and surrounding counties have one of the highest COVID-19 infection rates in the state. Cameron, Hidalgo, and Nueces counties represent three of the top 10 counties for reported COVID-19 cases in Texas.

Considering the ability of COVID-19 to rapidly spread, the state and local jurisdictions took measures to evacuate persons while ensuring proper social distancing and make non-congregate sheltering possible for those who need refuge. This presents a unique challenge because more resources are needed to move Texans from affected areas and because additional space and special considerations are necessary for large populations to take shelter. Hurricane Hanna has significantly impacted five counties, which have a combined population of over 1.7 million Texans.



Graphic showing the cumulative reported cases of COVID-19 in Texas.

Ongoing Hurricane Laura Recovery

Beginning August 23, 2020, the State of Texas responded to and is now beginning to recover from Hurricane Laura. The impact area from this disaster spans across Southeast Texas and further stretches the state's capacity to respond to and recover from future disasters. Collection and review of damage assessment are still ongoing, and like other incidents, this has also required a special approach using additional resources to ensure that surveys and assessments

take place in a way that mitigates the effects of COVID-19. To date, the state has expended over \$3.3 million in response to Hurricane Hanna, with local governments reporting expenses and damages totaling over \$51 million.

State Fiscal Capacity and Resource Availability

The State of Texas is using its already limited resources to respond to Hurricane Hanna and Hurricane Laura. To date, the state has spent over \$48.5 million on the response to these hurricanes. Additionally, a significant amount of state resources continues to be dedicated to the COVID-19 response, and the Texas SOC has been staffed and operational since March 12, 2020. Since the first cases of COVID-19 in the state, Texas has spent billions of dollars to combat the spread of COVID-19 and to take other appropriate measures in response to the pandemic, and these costs continue to rise. This amount does not include amounts spent by local jurisdictions on COVID-19, which, as of the date of this letter, exceeds \$373 million in FEMA Public Assistance costs alone.

Direct Economic Losses

According to the Texas Crop and Weather Report released on August 11, 2020, Hurricane Hanna left South Texas with almost \$400 million in direct and indirect damages to agriculture.

Commodities affected by the storms include cotton lint, cottonseed, citrus, sugarcane, sesame, sorghum, corn, and soybeans. Federal assistance is needed to supplement an already exhausted tax revenue for the communities who make far less than the median household income of \$63,000.



Mature cotton field flooded by heavy rains generated by Hurricane Hanna. (Texas A&M AgriLife Extension photo by Danielle Sekula)

Cotton Lint	\$76,055, 449
Cottonseed	\$14, 204, 356
Citrus	\$66, 690, 000
Sugarcane	\$12, 217, 927
Sesame	\$3, 200, 462
Sorghum	\$271, 688
Corn	\$2, 166, 140
Soybeans	\$1, 834, 094
Total Losses	\$176, 640, 115

Estimated Direct Economic Losses from Hurricane Hanna.

Damage Assessments

Immediately following Hurricane Hanna's landfall, the TDEM DRTF began coordinating damage assessments with local jurisdictions in the affected areas. This involved surveying damage to public infrastructure as well as residences in the area. The DRTF also provided training and assistance in using the damage self-reporting app, which allowed for virtual preliminary damages assessments due to the ongoing pandemic. This is an important tool because FEMA is currently not deploying staff to conduct joint preliminary damage assessments due to COVID-19.

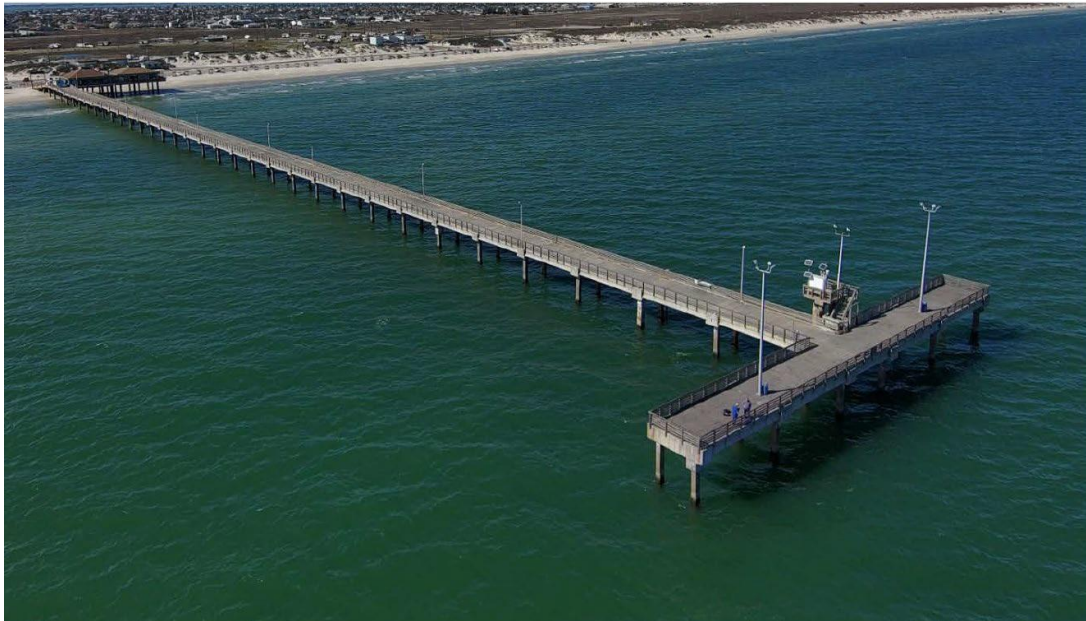
This makes certifying the true scope of disaster damages difficult for FEMA, but the State of Texas believes damages caused by Hurricane Hanna are of such significance that federal assistance in the form of Public Assistance is warranted.

Texas state agency partners and volunteer organizations partnered with local jurisdictions and participated in reporting damages and capturing imagery across the disaster-affected area for reports to be validated and transmitted to FEMA. The state is still collecting damage estimates to finalize recovery cost validations for the requested counties, but the true cost claims will be realized when work to rebuild critical infrastructure begins. We believe the total cost to help these communities recover from this disaster far exceeds the state's disaster threshold.

To date, local jurisdictions have claimed over \$77.4 million in public assistance related damages. Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy counties are continuing to submit damage-related documentation to substantiate the damage claims.

County	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F	Category G	Total
Cameron	\$ 542,102.00	\$ 1,026,766.00	\$ 1,763,700.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 679,461.00	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 1,575,000.00	\$ 6,202,029.00
Hidalgo	\$ 5,761,669.00	\$ 2,565,417.00	\$ 2,220,794.00	\$ 262,388.00	\$ 1,704,335.00	\$ 3,589,014.00	\$ 139,042.00	\$ 16,242,659.00
Nueces	\$ 1,509,360.00	\$ 657,148.00	\$ 18,208,619.00	\$ 1,287,800.00	\$ 439,402.00	\$ 88,178.00	\$ 28,924,820.00	\$ 51,115,327.00
Kleberg	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 299,123.00	\$ 299,123.00
Willacy	\$ 797,789.00	\$ 146,544.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,708,040.00	\$ 13,462.00	\$ 78,034.00	\$ 3,543,869.00
Total	\$ 8,610,920.00	\$ 4,395,875.00	\$ 22,993,113.00	\$ 1,900,188.00	\$ 4,531,238.00	\$ 3,955,654.00	\$ 31,016,019.00	\$ 77,403,007.00

Specifically, Nueces County suffered a major loss to their community's morale and tourism draw when Hurricane Hanna damaged the Bob Hall Pier. Nueces County currently estimates the cost of repairing the pier to be approximately \$19 million, but there is a possibility that the entire structure will need to be rebuilt. Private sector partners and industry leaders, CrowderGulf and Jacobs Engineering, are working to remove debris and conduct their assessments to help Nueces County better understand the extent of damages.



Bob Hall Fishing Pier prior to Hurricane Hanna



Bob Hall Fishing Pier after Hurricane Hanna collapsed the T-Head

Since FEMA is not deploying staff to conduct joint preliminary damage assessments due to COVID-19, Texas state agencies and local jurisdictions are working hard to acquire the necessary documentation to validate their damage claims. Engineering reports, cost estimates, insurance documentation, contract invoices, and scopes of work for repairs are being developed and acquired by the appropriate city, county, and state officials. TDEM will continue to provide cost documentation for FEMA certification as they receive information from local jurisdictions,

but there is an immediate need for assistance that is currently beyond the state's capacity to provide.

Closing

We will rebuild and recover, but we are fatigued. The constant onslaught of disasters is affecting our first responders, depleting our resources, and causing undue mental and financial stress to Texans.

Pursuant to 44 C.F.R. § 206.35, I believe 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 to protect property, public health, and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.

As a result of this disaster, the State of Texas is specifically requesting a major disaster declaration for all categories of Public Assistance (PA) for the following counties:

Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy counties.

Additionally, I am requesting the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program statewide.

I have designated Chief Nim Kidd as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Suzannah Jones and Mike Miller 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 FEMA and will provide further information and justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Abbott", written in a cursive style.

Greg Abbott
Governor

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 _____

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). _____

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name

4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number

5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number

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

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date _____ 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 ☐ Snowstorm
☐ (rain, high water, wind-driven, rain, hail, lightning) ☐ (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.

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.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

☐ Individual Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** _____ **Start** _____ **End** _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

☐ Public Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** _____ **Start** _____ **End** _____

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

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).

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.

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:

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

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.
All counties statewide.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date October 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 AgenciesPlease 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 July 25, 2020 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

09/30/2020

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