

John Zerwas, M.D.
Chairman



Oscar Longoria
Vice Chairman

**TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

AGENDA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2017
10:00AM

HILTON - UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, WALDORF BALLROOM

Examine the use of federal funds by state agencies responding to the effects of Hurricane Harvey and identify opportunities to maximize the use of federal funds to reduce the impact of future natural disasters. Also identify the need for state resources to respond to Hurricane Harvey relief and recovery efforts, as well as opportunities for state investment in infrastructure projects that will reduce the impact of future natural disasters.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

III. CITY OF HOUSTON

- THE HONORABLE SYLVESTER TURNER, MAYOR

IV. LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS - PANEL

- THE HONORABLE ED EMMETT, JUDGE, HARRIS COUNTY
- THE HONORABLE STEVE RADACK, COMMISSIONER, HARRIS COUNTY
- THE HONORABLE BOB HEBERT, JUDGE, FORT BEND COUNTY
- THE HONORABLE ANDY MEYERS, COMMISSIONER, FORT BEND COUNTY

V. THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION TO REBUILD TEXAS

- JOHN SHARP, COMMISSIONER

VI. TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

- THE HONORABLE GLENN HEGAR, COMPTROLLER,

VII. TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE

- THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. BUSH, COMMISSIONER

VIII. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

- SARAH KEYTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
- EILEEN MURPHY, ANALYST

IX. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

- NIM KIDD, CHIEF, TEXAS DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- SUZY WHITTENTON, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

X. TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT

- PATRICK HAMILTON, BRIGADIER GENERAL

XI. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- JAMES BASS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

XII. TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

- MIKE MORATH, COMMISSIONER

XIII. HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

- CHARLES SMITH, EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

XIV. DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

- JOHN HELLERSTEDT, M.D., COMMISSIONER

XV. TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- BECH BRUUN, CHAIRMAN
- JEFF WALKER, EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR

XVI. TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- BRYAN SHAW, CHAIRMAN

XVII. CLOSING REMARKS AND ADJOURNMENT



Testimony

House Appropriations Committee

Oct. 2, 2017

John Sharp

**Commissioner, Governor's Commission to Rebuild Texas
Chancellor, Texas A&M University System**

Good Morning. I am John Sharp, testifying before you today as the Commissioner for the Governor's Commission to Rebuild Texas. First, I want to say...foremost in our hearts and minds as we tackle this great undertaking of rebuilding Texas are the people whose lives are in disarray and the communities that are suffering because of Harvey.

The Governor established the Commission to Rebuild Texas on September 7th so we are now almost four weeks old and counting. Since then our efforts have been expansive. We are performing our task with urgency, cutting red-tape and reducing bureaucratic delay at every opportunity thanks to the Governor's help and can-do state and federal agency and local leaders. But I am certain it is not fast enough for all those impacted by Harvey.

The Commission is committed to providing state and local leaders with a single point of contact for communication and matching up their needs with federal and state authorities and funding sources for the rebuilding of the public infrastructure—schools, roads, courthouses, city halls and other public properties—damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Harvey. The Commission's mission is to assist local areas with their unique needs, to coordinate the state recovery response and to recommend policies that serve the best interests of the people of Texas while maintaining Texas' economic preeminence, specifically along the Gulf Coast. The Commission is working closely with all the key state agencies that are represented here today and many others that we work with regularly. Land Commissioner George P. Bush and the General Land Office, working with FEMA, are in charge of housing – both temporary and long term.

In short, the Commission will have four primary tasks:

- Assess each community to identify its true needs.
- Respond to local needs,
- Advocate for the interests of the affected areas,
- Rebuild the affected communities better than they were before as quickly, and efficiently, as possible, with an eye towards future proofing to mitigate damages from future storms.

We are planning the work of the Commission in three phases: response, recovery and policy development. At this point I'd like to update you on where we are on

the response, and then touch briefly on the next phases of the work – recovery and policy development.

Response:

The first phase of the Rebuild Texas Commission’s efforts has focused on working in cooperation with FEMA, the Texas Division of Emergency Management and other state and federal agencies involved in the **response** to Hurricane Harvey.

Our approach to Rebuilding Texas is very much a “bottom up” approach, relying on local officials to tell us what they need. We have split the 38 affected counties into five regions. Two weeks ago, we traveled back to the affected regions and completed our second round of meetings with local officials in each of the regions.

Additionally, the Commission has:

- Created an Assistance Center staffed with A&M System employees connected to our state and federal resource agencies so local officials could get their questions or concerns addressed quickly.
- Created the website, Rebuild Texas Dot Today, to keep local officials informed about important programs and deadlines as well as to let the public see what is happening. I invite you and your staff to check with website to keep up with issues and progress being made.
- Pushed daily email updates as reminders to the busy officials in the field.
- Assigned our County Extension Service to serve as liaisons to give local officials a personal connection to the Rebuild Texas Commission and its Assistance Center.

Our priority has been to establish a network of local representatives, primarily our county Extension agents, to communicate directly with local officials and to communicate to the Assistance Center the questions, requests for assistance and other information coming up from counties, cities and school districts and to provide a method of quickly and efficiently distributing critical information from federal and state sources down to local officials. We also have focused on getting information out to local officials directly and seeing that their questions and concerns are addressed as rapidly as possible.

Let me spend a couple of minutes on the Extension Service because those agents are our secret weapon. Because they have stepped up and added this Rebuild Texas job on top of their regular jobs, they have saved Texas tens of millions of dollars while proving to be the most effective two-way communications tool for the recovery. 130 Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Agents are working with Rebuild Texas to help meet the needs of their local communities. Since our agents live and work in the community and already have relationships with local elected officials and stakeholders, they are personally invested and highly motivated to help their communities recover.

A great example is that a week ago Saturday there was a D-SNAP/FEMA event in Corpus Christi to get people registered for D-SNAP. I don't know if you have seen the pictures or heard it on the news, but thousands were lined up in the hot sun waiting to sign up. Our Nueces County Extension Agents were instrumental in helping find a better solution to a facility need in order to get people signed up before the federal deadline. In some disasters, other states have paid tens of millions of dollars to consultants to do the work our agents are doing. In Houston and the other 4 regions, we have deployed 12 of our A&M System's Government Relations staff to do the similar support and troubleshooting work.

Because of our staff's daily outreach, as of Friday afternoon, more than 1350 reports have been submitted from the field to the Assistance Center. From those reports, the Assistance Center identified 455 issues needing follow-up or resolution and all but 6 had been resolved as of Friday afternoon. Those are being addressed even as we speak. We can monitor that activity with an app that the Texas A&M Forest Service designed, and we have also shared the app...at no cost...with Florida to assist in that state's recovery.

In addition to communicating with local officials, our agents have distributed more than 3,000 Disaster Recovery Kits – mosquito repellent, first aid kits, diapers and other basic supplies— as well as car seats for families whose cars were flooded and their child safety seats ruined.

Finally, I have given my cell phone number to local officials, as well as the cell phone numbers of everyone who works for the Commission, to anyone who needs it.

As I said earlier, last week we completed a second round of meetings with local officials in the five regions. The meetings were in Sugar Land, Port Arthur,

Houston, Rockport and Victoria. With me was Chief Nim Kidd with the Texas Department of Emergency Management, FEMA Region 6 Director Tony Robinson, a representative for Land Commissioner Bush, and several of my staff members. The topics included debris removal, mosquito control, housing and an update on FEMA's disaster funds, as well as Q&A sessions that extended until every last question was answered.

The Commission has heard from many local officials about their concerns with debris removal. In response, the Commission has identified trucks and other equipment for debris removal, and upon request from local officials will send additional equipment to help that community.

I would like to take pause here because I want to brag on our Governor for a moment. He has responded quickly to requests to cut red-tape so we can solve problems.

- He got the Department of Defense to dispatch four C- 130s to spray for mosquitos.
- He's mobilized 65 TxDot crews to help with debris removal — a first.
- He suspended the burn bans so the debris could be burned, when necessary.
- He more than doubled the number of Disaster Relief Centers to 47 over one weekend because of requests from local officials.
- He is working with FEMA and the General Land Office on a series of programs to rebuild and repair people's homes, including another first, a Direct Assistance Program that would allow homeowners to get back into their homes sooner while they finished the reconstruction of their damaged homes.
- He negotiated a 90/10 reimbursement split instead of the normal 75/25.
- He worked with FEMA to extend the filing deadline to 90 days.
- Finally, for the first time, FEMA is advancing half of the payments for debris removal to ease the cash flow crunch on local governments.

Recovery:

Even as the debris is being removed and mosquitoes are being sprayed, we are working with the Governor on the next phases of the Commission's work: Recovery.

First, there is a great need, particularly in less populous counties, for technical training and assistance in helping local governments successfully qualify for federal and state assistance. A major focus is and will continue to be to help the local governments successfully qualify for federal and state financial assistance. The Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) will take the lead, working with FEMA, TDEM, GLO, Rebuild Texas staff, the Texas A&M Department of Architecture, and other experts in the field. Topics could include how to properly complete FEMA and CDBG paperwork, contracting, procurement and similar issues.

Secondly, Governor Abbott has given us the challenge of "future-proofing" the physical infrastructure as much as possible given available resources – as opposed to just rebuilding what was there before Harvey – to mitigate destruction from future storms. That, of course, is a function of money and political will.

We anticipate first collecting the data – a survey of needs, if you will – from local officials. This survey will inform us of *local* priorities that we should advocate to be funded and become the basis of a broader planning process, similar to the State Water Plan. Surveys were due into the Commission by last Friday. Any local entities that have not turned in the survey to the Commission need to turn it in as soon as possible. This information will be aggregated to inform efforts by the Governor and Commissioner to secure maximum possible federal support for the recovery phase.

We are discussing with the Governor how to include regional task forces of local stakeholders, assisted by experts drawn from across state government and higher education, in this process.

Policy Development:

Finally, I anticipate submitting a final report to the Legislature on what the Commission has done, what is left to be accomplished, and the policy implications and recommendations of that. Rebuild Texas will continue to research and build out its plan and its recommendations in coming months with the goal of

producing a complete report in time for consideration by the Texas Legislature in the 2019 legislative session. We will need your help to restore our communities, our economy and our state and ensure that we are better prepared to weather the next disaster.

Closing

We have a big task in front of all of us...the Governor, the Commission, county and local officials, and you, the Texas Legislature. It won't be completed overnight. But if we work urgently every day, we will surprise ourselves with the progress we make...and we owe no less to our fellow citizens who have lost and suffered so greatly!

Comptroller of Public Accounts

No Materials Provided



www.texasrebuilds.com

HURRICANE HARVEY RELIEF

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions about Direct Housing Programs in Texas

Q: What should I do if I suffered damage from Hurricane Harvey?

First, register online at DisasterAssistance.gov. or download the [FEMA APP](#) to register or call to register with FEMA at 1-800-621-3362 (FEMA). You will be asked to provide basic information including insurance coverage. Anyone affected by Hurricane Harvey is encouraged to apply. You may be referred to a range of helpful programs in addition to FEMA assistance. The information you provide will be used to help FEMA determine whether you are eligible. In most cases, an inspector will come out to look at your damaged property to help FEMA determine which relief program you qualify. If you have already registered with FEMA, you need not register again.

Q: Who is leading housing recovery efforts in Texas in the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey?

A: Hurricane Harvey relief is locally led, state-administered and federally funded. The General Land Office (GLO) is leading the state of Texas' Temporary Direct Housing recovery from Hurricane Harvey. The GLO is working with local officials – Councils of Government (COGs), judges and mayors – to find the most effective ways to get Texans back in their homes. For details on direct housing programs, see www.texasrebuilds.com.

Q: How is the federally funded, state-administered, locally managed disaster housing implemented?

A: The Texas General Land Office (GLO), with the assistance of FEMA, will handle administrative responsibilities through the appropriate Councils of Government (COGs); management is made locally by county judges, mayors, housing authorities and city/county departments in coordination with COGs.

Q: How is this different from what FEMA usually does after a disaster?

A: Federally funded, state supported, locally managed housing is implemented on the local level, by local officials, rather than implemented by FEMA. All available housing options are being implemented to meet survivors' needs.

Q: What is the federal role?

A: FEMA funds and determines eligibility for direct housing benefits. The federal government also provides technical assistance and financial support to state and local jurisdictions, as well as providing financial assistance to eligible individuals.

Q: What are the direct housing programs being managed by local Texas communities?

A: The following Direct Temporary Housing Assistance programs will be federally funded, administered by the State of Texas and managed by local officials:

1) Multi-family Housing Leasing and Repair: Direct assistance to repair or improve existing multi-family housing such as apartments in order to provide more housing for survivors.

- Properties must be three or more units, with each unit providing complete living facilities for cooking, eating, and sanitation. Hotels, motels, and extended stay hotels are not eligible at this time.

2) Direct Leasing: Enables local governments to lease a property that typically would not be available to the public, such as corporate lodging.

- Local government enters into the lease agreement on behalf of individuals or households. Various types of housing properties may be eligible.

3) Manufactured Housing Options (Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers): Direct housing places manufactured units on private land or commercial pads.

- Local permitting may apply.
- Site must be suitable. Hauling and installation by local entities involved.
- An inspection of the site to determine suitability will be scheduled.

4) PREPS – Partial Repair and Essential Power for Sheltering: PREPS provides minor repairs to homes in locations with limited housing options.

- For eligible properties that have incurred limited damage displacing individuals from their homes.
- PREPS allows basic, emergency home repairs – not to include finish work – so Texans can shelter in their home while they are completing permanent repairs.
- To be eligible for PREPS, individuals and households must reside in a county that has been designated for Public Assistance and Individual Assistance. Your damage must be to a primary residence, you must be the homeowner, and damage must be a result of Hurricane Harvey.

5) DALHR – Direct Assistance for Limited Home Repair: DALHR provides permanent repairs to homes with significant damage.

- Program can include permanent repairs to a survivor’s home where alternative housing is not available or is not cost-effective.

- FEMA will determine eligibility for permanent housing construction DALHR on a case-by-case basis.
- All other forms of housing assistance must be exhausted before DALHR can be considered.

Q: How do I find out if I'm eligible for disaster housing help?

A: To be eligible for federal disaster assistance, individuals and households must reside in a county that has been designated a federal disaster for individual assistance ([click here for a list of declared counties](#)). Your damage must be to a primary residence and must be a result of Hurricane Harvey. First, call to register with FEMA at 1-800-621-3362 (FEMA), or register online at DisasterAssistance.gov or with the FEMA mobile app. You will be asked to provide basic information, including insurance coverage.

Q: Who can apply for help?

A: Anyone affected by Hurricane Harvey is encouraged to register with FEMA. You may be referred to a range of helpful programs in addition to FEMA assistance.

Q: What happens after I register?

A: The information you provide will be used to help FEMA determine whether you are eligible. In most cases, an inspector will come out to look at your damaged property. If you are eligible, the State of Texas, local government, and FEMA will work closely together to provide assistance.

Q: Who decides if manufactured housing units (MHUs) or travel trailers will be available in my community?

A: This is a state-administered, locally managed recovery. Local people are driving their own path forward. FEMA determines who is eligible for direct housing and works with local jurisdictions on housing options available in the community. Local jurisdictions decide about rebuilding in ways that meet the needs of their communities.

Q: What else is being done for disaster survivors?

A: Disaster housing programs have been active since the beginning of the disaster. Tens of thousands of Texans who registered with FEMA have received rental assistance, repair and replacement assistance and temporary hotel lodging assistance until more suitable solutions are found. In addition, voluntary agencies have assisted uncounted numbers of survivors.

www.texasrebuilds.com



**Texas General Land Office
Community Development and Revitalization**

Lead Department: General Land Office (GLO) – Community Development and Revitalization (CDR) Program
Subject: Overview of Short Term and Long Term Recovery Options
Date: 9/22/17

SHORT TERM HOUSING

The Texas General Land Office (GLO) executed an Intergovernmental Services Agreement (IGSA) or contract with FEMA on September 22, 2017. Next, FEMA must approve the GLO’s management plan. The GLO will begin working with the Councils of Government (COGS) to help them implement local programs to address disaster assistance housing needs. **To receive assistance impacted homeowners or renters should apply directly to FEMA at www.disasterassistance.gov. All eligibility determinations are made by FEMA.**

The GLOs primary objective is to provide flexibility and options so that the effort can be locally led, state supported, and federally funded.

Programs which may be available to impacted areas include:

- Multi-Family Lease and Repair - direct assistance to repair or improve existing multi-family housing, such as apartments, in order to provide more housing options.
- Direct Leasing - enables local governments to lease properties that typically would not be available to the public, such as a dormitory or corporate retreat center.
- Partial Repair and Essential Power for Shelter (PREPS) - essential repairs to restore basic power, water, and shelter needs to allow individuals to live at home during long-term housing recovery efforts. This program includes a 10% cost share.
- Direct Assistance for Limited Home Repair – Direct Home Repair/construction, limited to real property components such as heating, ventilation and air conditioning, walls, floors, ceilings, etc. Under this program, FEMA will not repair or replace those items eligible under any other FEMA programs, such as furnishings and appliances.
- Manufactured Housing Options - provides temporary manufactured housing units, travel trailers, recreational vehicles and innovative housing solutions as options for local governments.

LONG-TERM RECOVERY

The Texas General Land Office’s Community Development and Revitalization program (GLO-CDR) provides long-term recovery assistance to Texans as they rebuild after disasters. The GLO is the lead state agency for administering Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds appropriated by Congress and allocated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). CDBG-DR funds may be used for recovery efforts involving housing, infrastructure, and planning. All proposed projects must have a direct tie back to the event for which the funding was provided.

Eligible activities for housing include:

- Single Family Housing
 - Rehabilitation of the existing structure
 - Reconstruction, which consist of tearing down the structure and rebuilding



**Texas General Land Office
Community Development and Revitalization**

- Down Payment Assistance
- Buyouts

- Multifamily Housing & Public Housing
 - Rehabilitation of the existing structure
 - Reconstruction, which consist of tearing down the structure and rebuilding

Eligible activities for infrastructure:

- Water Facilities
- Street Improvements
- Community Shelters
- Fire Protection
- Sewer Facilities
- Neighborhood Facilities
- Flood and Drainage
- Public Utilities
- Clearance Demolition
- FEMA Match

Eligible activities for planning include:

- Flooding and wetland management planning
- Comprehensive plans
- Community development plans
- Transportation plans



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Hurricane Harvey's Fiscal Impact on State Agencies

PRESENTED TO HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

OCTOBER 2017

Hurricane Harvey Disaster Declaration Timeline

August 23: Governor Abbott issued a **State Disaster Declaration** for 30 Texas counties in anticipation of Tropical Depression Harvey making landfall in the Gulf Coast region.

August 25: In response to Governor Abbott's Request for a **Presidential Disaster Declaration** due to Hurricane Harvey, FEMA granted a Major Disaster Declaration.

- The Incident Period began on August 23, 2017, which is the date when FEMA eligible costs should be tracked for reimbursement. Federal funding was made available for Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and Other Needs Assistance Programs at 75 percent federal funding of total eligible costs.
- FEMA later authorized a 90 percent Federal cost share for debris removal and a 100 percent Federal cost share for emergency protective measures, including direct Federal assistance, for 30 days from the start of the incident period, and then a 90 percent Federal cost share thereafter.

September 8: The federal **Continuing Resolution** was enacted, containing \$15.3 billion in federal fiscal year 2017 emergency supplemental funding, including:

- \$7.4 billion in Community Development Block Grant Disaster Relief funding;
- \$7.4 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund; and
- \$450 million for the Small Business Administration Disaster Loans Program.

September 20: The Governor **extended the State Disaster Declaration** for 60 Texas counties affected by Hurricane Harvey. State Disaster Declarations must be renewed every 30 days for assistance to remain available. The disaster proclamation had previously been amended on August 26, August 27, August 28, and September 14 to add affected counties.

Appropriated Funds for Disaster Response, 2018-19 GAA

AGENCY	METHOD OF FINANCE				PURPOSE
	GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS	GR-DEDICATED FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS	
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor	\$100,000,000			\$100,000,000	Disaster grants to state and local entities <i>(Note: Excludes \$10 million transferred to Tarleton State for flood recovery per Rider 2)</i>
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor	\$2,335,156			\$2,335,156	Deficiency grants to state agencies
Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service	\$5,012,750		\$2,228,706	\$7,241,456	Texas Task Force 1 and 2 capability
Texas A&M Forest Service	\$47,853,245	\$46,691,999	\$240,000	\$94,785,244	Wildfire preparation and response
Texas Department of Public Safety	\$10,396,064		\$1,016,098	\$11,412,162	Texas Division of Emergency Management operations
Texas Military Department	\$592,458			\$592,458	Respond to disasters and emergency relief
General Land Office	\$3,187,160			\$3,187,160	Oversee long-term disaster infrastructure recovery
DIRECT FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$169,376,833	\$46,691,999	\$3,484,804	\$219,553,636	Note: Totals do not include the potential for transferred funds.

GAA: Disaster Related Transfer Authority

The 2018-19 General Appropriations Act (GAA), Article IX, Section 14.04: Disaster Related Transfer Authority:

In the event of a disaster proclamation by the Governor, state agencies directly responding to Hurricane Harvey and its aftermath are granted broad appropriation transfer authority, and exemption from certain GAA requirements, with prior notification to the LBB and Governor. This provision is intended to allow for expedited use of funds.

- The Commissioner of Health and Human Services is authorized to transfer funds between health and human services agencies (listed in Chapter 531, Government Code), and between strategies within agencies for disaster response.
- All other agencies may transfer funds between strategies.
- Agencies may transfer funds appropriated for FY 2019 to FY 2018. Unexpended balances at the end of FY 2018 are transferred to FY 2019.
- Appropriations may be transferred between agencies, subject to the approval of the LBB and Governor.

To date, the LBB has received notification of Disaster Related Transfers for Article II agencies and the General Land Office. The Commissioner of Education has stated a possible need to transfer appropriations from FY 2019 to FY 2018 for school district relief.

LBB Hurricane Cost Survey

The LBB is surveying **state agencies** and **institutions of higher education** to report costs and lost revenues associated with their response to Hurricane Harvey. The survey is not intended to capture costs to individuals or local governments, similar to LBB surveys from previous hurricanes. The first report was due September 26. Going forward, agencies shall report monthly to the LBB.

The survey is designed to capture the following:

- Actual and estimated expenses for FY 2017 and FY 2018, and lost revenue for the biennium, separated into Objects of Expense;
- Actual reimbursements agencies have received, and separately, estimates they expect to receive from the federal government or other entities;
- Funds passed through to local entities;
- Each Method of Finance for all expenditures and revenues; and
- Narrative summary information on response efforts, reimbursement assumptions, FTE activity, and anticipated projects or expenditures beyond FY 2018.

Reported costs should be considered preliminary. As new information is submitted and reviewed, LBB staff will provide updates with that new information.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor

- Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code authorizes the Governor to provide grant-in-aid in response to disasters to state and local governments. These awards are made from funds in Strategy A.1.1., Disaster Funds.
- Expenses must be related to the purpose for which they were awarded, and agreements stipulate that recipients must repay the Office of the Governor any funds for which they receive federal reimbursement.
- To date, the following awards have been made:
 - \$50 million was granted to the City of Houston on September 29 to assist with response and recovery from Hurricane Harvey.
 - \$43 million to the Texas Military Department to reimburse the agency for costs from activating the National Guard.
 - \$10 million to the Texas Department of Public Safety to reimburse the agency for response costs incurred by Texas Department of Emergency Management.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

- HHSC efforts during and after Hurricane Harvey are primarily focused on providing assistance to individuals impacted by the storm. The agency coordinates state and federal resources, and provides financial and other assistance directly to those affected.
- The agency has processed and approved over 280,000 applications for FEMA Other Needs Assistance totaling approximately \$300 million, with FEMA providing 75% of the funding.
- The agency has provided nearly \$760 million in disaster food stamps, early food, and replacement food benefits for SNAP recipients.

Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

- DSHS response to Hurricane Harvey focuses on the public health and well-being of those impacted by the storm.
- The agency assesses the public health and medical needs, ensuring the safety and security of foods, coordinating patient care, medical personnel and equipment.
- The agency also assesses the health and medical infrastructure of the impacted area(s) and provides necessary resources including staff, supplies, and equipment to speed recovery.
- To date the agency has expended approximately \$13 million, most of which is expected to be reimbursed by the federal government.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

Texas Education Agency (TEA)

- The agency has granted several waivers to affected districts, including for missed school days and minimum days of service; extended reporting deadlines; worked with Regional Education Service Centers to help coordinate district recovery (estimated cost of \$1 million in FY 2018); and established resource webpages and helplines for districts and parents.
- TEA is collecting data and analyzing options for school district relief through the school finance system, including issues of: loss of entitlement due to student enrollment decline, loss of local property tax revenue, remediation costs for damaged facilities, additional compensatory education costs, etc.

Institutions of Higher Education

- University of Houston System institutions reported costs related to water and wind damage at multiple campuses.
- The Marine Science Institute, part of The University of Texas at Austin, sustained major damage.
- The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center reported costs in salaries, overtime, and stipends, including costs for employees who remained on-site during Harvey.
- Several institutions reported tuition and other revenue losses.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)

- Texas Division of Emergency Management within DPS is the designated state agency to coordinate the state's response efforts with local and federal agencies in preparation for, during, and after a major disaster.
- Over 3,000 FTEs assisted and continue to assist with life safety, search and rescue, security, and other activities.
- The agency reported approximately \$250 million in expenditures related to Hurricane Harvey. Of that amount, an estimated \$208 million (\$164 million in federal funds) has been passed through to local entities.

Texas Military Department (TMD)

- TMD mobilized over 17,000 Air and Army National Guard and State Guard Service Members in coordination with Texas Task Force 1, supported evacuations in flooded areas, conducted air and land search and rescue operations, and provided security as directed by TDEM.
- Of the \$69 million agency reported estimated expenses, the majority of the were salary related.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

- In preparation for, and response to Hurricane Harvey, TDCJ responded to requests from TDEM to assist with operations for the public and first responders. Approximately 3,000 employees were involved relief efforts.
- Costs were incurred evacuating over 5,000 offenders and 900 parolees and probationers from facilities located in Beaumont, Houston, Richmond, and Rosharon, and receiving offenders from Harris County. All units have since been repopulated.
- The agency reported \$1 million in estimated expenses, mainly due to salaries and overtime.

Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD)

- Approximately 500 TPWD officers provided more than 10,000 water related rescues to those impacted by the flooding. Strike teams from across the state shuttled equipment, cleared debris, gutted buildings, restored facilities, and performed other tasks. State parks waived fees for more than 8,000 refugees.
- Out of \$53 million estimated expenses and lost revenue, state park infrastructure damages are estimated at \$32 million.

Impact to State Agencies: August-September 2017

General Land Office (GLO)

- GLO signed agreements with FEMA for programs and funding for immediate disaster assistance housing needs.
- GLO is using Section 14.04 Authority to transfer \$58 million from FY 2019 to FY 2018 for a variety of disaster responses, including procuring manufactured housing for the Rockport area.

Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)

- TWC has processed over 141,000 disaster-related Unemployment Insurance claims. These include approximately \$21 million in federal Disaster Unemployment Assistance benefit payments, and an estimated \$175 million in Unemployment Insurance benefit payments related to Harvey, paid through the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.
- TWC will leverage a \$30 million National Dislocated Worker Grant from the U.S. Department of Labor to support employment recovery and rebuilding efforts. The funds will be distributed to areas in Texas that were impacted by extensive damage and flooding to assist with cleanup, demolition, repair, renovation and reconstruction activities.

Major Federal Funding Sources for Disaster Aid

The Continuing Resolution contained \$15.3 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for the following:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (\$7.4 billion to FEMA Disaster Relief Fund)

- Public Assistance Grants
- Hazard Mitigation Grants
- Fire Management Assistance Grants
- Individual and Households Program
 - Other Needs Assistance
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (\$7.4 billion)

U.S. Small Business Administration

- Disaster Relief Loan Program (\$450 million)

Additional Federal Disaster Aid Programs:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- Medicaid
- Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Special Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Disaster Supplemental Assistance Program

U.S. Department of Education

- Disaster Assistance for Students

U.S. Department of Labor

- Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program
- National Dislocated Worker Grants

U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration

- Emergency Relief funds

Major Federal Funding Sources for State and Local Governments

FEMA Public Assistance Program

The **Public Assistance** program assists state and local governments and certain private nonprofit entities with the response to and recovery from disasters.

Agencies are eligible to receive reimbursement for costs related to activities such as search and rescue, debris removal, emergency protection measures, building repair, and other similar activities. Unless FEMA determines that the magnitude of a disaster warrants higher federal participation, recipients are generally required to provide a 25% match. FEMA is providing a higher rate of reimbursement for Emergency Work due to Hurricane Harvey.

FEMA processes Public Assistance funding according to the type of work the applicant undertakes. To be eligible, work must be required as a result of the declared incident, be located in the designated area, be the legal responsibility of the applicant, and be undertaken at a reasonable cost. These determinations are made by FEMA.

Special Considerations that may affect funding levels include:

- Floodplain management
- Insurance
- Hazard Mitigation
- Other federal laws and regulations

Major Federal Funding Sources for State and Local Governments (continued)

FEMA Public Assistance Grants (continued)

Hurricane Harvey FEMA Reimbursement Rates for eligible work categories as of September 2017:

Emergency Work

Category A: Debris removal (90%)

Category B: Emergency protective measures (100% for first 30 days, 90% thereafter)

Permanent Work (75%)

Category C: Roads and bridges

Category D: Water control facilities

Category E: Public buildings and contents

Category F: Public utilities

Category G: Parks, recreational, and other facilities

As of September 28, FEMA had obligated \$210.7 million in Public Assistance Grants for Texas state and local governments for Emergency Work. Additional Public Assistance Grants are anticipated.

Major Federal Funding Sources for State and Local Governments (continued)

FEMA Community Disaster Loans

- FEMA granted the Governor's request for **Community Disaster Loan** assistance for Texas localities impacted by Hurricane Harvey. This program provides direct loans to local governments that have suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in areas included in a major disaster declaration. Typically, the loan may not exceed 25% of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year of the disaster. The limit is 50% if the local government lost 75% or more of its annual operating budget. A loan may not exceed \$5 million. There is no matching requirement.

U.S. Department of Labor Dislocated Worker Grant

- The Texas Workforce Commission was awarded a \$30 million **National Dislocated Worker Grant** from the U.S. Department of Labor, to create temporary jobs and assist with cleanup, recovery and humanitarian efforts in areas impacted by Hurricane Harvey. These grants will be administered in partnership with FEMA and local officials in affected communities, in order to supplement state and local response and recovery efforts.

U.S. Department of Transportation / Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief

- The **Emergency Relief** program provides funding for highways and bridges damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic events. The \$25 million granted to Texas Department of Transportation in Emergency Relief funding will be used to restore emergency access and to initiate the most critical repairs to damaged roadways and bridges.

Major Federal Funding Sources for State and Local Governments (continued)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant

The Community Development Block Grant –Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program: Congress may appropriate funds to HUD when there are significant unmet needs for long-term recovery for housing and infrastructure following a Presidentially declared disaster. HUD then publishes a notice in the Federal Register allocating funds to cities, counties, and states. The General Land Office administers these funds for Texas. A State Action Plan must be submitted to HUD for approval.

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants

Hazard Mitigation Grants involve long-term efforts to reduce the impact of future events. Grant recipients have the primary responsibility for prioritizing, selecting, and administering state and local hazard mitigation projects. Individuals, businesses and private nonprofits via local governments, can apply for HMGP funding. Applications are submitted to the state, eligible tribe, or territory, which receives HMGP funds from FEMA.

Major Federal Funding Sources for Individuals and Businesses

FEMA Individuals and Households Program

Provides funds and services to people in the disaster area when losses are not covered by insurance and property has been damaged or destroyed. Includes Financial and Direct Housing Assistance, and Other Needs Assistance.

Financial Housing Assistance - Temporary Housing, Repair, and Replacement: provides funds for housing rentals or government housing units when rentals are not available Provides funds to homeowners to repair or replace homes damaged by the disaster that is not covered by insurance.

Direct Housing Assistance: State or local government must request this assistance, and FEMA must approve prior to implementation. Housing may include FEMA manufactured housing units, lease agreements, and permanent or semi-permanent housing construction when other housing assistance is not feasible.

Other Needs Assistance Program: Individuals and households may receive financial assistance for other disaster-caused expenses and serious needs.

- Eligibility for some types of Other Needs Assistance are dependent on eligibility with **the U.S. Small Business Administration's (SBA) disaster loan program**.
- **Critical Needs Assistance** provides an initial one-time \$500 payment per household. FEMA must determine the applicant's home is both inaccessible and uninhabitable. Payments are available for 60 days after the Presidential disaster declaration. A 25% state match is required.



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Contact the LBB

Legislative Budget Board

www.lbb.state.tx.us

512.463.1200

Department of Public Safety

No Materials Provided

MISSION

Provide the Governor and the President with Ready Forces in Support of State & Federal Authorities at Home and Abroad

Guard Harvey Mission Totals

349 Air Hoist Rescues
16,012 Ground Rescues
18,137 People Evacuated
382 Tons Cargo Air
1,214 Animals Evacuated
26,040 People Sheltered
718 Animals Sheltered

Phases of the Operation

Shape: Prior to event, TMD coordination with state and federal partners. Concept operations planned and rehearsed in interagency and joint training exercises.

Anticipate: 19 Aug 2017, TMD receives warning from State Operations Center. Alerts issued to TMD elements, staff levels increased to level 4, Warning Order issued.

Respond: 21 Aug 2017, TMD activates 3K Guardsmen and deployed Military District Coordinators to Field, Staff levels increased to Level 3, Operations Order Issued.

Operate: 22 Aug 1 Sep 2017, TMD Staging areas, ground and air activation hubs activated, search and rescue assets (SAR) activated. Execute airborne SAR, ground, shelter, points of distribution, and other missions as required.

Stabilize: 2 Sep 2017 Present, TMD PODs fully operational. SAR and post landfall evacuation operations cease.

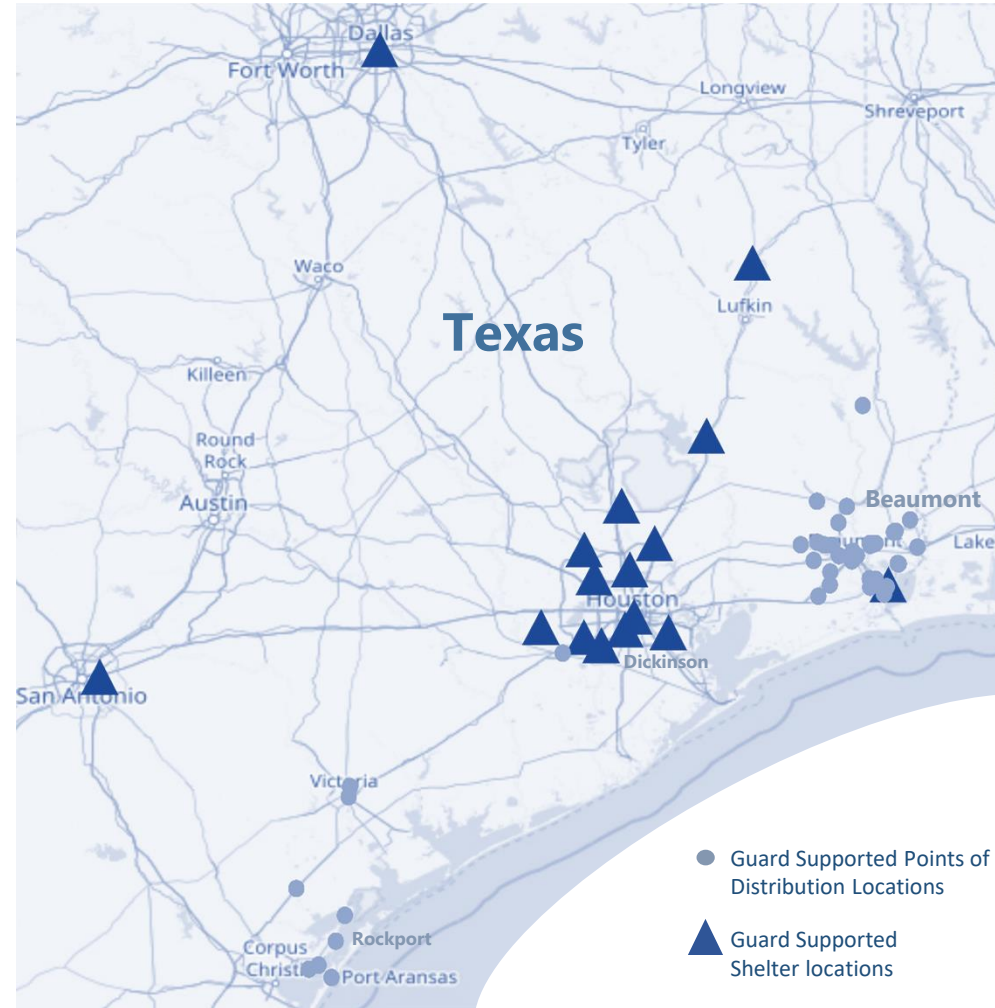
Transition: TBD, Support operations cease, retrograde complete



TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT

HARVEY RESPONSE BY THE NUMBERS

Depicts peak numbers for Harvey Response Operations as of 19 September 2017



Guard Ground Support

17,415 Guardsmen
859 Humvees
573 High Profile Vehicles
109 Boats
41 Shelter Teams
15 Active Shelters
5 Comms Package

Guard Air Support

14 LUH-72
30 UH-60
19 CH-47
39 Fixed Wing Air lift
5 Fixed Wing Assessment

Life Support

29 Active Points of Distribution

Guard Issued Commodities

215K Bags of Ice
214K Cases of Water
129K Cases of Meals





TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

HARVEY RESPONSE COST PROJECTIONS

COST PROJECTIONS BASED ON:

TOTAL DEPLOYED FORCE: 17,415

STATE ACTIVE DUTY (SAD): 15,525

SAD Cost Projections Summary:

Total Cumulative: \$ 71,915,056

SAD Cumulative: \$ 68,743,906

SAD Daily Cost Projections:

Note: Cost data pulled from 22 Sep 17

Military Component	Texas Army & Air National Guard	Texas State Guard	Active Component	Other
Military Pay	\$32,840,700.00	\$1,635,150.00	\$429,300.00	\$2,741,850.00
Operations and Maintenance	\$30,990,996.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Flying Hours	\$3,277,060.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Cumulative Costs	\$67,108,756.00	\$1,635,150.00	\$429,300.00	\$2,741,850.00

Note: Cost reflected are projections. Reconciliation is being conducted by the TMD to determine actual expenses. Infrastructure and fleet assessments are processing to determine full damages.

September 27, 2017



**TxDOT DISASTER & EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE & RECOVERY
Hurricane & Tropical Storm Harvey (Harvey)**

House Appropriations Committee

Monday, October 2, 2017

10:00 a.m., University of Houston - Hilton Hotel Waldorf Ballroom

HOUSE INTERIM CHARGE

Examine the use of federal funds by state agencies responding to the effects of Harvey and identify opportunities to maximize the use of federal funds to reduce the impact of future natural disasters. Also identify the need for state resources to respond to Hurricane Harvey relief and recovery efforts, as well as opportunities for state investment in infrastructure projects that will reduce the impact of future natural disasters.

TxDOT DISASTER AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The importance of safe and reliable transportation systems is heightened before, during and immediately after emergency situations. In a catastrophic disaster providing safe transportation systems is a critical function of the state, making evacuation, search and rescue, mass care and other essential emergency response activities possible. TxDOT maintains readiness for all-hazards response with emphasized concentration on the state's imminent large-scale threats, such as major hurricanes. Among other emergency response duties, TxDOT assists the public with getting out of harm's way and performing repair and with debris removal to help stabilize an emergency situation as soon as safely possible after a disaster event. TxDOT also ensures safe and reliable transportation routes for the public's return home after an emergency situation.

TxDOT's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) oversees TxDOT's response to emergencies and disasters, including hurricanes, wildfires, tornadoes, winter weather and flooding. The EOC works closely with the Texas Division of Emergency Management, other state agencies, local governments and all TxDOT divisions and geographic districts. In addition, the EOC works with the State Operations Center (SOC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on state reimbursement issues for emergency and disaster response.

Interagency coordination is a key element in successful emergency management. Before, during and after a disaster, TxDOT partners with local officials, government agencies, law enforcement, private-sector contractors and relief organizations to minimize disaster impacts and maintain safety for the traveling public. TxDOT, as a member of the State Emergency Management Council, provides a representative to the SOC as needed. TxDOT is also represented at Texas Department of Public Safety (TxDPS) Emergency Operations Centers located around the state.

TxDOT with its skilled workforce, engineering capabilities and presence in every county of the state is uniquely positioned to take on special duties during emergency operations, including the following:

- As member of the Texas Homeland Security Council, TxDOT provides input and analysis to the Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan and response efforts;
- As a member of the State Hazard Mitigation Team, TxDOT provides input to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and grant-funding processes; and

- The State Emergency Management Plan assigns TxDOT specific responsibilities, which include the following:

Direct Role: (*Underline indicates Lead Agency*)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| • <u>Transportation</u> | • Public Information |
| • <u>Public Works and Engineering</u> | • Search and Rescue |
| • Communications | • Recovery |
| • Direction and Control | • Biological Hazards |
| • Firefighting | • Cyber Hazard |
| • Hazardous Material and Oil Spill Response | • Drought |
| • Logistics Management and Resource Support | • Hurricane |
| | • Terrorism |
| | • Wildland Fire |

Supportive Role:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • Evacuation and Population Protection | • Warnings |
| • Hazard Mitigation | • Volunteer and Donations Management |

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS - PUBLIC INFORMATION

An essential component of TxDOT's successful emergency preparedness and response operations is effective public communication. As part of its emergency operations, TxDOT continuously notifies the public of road closures and changing weather conditions through newspapers, television, the internet, traffic control devices and other methods.

Online road condition information is available on the DriveTexas.org interactive map at www.drivetexas.org. DriveTexas.org provides accurate and up-to-date travel-related information to the traveling public. The website is helpful in a variety of conditions, including flooding and winter weather. DriveTexas.org was critically important for residents, first responders and government agencies during the preparation and response to Harvey, as TxDOT updated road conditions in real time. DriveTexas.org had more than 5.1 million visits before, during and immediately after Harvey. TxDOT also issued social media communications through Facebook and Twitter during emergency operations.

Another important resource is the TxDOT Travel Information phone line (800-452-9292), which is staffed by TxDOT during a disaster response. Recorded information on road conditions is also available on a 24-hour basis. The TxDOT Travel Information line received more than 163,000 calls during and after Harvey.

Also, TxDOT employed its network of more than 730 dynamic message signs across the state to convey up-to-date information about fuel and shelter and to warn the public about danger zones.

HARVEY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

In collaboration with the State Operations Center, TxDOT's Hurricane Response & Re-Entry Plan was activated before Hurricane Harvey made landfall, and TxDOT's EOC was activated on August 24, 2017. As part of the response plan, TxDOT mobilized its personnel and equipment to staging areas in San Antonio and Bryan. By pre-staging both equipment and personnel, TxDOT expedited its entrance to the impacted areas as soon as it was safe for crews to enter. All 25 TxDOT districts were either directly impacted by Harvey or provided assistance in recovery efforts by deploying crews, equipment and personnel for recovery efforts.



Once it was safe for TxDOT personnel to re-enter the impacted areas, TxDOT provided 24-hour, seven-day-a-week support. TxDOT worked around the clock until roadways were open to traffic, and signal and sign functions were re-stored. (some roadways remained closed because of damage or high water)TxDOT and its contractors continue to address damage and flooded roadways and perform repairs. TxDOT's response to Harvey included high water support, installation of Aqua Dams (pictured right), sign and signal repair, debris cleanup, bridge and roadway inspections, real time roadway updates through the DriveTexas.org website and equipment and resources for local governments.



Westbound I-10 in Katy at Eldridge Parkway - Aqua Dam

Debris Removal

After a hurricane makes landfall, one of TxDOT's first priorities is to clear roadways of debris for emergency response operations. TxDOT's convoys of trucks, front-end loaders, dump trucks, backhoes, sign trucks and signal trucks work to clear roads, remove tree limbs and repair traffic signals and highway signs. TxDOT works with the Texas Public Utility Commission and local power companies to address downed power lines in impacted areas. TxDOT has on-call debris removal contracts and monitoring contracts to reduce down-time and to facilitate a more efficient re-entry process for the public. TxDOT is still



assisting cities and counties in the impacted areas of Harvey by removing debris from their roadways. This includes Harris, Montgomery, Dewitt, Jefferson, Hardin, Wharton, and Aransas counties and the cities of Rockport, Bay City, Dickenson, Friendswood, Houston, League City, Palacios, Plum Grove, Rose Hill Acres, and Seadrift. As of September 27, 2017, TxDOT crews have removed 2,442,195 cubic feet of debris.

Repairs and Restoration

As soon as practicable after an emergency or disaster, TxDOT assesses and repairs damage to roads, bridges and other transportation infrastructure. TxDOT crews look for damage to pavement, guardrails, signal lights, bridge supports and driving surfaces. If a bridge or road is unsafe, TxDOT closes the facility until it can be repaired and notifies the public. Local law enforcement officers assist in patrolling signalized intersections and clearing roads while signs and signals are being repaired.

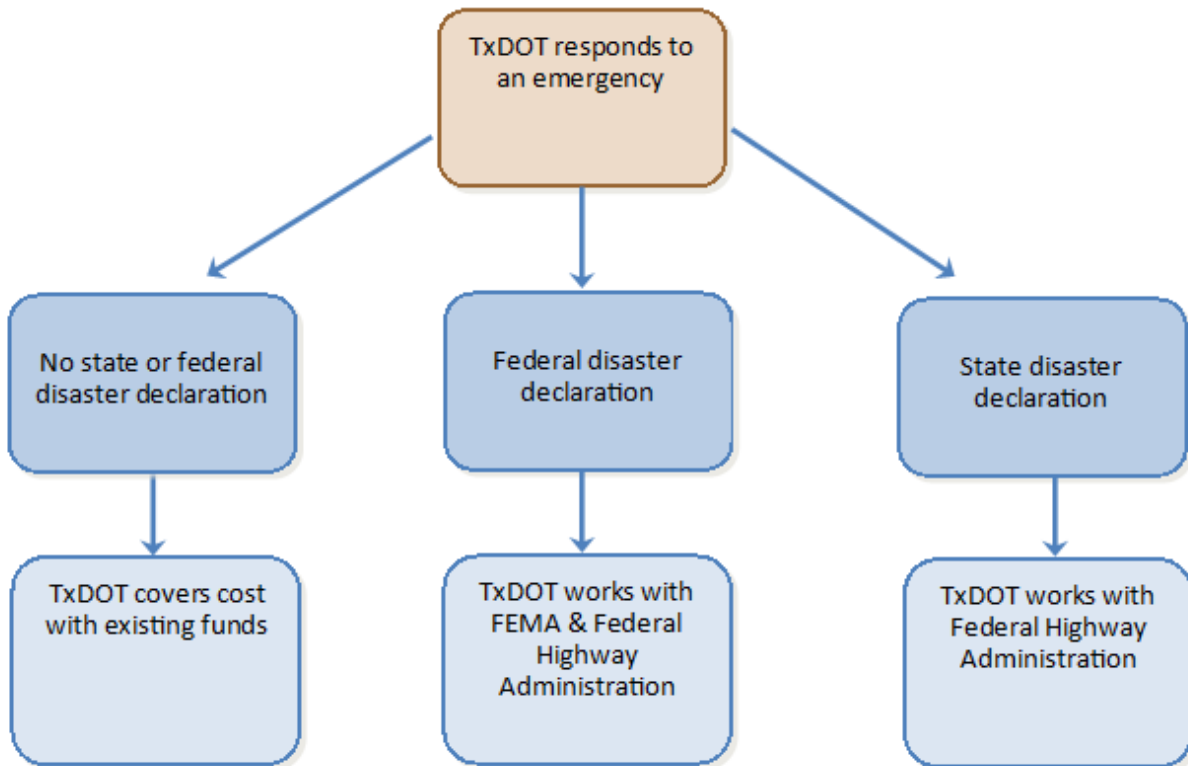
In the immediate aftermath of Harvey, over 500 roadways were closed because of high water and 4,500 on-system bridges (state assets) were impacted. As floodwaters receded, TxDOT and contractors began to inspect roads and bridges for damage and make repairs. As of September 27, 2017, the state system is fully operational with the exception of 8 roadways (7 damaged; and 1 flooded).

STATE EXPENDITURES & FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT

Federal reimbursement programs for disasters are not designed to cover all TxDOT expenses during emergency or disaster situations.¹ Often disasters and emergencies that require TxDOT assistance do not trigger a federal declaration. Due to the limitations of federal reimbursement programs, not all activities or locations of those activities are eligible for federal reimbursement even when the activities are prudent and reasonable. The flow chart found on the next page (Figure A.), describes the process that occurs when funds are expended during an emergency.

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FIGURE A. FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS



When applying for federal reimbursement programs, TxDOT coordinates externally with state and federal partners and internally with financial personnel as well as with employees who responded to the disaster. TxDOT is in constant communication with federal agencies to overcome the challenges of personnel turnover and policy changes throughout the reimbursement process. Reimbursement procedures typically overlap with ongoing or new disaster response.

Regardless of whether federal reimbursements are available, there may be a need for TxDOT's assistance. TxDOT's decision to respond to emergencies is not based on the likelihood of its reimbursement. TxDOT's primary focus is to respond to emergencies and to restore roadways back to normal operating conditions.

TxDOT is currently working closely with FEMA, FHWA and the Governor's Office on disaster recovery and reimbursement. On August 29, 2017, FHWA announced \$25 million in emergency relief funds for road and bridge repair. Then on September 8, 2017, President Trump signed legislation that provides \$15.25 billion in disaster relief funds, of which \$7.4 billion is for transportation-related activities. TxDOT is working with FHWA to coordinate federal reimbursement for Harvey expenses.

As of September 27, 2017, TxDOT's preliminary cost estimates are as follows: Response Mobilization - \$22.7 million; Roadway Damage - \$125 million; TxDOT Building and Ferry Damage - \$8.95 million; and Equipment Damage - \$5.7 million. These numbers are

expected to increase as additional repairs are identified. These estimated costs represent road and bridge repairs, signals and signs, debris removal, damage to Port Aransas Ferry, Beaumont Travel Information Center and TxDOT facilities in Port Aransas and Beaumont. Also included in the costs are equipment rentals and staff overtime.

TxDOT's response to Harvey represents over 402,000 work hours from approximately 4,200 employees. Five basecamps were deployed to assist in the coordination and response to Harvey. The basecamps also provided housing and meals to TxDOT personnel.



TxDOT Basecamp in Sugar Land

CONCLUSION

The safety of Texans and the traveling public is TxDOT's priority when it responds to disasters. Harvey presented a formidable challenge, but TxDOT was prepared to respond. The professionalism and dedication of TxDOT employees were evident throughout Hurricane Harvey. TxDOT staff will continue to respond to this disaster in the weeks and months ahead. The professionalism and dedication of TxDOT employees were evident throughout Harvey. TxDOT will continue to respond to this disaster in the weeks and months ahead. TxDOT is ready to respond and provide resources and personnel to prepare, respond and recover from additional disasters because of its network of offices, equipment and most importantly TxDOT employees.

TxDOT is currently performing after-action reviews of the response to Harvey. The Hurricane Response Re-Entry plan will be updated to reflect the lessons learned and improve TxDOT's response to future hurricanes. TxDOT is also evaluating roadways that have repeatedly flooded during rain events to determine if the roadway could be improved to mitigate future flooding.

In general, FHWA emergency relief program funds are for the use of restoring a road to its pre-disaster condition. However, if the road's pre-disaster condition leaves it vulnerable to future damage, preventative measures may protect the road from upcoming weather events. FHWA emergency relief program funds may be used to rebuild damaged highways in a manner that may prevent damage from future extreme weather events—as long as the rebuilding is consistent with current standards and if the improvements are found to save

emergency relief funds over time. TxDOT has a close working relationship with the FHWA, and the two agencies are operating together to make the most efficient use of disaster-related funds, while also preparing for the future.

¹ Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act or "FAST Act" (EMERGENCY RELIEF), FAST Act §§ 1107 & 1408(b); 23 U.S.C. 120(e) & 125.

The FAST Act continues the Emergency Relief program, which provides funds for emergency repairs and permanent repairs on Federal-aid highways and roads, tribal transportation facilities, and roads on Federal lands that the Secretary finds have suffered serious damage as a result of natural disasters or catastrophic failure from an external cause.

Funding features

Type of budget authority

Funded by a permanent authorization of \$100 million per year in contract authority from the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund. Funds are available until expended, and exempt from the Federal-aid highway obligation limitation.

Federal share

In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 120, including sliding scale adjustment for States with high percentages of Federally-owned public lands.

Emergency repair work

100% Federal share for emergency repair work—work to restore essential travel, minimize the extent of damage, or protect the remaining facilities—that is accomplished in the first 180 days after the disaster occurs. FHWA may extend this time period based on delay in the ability to access damaged areas. [23 U.S.C. 120(e)(1) & (3)]

Permanent repairs

Up to 90% Federal share for eligible permanent repairs to restore damaged facilities if the total eligible expenses that a State incurs due to natural disasters or catastrophic failures in a Federal fiscal year exceeds the State's apportionments under 23 U.S.C. 104 for the fiscal year in which the event occurred. [23 U.S.C. 120(e)(4)]

Emergency Relief for Federally-Owned Roads (ERFO)

100% Federal share for repair work on Federal land transportation facilities, tribal transportation facilities, and other Federally-owned roads open to public travel. Under MAP-21, Federal Lands Access Program Facilities also had been eligible for this 100% Federal share; the FAST Act eliminated that eligibility. Per § 421 of the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), the FAST Act amendment applies to projects to repair or reconstruct facilities damaged as a result of a qualifying natural disaster or catastrophic failure that occurs after October 1, 2015. [FAST Act § 1408(b); 23 U.S.C. 120(e)(2)]

Eligible activities and program features

Debris removal

The FAST Act clarifies eligibility for debris removal on Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation facilities or other federally-owned roads if the facility is eligible under the Emergency Relief program. [FAST Act § 1107; 23 U.S.C. 125(d)(3)]

Open to public travel

The FAST Act clarifies the definition of "open to public travel" for purposes of eligibility of roads on tribal transportation facilities, Federal Lands transportation facilities, and other federally owned roads. [FAST Act § 1107; 23 U.S.C. 125(e)(1)]



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



TxDOT DISASTER & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Hurricane & Tropical Storm Harvey (Harvey)

October 2, 2017

House Interim Charge

“Examine the use of federal funds by state agencies responding to the effects of Harvey and identify opportunities to maximize the use of federal funds to reduce the impact of future natural disasters. Also identify the need for state resources to respond to Hurricane Harvey relief and recovery efforts, as well as opportunities for state investment in infrastructure projects that will reduce the impact of future natural disasters.”



TxDOT Disaster & Emergency Preparedness, Response & Recovery

- The importance of safe and reliable transportation systems is heightened before, during and immediately after emergency situations. In a disaster situation, providing safe transportation systems is a critical function of the state, making evacuation, search and rescue, mass care and other essential response activities possible.
- TxDOT with its skilled workforce, engineering capabilities and presence in every county of the state is uniquely positioned to take on special duties during emergency operations.



TxDOT Disaster & Emergency Preparedness, Response & Recovery

TxDOT's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) oversees TxDOT's preparation for and response to emergencies and closely coordinates with:

- Texas Division of Emergency Management;
- State Operations Center (SOC);
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- other state agencies;
- local governments; and
- all TxDOT divisions and 25 geographical districts.



Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness

In collaboration with the State Operations Center, TxDOT's Hurricane Response & Re-Entry Plan was activated before Hurricane Harvey made landfall, and TxDOT's EOC was activated on August 24, 2017.



Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness

TxDOT mobilized its personnel and equipment to staging areas in the San Antonio and Bryan, Texas. By pre-staging both equipment and personnel, TxDOT expedited its entrance to the impacted areas as soon as it was safe for crews to enter.



Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness

TxDOT provides safe transportation for public evacuation and for emergency services personnel to appropriately prepare for a severe weather event.



Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness

TxDOT evacuation operations are triggered by the local authorities.



Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness & Response

An essential component of TxDOT's successful emergency preparedness and response operations is effective public communication.

- Drivetexas.org;
- TxDOT Travel Information phone line (800) 452-9292;
- Media communications; and
- Dynamic message signs.

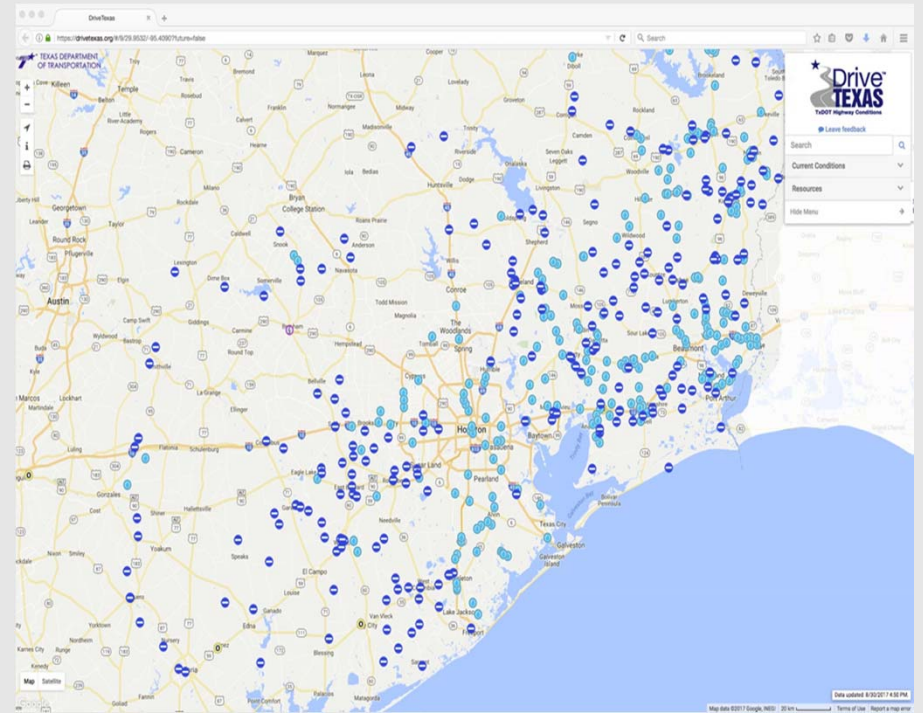
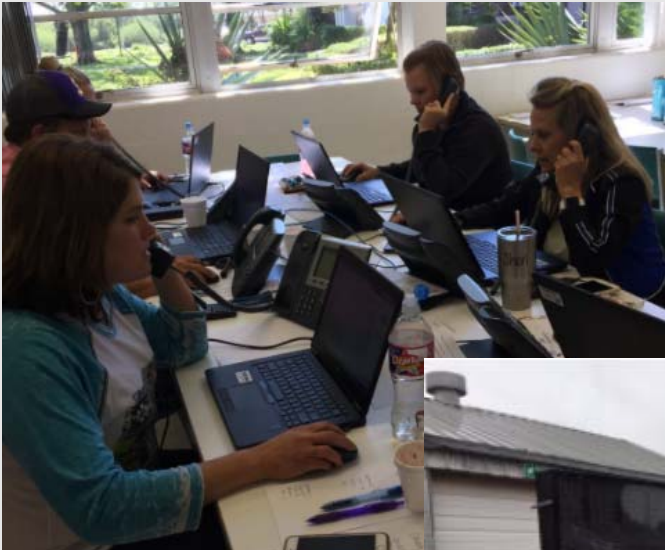


TxDOT - Yoakum @TxDOTYoakum · Aug 23

As we prepare for #Harvey, remember you can check DriveTexas.org for road conditions



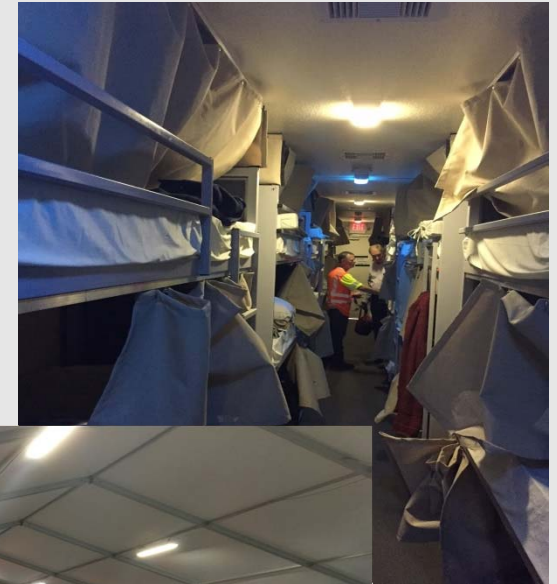
Disaster & Emergency - Preparedness & Response



- Over 5.1 million site visits to DriveTexas.org
- TxDOT Travel Information phone line received over 163,000 calls

Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery

- After a hurricane makes landfall, one of TxDOT's top priorities is to clear roadways of debris for emergency response operations.
- After Harvey, as soon as it was safe for TxDOT personnel to enter the impacted areas, TxDOT crews provided 24-hour, seven-day-a-week support.
 - 4,200 employees have participated
 - 402,027 labor hours



Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery

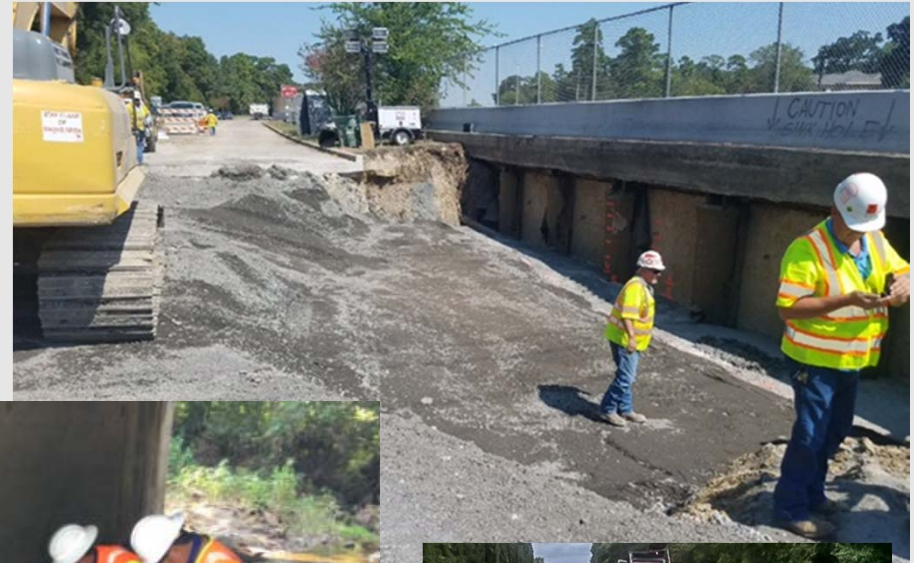
TxDOT's response to Hurricane Harvey included:

- high water rescue support;
- traffic sign and signal repair;
- debris cleanup;
- installation of aqua dams;
- bridge and roadway inspections/repair;
- equipment and resources for local governments; and
- real time roadway updates through the DriveTexas.org website.



Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery (Road & Bridge Inspections)

In the immediate aftermath of Harvey, over 500 roadways were closed because of high water and 4,500 on-system bridges (state assets) were impacted. After floodwaters receded, TxDOT and its contractors inspected roads and bridges for damage and made repairs.



Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery (Aqua Dams)



Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery (Sign and Signal Repair)



Disaster & Emergency - Response & Recovery (Debris Removal)

2,442,195 cubic feet of debris removed as of 9/27/17.



Disaster & Emergency - Recovery (TxDOT Capital Facilities & Equipment)

TxDOT's Rockport maintenance facilities

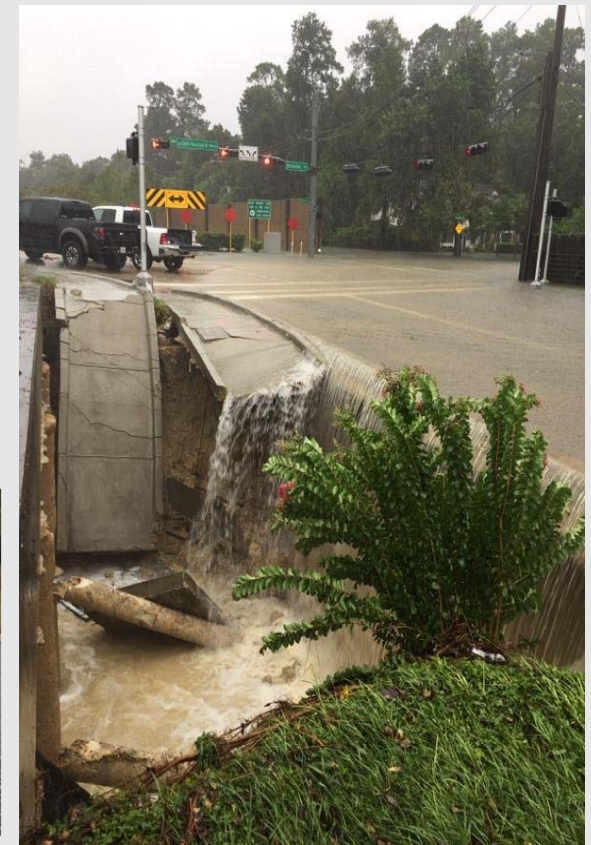


TxDOT's Port Aransas Ferry boat

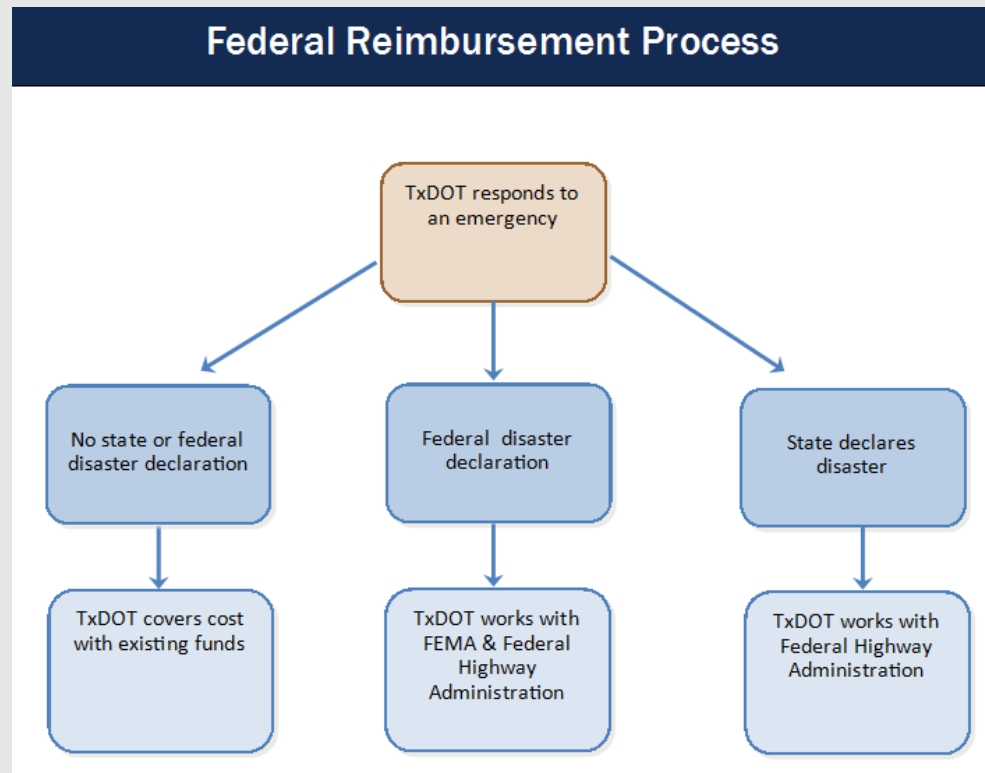
Disaster & Emergency - State Expenditures & Federal Reimbursements

As of 9/27/17 TxDOT's preliminary costs estimates are:

- Response Mobilization - \$22.7million
- Roadway Damage - \$125 million
- TxDOT Facilities & Ferry Operations - \$8.95 million
- Equipment Damage - \$5.7 million



Disaster & Emergency - State Expenditures & Federal Reimbursements



Disaster & Emergency - State Expenditures & Federal Reimbursements

- Federal reimbursement programs for disasters are not designed to cover all TxDOT expenses during emergency or disaster situations.
- Regardless of the availability of federal reimbursement, there may be a need for TxDOT's assistance. TxDOT's decision to respond is not based on the likelihood of its reimbursement. TxDOT's primary focus is to respond to emergencies and to restore roadways back to normal operating conditions.
- TxDOT is working closely with FEMA, FHWA and the Governor's Office on disaster recovery and reimbursement.
 - On August 29, 2017, FHWA announced \$25 million in emergency relief funds for road and bridge repair.
 - September 8, 2017, President Trump signed legislation that provides \$15.25 billion in disaster relief funds, of which \$7.4 billion is for transportation-related activities.

Disaster & Emergency - TxDOT After Action Review and Future Actions

- TxDOT is currently performing after action reviews of the response to Hurricane Harvey.
 - The Hurricane Response Re-Entry plan will be updated to reflect the lessons learned and to improve TxDOT's response to future hurricanes.
- TxDOT is also evaluating roadways that have repeatedly flooded during rain events to determine if the roadway should be improved to mitigate future flooding.



TxDOT Disaster & Emergency Preparedness, Response & Recovery

- The safety of the traveling public is TxDOT's priority when responding to disasters. Harvey presented a formidable challenge, but TxDOT was prepared to respond. The professionalism and dedication of TxDOT employees was evident throughout Hurricane Harvey. TxDOT staff will continue to respond to this disaster in the weeks and months ahead.



Hurricane Harvey School Finance Issues Monday, October 2, 2017

A	B	C	D	E	
Issue/Response	Current Action/Next Steps	FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	Biennial Total Est. Cost**	Legal Authority
<p>1</p> <p>Increased enrollment due to student displacement in the 2017–2018 school year</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? Yes.</p> <p>Issue: Many districts have newly enrolled students displaced from their home districts because of Hurricane Harvey. TEA does not normally increase Foundation School Program (FSP formula) funding to districts during the school year when there are increases in student enrollment. Instead, FSP formula increases due to enrollment changes are made during the FSP settle-up process occurring in September of 2018 (FY 2019) following the school year.</p> <p>Solution: Districts can receive an increase in their state aid <i>during</i> the 2017–2018 school year if they have increased ADA and apply to TEA. To date, three districts have applied for adjustments, with a total of 930 students in average daily attendance (ADA).</p>	<p>TEA issued guidance to school districts.</p> <p>Beginning with their October 2017 FSP formula payment, TEA will increase the amount of state aid to districts that have (1) additional ADA and (2) submit an application to TEA.</p>	<p>\$380 million</p> <p>Costs will be shifted from FY 2019 to FY 2018. This shifting is cost neutral for the biennium because the state is legally obligated to fund the FSP formulas for students at the districts they actually attend. TEA is just shifting the costs from FY 2019 (September 2018 settle-up) to FY 2018.</p>	<p>-\$380 million cost reduction</p> <p>These existing costs will be shifted from FY 2019 to FY 2018.</p> <p>Note: There may be additional costs to the state for increased students in FY 2019.</p>	<p>\$0</p>	<p>TEC §42.005(d). AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Loss of funding due to student enrollment decline during the 2017–2018 school year</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? No.</p> <p>Issue: School districts and charter schools with enrollment losses during the 2017–2018 school year will have lower average daily attendance. ADA is a major component in determining FSP formula funds as Texas provides funding on a per ADA basis. As a result, a loss of ADA in the 2017–2018 school year would normally result in the following:</p>	<p>TEA issued guidance to school districts.</p> <p>Consistent with current practice, TEA will continue to make full FSP formula payments to all school districts (and requesting charter schools), regardless of a student enrollment decline. This prevents any immediate loss of state funding during the 2017–2018 school year.</p>	<p>\$0</p>	<p>\$400 million based on mid-range best estimate</p> <p>Composed of:</p> <p>\$150 million forgone recapture collections to State Treasury (this is not state aid payment or currently anticipated in state budget).</p> <p>\$250 million state aid to school districts during</p>	<p>\$400 million</p>	<p>TEC §42.005(d). AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE</p>

****Amounts are estimates based on TEA’s current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.**

A Issue/Response	B Current Action/Next Steps	C FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	D FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	E Biennial Total Est. Cost**	Legal Authority
<p>1. For Chapter 42 districts, a loss of FSP funds in September 2018 (FY 2019) during FSP settle-up.</p> <p>2. For Chapter 41 districts, an increase in recapture. The timing of recapture payments depends on when ADA data is received by TEA.</p> <p>In anticipation of this loss of FSP funding during settle-up, school districts might reduce costs through personal reductions during the 2017-18 school year.</p> <p>TEA Proposal: TEA is considering how to mitigate the FSP funding loss and/or reduce recapture by holding districts <i>fully or partially harmless</i> for their loss of ADA. This will encourage districts to avoid reducing school personnel throughout the 2017–2018 school year.</p>	<p>TEA is considering methods to hold districts <i>fully or partially harmless</i> for their 2017–2018 school year loss of enrollment during the September 2018 (FY 2019) FSP settle-up process.</p> <p>TEA anticipates announcing a decision on the hold harmless to districts very soon.</p>		<p>September 2018 (FY2019) FSP settle-up.</p> <p>TEA would have to request a supplemental appropriation for the state aid portion during the 86th Texas Legislature.</p>		
<p>3a Loss of local property tax revenue (local share) during the 2017–2018 school year</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? No.</p> <p>Issue: School districts may experience losses in local property tax revenue during the 2017–2018 school year due to property reappraisals, which would decrease property values. Additionally, collections could be delayed. TEA would not normally recognize this loss of local property tax revenue or increase FSP formula state aid.</p> <p>TEA Proposal: Collect information from school districts about tax collection losses and potentially borrow money from FY 2019 to provide state aid to school districts during the 2017–2018 school year to make up for lost local property tax revenue. Note: TEA has reports of property value loss exceeding 50 percent in districts most affected by Hurricane Harvey. Previous experience (Hurricane Ike) indicates that property value and local tax revenue will rebound quickly in most communities.</p>	<p>TEA issued guidance to school districts.</p> <p>In December of 2017, TEA will collect data from districts to develop a projection of lost property tax revenue during the 2017–2018 school year and reappraisal efforts. TEA would then provide analysis to the Legislature in February 2018.</p> <p>Thereafter, TEA could provide additional state aid to replace lost local property tax revenue. This action would potentially require the TEA to borrow funds from FY 2019 and bring them to FY 2018.</p>	<p>TBD – Estimate Anticipated February 2018</p> <p>TEA could potentially borrow money from FY 2019 to provide state aid to school districts during the 2017–2018 school year. If done, TEA would request a supplemental appropriate during the 86th legislative session.</p>	<p>\$0</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TEC §42.2523. ADJUSTMENT FOR PROPERTY VALUE AFFECTED BY STATE OF DISASTER.</p>

**** Amounts are estimates based on TEA’s current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.**

	A Issue/Response	B Current Action/Next Steps	C FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	D FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	E Biennial Total Est. Cost**	Legal Authority
3b	<p>Loss of local property tax revenue (local share) for the 2018-2019 school year</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reappraised Property: Yes. If FY 2017 tax year property is reappraised, TEA is required to provide FSP formula state aid to make up for local property tax revenue losses in the 2018-2019 school year. Un-Reappraised Property: No. If FY 2017 property is not reappraised, then there is no state obligation. However, the state could consider additional funding for local property value loss in a supplemental appropriation. <p>Issue: Reappraised Property: Beginning with the 2018–2019 school year, the state is legally obligated to “make-up” state aid (state share) for any reported loss of local property tax revenue on reappraised tax year 2017 property. Un-reappraised Property: There is no current state obligation. The Legislature could provide additional funding to mitigate property tax revenue loss in a supplemental appropriation.</p>	<p>TEA will collect data from districts to develop a projection of lost property tax revenue during the 2017–2018 school year and reappraisal efforts. TEA would then provide analysis to the Legislature in February 2018.</p>	<p>\$0</p>	<p>TBD. Estimate anticipated February 2018 (could be very significant state cost depending on number of reappraisals).</p> <p>Reappraised Property: If FY 2017 tax year property is reappraised, TEA is required to provide FSP formula state aid to make up for local property tax revenue losses in 2018-2019 school year.</p> <p>Un-reappraised Property: There is no current state obligation. The Legislature could provide additional funding to mitigate property tax revenue loss in a supplemental appropriation.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TEC §42.2523. ADJUSTMENT FOR PROPERTY VALUE AFFECTED BY STATE OF DISASTER.</p>
4a	<p>Facilities damage: Chapter 41 districts</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? Yes. In forgone recapture funding to the State Treasury.</p> <p>Issue: Chapter 41 school districts have significant property damage. These districts can already apply for a reduction/elimination in their recapture costs for the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 school years for any facility damage costs <i>not</i> covered by insurance or FEMA. Importantly, however, districts cannot recover <i>more than their recapture payments</i> (see issue #5 below).</p> <p>Solution: Chapter 41 districts with eligible remediation costs can offset recapture payments by applying to TEA in the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 school years.</p>	<p>Chapter 41 districts can apply to TEA for disaster aid assistance to reduce their recapture payments for the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 school years.</p> <p>The application is available on the TEA website.</p>	<p>\$474 million (max cost)</p> <p>Loss of budgeted recapture to State Treasury.</p> <p>Note: Based on preliminary information, TEA has learned that FEMA may cover up to 90 percent of uninsured loss, leaving districts with at least a 10 percent uninsured and uncovered loss.</p>	<p>\$500 million (max cost)</p> <p>Loss of budgeted recapture to State Treasury.</p> <p>Note: Based on preliminary information, TEA has learned that FEMA may cover up to 90 percent of uninsured loss, leaving districts with at least a 10 percent uninsured and uncovered loss.</p>	<p>\$974 million (max cost)</p>	<p>TEC §41.0931 DISASTER REMEDIATION COSTS.</p>

**Amounts are estimates based on TEA’s current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

	A Issue/Response	B Current Action/Next Steps	C FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	D FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	E Biennial Total Est. Cost**	F Legal Authority
4b	<p>Facilities damage: Chapter 42 districts and Chapter 41 districts beyond recapture</p> <p>Is this a legally required cost to the state? No.</p> <p>Issue: The Texas Education Code provides that (1) Chapter 42 districts can receive facilities assistance, and (2) Chapter 41 districts can receive facilities assistance beyond their recapture payment amounts (see 4 above), only if there is an FSP surplus in the fiscal year. Even if there is an FSP surplus, TEA must first use the surplus to finance special education camera needs.</p> <p>Note: Based on preliminary information, TEA has learned that FEMA may cover up to 90 percent of uninsured loss, leaving districts with at least a 10 percent uninsured and uncovered loss.</p> <p>TEA Proposal: The only <i>potential</i> legal mechanism for TEA to assist districts is to borrow money from FY 2019 and declare an FSP surplus in FY 2018. This has never been done before. Further, the surplus would first be used for special education camera needs.</p> <p>Additionally, the Legislature could provide additional funding as part of a supplemental appropriations during the 86th Texas Legislature.</p>	<p>TEA is encouraging districts to work with their insurance providers and FEMA to determine unreimbursed damage amounts.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>\$0 unless TEA borrows money from FY 2019 to create an FSP surplus in FY 2018. This has never been done before. If done, TEA would request a supplemental appropriation in the 86th Texas Legislature.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>\$0 unless there is an FSP formula surplus in FY 2019.</p> <p>The Legislature could provide additional funding as part of a supplemental appropriation bill during the 86th Texas Legislature.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TEC §42.2524 REIMBURSEMENT FOR DISASTER REMEDIATION COSTS.</p>

** Amounts are estimates based on TEA’s current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Issue/Response	Current Action/Next Steps	FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	Biennial Total Est. Cost**	Legal Authority
<p>5 Students newly eligible to generate State Compensatory Education (SCE) FSP formula funds</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? Yes.</p> <p>Issue: Data from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) National School Lunch Program (free/reduced price lunch) indicates districts will have more students qualifying for the FSP formula SCE weight during the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 school years.</p> <p>Solution: For the 2017-2018 school year, TEA estimates 162,000 additional students will qualify for the SCE weight in the school finance system. Consistent with current practice, TEA will update its SCE FSP related formulas in February 2018. As a result, impacted districts will recognize increases to state aid for SCE identified students beginning with their March 2018 FSP payment.</p>	<p>TDA collects and provides National School Lunch Program student eligibility data to TEA. Per customary practice, TEA is scheduled to incorporate TDA data into the FSP system for the 2017-2018 school year during February 2018. As a result, impacted districts will recognize increases to state aid for SCE identified students beginning with their March 2018 FSP payment.</p>	<p>\$186 million</p>	<p>\$80 million</p> <p>Costs will vary depending on the number of additional students eligible for free/reduced lunch.</p>	<p>\$266 million</p>	<p>TEC §42.152. COMPENSATORY EDUCATION ALLOTMENT.</p>
<p>6 Students newly eligible for pre-K</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? Yes.</p> <p>Issue: Three- and four-year-old children may be newly eligible for free prekindergarten if they are deemed educationally disadvantaged and/or homeless for the 2017–2018 school year and beyond.</p> <p>Solution: Districts will be provided additional prekindergarten FSP funding during the September 2018 (FY2019) FSP settle-up process for newly qualifying students.</p>	<p>TEA will review districts PIEMS data provided by districts and flow funding for these students during the September 2018 (FY2019) FSP settle-up for the 2017–2018 school year.</p>	<p>\$0</p> <p>Additional funding for these students would not flow until the September 2018 (FY2019) FSP settle-up for the 2017–2018 school year.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TEC §29.153.</p>

** Amounts are estimates based on TEA's current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

A	B	C	D	E	
Issue/Response	Current Action/Next Steps	FY 2018 Estimated Costs**	FY 2019 Estimated Costs**	Biennial Total Est. Cost**	Legal Authority
<p>7</p> <p>Storm recovery costs</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? No.</p> <p>Issue: Affected districts may face storm recovery expenditures for transportation, additional counselors, student mental health needs, and overtime for auxiliary and maintenance staff.</p> <p>The Legislature could provide additional funding as part of a supplemental appropriations during the 86th Texas Legislature.</p>	<p>TEA is working to obtain approvals from FEMA so that some of these costs can be reimbursed. TEA is also working to identify additional federal funding sources and coordinate private resources.</p>	<p>\$0 to state</p> <p>All additional costs are borne by school systems.</p>	<p>\$0 to state</p> <p>All additional costs are borne by school systems.</p> <p>The Legislature could provide additional funding as part of a supplemental appropriations bill during the 86th Legislature.</p>	<p>\$0</p>	
<p>8</p> <p>Education Service Center (ESC) costs</p> <p>Is this currently a legally required cost to the state? No. But TEA has pledged assistance.</p> <p>Issue: ESCs are incurring substantial costs to help with hurricane related remediation.</p> <p>Solution: TEA has pledged to help the ESCs, possibly by utilizing its FSP transfer authority in Rider 25 of the 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act.</p>	<p>Continue to collect hurricane related costs from the ESCs and report to the Legislature.</p>	<p>\$1 million</p>	<p>\$1 million</p>	<p>\$2 million</p>	

** Amounts are estimates based on TEA's current knowledge and are subject to significant change. Some costs may be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements. For FY 2019, TEA will request a supplemental appropriation during the 86th Legislature for the difference between the amount necessary to fully fund the formulas in FY 2019 and the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

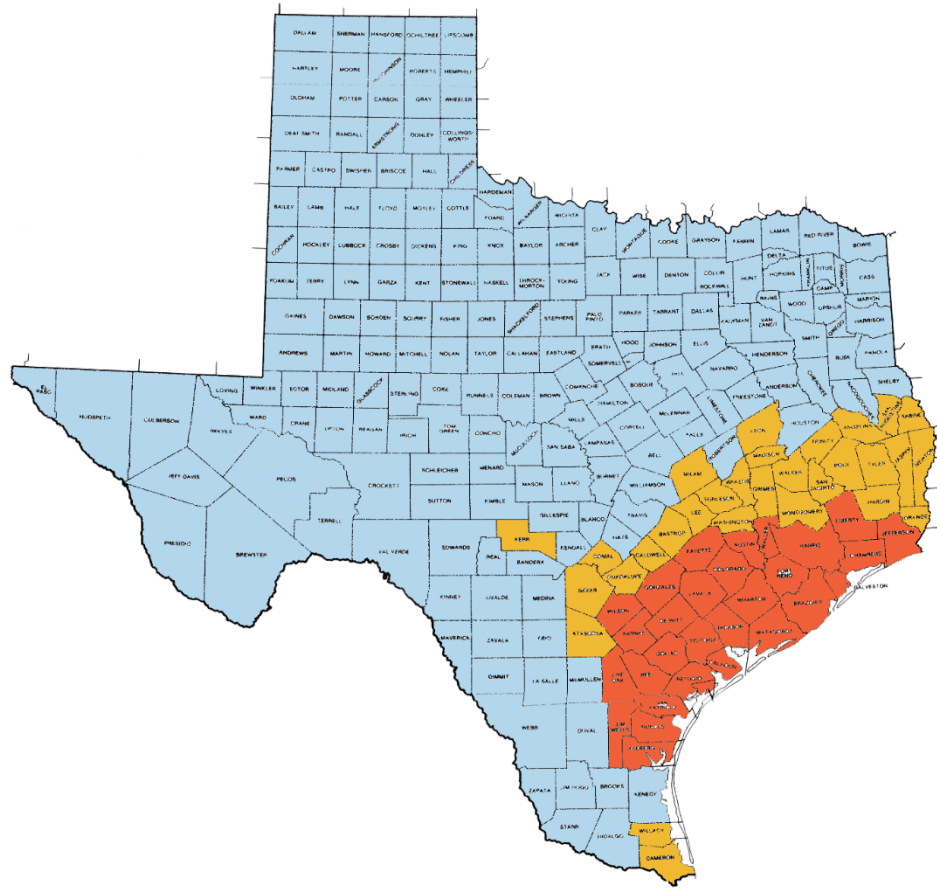


Hurricane Harvey Response

SUMMARY OF AGENCY ACTIONS AND DISASTER SUPPORT

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, OCT 2 2017

Hurricane Harvey Impact



Initial Disaster Declaration
 Subsequent Disaster Declarations

High-level Overview



There are **60 counties** in Gov. Greg Abbott's state disaster proclamation.

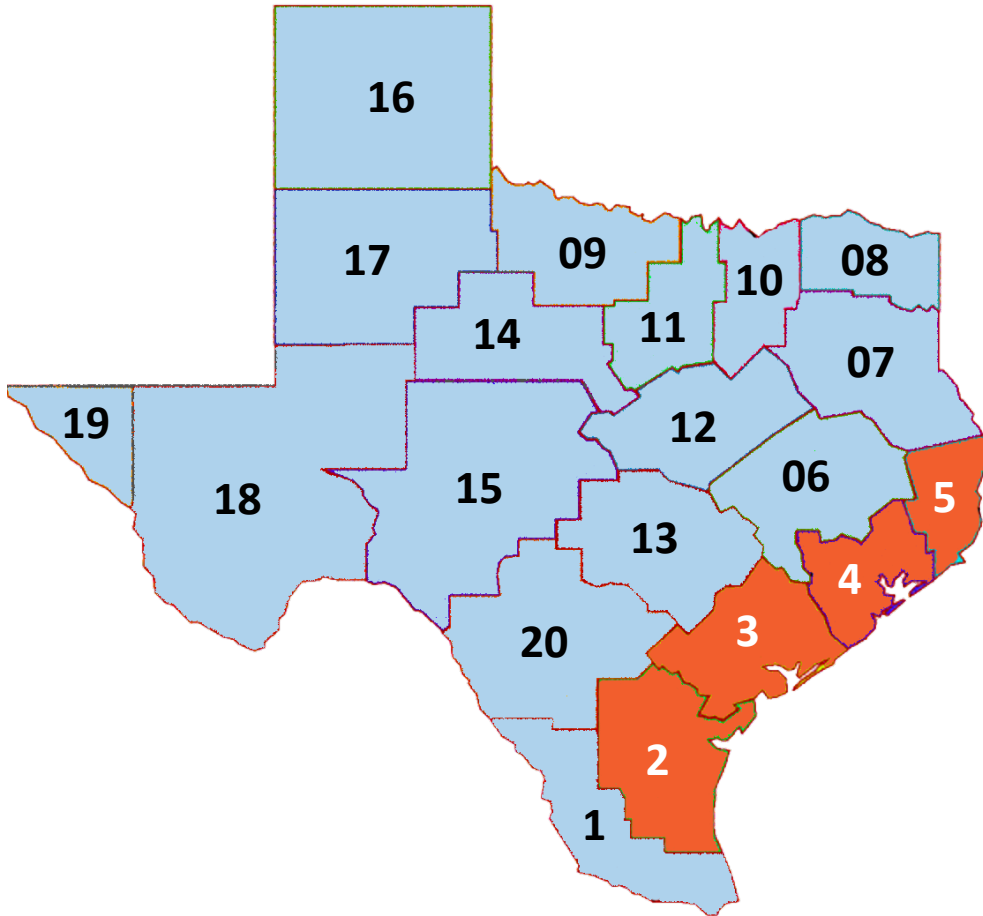


More than **1.9 million students** attend public school within these counties, **1.4 million** of which were directly impacted by the storm.



All but three districts in the 60-county area have reopened with some facing longer timelines to resume operation

Hurricane Harvey Impact



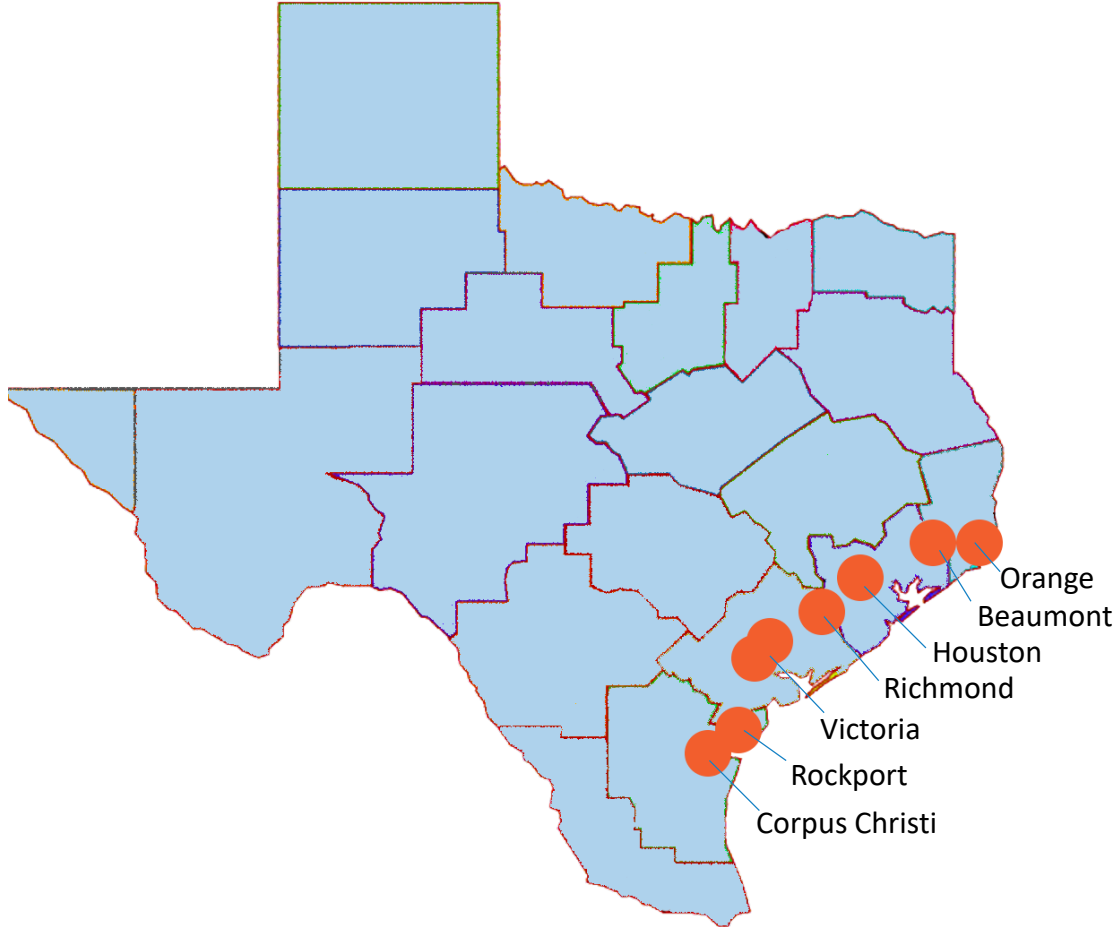
 Education Service Center Regions with Delayed School Openings



Districts With Delayed Reopenings

- 1 week delayed
61 Districts
- 2 weeks delayed
62 Districts
- 3 weeks delayed
11 Districts
- 4+ weeks delayed
9 Districts

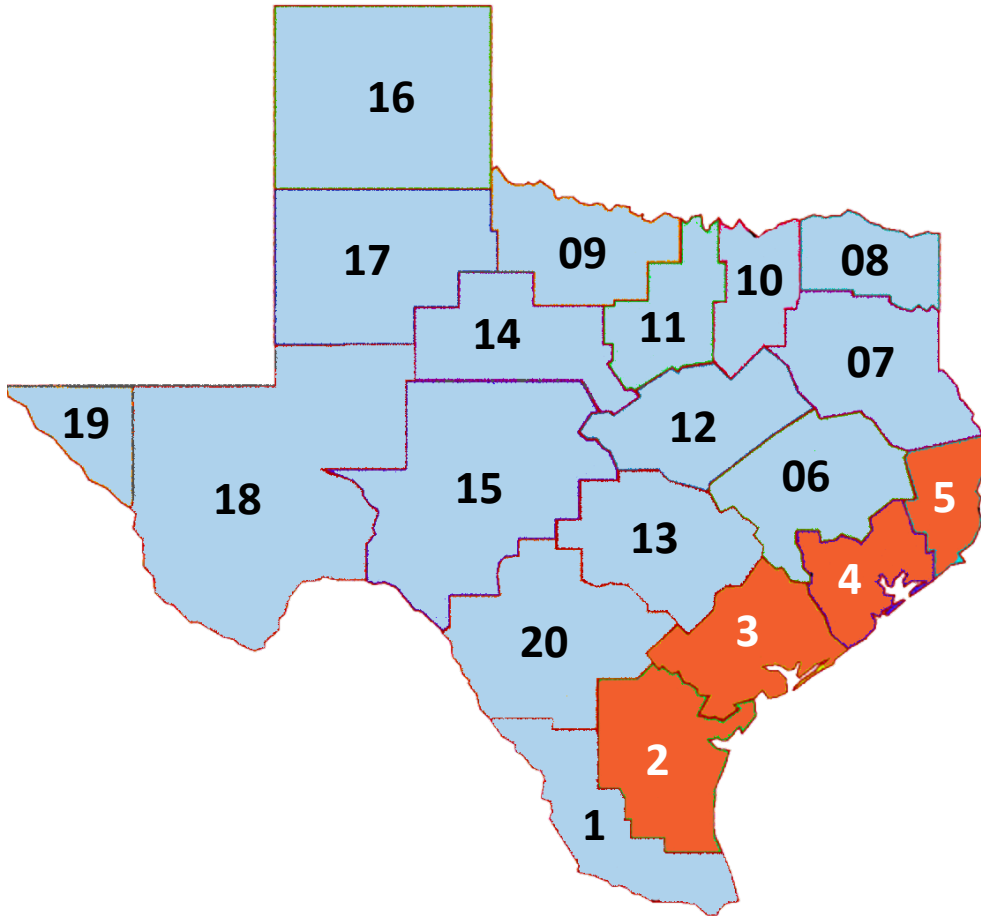
* Approximation based on available data



Comprehensive Support

- To date, TEA has issued **28 memos and FAQs** on Harvey issues
- **Coordinated response** from all statewide and federal governmental entities to accelerate recovery and rebuilding, including **daily contact with FEMA**
- **Daily communication** with affected Superintendents, district staff, and ESC directors
- **Traveled in-person** to date: Beaumont, Orange, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Houston, Richmond, and Victoria (x2)

Schools As Shelters



Over 100 school and district facilities were converted to shelters, each holding different amounts of people (some exceeding over 1,500)



Several schools across all affected regions **used their food services** to feed evacuees

TEA General Support

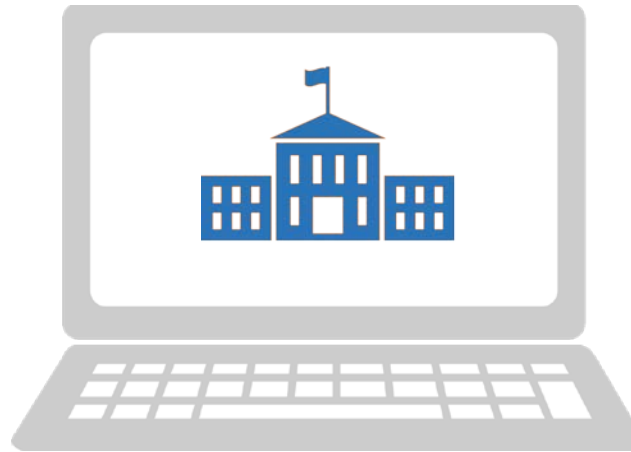
TEA has set up web pages for districts and parents to get more information and answers on how to proceed during this tragedy as well as a general donations page.

Parent Resource Page



tea.texas.gov/HarveyParentResources

District Resource Page



<http://tea.texas.gov/harveyresources>

Harvey Help Page



<http://tea.texas.gov/harveyhelp>

Official Correspondence To Districts

- Submitting Crisis Code Data & School Start Date Change in PEIMS
- Reduction of Minimum Days of Service
- Requirements for campuses operating over capacity because of Hurricane Harvey
- Instructional Materials Concerns Related to Hurricane Harvey
- Adjustments for Average Daily Attendance and Funding Issues Due To Harvey
- **FCC E-rate Relief for Affected LEA's**
- Procurement Guidance for Schools Affected by Hurricane Harvey
- Appeal Extension for Preliminary 2016-2017 School and Charter FIRST Ratings
- Extension For Filing Appeals of 2017 Academic Accountability Ratings
- Hurricane Harvey and impact of federal funds: Guidance, FAQ and waiver requests
- **Additional Missed School Day Waivers Related to Hurricane Harvey**
- Hurricane Harvey Enrollment Guidance
- Hurricane Related Waivers
- Deadline Extensions for the 2016-2017 Tax Information Survey and Staff Salary Data Collection
- **Waiver request to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**
- News from the Department of Grants and Oversight
- STAAR Participation Counts Collection – Extension
- Budget Adoption Information for FY 2017-2018
- DSHS Letter on Immunizations for Displaced Students
- Emergency Procurement under TEC Chapter 44 Subchapter B
- Guidance on Non-competitive Procurement During an Emergency
- Information from the University Scholastic League
- Office of the Governor Hurricane Assistance Information
- U.S. Department of Education Harvey Resources
- Edgenuity Press Release on Hurricane Help



All district-related announcements were posted to <http://tea.texas.gov/harveyresources>

Federal McKinney-Vento Act



Students who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence meet the definition of homeless **and are allowed to receive:**



Faster access to support



Free and reduced-priced lunch



Transportation services



Automatic admission



Other supports

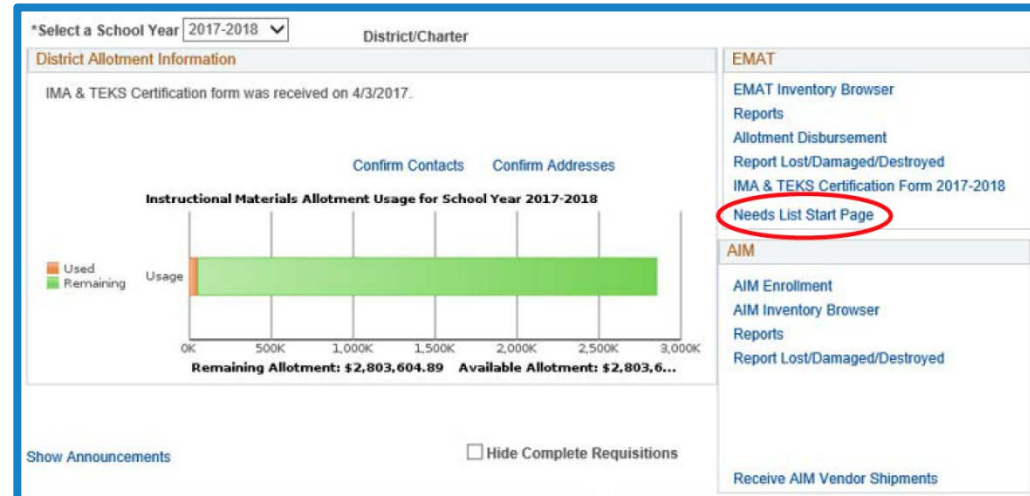
*Districts should assess a student's eligibility for McKinney-Vento on a case-by-case basis as the identification lasts the entire year.

TEA District Support

Schools Helping Schools - Donating Extra Instructional Materials

- TEA has set up a process to allow impacted districts to post their instructional materials needs, so that others schools from around the country can help

tea.texas.gov/Academics/Hurricane_Harvey_Instructional_Materials_Assistance



Harvey Funding Implications



Funding Issues

1. Increased Enrollment Due to Student Displacement in the 2017–2018 School Year
2. Loss of Funding due to Student Enrollment Decline during the 2017-18 School Year
3. Loss of Local Property Tax Revenue (Local Share) School Year 2017-18
4. Loss of Local Property Tax Revenue (Local Share) School Year 2018-19
5. Facilities Damage - Chapter 41 districts
6. Facilities Damage - Chapter 42 districts and Chapter 41 districts beyond recapture
7. Students newly eligible to generate State Compensatory Education (SCE) funds
8. Students Newly Eligible for Pre-K
9. Storm Recovery Costs



Federal Funding Options

1. FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
2. CDBG – Community Development Block Grant
3. Project SERV – School Emergency Response to Violence
4. Charter Applications - Supplemental funding for an additional CSP sub-grant for Harvey victims
5. Possible Congressional Funding



Please see attached handout for a deep-dive on all Harvey related school finance issues.





Hurricane Harvey Relief Efforts

Charles Smith

Executive Commissioner

Health and Human Services
Commission



TEXAS
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Services

Interim Charge

Examine the use of federal funds by state agencies responding to the effects of Harvey and identify opportunities to maximize the use of federal funds to reduce the impact of future natural disasters. Also identify the need for state resources to respond to Hurricane Harvey relief and recovery efforts, as well as opportunities for state investment in infrastructure projects that will reduce the impact of future natural disasters.



Immediate Impact of Hurricane Harvey

- SNAP recipients in affected counties had their September benefits automatically loaded onto their Lone Star Card early.
- Behavioral health professionals were deployed to provide support for first responders and impacted Texans.
- HHSC inspected and responded to affected nursing facilities and assisted living facilities.
- HHSC evacuated 213 residents and 205 staff from the Corpus Christi SSLC.
- HHSC provided ice and water to impacted counties.
- HHSC temporarily closed more than 115 offices, many of which sustained water damage.
- HHSC staff in affected counties were given up to five days of leave if their homes were flooded.



Hurricane Harvey Aid and Recovery Activities

FEMA Grants

- FEMA determines eligibility and award amounts for individuals who evacuated or whose property was damaged by Hurricane Harvey.
- FEMA pays 75 percent of costs and the state is responsible for providing the 25 percent match.
- HHSC has processed more than 200,000 grant applications, totaling about \$300 million in All Funds.



Federal Flexibility Granted to Aid in Recovery

SNAP

- Replacement Food Benefits:
 - ❖ Recipients in affected counties saw a percentage of their August benefits automatically added to their Lone Star Cards to replace food that was lost during Hurricane Harvey.
 - ❖ HHSC issued replacement benefits to more than 700,000 households, totaling \$91 million.
- Disaster Food Benefits:
 - ❖ HHSC received a federal waiver to allow the state to offer short-term food benefits to eligible families after they return home following the disaster.
 - ❖ HHSC has issued more than \$40 million in Disaster SNAP benefits.



Federal Flexibility Granted to Aid in Recovery

Medicaid and CHIP

- HHSC worked with CMS to receive flexibility that would allow displaced individuals to access out-of-network services and expedite the enrollment process for out of state providers.

Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

- HHSC is working with USDA to help individuals replace their lost WIC card, receive food and formula, and partner with grocery stores.



Other Federal Grant Funds for Disaster Response

- Immediate Services Program and Crisis Counseling Assistance & Training Program – \$2.8 million
- Administration on Community Living – \$415,000
- FEMA Case Management Grant – In process of applying for grant, which totals \$128 million
- Regular Services Program Grant – In process of applying for grant



Additional HHS Services Provided to Impacted Texans

- Behavioral health and IDD services and supports are being provided to individuals in affected areas.
- LMHAs and LIDDAs are providing triage, assessment, referral, crisis counseling, and 24-hour call center support.
- Behavioral Health Coordinating Council agencies are sharing disaster related services and supports.
- HHSC is working with LMHAs and community providers to address needs of school aged children.
- Emergency and Risk Management staff continue to support the State of Texas Emergency Operations Center.
- 2-1-1 Call Centers are coordinating emergency messaging.



Impact to Regulatory Services

- HHSC continues to pursue and provide information on federal and state waivers from standard rules, as appropriate.
- HHSC is coordinating with and inspecting affected nursing facilities and assisted living facilities.
- HHSC is conducting on-site inspections of hospitals and dialysis centers that evacuated patients.
- HHSC is in continual contact with child care providers and is working closely with state and federal partners to assist them.



Communications Strategy

- HHSC sent news releases to all media outlets in areas affected by Hurricane Harvey.
- HHSC created a webpage that lists recovery information and created a webpage specifically for Disaster SNAP benefits.
- Social media accounts continue to be updated with the latest disaster recovery information.



Initial Estimate of Financial Impact of Hurricane Harvey

- HHSC's initial estimate totals approximately \$1.3 billion in All Funds and includes costs related to:
 - ❖ Other Needs Assistance (FEMA).
 - ❖ SNAP and Disaster SNAP food benefits;
 - ❖ Medicaid and CHIP;
 - ❖ Immediate response such as evacuation, ice, and water; and
 - ❖ Agency infrastructure and equipment damage.



Examples of Federal Funding Received for Past Disasters

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (2005)

- HHSC received:
 - ❖ \$88 million in federal SSBG funding;
 - ❖ \$66 million in All Funds for Other Needs Assistance;
 - ❖ \$97 million in one-time TANF grants to provide short-term, non-recurring cash assistance;
 - ❖ \$8.9 million for crisis counseling from SAMHSA; and
 - ❖ A waiver to offer Medicaid coverage to Katrina evacuees and establish an uncompensated care pool, totaling \$142 million.

Hurricane Ike (2008)

- HHSC received:
 - \$219 million in federal Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funding; and
 - \$200 million in All Funds for Other Needs Assistance.





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For More Information

- **Call 2-1-1 for Disaster Assistance**
- **Hurricane Harvey Disaster Assistance:**
<https://hhs.texas.gov/services/financial/disaster-assistance>
- **Disaster SNAP:**
<https://hhs.texas.gov/services/financial/disaster-assistance/disaster-snap>

Public Health and Healthcare Response to Hurricane Harvey

Presentation to House Committee on
Appropriations

Dr. John Hellerstedt, Commissioner

October 2, 2017



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Health and Human
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Texas Department of State
Health Services

Presentation Overview



TEXAS
Health and Human Services

Texas Department of State
Health Services

- DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response
- DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts
- DSHS Public Health Preparedness
- Appendix



DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response



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Texas Department of State
Health Services



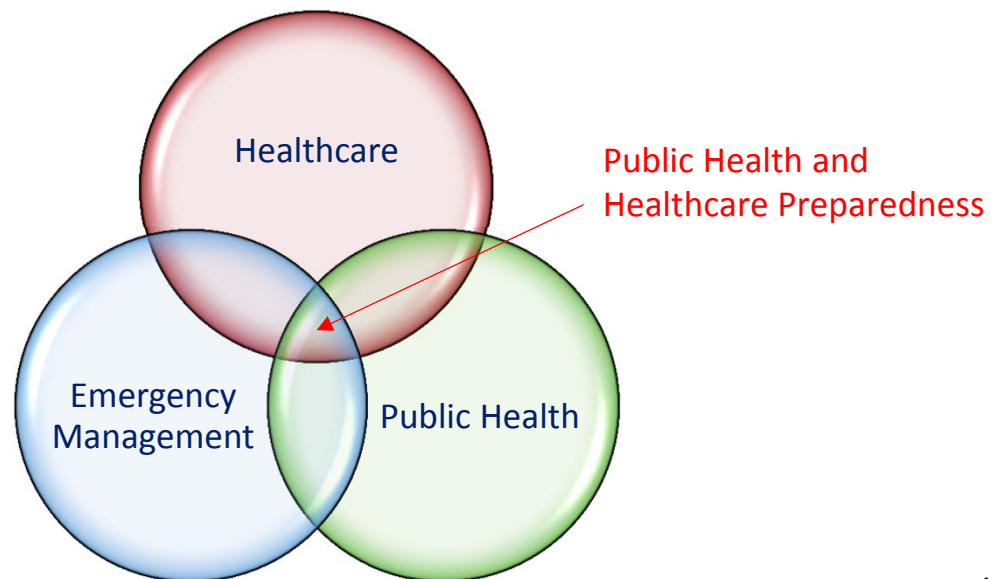
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Texas Department of State
Health Services

DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response

DSHS responsibilities fall under the State of Texas Emergency Plan.

- Emergency Support Function 8: coordinating public health and medical response during emergencies
- Annex D: radiological emergencies



DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response



- While emergency response begins at the local level, DSHS plays a vital role when:
 - There is no local health department
 - The response exceeds local capacity
 - Large events involve multiple jurisdictions
 - Response involves areas with no local component
- DSHS operates the State Medical Operations Center (SMOC)
 - SMOC operates in coordination with the State Operations Center (SOC) operated by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM).
- Personnel and resources from across DSHS are utilized to respond to an emergency.

DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



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Texas Department of State
Health Services

DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



- DSHS efforts by the numbers:
 - **689** DSHS staff involved in response
 - **149** DSHS personnel staffed SMOC
 - **990** medical response missions
 - **3,200** medical patient evacuations
 - **1,800** patients treated by mobilized medical units
 - **142** patients transferred
 - **70,000** vaccines distributed
 - **6,765,971** acres treated for mosquito control
- Total DSHS as of September 20th: **\$41,218,005**



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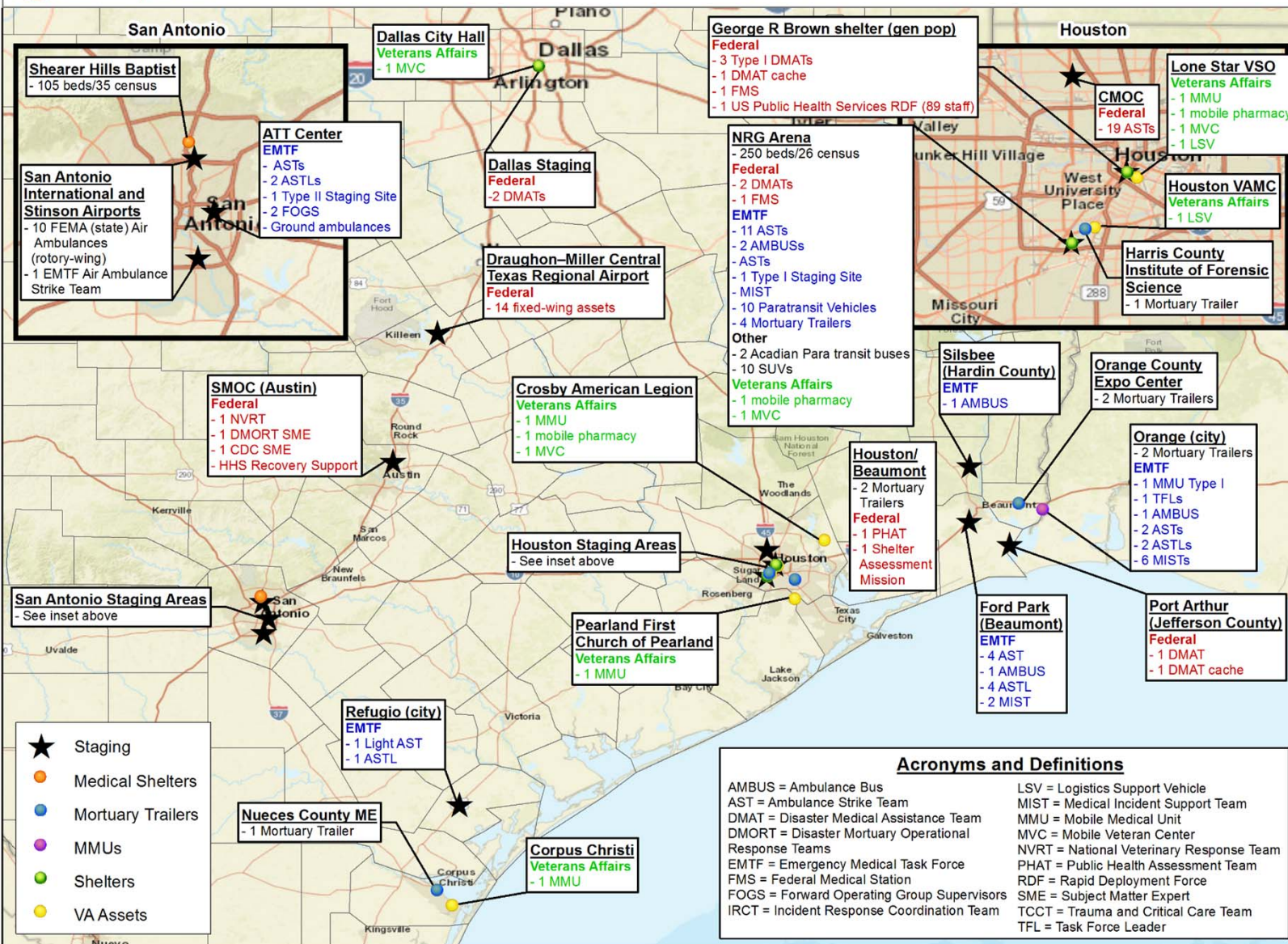
DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

DSHS Hurricane Harvey efforts included a diverse array of public health activities across the state to assist people impacted by the storm.

Some of these activities include:

- Support medical personnel and assets for medical evacuations and shelters
- Ensure the safety and security of food, drugs, and medical devices
- Provide vaccine and medication for responders and impacted individuals
- Maintain situational awareness and provide assistance to healthcare facilities as needed
- Activate aerial and ground spraying to control mosquito populations
- Assess public health impacts

Resource Locations



Hurricane Harvey Expenditures and Funding Sources

Hurricane Harvey Estimated Expenditures	
Personnel, Supplies, and Logistics	\$2,834,439
Contract - Emergency Medical Task Force/Regional Advisory Council Resources	\$12,254,754
Contract – Vector Control	\$11,716,090
Contract – BCFS Medical Shelter	\$7,560,000
Contract – FEMA Ambulances*	\$6,600,000
Contract – Mortuary Trailers	\$160,320
Contract – Oxygen	\$44,370
Total	\$41,218,005

Hurricane Harvey General Revenue Funding Sources	
Original Funding Identified – Health Data and Analysis, Immunizations, Laboratory, Mental Health State Hospitals (AY 17)	\$2,800,000
Base Capital Lapses (AY 17)	\$1,178,305
25% Capital Lapse (AY 17)	\$401,836
Unobligated GR (AY 17)	\$4,672,567
HHS Funding (AY 17)	\$7,448,970
Delay Paying HHS System Expenses (AY 18)	\$15,613,806
Public Health Revenue Accounts (AY 18)	\$12,604,199
Total	\$44,719,683

* It is anticipated the \$6.6 M for FEMA ambulances will be paid directly by FEMA



DSHS Public Health Preparedness





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Funding Public Health Preparedness

General Revenue funding is not specific to preparedness. Rather, it maintains the public health infrastructure necessary for response.

State Funds by Strategy	FY 2018-19
A.1.1: Public Health Preparedness & Coordinated Services	\$28,607,815
A.2.3: Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Control	\$22,772,131
A.4.1: Laboratory Services	\$83,449,761
Total	\$134,829,707



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Funding Public Health Preparedness

A federal cooperative agreement funds two public health preparedness programs:

- **Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)**
- **Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)**

Preparedness Federal Funding Programs	FY 2018-19 Totals
Hospital Preparedness Program (528 – HPP)	\$32,353,268
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (531 – PHEP)	\$75,773,702
Public Health Preparedness Response Zika (775-PHPR) One-time	\$950,000
Hospital Preparedness Program Ebola Supplemental (752 – Part A) One-time	\$1,700,000
Hospital Preparedness Program Ebola Supplemental (761- Part B) One-time	\$500,000
Total	\$111,276,970



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Funding for Public Health Response

There is no specific funding stream for response.

- DSHS uses various budget mechanisms to manage cash flow during a response.
 - Payments are due before potential federal reimbursement is received.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement cannot always be expected, and the parameters of reimbursement are unpredictable.
 - 100 percent reimbursement is the exception to the rule.
 - Costs may fall outside the time period for reimbursement.

Appendix



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- Public Health Emergency Preparedness
- Hospital Preparedness Program
- Preparedness Efforts
- Response Efforts
- Recovery Efforts

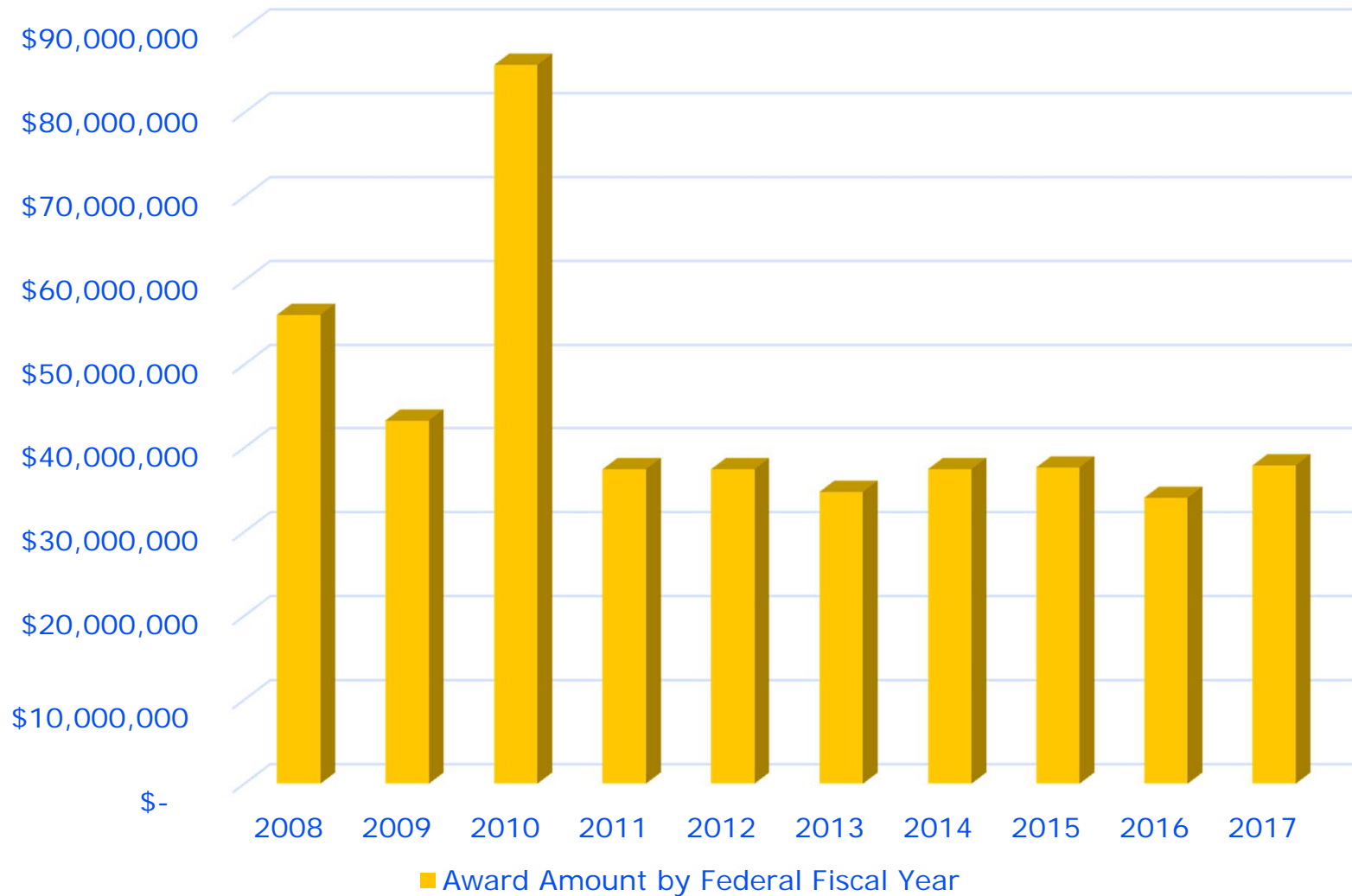


Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)



- Administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Focus is on community preparedness to prevent, respond to, and rapidly recover from all public health threats.
- Key components:
 - Epidemiology and surveillance
 - Lab Response Network (LRN) – biological and chemical
 - Rapid dispensing of medical countermeasures
 - Responder safety and health
- Funds support local health departments, health service regions, statewide projects, and DSHS central office.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness Funding: 2008-2017



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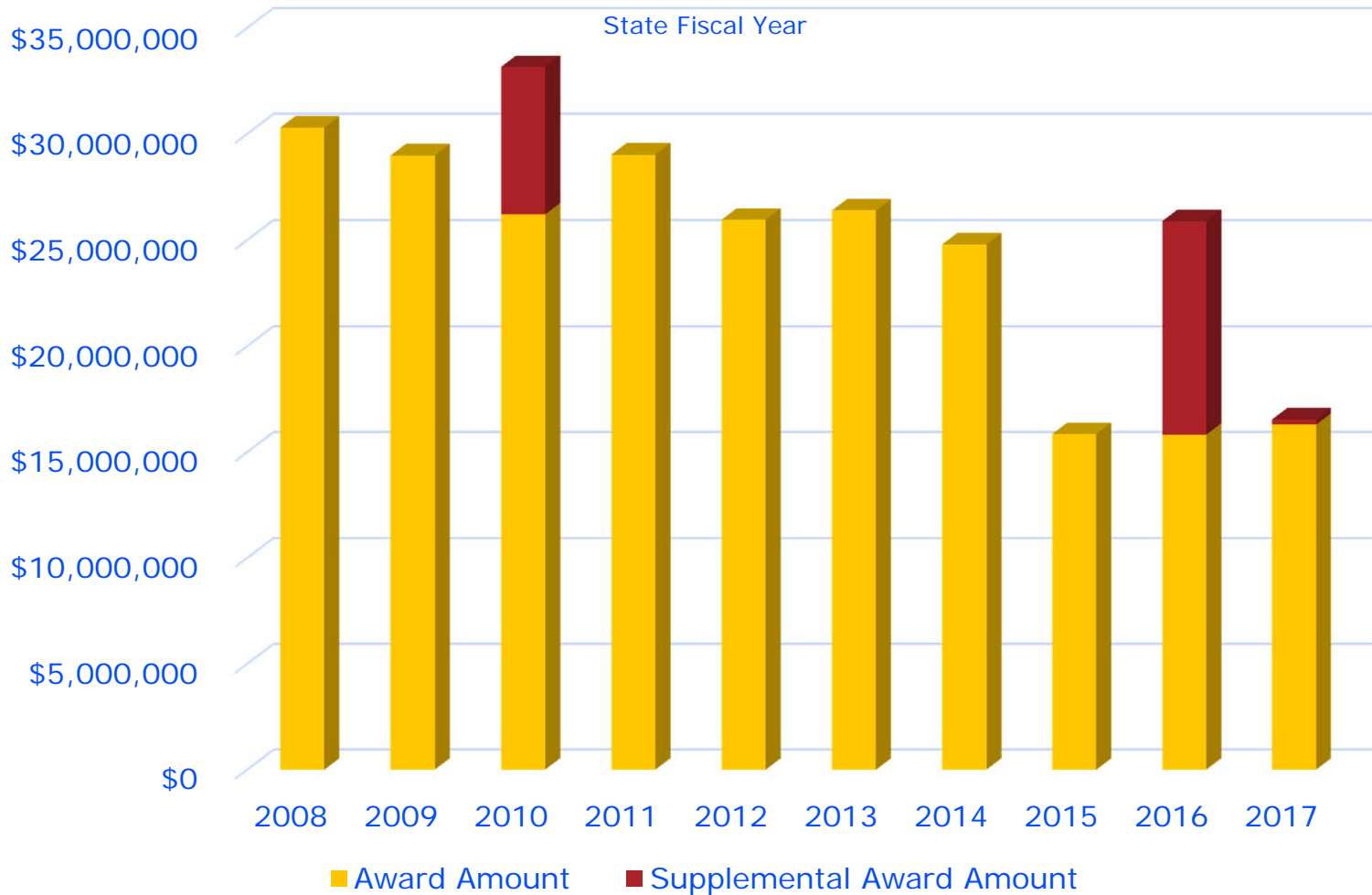
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)



- Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR).
- HPP funds support equipment and trained personnel:
 - Ambulance bus (AMBUS) equipment
 - Mobile medical units
 - Ambulance strike teams
 - Physicians, nurses, and paramedics
- Funds used to support healthcare preparedness coalitions, statewide projects, and the DSHS central office.



Hospital Preparedness Program Fiscal Years 2008-2017



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Preparedness – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



- Before each hurricane season, DSHS updates plans, procedures, and staff training to ensure readiness
 - Conducted 8 day, full-scale evacuation exercise in June 2017 in conjunction with Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)
- Raising public awareness about how to prepare for a disaster increases personal readiness
 - <http://www.texasprepares.org/>
- Mobilizing assets before the hurricane makes landfall is important to ensure resources are in place for response.

Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



- Deployed medical personnel to assist with medical evacuations and to support general population shelters:
 - 795 Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF) personnel
 - 100 EMTF ambulances
 - 13 EMTF ambuses
 - 18 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
 - 58 air ambulances
- 3 mobile medical units to treat, stabilize, and transport individuals
- 3 medical shelters for evacuees with medical needs

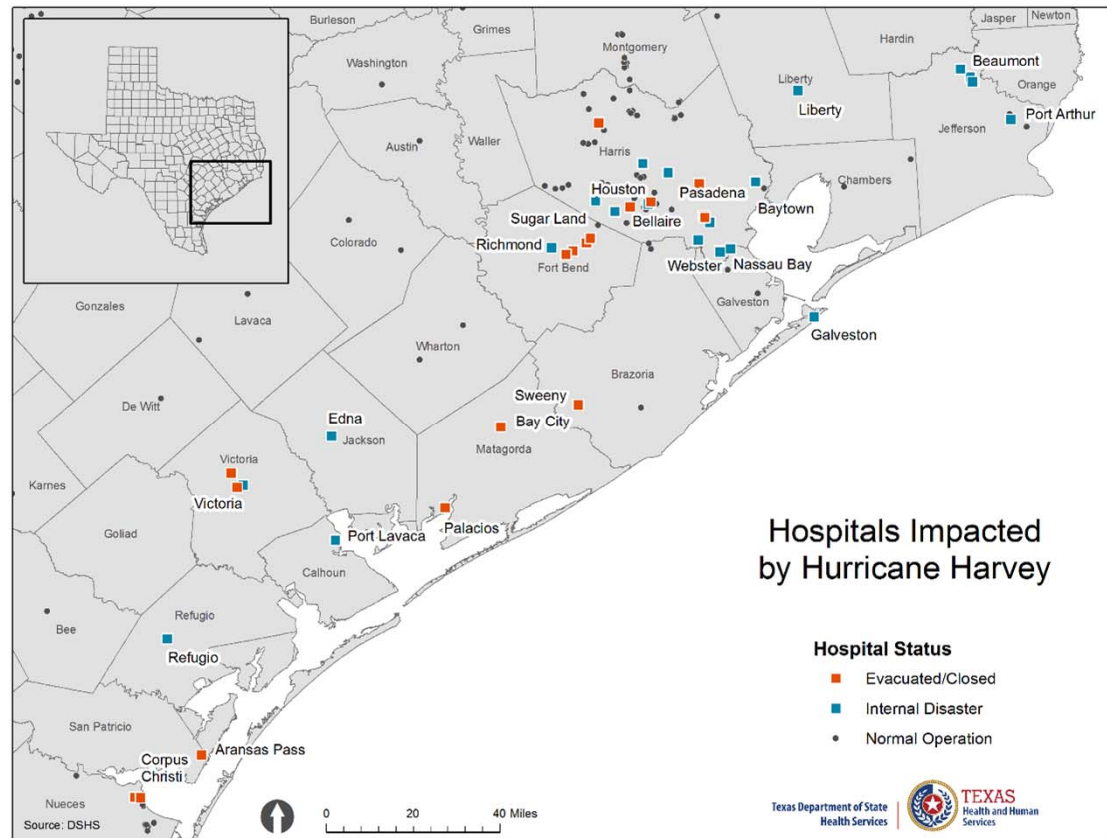
Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



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- Evacuated/
Closed: 20
- Internal
Disaster: 25



Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



- Requests from local entities for vaccine were processed
 - As of September 22nd, provided over 70,633 doses to the locals
- Sanitarians were deployed to impacted areas to help provide guidance on food safety
- Activated the Texas Rapid Response Team (TRRT) to monitor and respond to any food-related incidents



Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



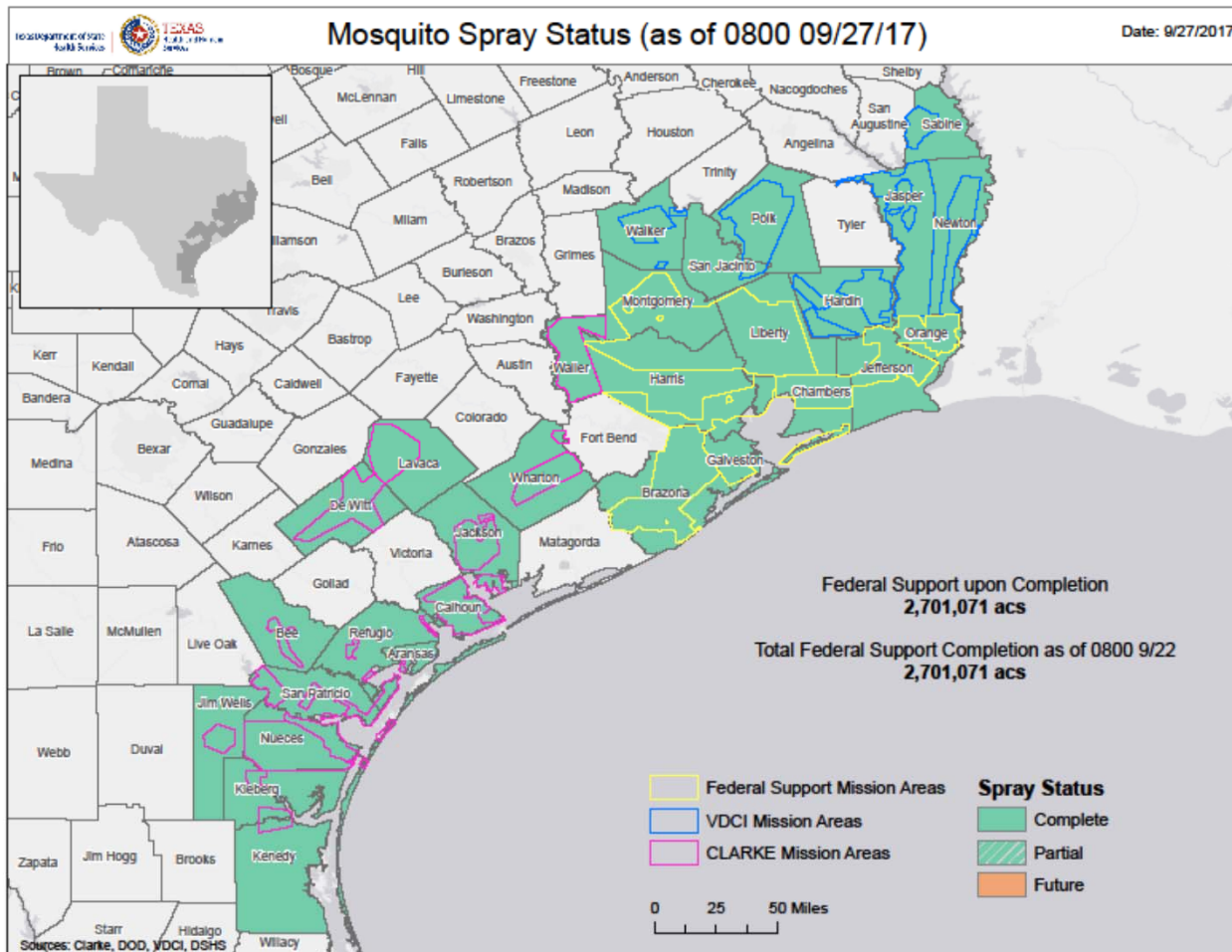
- The Governor’s office has granted several DSHS requests to waive certain rules and statutes to facilitate response and recovery:
 - Mold Remediation
 - Food Donation
 - Animal Shelters
 - Grace Periods for License Deadlines/Fees
 - Delayed Infection Reporting by Facilities
 - Asbestos
 - Vital Statistics Fees
 - Alternate Potable Water Sources

Recovery – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



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Counties sprayed:
29

Approximate
number of acres
sprayed: 6,765,971

Recovery – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts



- Provide public health education and outreach for cleanup and recovery
- Collect and analyze hurricane-related health data to assess the public health impacts from the storm
 - Identify hurricane-related deaths
 - Modify the Texas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
 - Collaborate to analyze data on water, soil, and air quality
- Perform public health surveillance to monitor for infectious diseases
- Identifying and monitoring public health risks post-event



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Thank you

Texas Water Development Board House Appropriations Committee Testimony

Hurricane Harvey Interim Hearing
October 2, 2017

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

- Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants (FEMA)
- Cooperating Technical Partners Program (FEMA)
- National Flood Insurance Program (FEMA)
- Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (EPA)

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)**
 - Low-cost financing for wide range of wastewater, stormwater, reuse, and other pollution control projects
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)**
 - Low-cost financing for wide range of water projects that facilitate compliance with drinking water standards

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

Flood resiliency efforts:

- Physical hardening (e.g., waterproofing electrical components, dry floodproofing/sealing of structures to prevent floodwater penetration, installing wind resistant features)
- Relocation/elevation of treatment plants
- Physical flood barriers
- Flood attenuation at publicly owned facilities for green or gray water
- Backup generators (new or replacement)
- Redundant equipment/infrastructure

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

Flood resiliency efforts:

- Regionalization/interconnections/partnerships
- Communications/telemetry
- Energy efficient equipment upgrades
- Salt water resistant equipment/tanks
- Larger capacity water storage tanks
- Backflow prevention
- Relocation or deepening of wells/new water source
- Planning and assessment activities

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants (FEMA)

- Development or updates to flood component of Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans
- Implementation of projects that reduce risk of flood damage to NFIP-insured structures:
 - Acquisition and demolition, or relocation, of flood-prone structures
 - Mitigation reconstruction of flood-prone structures
 - Elevation of flood-prone structures
 - Minor localized flood reduction projects
 - Dry flood proofing of historic or nonresidential structures

TWDB's Use of Federal Funds

- **Cooperating Technical Partners Program (FEMA)**
 - TWDB collaborates in developing up-to-date flood hazard maps and other flood hazard information
- **National Flood Insurance Program (FEMA)**
 - TWDB serves as liaison between federal program and local communities, with primary duty to provide guidance and education

Current TWDB Efforts to Maximize Funds

- **Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (EPA)**
 - TWDB is working with EPA to streamline programs for urgent and emergency projects and use as interim financing
 - TWDB and EPA are coordinating with FEMA to document how SRF funds are considered state funds and will not impact communities' ability to receive federal assistance
 - TWDB is marketing their use for recovery and resiliency projects
 - Board will consider additional funds for principal forgiveness for emergency and urgent projects in October
- **Texas Water Infrastructure Coordination Council**
 - Ongoing collaborative effort by state and federal agencies to assist entities in identifying available funding options

New State Flood Funding

- Expanded outreach to communities
- Development of and improvements to TexasFlood.org and TexMesonet.org
- Funding for flood modeling for more flood prediction points
- Continued funding for flood grants
- Installation and maintenance of new U.S. Geological Survey flood gages and TexMesonet stations
- Installation of new radar and/or ultrasonic gages of river stage
- Acquisition of LiDAR (elevation) data to map and model floods
- State Flood Plan

State Flood Plan

The goals of the first state flood plan is to:

- Assess risk and roles
- Estimate flood mitigation costs
- Work with stakeholders to determine the future of flood planning in Texas
 - (1) What should go into a state flood plan?
 - (2) What should future state planning look like?

Existing Opportunities for State Investment

- **Texas Water Development Fund (Dfund)**
 - Streamlined state loan program that provides financing for various types of infrastructure projects
 - Can make loans at TWDB cost of funds (no grants); subsidized loans with legislative appropriations; and/or loan forgiveness and loans with appropriations and statutory changes
- **Water Assistance Fund**
 - Loans and grants with legislative appropriations for a variety of water projects
- **Flood Protection Planning Grants**
 - Matching grants for flood early warning systems, flood response plans, and flood protection planning studies

House Appropriations Committee Hearing October 2, 2017

Thank you Chairman Zerwas, Vice-Chair Longoria, and members of the Appropriations Committee. For the record my name is Bryan Shaw and I am the Chairman of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and I am here to discuss the TCEQ's response efforts to Hurricane Harvey. TCEQ executive support staff is in the audience to help with questions.

I want to communicate that my agency and I recognize the challenges we face as a state and as an agency, and the TCEQ continues to coordinate with local, state, and federal officials to address the human health and environmental impacts of Hurricane Harvey and its aftermath. At the height of our response efforts, the TCEQ had approximately 500 people assisting in response to Hurricane Harvey. We anticipate our response efforts to reach \$700,000 for overtime, travel, and materials for which we will seek reimbursement from FEMA's public assistance program. In addition, FEMA authorized the TCEQ to receive assistance from the EPA, totaling \$15 million, to conduct field operations.

As part of this coordination, a Unified Command was established between the TCEQ, the EPA, the General Land Office, and the U.S. Coast Guard to oversee all emergency response efforts. This Unified Command is supported by three operational branches in Corpus Christi, Houston, and Port Arthur. In addition to the EPA, the TCEQ, the GLO, and the USCG, multiple agencies and groups are supporting each of the operational branches, including the Texas National Guard, 6th Civil Support Team; the Arkansas National Guard, 61st Civil Support Team; the Oklahoma Task Force 1; and the Texas State Guard Engineering Group. Branch

House Appropriations Committee Hearing October 2, 2017

personnel are working to continuously monitor water and wastewater systems, as well as assess spills or discharges as a result of the storm.

The TCEQ continues to be involved in multiple response efforts, including efforts related to debris management, air quality monitoring, drinking water, wastewater and sewage, Superfund sites, hazmat operations, critical water infrastructure, flood water, and fuel waivers. I am going to run through these efforts and give you the current numbers as of this morning.

Debris Management¹

The TCEQ has approved 176 Temporary Debris Management Sites in areas under the Federal or State Disaster Declaration designations. TCEQ regional offices and local authorities are actively overseeing the siting and implementation of debris and waste management plans in the affected area. The EPA, the TCEQ, and Army Corps of Engineer field observers are visiting staging and landfills to ensure compliance with guidelines. I can provide you a link to a map of all Temporary Debris Management Sites.

TCEQ and EPA also released fact sheets on best practices to individuals dealing with debris in damaged or destroyed homes.

¹ As of 9/27/17.

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1hfhU9C6qfnGnGWuT5x6JgAHyz8s&ll=28.6284713271955%2C-96.47581500000001&z=7>

House Appropriations Committee Hearing

October 2, 2017

Air Monitoring²

In responding to the impacts of Hurricane Harvey, the TCEQ used every appropriate means of air monitoring available to support our mission to protect human health and the environment. One of the many preparations for Hurricane Harvey included the TCEQ, the EPA, and other monitoring entities temporarily shutting down several air monitoring stations from the greater Houston, Corpus Christi, and Beaumont areas to protect valuable equipment from storm damage. In Section 4.5.1.2 of the TCEQ's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), there is a list of Hurricane pre-landfall actions for securing capital physical assets including air monitoring equipment. In addition, each of our regional offices has a specific hurricane plan. The Houston Region Hurricane Plan describes responsibilities to ensure equipment is appropriately secured prior to an event. Section 2.1.4.2 specifically points to ensuring the safe removal or protection of TCEQ air monitoring assets. These actions are taken as a coordinating effort between the Houston Regional staff and the Monitoring Division staff. Since then, state and local authorities have been working to get the systems up and running again as soon as possible.

Both TCEQ and EPA investigators have spent numerous hours, both day and night, monitoring neighborhoods and industrial fence lines. Between the TCEQ and the EPA, multiple air monitoring assets have been used in the impacted areas. These assets include EPA Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology flights (known as ASPECT flights), EPA Trace Atmospheric Gas

² As of 9/27/2017.

House Appropriations Committee Hearing October 2, 2017

Analyzer mobile monitoring bus (which we call the TAGA bus), TCEQ hand-held air monitoring instruments, TCEQ continuous air monitoring network, and TCEQ's contractor, Leak Surveys, Inc., helicopter flyovers using optical gas imaging cameras (also known as OGICs).

As of this morning, the TCEQ's air monitoring network is 96 percent operational, with 100 percent in Corpus Christi, 96 percent in Houston, and 93 percent in Beaumont. The TCEQ is working to get the complete network fully operational as soon as possible and we will notify the public when the two remaining monitors are online. The two sites yet to return to operation include one in Houston and one in Beaumont. Of the available air monitoring data collected from August 24th through September 27th, all measured concentrations were well below levels of health concern.

Drinking Water³

About 2,238 drinking water systems were affected by Hurricane Harvey. Of those systems, five are inoperable, compared to a maximum of 61 systems being inoperable post-landfall. Currently, 42 have boil-water notices, compared to 203 systems being under a boil-water notice after the storm. Both the TCEQ and the EPA are in contact with the remaining systems to gather updated information on their status. Assistance teams have been in the field working directly with system operators to expedite getting systems back to operational status.

³ As of 9/27/2017.

House Appropriations Committee Hearing October 2, 2017

Wastewater and Sewage⁴

The TCEQ has made contact with 1,219 wastewater treatment plants in the 58 counties within the Governor's Disaster Declaration. Of those, nine are inoperable, compared to a maximum of 40 systems being inoperable following the storm. Releases of wastewater from sanitary sewers occurred as a result of the historic flooding, and the agency is actively working to monitor facilities that reported spills. Additionally, the agency has been conducting outreach and providing technical guidance to all other wastewater facilities in flood-impacted areas. Assistance teams will continue to be deployed to work directly with system operators to expedite getting systems back to operational status.

Superfund Sites

The TCEQ has partnered with EPA to assess Superfund sites in Texas. There are 17 state Superfund sites and 34 federal Superfund sites in the affected area. TCEQ completed assessments of all the state Superfund sites, and the sites were cleared. The TCEQ is working with the responsible party on addressing a sheen downstream from the International Creosoting site to determine if it is related to the site. EPA completed assessments of all the federal Superfund sites in the affected area. Follow up is needed on the San Jacinto Waste Pits site and EPA is working with potential responsible parties in that regard.

⁴ As of 9/27/2017.

House Appropriations Committee Hearing

October 2, 2017

Hazmat Operations

The TCEQ continues to lead hazmat operations and are monitoring facilities that have reported spills. Orphan containers, which include drums and tanks, found floating in or washed up near waterways continue to be gathered, sorted and grouped by type, prior to shipping them off for safe, proper treatment and disposal. Reconnaissance and assessment of facilities and vessels are being conducted to identify any leaks or spills and responded to accordingly. The Unified Command is also working to ensure the disposal of oil and hazardous materials is conducted properly.

Critical Water Infrastructure

The TCEQ made contact with the owners of the 340 dams in the impacted areas. 17 dams reported some type of damage. There were no reports of downstream damage or loss of life. TCEQ staff also met with affected dam owners.

Flood Water

The TCEQ focused flood water quality sampling on industrial facilities and hazardous waste sites. The agency also informed the public of the hazards associated with flood water and precautions that should be taken by anyone involved in cleanup activities or any others who may be exposed to flood waters.

House Appropriations Committee Hearing

October 2, 2017

Fuel Waivers

The EPA approved the request from the State of Texas to continue to waive requirements for fuels in Texas through the end of September to help address the emergency circumstances in Texas from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma. These waivers are no longer needed due to the end of ozone season in Texas combined with refineries coming back online.

There are a few other websites that I can provide to you if you would like. The TCEQ has a vast amount regulatory guidance, support material and useful information posted under the Hurricane Harvey Response link on our main web page.⁵ The agency also put together a website with information related to Harvey financial assistance and resources.⁶

I do want to thank you for the opportunity to visit with you today. I am available to answer questions you may have.

⁵ <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/>

⁶ <https://plonetst.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/funding/funding>