



I am reaching out to you as your assigned contact from the Commission to Rebuild Texas under Commissioner John Sharp's leadership. The primary goal of the Commission is to listen to your questions, concerns and needs, and to help facilitate getting answers and support to address your needs.

In this role I have been asked to share some important information regarding some of the more commonly asked questions and some timely new developments in these key areas:

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Debris Inquiries
- Temporary Debris Management Sites
- Mosquito Issues
- Housing Assistance Issues

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

To begin with, there have been several concerns about a looming deadline for submitting applications for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. This is **NOT** correct. Thus far a deadline for submitting these applications has not been established.

In fact, all entities should be preparing a prioritized list of the projects they anticipate asking to have funded using CDBG funds along with an estimate of the cost of these projects. This information is needed to allow Governor Abbott and Commissioner Sharp to advocate for more funding for Texas from the CDBG Funds from Congress. As your Rebuild Texas contact, I will provide a form later this week for you to provide to your local entities in preparing these lists. I will also provide you with instructions on where local entities should send the completed list and estimates.

Debris Inquiries

We have had several questions related to debris removal. The best contact for all of these questions is the Joint Debris Task Force established by FEMA and TDEM. The phone number for this issue is the FEMA Public Assistance Hotline: **855-336-2003**. This number is for use by your office and your local leaders. This hotline should **NOT** be shared with the public and the public should **NOT** be directed to call this numbers.

Also, the FEMA representative for debris removal is Tony Furr. He may be contacted at tony.furr@fema.dhs.gov. Tony's contact information can be shared with your local leaders, but **NOT** with the general public.

Secondly, the 100% reimbursement for debris removal, under Category A Public Assistance, is set to **expire on September 22, 2017**. FEMA and TDEM have received requests to extend this deadline and are considering options for an extension; however, we do not have any information concerning an extension at this time. When a decision has been made regarding this requested extension I will inform you.

Due to the wide scale impacts in the declared disaster counties, FEMA has determined this to be an "exigent and emergency" situation and is allowing local governments to use non-competitively procured (sole sourced) contracts for debris removal until **October 10, 2017**. Attached you will find a document entitled, "FEMA Exigent and Emergency Conditions." This is a FEMA memo and a list of FAQs that provide details related to non-competitively procured contracts.

Temporary Debris Management Sites

For counties included in a Federal or State Disaster Declaration, there is the potential to receive reimbursement for proper debris management. **In order to preserve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement eligibility, one necessary step is to ensure that all Temporary Debris Management Sites (TDMS) have received prior approval from the TCEQ before beginning operations. If there are any questions or if clarification is needed, please call 1-888-777-3186.**

In an effort to ensure that all effected counties have the information necessary to effectively manage the extensive debris management activities in their area, the TCEQ has provided the attached document entitled, "TCEQ Guidance on Debris Management Temporary Sites." Please refer to this document for additional guidance for each of your entities.

Mosquito Issues

There have been numerous questions about spraying for mosquitoes. Most of the areas impacted by Hurricane Harvey are seeing extremely large populations of mosquitoes. Federal and state resources have been deployed to spray these areas. The first round of this spraying was completed over the past four days. Additional rounds of spraying will be conducted in the future.

We have also been informed that local cities and counties are authorized to use their local mosquito spraying contracts to spray areas in your respective jurisdiction. These expenses will be **100% reimbursable** until **September 22, 2017**.

Housing Assistance Issues

Finally, we have received several questions about how to contact FEMA with a variety of questions related to housing assistance. The Commission to Rebuild Texas met with FEMA and TDEM on September 11th and has formed a task force to develop details about the housing assistance programs available to Texas communities and residents. This task force has been charged with developing details and information about the programs applicable to Texas communities by **September 18th**.

Conclusion

Again, please use or direct your local officials to the FEMA hotline number as needed. The number is **855-336-2003**.

We will be contacting you again shortly concerning the Commission to Rebuild Texas and regional meetings that we will be hosting with elected leaders and your staffs beginning the week of September 18th.

We appreciate your leadership in responding to Hurricane Harvey and Commissioner Sharp is aggressively working with state and federal resource agencies to ensure Texans are getting the assistance and support we deserve and need.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns regarding this information or any other issue in your district. I will continue to reach out to you frequently to learn how we can assist you. And if you ever have any questions or need my assistance, please give me a call.

Thank you for your time.

Attachments:

FEMA Cost Share Information

Vector Control Information

Debris Removal Information

FEMA Exigent and Emergency Conditions

TCEQ Guidance on Debris Management Temporary Sites



Cost Share Adjustment for Public Assistance – Hurricane Harvey in Texas

Due to the severity and magnitude of the damage resulting from Hurricane Harvey in certain areas of the State of Texas, the President authorized an adjustment to the cost share for Federal funds provided under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (the “Stafford Act”).

Specifically, as part of the major disaster declaration of August 25, 2017 (FEMA-4332-DR-TX), the President authorized a 90 percent Federal cost share for debris removal, including direct Federal assistance. Additionally, the President authorized 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.

This adjustment to State and local cost share applies to the FEMA Public Assistance Program and direct Federal assistance authorized under the Stafford Act. The Stafford Act specifically prohibits a similar adjustment for funds provided for Other Needs Assistance (Section 408), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (Section 404). These funds will continue to be reimbursed at 75 percent of total eligible costs.

Debris removal activities include clearance, removal and disposal of vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, sand, mud, silt and other debris resulting from the disaster. FEMA may provide funding for the cost of debris removal when it is necessary to eliminate immediate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved property; or ensure economic recovery of the affected community. FEMA assistance for debris removal will be provided at a cost share of 90 percent Federal funding and 10 percent non-Federal funding for the duration of the disaster.

Emergency protective measures include flood fighting, emergency access, supplies and commodities, medical care and transportation, evacuation and sheltering, search and rescue, and other emergency actions. FEMA may provide funding for the cost of emergency protective measures when they are necessary to eliminate immediate threats to lives, public health and safety; or eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved property. FEMA assistance for emergency protective measures will be provided at a cost share of 100 percent Federal funding for emergency actions taken during the first 30 days of the disaster starting at the beginning of the incident period, and 90 percent Federal funding and 10 percent non-Federal funding for the remainder of the disaster.

“FEMA’s mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.”

Cost Share Adjustment

Normal 75/25 Federal cost share is changed for Harvey for categories A and B:

Category A (Debris) is 90% Federal and 10% local cost share. Debris removal includes clearance, removal and disposal of vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, sand, mud, silt and other debris resulting from the disaster.

Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) is 100% Federal for the first 30 days and 90/10 for the costs thereafter for the remainder of the disaster. Emergency Protective Measures include flood fighting, emergency access, supplies and commodities, medical care and transportation, evacuation and sheltering, search and rescue and other emergency actions.



Texas Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



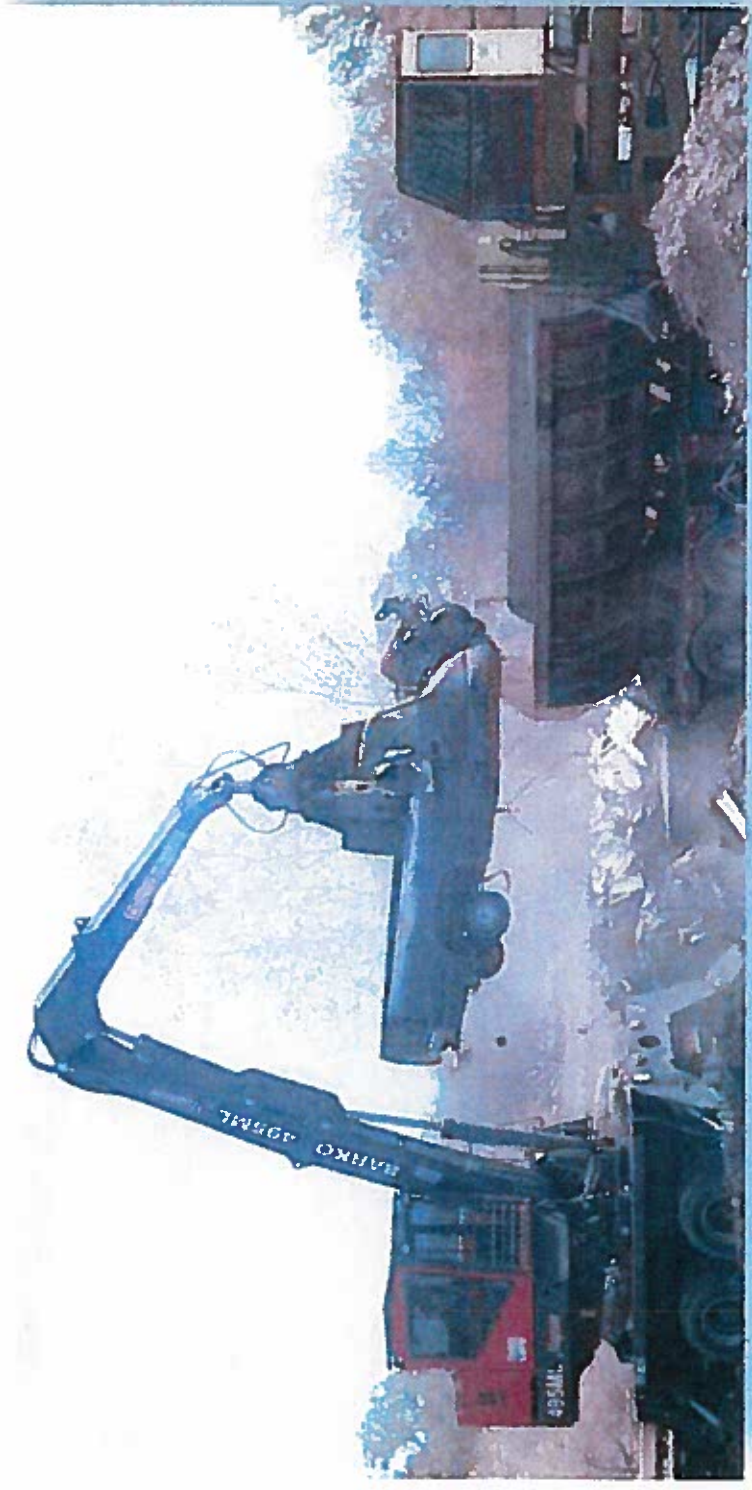
TDEM Public Assistance Debris Fact Sheet



- Removal must be necessary to eliminate immediate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large.
- The debris must be the direct result of the disaster and located in the disaster area, and the sub-recipient must have the legal responsibility to remove the debris.
- For Debris disposal, staging, processing and burning activities within the State of Texas, both the Texas Commission on Environmental quality (TCEQ) and Texas Historical Commission (THC) must approve the temporary storage of debris outside of a certified or properly licensed landfill.
- Ensure site locations are located ¼ mile from any private or public water supply, caves, springs or streams and wetland.
- Removal of debris from lakes, creeks and rivers or any waterway will require United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Section 504 permit) & Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) and Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) involvement.
- Burning site should be located at least 300ft from the nearest property line and other structures
- Debris may include:
 - Trees, brush and other vegetative matter
 - Construction or demolition waste, such as drywall, lumber, roof shingles, treated wood, plastics, etc.
 - Furnishings and appliances
 - Other municipal solid waste, including putrescible waste (waste that can cause foul odors as it decomposes), and animal carcasses
 - Hazardous waste, such as cleaning supplies, automotive products, paints and solvents, etc.
- Staging/stockpiling sites: any hazardous materials, asbestos, batteries, used oil and oil filters, tires, appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (such as refrigerators or air conditioners) bulk liquids, printed circuit boards, industrial hazardous wastes must get approval from TCEQ and be staged or stockpiled separate no larger than 4,000 cubic yards.
- Below are the examples of required records keeping:
 - Procurement Selection Process
 - Contract
 - Debris Monitoring
 - Load tickets
 - Truck Certifications
 - Time Cards
 - Payroll
 - Work Records
 - Direct Administrative Cost
 - Proof of Payments

This handout is a summary of information provided to give a brief explanation for debris management. Please see TCEQ's website for more detailed information.

Find the TCEQ regional office that serves you at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/region
For additional TCEQ hurricane information: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/hurricanes>



Texas Division of Emergency Management

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT: OVERVIEW, POLICIES, PROCEDURES FOR DEBRIS



Texas Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

General Contract Guidelines

- Follow procurement process (local must meet state and federal)
 - **Competitive bidding, debarment check**
- Scope of work must be well-defined
- Specifically address each task
- Unit costs or lump sum pricing acceptable
 - Avoid cost-plus or time and materials.
- Require detailed documentation
 - Volumes, hauling details, final disposal
- Include a termination for convenience clause
- Specify a reasonable period of performance
- Make your own estimate of debris



Texas Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Regulatory Compliance

- Must follow local, state and federal laws
 - Environmental
 - Historic
- Applicant is responsible for compliance
 - Know how debris activities trigger compliance
- Regulations can impact all stages of debris management



Texas Department of Public Safety

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FEMA Eligibility Considerations

- Debris must be:
 - Result of declared event
 - Located in designated disaster area
 - **Legal responsibility of an eligible applicant**
 - Must be a threat to life, public health and safety, improved public or private property, or the economic recovery of the community.



Texas Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

FEMA Debris Eligibility

Eligible Activities	Ineligible Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearing from improved public property, ROWs• Curbside debris pickup in neighborhoods<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Separate from regular trash– Ask residents to segregate by debris type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal of debris from unimproved property, forests and farmland• Removal of underground structures (wells, tanks, pools)• Removal of reconstruction debris.



Texas Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEP 10 2017



FEMA

MEMORANDUM FOR: Kevin L. Hannes
Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA-4332-DR-TX

Michael Byrne
Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
FEMA-4332-DR-TX

THROUGH: George A. Robinson
Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VI

FROM: Alex Amparo
Assistant Administrator
Recovery Directorate

SUBJECT: Exigent and Emergency Conditions for FEMA-4332-DR-TX

This memorandum is in response to the State of Texas' request for FEMA to concur that exigent and emergency circumstances exist and allow both state and local governments in declared counties to procure contracts for goods and services that ensure life, safety, and the provision of basic needs for Texans coping with this catastrophic disaster.

The Federal procurement standards allow procurement by noncompetitive proposals (i.e., sole sourcing) under certain circumstances, including when a local government determines that the public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation (2 C.F.R. § 200.320(f)(2)). FEMA defines an emergency as an unexpected and unusually dangerous situation that calls for immediate action or an urgent need for assistance or relief. Emergencies typically involve a threat to life, public health or safety, improved property, and/or some other form of dangerous situation. Use of the emergency exception is only permissible during the actual emergency circumstances and a local government must maintain documentation supporting the existence of the emergency circumstances.

Based upon the information presented by the State of Texas and the wide scale destruction in the declared counties, I currently believe exigent and emergency circumstances exist and concur, for debris removal and emergency protective measures, with the use of non-competitively procured contracts through October 10, 2017, in all declared counties. During this period, local governments, eligible private non-profits, and tribal governments in the declared counties may proceed with new and existing non-competitively procured contracts in order to save lives, public health, safety, or improved property.

In addition, applicants need to be aware that during the 30 day period, they must take additional steps, which may be found in the attached *Frequently Asked Questions: Sole Sourcing In Exigency or Emergency Circumstances*. These steps are still required under emergency circumstances and are chiefly designed to ensure costs remain reasonable.

Please also be advised that where applicants use a time and materials contract to accomplish the work, they must: document that no other contracting mechanism was suitable, include a ceiling price within the contract which the contractor exceeds at its own risk, and assert a high degree of oversight to reasonably ensure that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective costs controls.

Because the exception is only available for the duration of the exigent and emergency circumstances, applicants must start the process of competitively procuring goods and services for long term recovery so that they can transition to the new competitively procured contracts when these circumstances cease to exist.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Logan, Public Assistance Division Director, at (202) 320-2721.

cc: Jeffrey Byard, Associate Administrator, Office of Response and Recovery
Bobby McCane, Chief, Component Procurement Officer
Chris Logan, Director, Public Assistance Division
Christopher B. Smith, Director, Individual Assistance Division
Traci Brasher, Recovery Division Director, Region VI
William Boone, Public Assistance Branch Chief, Region VI

Attachment

(1) *Frequently Asked Questions: Sole Sourcing in Exigency or Emergency Circumstances*

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: SOLE SOURCING IN EXIGENCY OR EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCES

What is the exigency or emergency exception?

The Federal procurement standards allow procurement by noncompetitive proposals (commonly known as sole sourcing) under certain circumstances, including when a local or tribal government or private non-profit (non-State applicant) determines that the public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation. FEMA defines an “*emergency*” as an unexpected and unusually dangerous situation that calls for immediate action or an urgent need for assistance or relief. FEMA defines an “*exigency*” as something that is necessary in a particular situation that requires or demands immediate aid or action. An emergency will typically involve a threat to life, public health or safety, improved property, and/or some other form of dangerous situation, whereas an exigency is not necessarily so limited.

When can I use the exigency or emergency exception?

Use of the public exigency or emergency exception *is only permissible during the actual exigent or emergency circumstances*. Once the exigent or emergency circumstances cease to exist, the local or tribal government or private non-profit is expected to transition to a more appropriate method of contracting using full and open competition.

How should I document this in my contract file?

In order to justify using the emergency or exigency exception, the non-State applicant must include a justification in its contract file. Attachment A provides a template for justification for a noncompetitive procurement. For a debris removal requirement, the non-State applicant could alternatively obtain and provide documentation from its public health authority explaining any public health threat posed by debris from the disaster, the location of such threat, and include the anticipated duration of such threat.

Do any of the Federal procurement standards still apply if I am sole sourcing my contract under emergency or exigent circumstances?

Yes, for non-State applicants (local or tribal governments or private non-profits), you still must comply with the following requirements:

1. Your contract must include the required contract clauses (2 CFR 200.326 & Appendix II);
2. Your contract must include the Federal bonding requirements, if the contract is for construction or facility improvement (2 CFR 200.325);
3. You must award to a responsible contractor (2CFR 200.318(h));
4. You must complete a cost or price analysis to determine that the cost or price of the contract is fair and reasonable; (2 CFR 200.323(a) and (b))
5. You may not use cost-plus-percentage-of-cost contracting (2 CFR 200.323(c)).

What if I want to use a pre-awarded or pre-existing contract in an exigency or emergency that may not comply with the Federal procurement standards?

If your pre-awarded or pre-existing contract is not in compliance with the Federal procurement standards (e.g. you did not fully and openly compete the requirement or follow the six affirmative socioeconomic contracting steps), you may likely still use your contract for the duration of the exigency or emergency. FEMA recommends that you review the list above and assess whether you can modify your pre-awarded or pre-existing contract or add additional documentation to your contract file to address the pre-awarded or pre-existing contract's non-compliance issues.

What if I have further questions?

Additional questions on this topic may be directed to Kristof Hermans at Kristof.Hermans@dps.texas.gov and Melinda Dunn at melinda.dunn@fema.dhs.gov. However, you should consult your attorneys throughout this entire process.

ATTACHMENT A

Justification for Non-Competitive Procurement Template

1. Insert a brief description of the product or service you are procuring, including the expected amount of the procurement.
2. Identify which of the four circumstances listed in 2 C.F.R. § 200.320(f) you are relying on for your non-competitive procurement.
3. Explain why it is necessary to contract non-competitively.
 - A justification based on public exigency or emergency should explain the nature of the public exigency or emergency, including why procurement other than through noncompetitive proposals would cause unacceptable delay in addressing the public exigency or emergency. Failure to plan does not justify noncompetitive procurement based on public exigency or emergency.
 - Where a public health threat is at issue, obtain a letter from a public health authority documenting the threat and duration.
4. State how long you will need to use the non-competitive procurement, and the impact it will have on your community if you are not able use the non-competitive procurement for that amount of time (e.g., how long do you anticipate the exigency or emergency will continue; how long will it take to identify your requirements and award a competed procurement; or how long would it take another contractor to reach the same level of competence).
5. Describe the results of any market survey or research conducted to help you determine whether you could have used full and open competition consistent with applicable law (or, if you did not conduct a market survey or research, explain why not).
6. Describe the results of any conflicts of interest and organizational conflict of interest reviews you conducted (or, if you did not complete a conflict of interest and organizational conflict of interest review, explain why not).
7. Include any other points you think are necessary for the justification.

Important Information to Preserve Debris Management Reimbursement Eligibility

For counties included in a Federal or State Disaster Declaration, there is the potential to receive reimbursement for proper debris management. In order to preserve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement eligibility, one necessary step is to ensure that all Temporary Debris Management Sites (TDMS) have received prior approval from the TCEQ before beginning operations. If there are any questions or if clarification is needed, please call 1-888-777-3186.

In an effort to ensure that all effected counties have the information necessary to effectively manage the extensive debris management activities in their area, the TCEQ is providing the following guidance. Again, please do not hesitate to call if any questions arise or additional clarification is needed.

The TCEQ regional offices and local authorities are actively overseeing the siting and implementation of debris and waste management plans in the affected areas. As soon as practicable following the disaster, requests should be submitted to the TCEQ using the required form. The Request for Approval of Temporary Debris Management Site for Debris Resulting from Declared State or Federal Disaster form (TCEQ Form-20660): <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/response/TCEQ-20660.pdf>

Guidance for response and cleanup is available on the TCEQ's hurricane response website: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/hurricanes>

Two specific guidance documents are listed below:

- The approval process and debris management guidance are described in guidance document RG-518, "Managing Debris from Declared Disasters" <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/rg/rg-518.html>
- Guidance for animal carcass disposal is available on the Texas Animal Health Commission's website: <http://www.tahc.state.tx.us/emergency/index.html> and in TCEQ Regulatory Guidance 419: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/rg/rg-419.html>

For additional debris management questions, please contact Tim Haase, Office of Compliance & Enforcement, at 512-239-6007, or at timothy.haase@tceq.texas.gov



September 5, 2017

The Department of State Health Services determined that the increase in mosquitoes presents a public health threat to Texans and those responding to the storm affected areas. As such, DSHS requested waiver of certain FEMA requirements relating to eligibility for federal reimbursement. The attached document is FEMA's waiver of the requirements and a statement that FEMA will reimburse 100 percent of the costs for Harvey related vector control activities for a period of 30 days.

DSHS encourages local jurisdictions to begin actions to reduce mosquito populations including the use of adulticides and larvicides. These actions should include aerial application of these chemicals for entities that have the capability.

DSHS activated its state vector control contract as well as federal resources to initiate broad based mosquito control activities to supplement local efforts. Planning for these activities, including aerial applications, is ongoing and DSHS will be reaching out through the DDCs to communicate spraying plans. If you are or plan to conduct air operations for vector control, please contact DSHS at dshsplanning@dshs.texas.gov so that we may coordinate activities to ensure we do not duplicate or establish conflicting efforts.



FEMA

September 6, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: George A. Robinson
Regional Administrator

FROM: Kevin Hannes
Federal Coordinating Officer
Disaster Recovery Manager
FEMA-4332-DR-TX

SUBJECT: 4332-DR-TX, Vector Control Policy Waiver

Through discussion with the Center for Disease Control (CDC), the State of Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region 6, FEMA's usual Vector Control policy requirements have been suspended in the following areas:

- The requirement for state, tribal, or local officials to establish that the increased cost of measures taken for mosquito abatement activities related to Hurricane Harvey exceed the average amount of expenditures for their usual abatement activities based on the last three years of expenses for the same period.
- The need to develop a landing rate count (LRC) based upon a local jurisdiction's mosquito population density estimates pre- and post-disaster, including information about species composition.

The State has established that a public health concern exists due to the extraordinary amount of rainfall and the increased levels of standing water which has created a significant increase in the mosquito population. With respect to this determination, activities taken at the local and state level are an eligible expense as an Emergency Protective Measure under Category B and eligible for 100 percent reimbursement. Allowable costs are costs expended toward abatement which exceed costs allocated for abatement activities by jurisdictions.

The start of the incident period for DR-4332-TX was August 23, 2017. Currently 100 percent funding is in place for a 30-day period from the start of the incident period. The 30-day period culminates on September 22, 2017. Should there be any adjustment to the current time period in place for the 100 percent federal share, the information will be published and provided to our state partners.

Counties eligible to participate in this effort include:

Aransas, Austin, Bee, Bastrop, Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Ft. Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Hardin, Harris, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Karnes, Kleberg,

Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Polk, Refugio, Sabine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Wharton, Bexar, and Travis counties.

- Potential add-on counties will be included, upon approval.

To be eligible for Public Assistance (PA) funding, insecticide formulations must be among those approved and registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for use in urban areas for mosquito control, and must be applied according to label directions and precautions by appropriately trained and certified applicators. Furthermore, mosquito abatement measures must comply with all federal, state, territorial, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations concerning vector control.

Procurement/Contracting:

Due to the public health threat and the severity and magnitude of Hurricane Harvey, state and local applicants may be unable to procure vector control services within their jurisdictions through full and open competition in time to address the public health threat. FEMA may reimburse costs, for a very limited time, under an emergency contract in accordance with 2 CFR 200.321(f)(2) where public exigency or emergency for vector control will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation. Use of the emergency exception is permissible only during the actual emergency circumstances, and applicants must maintain documentation supporting the existence of emergency circumstances. Where applicants use a time and materials contract to accomplish the work, they must document: 1) that no other contracting mechanism was available, 2) a ceiling price within the contract which the contractor exceeds at its own risk, and, 3) a high degree of applicant oversight to reasonably ensure that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective costs controls.

This initial waiver of Vector Control policy requirements is in force through September 22, 2017, and may be extended based upon need.

CONCUR:



George A. Robinson
Regional Administrator

NON-CONCUR:

George A. Robinson
Regional Administrator

Vector Control Plan Report: Saturday, September 9, 2017 10:04 AM

All spraying plans are subject to change and all spraying will occur from dusk to dawn each night.

Update on spraying 9/7 -9/8:

County	Partial/complete	
Bee	Partially Complete	scheduled to be completed 9/9
Refugio	Complete	
Aransas	Partially Complete	scheduled to be completed 9/9
San Patricio	Partially Complete	scheduled to be completed 9/9
Nueces	Partially complete	scheduled to be completed 9/8

UPDATE on plan for spraying 9/8-9/9:

Based on acreage these are the areas that were anticipated to be able to be completed 9/8.

County	Partial/complete
Nueces	Finished the county - 26,000 acres
Calhoun	245,000 acres

Spraying Planned for Saturday, 9/9

County	Partial/complete
Jim Wells	
Kleberg	
Bee	Finish the county
Aransas	Finish the county
San Patricio	Finish the county
Jefferson	Federal asset*
Chambers	Federal asset*
Orange	Federal asset*

* Note: Federal support mission assets are scheduled to start spraying on Saturday 9/9 in Jefferson, Chambers, and Orange. Its estimated based on acreage that it will take two nights to cover these areas.

Excerpts from report filed by:

Imelda M. Garcia, MPH

Director, Infectious Disease Prevention Section

Phone: 512-776-7679