



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor

Terence R. McAuliffe
Governor

October 20, 2016

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Through: Regional Administrator MaryAnn Tierney
FEMA Region III
615 Chestnut Street
One Independence Mall, 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Sections 401(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121–5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 C.F.R. § 206.36, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Virginia as a result of Hurricane Matthew. This storm impacted many localities, generated extensive debris, and significantly damaged public and private property, essential infrastructure, and agriculture. Given the complexity, severity, and widespread nature of this storm, I may request additional supplemental federal assistance, including the Public Assistance Program or the Individual Assistance Program for additional localities, should findings warrant.

Today, over 2,000 homes are damaged and approximately 620 citizens have been displaced. With Virginia's flood insurance rate at 7% of all insured homes, many of these citizens do not have insurance that would assist with the rebuilding or repairs to their homes. In addition, the current economic and budget environment exacerbates the impact of this disaster. Virginia's government is cutting state agency budgets by \$1.5 billion dollars to close a revenue shortfall. These budget cuts mean that funding from all public safety and locality resources have been reduced, with the impact of these cuts being felt by citizens in day-to-day program reductions. Virginia's ability to infuse recovery funds into the local budgets and citizens' hands will further stretch this situation and potentially result in the elimination of programs that currently help maintain resilience efforts.

The Hampton Roads area of the Commonwealth experienced an historic series of rain events during the 30 days prior to Hurricane Matthew. On September 2, 2016, Hurricane

Hermine impacted the region with heavy rains and wind, with total precipitation in the area averaging five inches within a 24-hour period. (See Enclosures 1 and 2 for graphics of rainfall amounts.) Two weeks later, the remnants of Tropical Storm Julia delivered in some locations an additional 17 inches of rain in five days creating extreme ground saturation and above-normal river flow. Over the past twelve months, the region has received rainfall amounts 400–600% above normal.

On October 7, 2016, contrary to most U.S. Weather Service forecasts, Hurricane Matthew unexpectedly moved into this area where ground moisture saturation and river and stream conditions were already in a critical state. Matthew's impact on the Hampton Roads area was akin to the conditions experienced in the region by Hurricane Isabel in 2003 with major flooding, uprooted trees, and pronounced debris generation. Two people lost their lives because of Hurricane Matthew.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, local governments, community-based organizations, and volunteers have taken extraordinary steps to respond to this severe storm. More than 180 Virginia National Guard troops with equipment were deployed to assist in alleviating the human suffering and damage to properties. The Virginia Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) coordinated with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) to support communities with debris removal, muck outs, feeding, sheltering, emotional and spiritual care, and volunteer management. To date, the estimated total costs have been \$50,000 in manpower with an additional \$1 million in food distribution.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

1. In response to the significant weather situation, I took appropriate action under § 44-146.17 of the *Code of Virginia* and directed the execution of the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan on October 6, 2016, and declared a State of Emergency for the Commonwealth, in accordance with Section 401(a) of the Stafford Act.
2. VDEM began coordinating with the National Weather Service, local jurisdictions, and state agencies on September 30, 2016, in regard to storm weather forecasts and projected impacts in terms of rainfall, high winds, and flooding. The Virginia Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) was activated to monitor the storm and interface with localities and state agencies projected to be impacted in the storm; disseminate the necessary information and guidance to the public and respond to media inquiries; mobilize and pre-stage resources to effectively respond to local and regional requests for assistance; and respond to requests for assistance as required.
3. The Emergency Support Functions that were activated and provided assistance included Transportation, Mass Care, Logistics Management and Resource Support, Public Health and Medical Services, Search and Rescue, Energy, Public Safety and Security, External Affairs, Military Affairs, and Volunteers and Donations Management

4. Nine local emergency operations centers opened during this event to respond to the needs and safety of these communities: Accomack County, City of Chesapeake, City of Hampton, Isle of Wight County, City of Newport News, City of Norfolk, City of Portsmouth, City of Suffolk, and City of Virginia Beach. Activities included evacuating and sheltering residents, clearing debris, restoring road access, increasing security, responding to the discharge of hazardous materials, conducting health and welfare checks to homes, and coordinating response and recovery efforts.
5. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), in coordination with the Virginia State Police (VSP), and every city and county in the affected areas of the Commonwealth, implemented emergency protective actions to address and mitigate life-safety situations. These actions included modifying ferry services, temporarily closing a number of bridges and tunnels, rerouting of traffic where roads were washed out or not passable, reopening of roads, and altering vessel arrivals into the Port of Hampton Roads. Following the event, VDOT promptly mobilized resources to assess impacted facilities and infrastructure.
6. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and VDEM supported response operations for the clean-up of hazardous materials dispersed by the storm.
7. The Virginia National Guard (VaNG) was activated to support Hurricane Matthew response and recovery operations. The VaNG activated more than 160 personnel to state active duty, who were staged across the Commonwealth to provide the necessary support to communities impacted by the storm to include: evacuation operations, debris reduction, rescue, traffic control, security, and other response and recovery missions, as required.
8. Virginia VOAD provided assistance with initial damage assessments, disaster case work, debris removal, muck outs, disaster spiritual and emotional care, bulk water distribution, feeding, and volunteer management. The following Virginia VOAD member organizations supported early response and recovery activities: Team Rubicon, Virginia Conference of United Methodists, Southern Baptist Conservatives of Virginia, Baptist General Association of Virginia, American Red Cross, Volunteer Centers of Virginia, The Salvation Army, Operation Blessing, 211 Virginia, Crisis Cleanup, Points of Light, Federation of Virginia Food Banks, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Each day new home owners and renters are calling in requests for help. These organizations remain actively engaged with all impacted communities as they move forward with their recovery.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), VDEM, the Small Business Administration (SBA), and local communities performed Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (JPDA) for Individual Assistance from October 14 through October 18, 2016, for all nine localities affected by Hurricane Matthew. The JPDAs indicate that the total number of homes

identified as either destroyed or with major damage is 224 for this disaster. Another 2,082 homes were impacted by this disaster.

The highest concentrations of destruction were in the cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach. The table below details the Individual Assistance PDA with the aggregate numbers. (See Enclosure 6 for the final report from the JPDA assessments.)

Locality	Degree of Damage				Total
	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	
Chesapeake (City)	4	48	209	378	639
Hampton (City)	1	7	67	0	75
Isle of Wight (County)	0	1	7	4	12
Newport News (City)	0	2	102	3	107
Norfolk (City)	6	19	28	38	91
Portsmouth (City)	0	6	37	3	46
Suffolk (City)	0	1	8	6	15
Virginia Beach (City)	8	119	1103	85	1315
York (County)	1	1	3	1	6
Totals	20	204	1564	518	2306

During the peak of the storm, approximately 318,000 customers were without power, with some localities requiring five days for restoration. Roads and highways were flooded, washed out, or littered with debris in the affected areas, which hindered travel for first responders, volunteers, and residents. Hundreds of trees from 1-to-3-feet in diameter were uprooted because of the already saturated ground and high winds. While the public assistance costs for this disaster are only projections, the debris removal costs alone for this storm will run into the millions. Additionally, the Virginia Beach landfill was closed due to major damage from Matthew, forcing the facility to close and suspend normal bulk item collection, further hindering the cleanup effort and negatively impacting citizens.

The information below provides a view into each community assessed for damages. Graphics of each community showing the damage density can be found in Enclosure 6.

Chesapeake (City)

Chesapeake is a diverse independent city, with a few urban areas, located on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. The city extends from the rural border with North Carolina to the harbor area of South Hampton Roads, adjacent to the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach. Chesapeake has many square miles of protected farmland, forests, and wetlands, including a substantial portion of the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. The city is

353 square miles. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 222,209, with 28% of the city's population under the age of 18, 33% of which are with a disability, and 10% of the citizens 65 years and older. The median household income is \$70,176, and 9% of the residents live in poverty.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 4.4%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's unemployment rate of 4.1%. The top ten employers in Chesapeake are:

1. Chesapeake City Public Schools
2. City of Chesapeake
3. Chesapeake General Hospital
4. Wal-Mart
5. Sentara Healthcare
6. QVC Healthcare
7. Cox Communications Hampton
8. Capital One Services II, LLC
9. MAC Services
10. Norfolk YMCA

Chesapeake experienced an unprecedented flood, including the overflow from the Great Dismal Swamp. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) maintains a flood control system in the Great Dismal Swamp. USACE reported that this storm exceeded the design capacity of the system, which caused flood waters to surround 1,500 homes and impact over 500 homes. The water from this flood was not able to recede enough to allow access into the neighborhood until Friday, October 14, and is still undergoing an initial damage assessment by the City of Chesapeake staff.



While the JPDA shows a total of four destroyed homes and 48 homes with major damage with a total of 639 homes impacted, it is anticipated that these numbers could triple as the city completes its assessment and submits the additional data for review by VDEM/FEMA.

Hampton (City)

The City of Hampton is an independent city located on the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay in Hampton Roads, Virginia. The city is 51 square miles, with a population per square mile of 2,673. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 137,436, with 23% of the city's population under the age of 18, 8% of which are with a disability, and 12% of the citizens 65 years and older. The median household income is \$49,879, and 15% of the residents live in poverty.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 5.7%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's unemployment rate of 4.1%. The top ten employers in the City of Hampton are:

1. Hampton City School Board
2. City of Hampton
3. U.S. Department of Defense
4. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
5. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
6. Sentara Healthcare
7. Hampton University
8. Thomas Nelson Community College
9. Hampton Newport News Community Services Board
10. Howmet Castings & Service, Inc.

Hampton City assessed a total of 75 impacted homes with eight in the destroyed and major categories. As the city experienced flooding, one apartment complex in particular had flooded during the night and residents had to be evacuated by boat. Over 100 residents are displaced as the apartment complex owner and the city assess the next steps for this housing facility. At least three other apartment complexes also had to evacuate, and the residents are also still displaced. The residents impacted are of lower socioeconomic status, and the low availability of low-income housing creates a problem for placement.

Isle of Wight (County)

Isle of Wight County is a rural community located on the shores of the James River. The county is 315 square miles, with a population per square mile of 111. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 35,270, with 23% of the county's population under the age of 18, 9% of which are with a disability, and with 15% of the citizens 65 years and older. The median household income is \$65,910, and 10% of the residents live in poverty.

In August 2016, the county's unemployment rate was 4.4%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's unemployment rate of 4.1%. The top ten employers in Isle of Wight County are:

1. Gwaltney of Smithfield
2. Isle of Wight County School Board
3. Green Mountain Coffee Roaster, Inc.
4. County of Isle of Wight
5. International Paper Company
6. Food Lion
7. Cost Plus, Inc.
8. Smithfield Foods
9. C R England, Inc.
10. Packers Sanitation Service, Inc.

Isle of Wight is a rural community where residents depend on the transportation infrastructure to get to places of employment, often outside of the county. While the housing impacts appear light, the impacted residents do not have alternate housing available nearby and are in jeopardy of not being able to get to work. This is a significant hardship on this population.



Newport News (City)

The City of Newport News is an independent city located in Hampton Roads, Virginia. The county is 68 square miles, with a population per square mile of 2,630. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 180,719, with 24% of the city's population under the age of 18, 9% of which are with a disability, and with 10% of the citizens 65 years and older. The median household income is \$51,000, and 15% of the residents live in poverty.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 5.1%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's unemployment rate of 4.1%. The top ten employers in the City of Newport News are:

1. Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.
2. Riverside Regional Medical Center
3. Newport News Public Schools
4. City of Newport News
5. U.S. Department of Defense
6. Ferguson Enterprises, Inc.
7. Christopher Newport University
8. Canon
9. Army and Air Force Exchange Service
10. Wal-Mart

As the City of Newport News' demographics show, 15% of the population lives in poverty. One low-income housing complex had to relocate over 100 citizens into temporary housing. While the complex is being assessed the property owners and city will not be able to maintain the cost of the alternate housing for the 6-9 months that rebuilding will take. The impact of the flooding damaged low-income housing in an area where housing alternatives are not available. The citizens are in danger of leaving the city, creating an instability in maintaining current employment and receiving services to assist with food, electric bill payments, and other aid to local citizens.

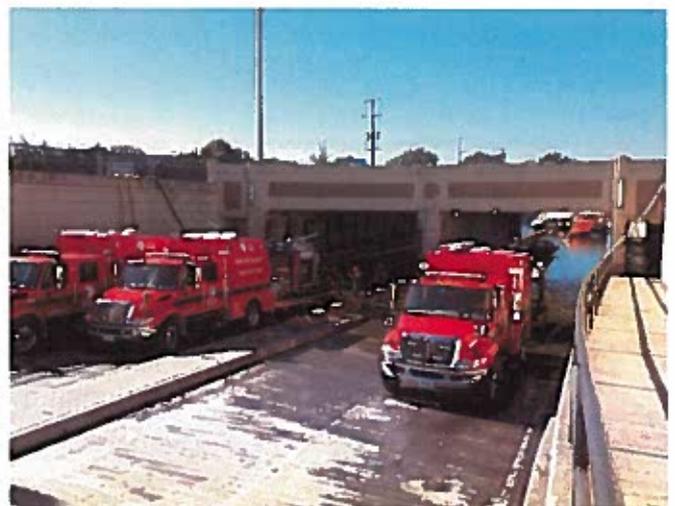
Norfolk (City)

The City of Norfolk is an urban independent city located in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia. The city is approximately 96 square miles in size and has a population density of 4,486 people per square mile. The 2010 U.S. Census count was 242,803, with approximately 20% of the city's population under the age of 18, 5% of which are with a disability, and with 9% of the citizens 65 years and older, 16% of which are with a disability.

Median income for Norfolk is \$44,150, and approximately 20% of residents are at or below the poverty level. Of the residents 25 years of age or older, 12% do not have a high school diploma or GED. Eleven percent of all households are headed by a single female with minor children at home. Renters make up 54% of the overall population.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 5.4%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's 4.1%. The top ten employers in the City of Norfolk are:

1. U.S. Department of Defense
2. Sentara Healthcare
3. Norfolk City School Board
4. City of Norfolk
5. Old Dominion University
6. Children's Hospital of King's Daughters
7. Eastern Virginia Medical School
8. Anthem
9. Norfolk State University
10. U.S. Navy Exchange



Norfolk continues to have the families of the destroyed homes displaced, with those in homes with major damage staying near their residences. Clean-up and housing issues continue in the area. Operation Blessing has been helping residents with clean-up in the city. An example of the volume of water that exceeded the city's ability to manage can be clearly seen in the photo of the

underpass. The water under the overpass is 14–18 feet deep and required specialized pumps to be brought in to restore transportation.

Portsmouth (City)

The City of Portsmouth is an urban independent city located in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia. The city is approximately 46 square miles in size and has a population density of 2,838 people per square mile. The 2010 U.S. Census count was 95,535, with approximately 23% of the city's population under the age of 18, 4% of which are with a disability, and with 13% of the citizens 65 years and older, 41% of which are with a disability.

The median income for Portsmouth is \$46,239, and approximately 18% of residents are at or below poverty level. Of the residents 25 years of age or older, 14% do not have a high school diploma or GED. Eleven percent of all households are headed by a single female with minor children at home. Renters make up 41% of the overall population.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 6.2%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's 4.1%. The top ten employers in the City of Portsmouth are:

1. U.S. Department of Defense
2. Maryview Hospital
3. Portsmouth City School Board
4. City of Portsmouth
5. Virginia International Terminal
6. Ceres Marine Terminals, Inc.
7. Tidewater Community College
8. Pines Residential Treatment
9. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
10. Metro Machine Corp.

While the JPDA showed the number of destroyed and major damage homes at only six, over 50 citizens have been displaced because their homes are uninhabitable. Many of these citizens come from an apartment complex that is a Portsmouth Redevelopment Housing Authority property. At the peak of the flooding and for several days into the recovery, the Maryview Hospital remained on generator power because of severe damage to the power infrastructure. These impacts on the community are being addressed as "housing stock is available," but with an 18% poverty rate and a 41% rental rate, insurance and housing availability continue to be problems.

Suffolk (City)

The City of Suffolk is an independent city with a land area of 400 square miles and a population density of 211 people per square mile. The 2010 U.S. Census count was 84,585, with approximately 28% of the city's population under the age of 18, 4% of which are with a disability, and with 12% of the citizens 65 years and older, 33% of which are with a disability.

Median income for Suffolk is \$53,482, and approximately 15% of residents are at or below the poverty level.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 4.7%, which was higher than the Commonwealth's 4.1%. The top ten employers in the City of Suffolk are:

1. Suffolk Public Schools
2. City of Suffolk
3. Science Applications International Corporation
4. Sentara Healthcare
5. U.S. Department of Defense
6. Wal-Mart
7. CVN Distribution Company
8. Western Tidewater and Mental Health
9. Towne Bank
10. Massimo Zanetti Beverage, Inc.

While the City of Suffolk shows only one destroyed/major damage home, 12 citizens are displaced and in temporary housing. They continue to assess their options, but with a poverty level of 15% and a low amount of available housing, this challenge continues. The photos below show the amount of flooding experienced by Suffolk along with an interior photo of Suffolk City Hall. The West wing of the building was completely damaged by flood waters from Hurricane Matthew.



Virginia Beach (City)

The City of Virginia Beach is 249 square miles of land, with a population density of 1,759 people per square mile. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 437,994, with 27% of the city's population under the age of 19, 33% of which are with a disability, and with 10% of the citizens 65 years and older. The median household income is \$67,001 and 8% of the residents live in poverty.

In August 2016, the city's unemployment rate was 4%, which was just slightly lower than the Commonwealth's unemployment rate of 4.1%.

The top ten employers in Virginia Beach are:

1. City of Virginia Beach Schools
2. City of Virginia Beach
3. Sentara Healthcare
4. U.S. Department of Defense
5. Wal-Mart
6. Stihl
7. Anthem
8. U.S. Navy Exchange
9. Food Lion
10. Christian Broadcasting Network

The PDA identified eight homes destroyed, 108 homes with major damage, 1,066 homes with minor damage, and 356 homes affected. Based on the available insurance information, only 8% of these homes are insured. The lower rate of insurance coverage will require support from the private and voluntary sector, which is already responding to multiple impacted communities statewide. Virginia Beach was impacted, particularly from an individual standpoint. Currently, it has 107 families who are displaced and in hotels, and 451 families who have been assisted. There are six volunteer groups working in the city, including Team Rubicon, The Salvation Army, ARC, and others. They currently have 240 open work orders that are being handled by the volunteer groups.



In addition to the volunteer groups, Virginia Beach is using its fire and police recruits to assist cleaning homes of mud/muck, etc. The fire stations have served as drop-off points for people donating food, and The Salvation Army, Human Services, schools, ARC, housing, and VB311 Citizen Services have been working together to set up a citizen assistance center at the Bow Creek recreation center.

Most of the impacted residents did not have flood insurance, because they did not live in a flood zone. The flooding city-wide was unprecedented. The city has “all hands on deck” working to meet the citizens’ needs, and providing assistance in helping citizens with recovery.

York County

York County is a suburban and rural community located in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia. York County is approximately 215.52 square miles in size and has a population density of 532.9 people per square mile. The 2010 U.S. Census population count was 65,808, with 29% of the city’s population under the age of 18, 3% of which are with a disability, and with 13% of the citizens 65 years and older, 28% of which are with a disability. Median income for York County is \$90,900, and approximately 6.2% of residents are at or below the poverty level.

In August 2016, the county’s unemployment rate was 4%, which was slightly lower than the Commonwealth’s 4.1%. The top ten employers in York County are:

1. York County School Board
2. York County
3. Wal-Mart
4. U.S. Department of Defense
5. Power Solutions, LLC
6. Great Lakes Services, LLC
7. Guest Services, Inc.
8. Wyndham Vacation Ownership, Inc.
9. Food Lion
10. Peninsula Metropolitan YMCA

York County was fortunate to have only six homes impacted by Hurricane Matthew. However, given its rural population and the interdependencies of where people live versus work in the Hampton Roads area, there is still the concern that citizens will relocate to another jurisdiction that has available housing.

2016 Disaster History in Virginia

This event follows an active history of significant disaster events that have hit Virginia in the past year, which have strained or exhausted already scarce state-level disaster recovery resources. Since January 2016, the Commonwealth has received two SBA disaster declarations and one FEMA Public Assistance disaster declaration. Localities with a disaster declaration include:

Accomack County	Augusta County *	Chincoteague Town *
Albemarle County	Bath County	Christiansburg Town
Alleghany County	Charlottesville City	Covington City
Appomattox County	Chesapeake City	Culpeper County

Danville City	King George County	Poquoson City
Dickenson County	Lancaster County *	Portsmouth City
Essex County	Manassas City	Pulaski County
Fairfax City	Manassas Park City	Richmond City *
Falls Church City	Martinsville City	Richmond County*
Fauquier County *	Mathews County	Russell County
Floyd County	Mecklenburg County	Salem City
Fluvanna County	Middlesex County	Shenandoah County
Franklin City	Nelson County	Spotsylvania County
Frederick County	New Kent County	Stafford County
Fredericksburg City	Newport News City *	Sussex County
Hampton City *	Norfolk City	Waynesboro City
Henrico County *	Northampton County	Westmoreland County
Hopewell City	Page County	Wise County
Isle of Wight County *	Patrick County *	
King and Queen County	Pittsylvania County	

*Note: * denotes multiple events*

On January 20, 2016, I declared a state of emergency because of a severe winter storm event. This severe winter storm produced historic snowfalls in Virginia, with snow and ice accumulation, as well as high winds and gusts, creating blizzard-like conditions across much of the Commonwealth. On February 19, 2016, I requested a federal disaster declaration and on March 7, 2016, you approved this request. The Commonwealth, local governments, and private non-profits incurred associated costs with this event in excess of \$240 million in locality, non-profit and state agency costs, beyond the amount that has been determined eligible for public assistance.

On February 24, 2016, I declared a state of emergency because of a tornado outbreak. This storm was the deadliest tornado event in Virginia since 1959, resulting in five fatalities and more than 45 injuries. This severe storm resulted in the formation of eight tornadoes, which impacted 12 localities causing extensive debris, and significant damage to public and private property, essential infrastructure, agriculture, and eligible nonprofit organizations. Damage assessments and costs to local and state government are estimated at \$25 million.

On June 16, 2016, a severe wind event impacted the Richmond Metropolitan Area causing downed trees and significant power outages. Maximum wind gusts were greater than 77 miles per hour. While the eligible costs were not enough for a federal disaster declaration, the City of Richmond and Henrico County submitted documentation for \$5.2 million in debris costs to the Commonwealth of Virginia Aid to Localities Program.

On June 23, 2016, I declared a state of emergency due to a severe storm. This storm was the same system that caused historic, catastrophic flooding in West Virginia. Localities along the border with West Virginia also experienced significant flooding. This storm resulted in record

flooding along the Jackson River through Alleghany County and the City of Covington, resulting in four homes destroyed, and 30 with major damage. Damage assessments resulted in \$2.8 million local and state storm costs.

On September 2, 2016, I declared a state of emergency for Hurricane Hermine. Hurricane Hermine impacted the Hampton Roads area with over five inches of rain, and tidal flooding impacts were felt along the Virginia coast and the Eastern Shore. Fortunately, the track of the storm pushed further off the coast, otherwise the impacts could have been much more severe. Storm preparation costs exceeded \$122,000 with damages still being validated.

As you can see, over the past 12 months, the Commonwealth of Virginia has had a total of five emergency declarations, which cost the Commonwealth, its local governments, and public institutes of higher education an estimated \$273 million. Many of these declarations are ongoing and estimates will increase. This figure does not include cost estimates for Hurricane Matthew.

Virginia is still actively responding to Hurricane Matthew and assisting local communities with their recovery efforts. An Individual Assistance PDA was completed on October 18, 2016, quantifying the amount of damages and subsequent assistance needed. A declaration would usher in critical federal resources and assistance to protect life and public safety while simultaneously supporting the devastated communities in their recovery process.

Conclusion

The anticipated needs of the impacted communities will far exceed the capacity of the Commonwealth, local governments, and the voluntary and private sectors. Many communities suffered significant damage to public and private property, essential infrastructure, agriculture, and eligible nonprofit organizations.

An already heavily-burdened voluntary sector is fully engaged in the recovery operations. Voluntary organizations are still assisting citizens to rebuild their lives after the events of 2016. In particular, the responses to the tornadoes in February and the flooding and wind events in June continue to occupy the volunteer community. They continue to assist with home repairs, donation management, food operations and counseling for citizens who are traumatized by their losses. Requiring these organizations to fully support the recovery operations of yet another disaster without additional federal support will push them beyond their capabilities.

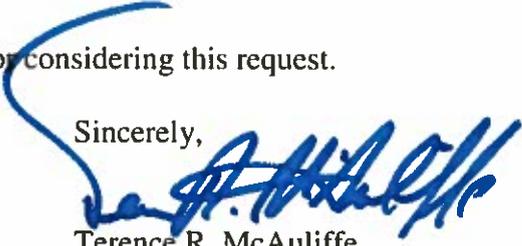
Based on the results of the Preliminary Damage Assessment conducted October 14–18, 2016, I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response exceeds the capabilities of the state and affected local governments. The current economic and budget environment exacerbates the impact of this disaster. Virginia's government is cutting state agency budgets by \$1.5 billion dollars to address a revenue shortfall. These budget cuts mean that funding from all public safety and locality resources have been reduced, with the impact of these cuts being felt by citizens in day-to-day program reductions

I am specifically requesting all Individual Assistance Programs for the cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach and the counties of Isle of Wight and York, including the Individuals and Households Program, Transitional Sheltering Assistance, Disaster Case Management, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Legal Services, and any other Stafford Act disaster assistance programs that may be appropriate for the declared cities and counties. I am also requesting Small Business Administration disaster loans. Enclosures 8 and 9 are included as required by the application for Individual Assistance.

I have designated Jeffrey Stern as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Thank you very much for considering this request.

Sincerely,



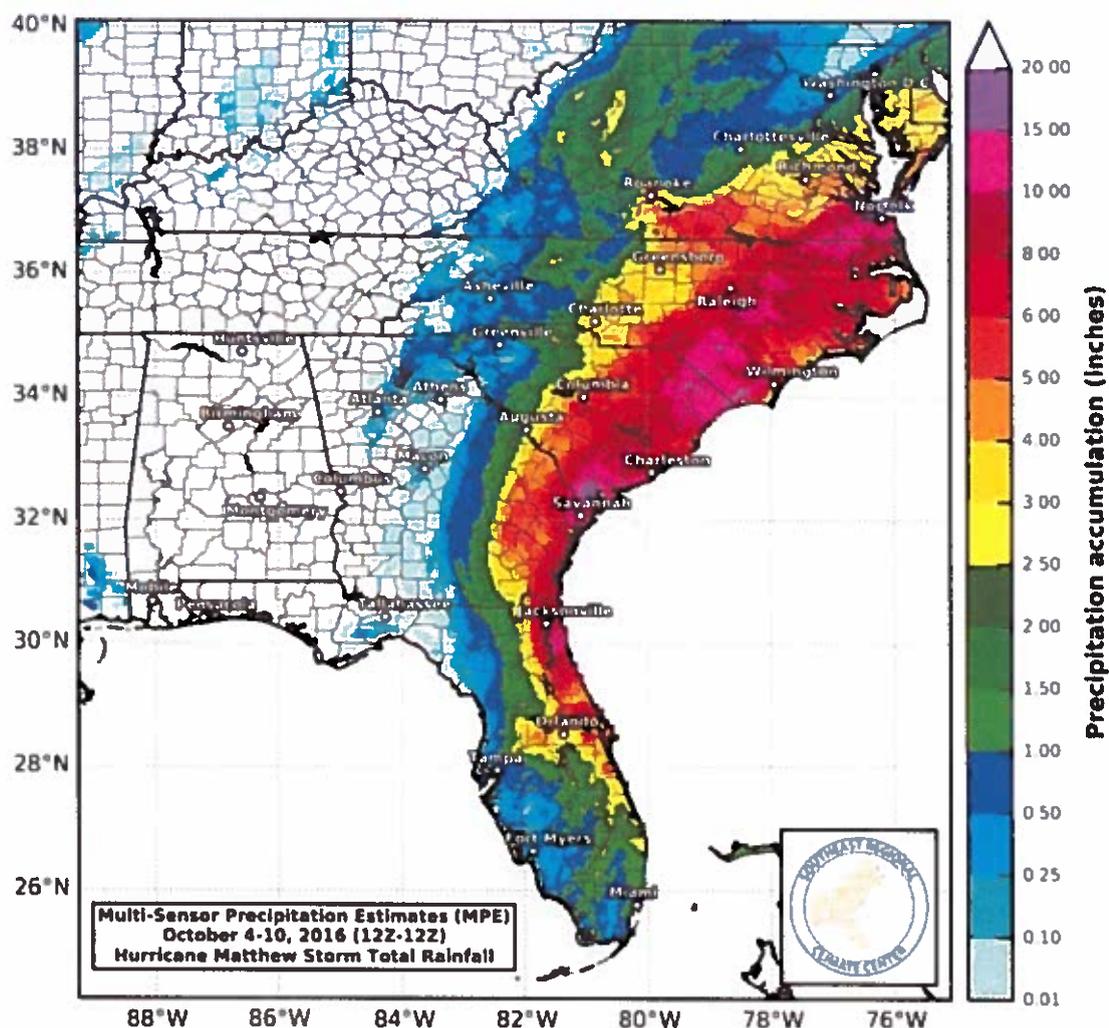
Terence R. McAuliffe

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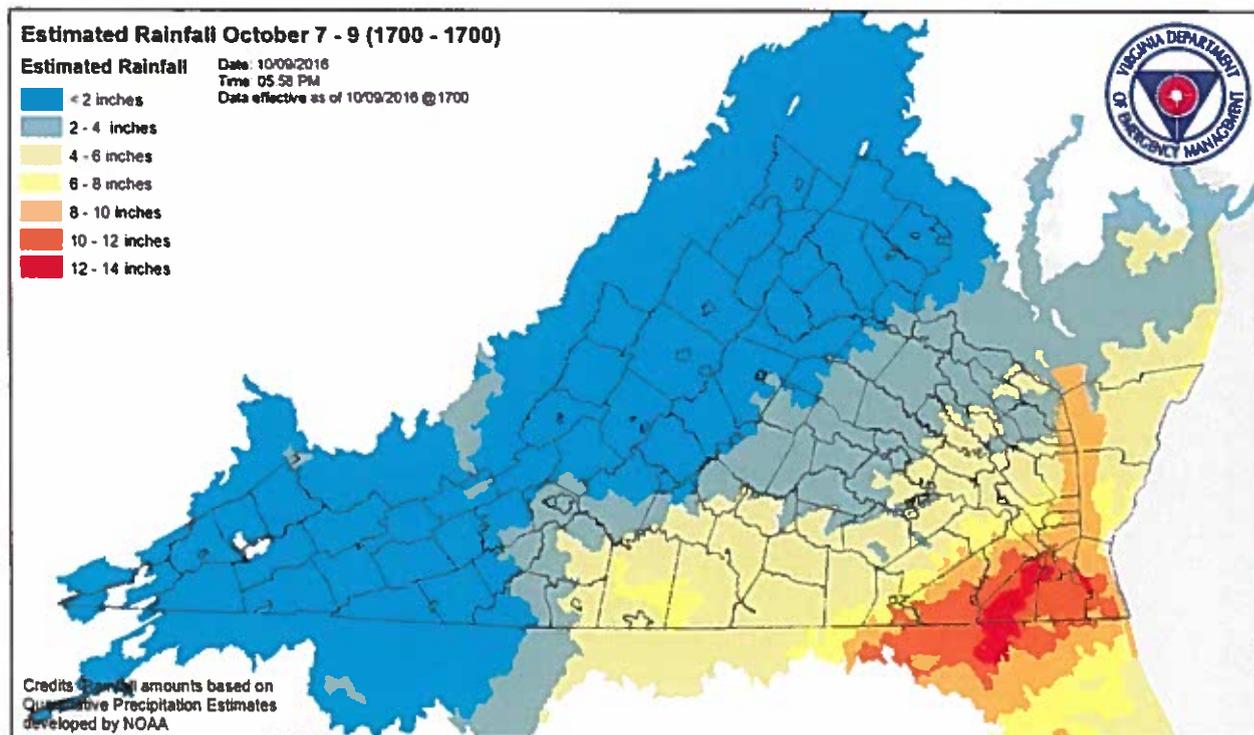
Enclosures

- 1: East Coast Rainfall Totals from Hurricane Matthew
- 2: Virginia Rainfall Estimated Totals from Hurricane Matthew
- 3: Ground Saturation Index Between October 6-8, 2016
- 4: Anticipated Path of Hurricane Matthew
- 5: Actual Path of Hurricane Matthew
- 6: Final JPDA Report
- 7: Locality Damage Density: Overview and by Locality
- 8: Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs
- 9: Hurricane Matthew October 19, 2016 at 1100 Dashboard
- 10: Locality Damages via Crisis Track Data
- 11: OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

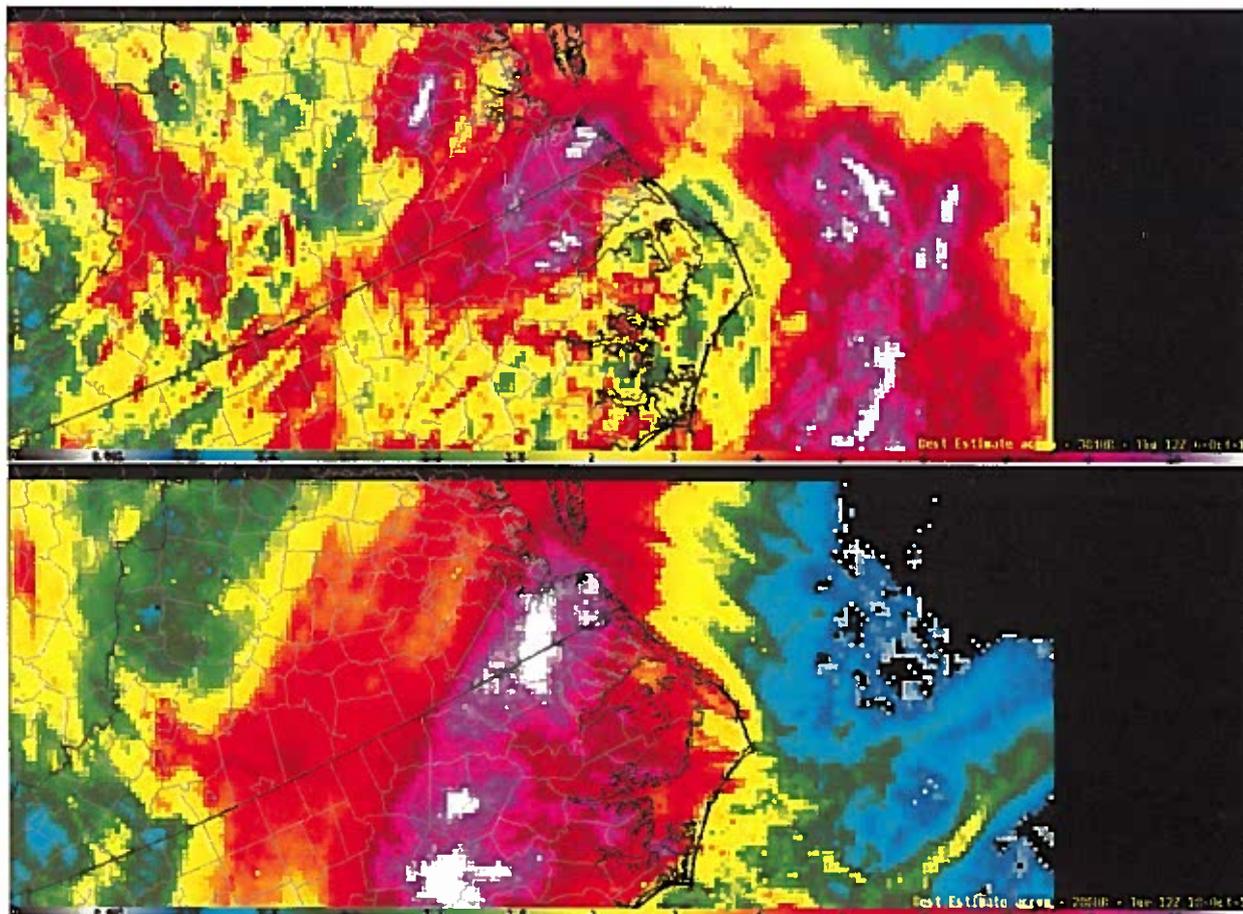
Enclosure 1: East Coast Rainfall Totals from Hurricane Matthew



Enclosure 2: Virginia Rainfall Estimated Totals from Hurricane Matthew



Enclosure 3: Ground Saturation Index Between October 6–8, 2016

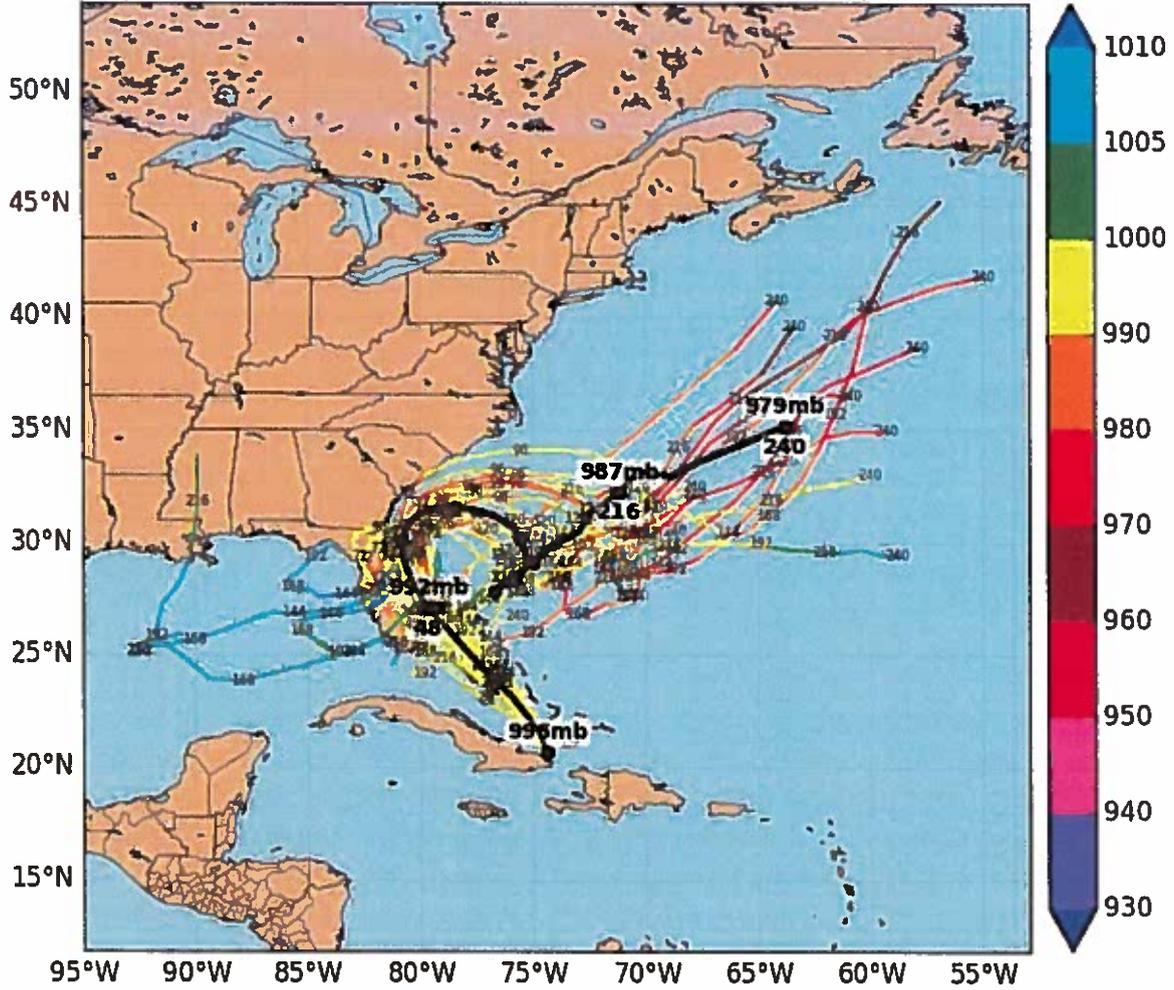


Enclosure 4: Anticipated Path of Hurricane Matthew

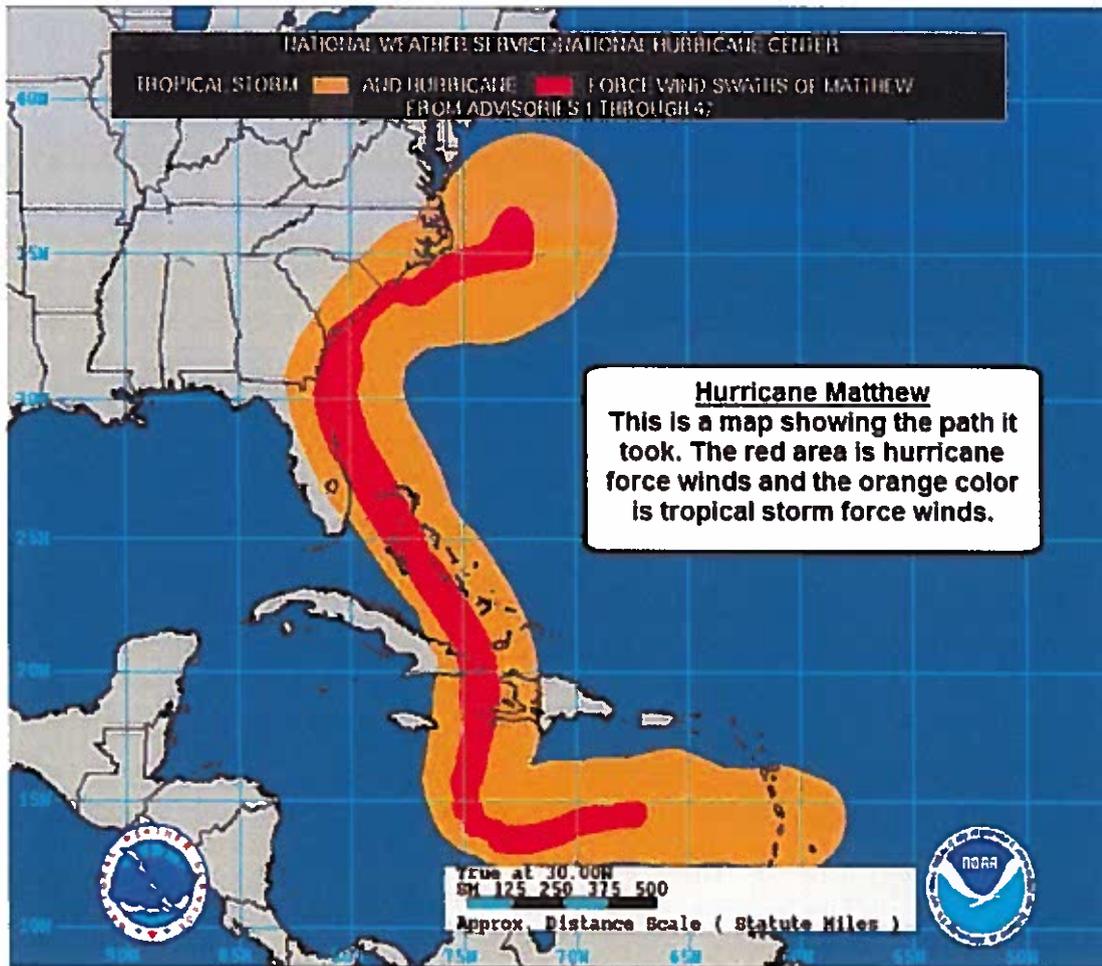
14L MATTHEW - GEFS Tracks & Min. MSLP (mb)

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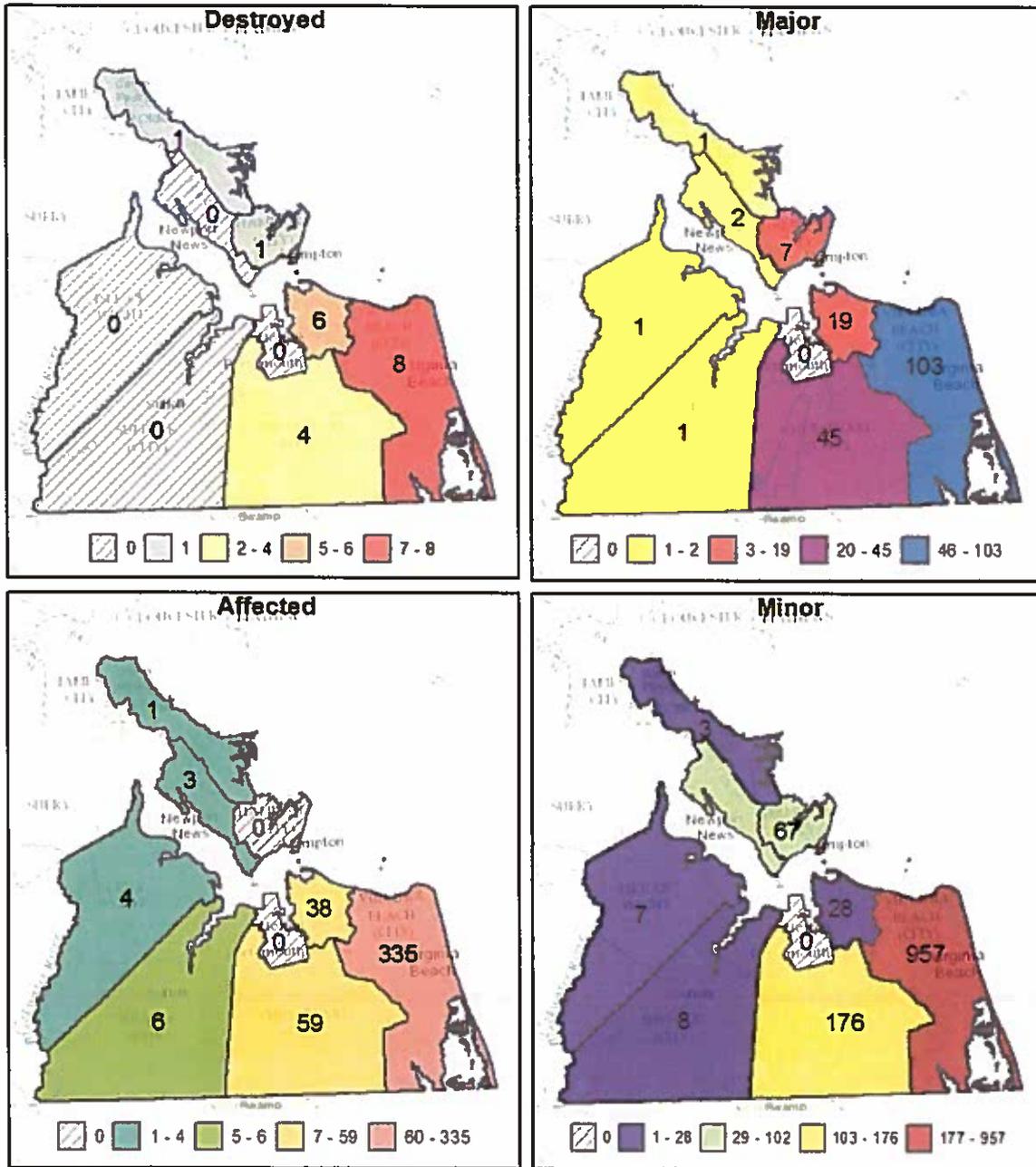
Levi Cowan - tropicaltidbits.com



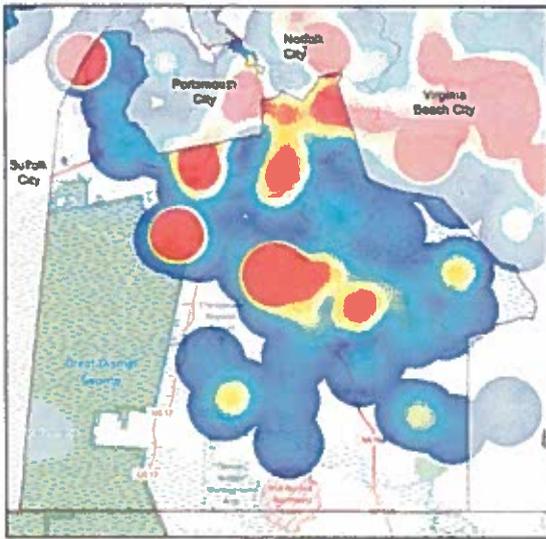
Enclosure 5: Actual Path of Hurricane Matthew



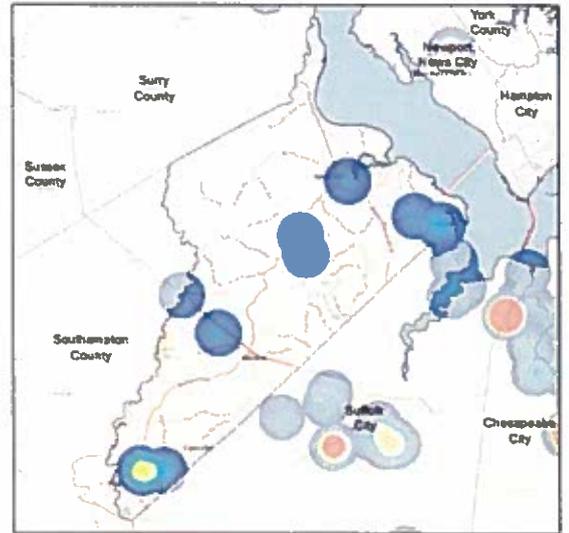
Enclosure 7: Locality Damage Density – Overview and by Locality



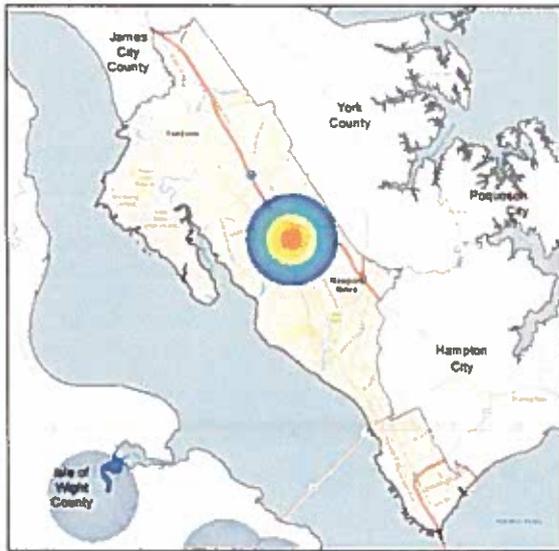
Created by VDEM GIS
Map updated 10/18/2016 @ 12 PM



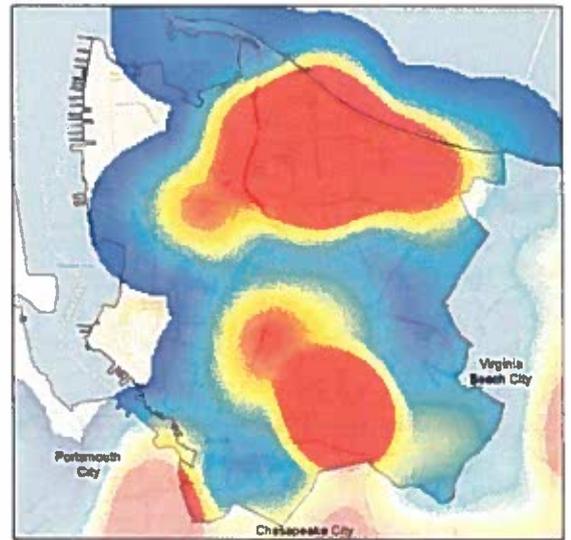
Chesapeake



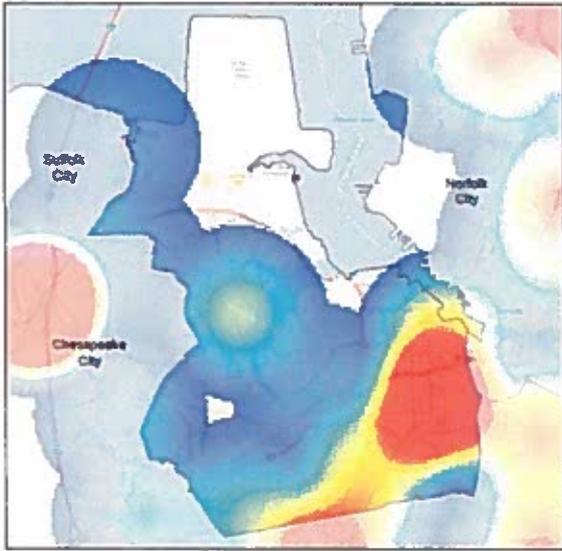
Isle of Wight



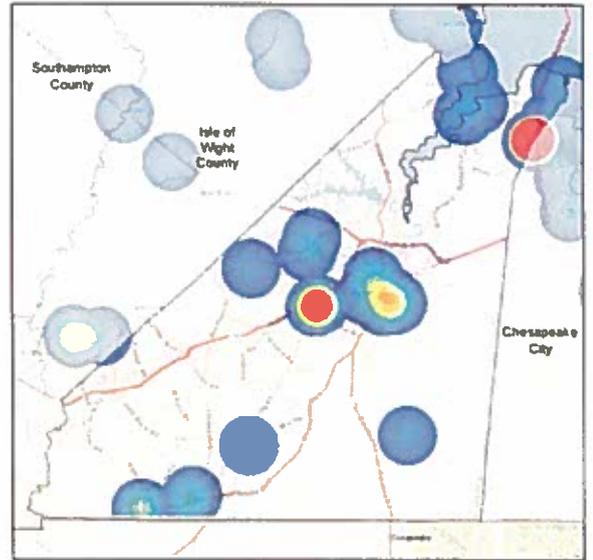
Newport News



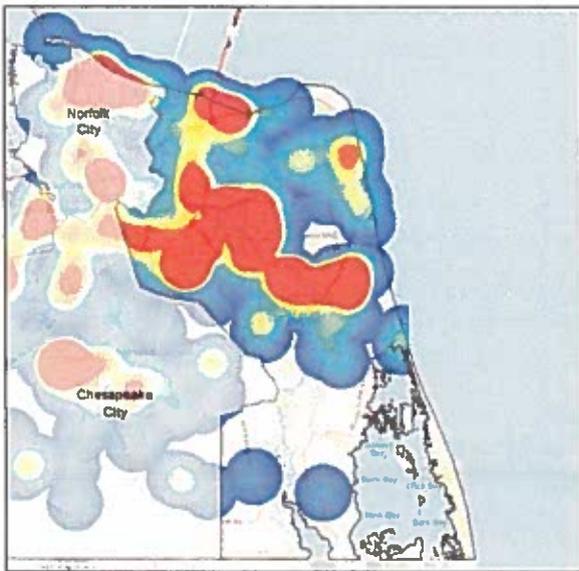
Norfolk



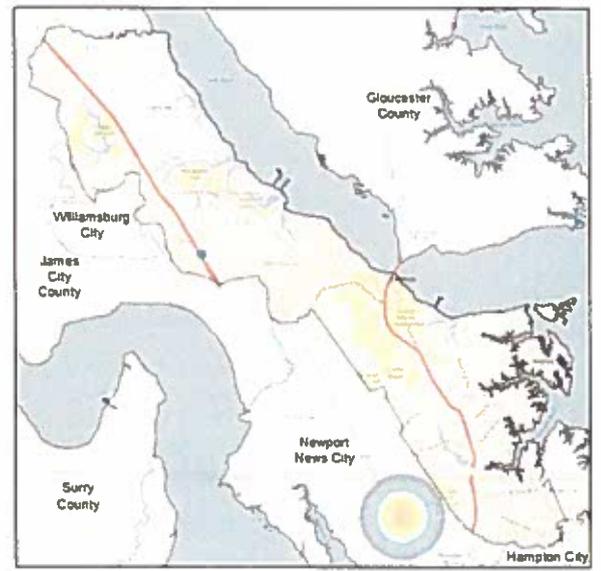
Portsmouth



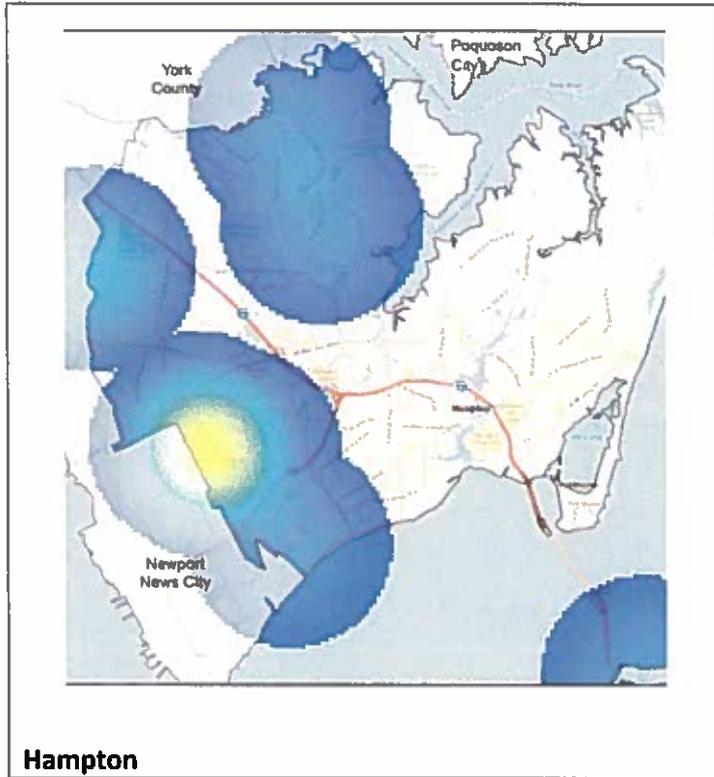
Suffolk



Virginia Beach



York



Hampton

Density of Reported and Assessed Damage



Enclosure 8: Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs								
County/ Tribal Area	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	BIA	OTHER
Chesapeake, City of	\$7,540,135.00	\$809,616.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hampton, City of	\$1,631,000.00	\$1,295,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newport News, City of	\$1,156,000.00	\$930,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norfolk, City of	\$1,849,000.00	\$675,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portsmouth, City of	\$677,985.00	\$81,428.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Suffolk, City of	\$357,535.00	\$392,092.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia Beach, City of	\$16,415,600.00	\$340,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
York County	\$398,000.00	\$20,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals	\$30,025,255.00	\$4,543,136.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This table represents the estimated available assistance from non-FEMA federal programs. Data in this table was supplied directly by federal agencies. It is a required document as part of the request. The data shows that only SBA funding is available. No other agency funds have been identified.

Enclosure 9: Hurricane Matthew October 19, 2016 at 1100 Dashboard



Hurricane Matthew – 19 October 2016 – 1100

Joint PDA Summary Chart

- Updated 19 October 2016 0900

VEOC – Routine Operations

VDEM – Recovery Operations

Executive Order 60 (revised)
October 18

CUMULATIVE PRIVATE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

County	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total
Chesapeake	4	48	209	85	346
Hampton	1	7	67	0	75
Isle of Wight	0	1	7	4	12
Newport News	0	2	102	3	107
Norfolk	6	19	28	38	91
Portsmouth	0	6	37	3	46
Suffolk	0	1	8	6	15
Virginia Beach	8	119	1103	378	1608
York	1	1	3	1	6
Total	20	204	1564	518	2306

Situation Overview

Recovery Operations continue in aftermath of Hurricane Matthew.

State Actions

Joint PDAs are completed in 9 counties.

Total costs are still being tallied in a joint effort between VDEM and FEMA.

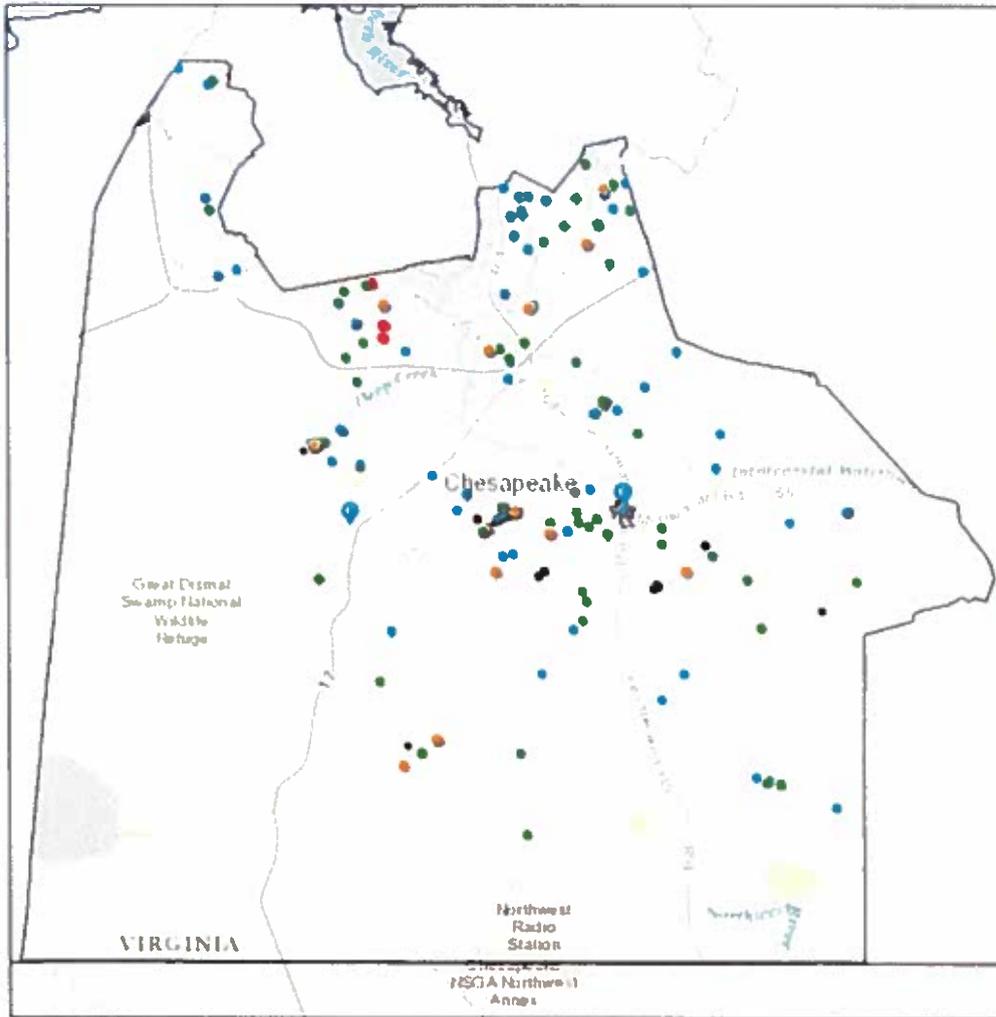
Executive Order 60 (revised) was signed by the Governor on October 18.

Hurricane Matthew - VIRGINIA CUMULATIVE PUBLIC DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

Category	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL FOR ALL CATEGORIES	POPULATION BY JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION THRESHOLD	PER/ CAP LOSS
Jurisdiction	Debris Clearance	Emergency Protective Measures	Roads / Bridges	Water Control	Public Build & Equip	Public Utility Systems	Park and Rec.				
Isle of Wight	\$ -	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,800.00	\$ 57,300.00	\$ 387,100.00	35270	\$ 127,324.70	10.99
Northampton	\$ 9,132.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,730.00	\$ -	\$ 46,862.00	12389	\$ 44,724.29	3.78
Southampton	\$ 14,600.00	\$ -	\$ 807,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,400.00	\$ -	\$ 839,000.00	18570	\$ 87,037.70	45.18
Chesapeake City	\$ 104,000.00	\$ 178,082.00	\$ 1,031,500.00	\$ 108,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 303,876.00	\$ 2,450,068.00	222209	\$ 852,174.49	10.79
Franklin City	\$ -	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 19,200.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 161,300.00	8582	\$ 30,991.02	18.80
Norfolk City	\$ 778,847.00	\$ 787,385.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 22,835.00	\$ 313,184.00	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 1,965,031.00	242803	\$ 876,018.83	8.91
Portsmouth City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ 481,762.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 483,762.00	85335	\$ 344,681.35	5.17
Suffolk City	\$ 15,500.00	\$ 104,944.00	\$ 852,000.00	\$ -	\$ 106,200.00	\$ 34,800.00	\$ 123,825.00	\$ 1,237,369.00	84583	\$ 305,361.85	14.63
Virginia Beach City	\$ 1,582,660.00	\$ 615,000.00	\$ 354,000.00	\$ 97,500.00	\$ 264,000.00	\$ 555,000.00	\$ 846,000.00	\$ 4,514,160.00	437994	\$ 1,581,158.34	10.34
Total	\$ 2,502,539.00	\$ 1,742,921.00	\$ 3,491,000.00	\$ 353,335.00	\$ 1,259,526.00	\$ 1,329,753.00	\$ 1,394,201.00	\$ 12,074,679.00	1157937	\$ 4,180,152.57	

Data in this product may contain inaccuracies due to the ongoing data collection. This data is updated as 0900, October 18, 2016

Hurricane Matthew Damage Assessment | Chesapeake City

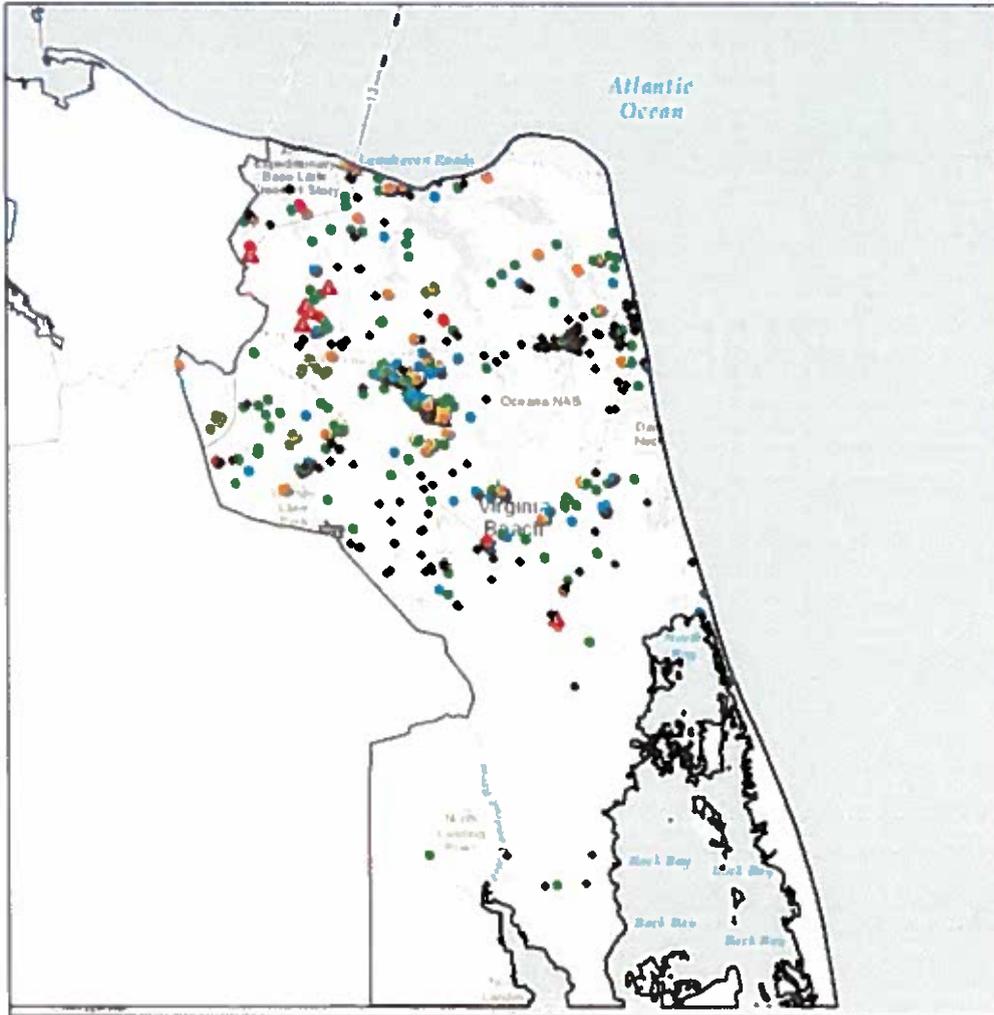


DA Results within Locality

Residential	Public	Commercial	Bridge, Culvert or Ditch
● Destroyed	◆ Destroyed	● Destroyed	⚠ Road Damage
● Major	◆ Minor	● Minor	● C
● Minor		● Affected	
● Affected		● None	
● None			

Created by VDEM GIS | Map data from Crisis Track submissions
Map updated 10/19/2016 @ 10 AM

Hurricane Matthew Damage Assessment | Virginia Beach City



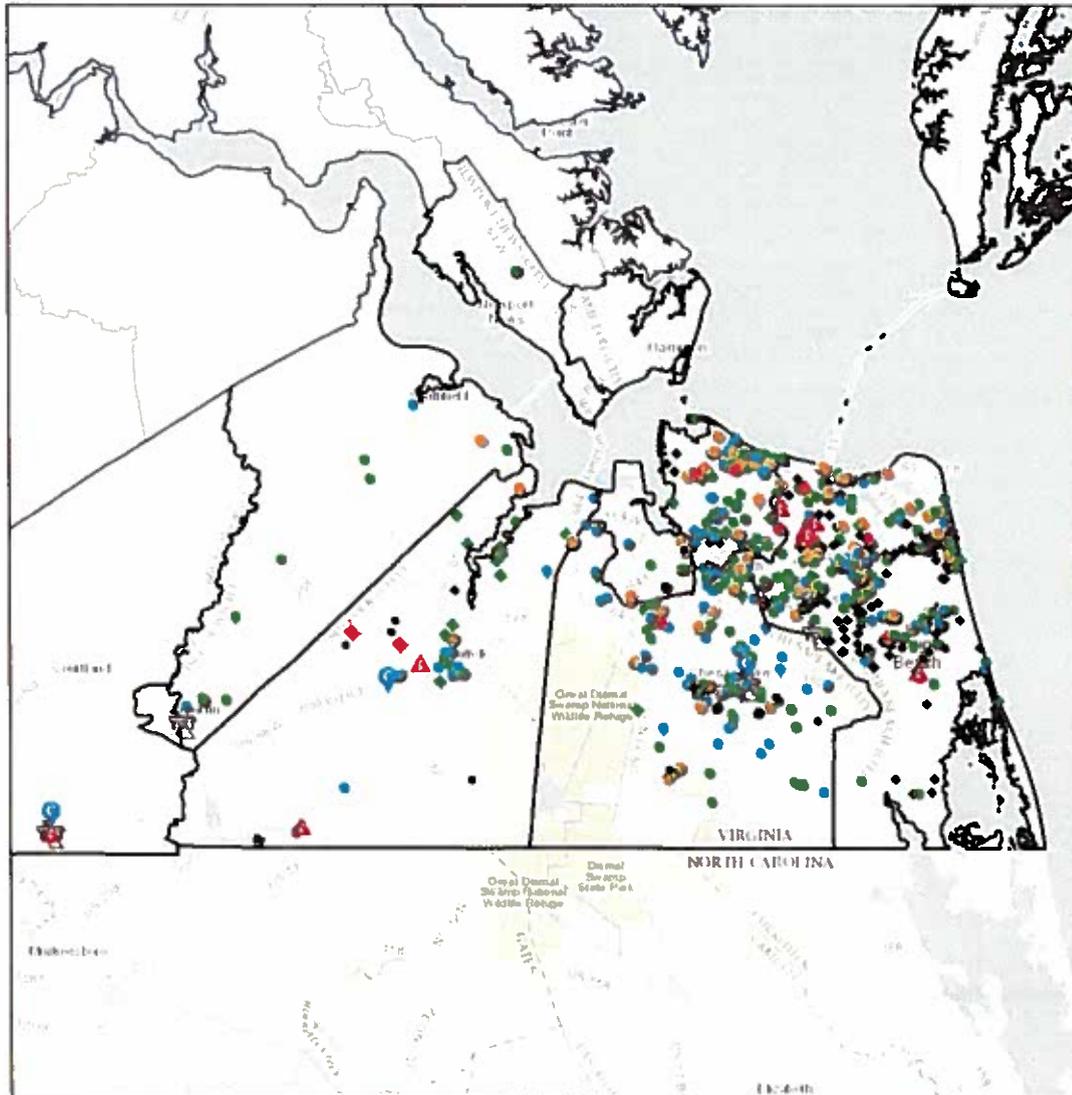
DA Results within Locality

Residential	Public	Commercial	Bridge, Culvert or Ditch	Road Closed
● Destroyed	◆ Destroyed	● Major	⚙	▲ Road Closed
● Major	● Minor	● Minor		
● Minor	● Affected	● Affected		
● Affected	● None			
● None				

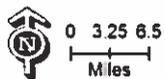
Created by VDEM GIS | Map data from Crisis Track submissions
Map updated: 10/19/2016 @ 10 AM

Enclosure 10: Locality Home Damages via Crisis Track Data

Hurricane Matthew Damage Assessment Overview



Overall DA Results



Residential	Public	Commercial	Road Damage
● Destroyed	◆ Destroyed	● Destroyed	▲ Road Closed
● Major	◆ Minor	● Major	▬ Bridge, Culvert or Ditch
● Minor	◆ Affected	● Minor	● C
● Affected	◆ None	● Affected	
▲ None		● None	

Map data from Crisis Track submissions
 Created by VDEM GIS
 Map updated: 10/19/2016 @ 10 AM

Enclosure 11: OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OMB No. 1660-0009 Expires March 31, 2016

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

1 Request Date 10/19/2016

<p align="center">Burden Disclosure Notice</p> <p>Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009) NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.</p>	
<p>Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.</p>	
<p>2a Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration</p> <p>2</p>	<p>2b Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s)</p> <p>8,001,024</p>
<p>3 Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name</p> <p>Terry McAuliffe</p>	<p>4 Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number</p> <p>1</p>
<p>5 Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number</p> <p>Jeffrey D. Stern (804) 897-6501</p>	
<p>6 Declaration Request For: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))</p>	
<p>7 Incident Period Beginning Date <u>10/7/2016</u> End Date <u>;</u> or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuing <i>If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).</i></p>	
<p>7b Type of Incident (Check all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Mudslide</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) <input type="checkbox"/> Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D Historic and Current Snowfall Data) <input type="checkbox"/> Straight-Line Winds</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Wave <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Depression <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami <input type="checkbox"/> Volcanic Eruption <input type="checkbox"/> Winter Storm</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p>	
<p>8 Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.</p> <p>Wind, rain, and flooding from Hurricane Matthew. The storm impacted 2,306 homes of which 20 were destroyed and 204 sustained major damage.</p>	
<p>9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.</p> <p>Virginia Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) was activated under an orange readiness condition and continued to do the following: monitored the storm and interfaced with localities and state agencies projected to be impacted in the storm; disseminated the necessary public information and guidance to the public and responded to media inquiries; mobilized and pre-staged resources to effectively respond to local and regional requests for assistance, and responded to requests for assistance as required.</p>	

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested 10/12/2016 Start 10/14/2016 End 10/18/2016

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

Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested _____ Start _____ End _____

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

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance N/A Individuals and Households Program Crisis Counseling Program Disaster Unemployment Assistance
 All Disaster Case Management Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities, for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation.

Cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach and the counties of Isle of Wight and York.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable)

N/A

Please see Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)*
(not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities, for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions, please enclose additional documentation.

Virginia is still compiling PDA data for Public Assistance. Upon completion, Virginia may be requesting a Major Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance at a later time.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance for additional information in support of this request*.

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

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

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

N/A I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas):

Please see Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas:

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date March 14, 2018 b. Type of Plan Enhanced Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request.*

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on 10/7/2016 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

- Cover Letter Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*
 Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
 Additional Supporting Documentation _____

Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request