

HEARING AGENDA
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
SENATOR STEVE OGDEN, CHAIRMAN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2010, 10:00 A.M.
CAPITOL EXTENSION E1.036

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Committee Business

Study the impact of recent hurricanes for which a federal disaster declaration was issued on local economies. Examine the basis for the distribution of federal dollars for hurricane cleanup across the state. Review past methods of distribution, including those involving TDHCA and ORCA. Develop policy and statutory recommendations to ensure that the system of distribution is effective to address needs of the various regions of the state in the event of future disasters. Provide effective budget oversight of state agencies that received appropriations as a result of hurricane damage. Examine the rebuilding of UTMB and the collection and proper deposit of federal reimbursements.

A. Invited Testimony

1. Pending Business

- Department of Rural Affairs - *Charlie Stone, Executive Director*
- Department of Housing and Community Affairs - *Tim Irvine, Deputy Executive Director*

2. New Business

- Legislative Budget Board - *Eduard Rodriguez, Budget Analyst*
- Parks and Wildlife Department - *Carter Smith, Executive Director*
- Department of Agriculture - *Drew DeBerry, Deputy Commissioner*
- General Land Office - *Gary Hagood, Deputy Commissioner for Financial Management*
- Office of the Governor - *Mike Morrissey, Senior Advisor*
- University of Texas Medical Branch - *David Callender, M.D., President*
- Texas Education Agency -
Chriss Cloudt, Associate Commissioner of Assessment, Accountability and Data Quality
Gloria Zyskowski, Deputy Associate Commissioner of Student Assessment
- Health and Human Services Commission -
Elisa Garza, Associate Commissioner for Eligibility Services

B. Public Testimony

IV. Recess/Adjourn

June 9th Senate Finance Hearing Materials

1. TIMELINE

See Attachment 1.

2.A. PROPOSED BUDGET OF PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

See Attachment 2.

2.B. AWARDS THAT TDRA WILL EXPECT TO HAVE AVAILABLE IF HUD SIGNS OFF ON THE NEW ACTION PLAN AMENDMENT AND THE EXECUTED CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

TDRA and TDHCA will award up to \$461,828,214 (or 28% of \$1,649,988,638) allowed by the Conciliation Agreement prior to the approval of the Phase 1 – AI. The number of projects will depend on the type, size and compliance with eligibility requirements of projects identified by each COG or ranked highest in the 7-COG competitive pool.

Round 2 award schedule as per Conciliation Agreement			
Regions	Total Round 2 Allocation	Maximum awards prior to approval of Phase 1 - AI or January 1, 2011	Remainder of awards subject to new AI
HGAC	\$ 1,032,327,382	\$ 258,000,000 (25%)	\$ 774,327,382
SETRPC	\$ 317,492,059	\$ 104,772,379 (33%)	\$ 212,719,680
LRGVDC	\$ 185,515,915	\$ 61,220,252 (33%)	\$ 124,295,663
DETCOG	\$ 94,780,284	\$ 31,277,494 (33%)	\$ 63,502,790
Pool	\$ 19,872,998	\$ 6,558,089 (33%)	\$ 13,314,909
Total	\$ 1,649,988,638	\$ 461,828,214 (28%)	\$ 1,188,160,424

Note: The above table reflects only program costs and not administration and planning funds.

3.A. STATEMENT ABOUT HOW WORKING WITH TDHCA AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES ON THE ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING (AI) WILL ENSURE A BALANCE IN FUNDING FOR BOTH INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING PROJECTS

- The intent of the AI is not to ensure a balance of funding, but rather it is to ensure that all project funds expended comply with “affirmatively furthering fair housing” or do not create unintended impediments to fair housing. The amended Action Plan requires a 55% housing/45% non-housing split in disaster recovery funding. It is TDRA’s intent to provide guidance and technical assistance to its grantees to ensure that projects submitted comply with fair housing requirements directly or complement housing activities dedicated to affirmatively further fairing housing and ultimately to ensure that funds dedicated to non-housing remain in non-housing. Each grantee will be required to consider results of the AI in selecting non-housing projects submitted for disaster recovery funding.

- The Conciliation Agreement requires that TDHCA appoint an advisory committee to review, provide comment and to assist TDHCA with the evaluation of Phase 1 of the AI. The Phase 1-AI covers the areas impacted by the hurricanes. Two members of TDRA staff will participate in the advisory committee. TDHCA has appointed representatives from the COGs to serve as part of the advisory committee, as well as one member representing grant administrators that provide services to cities and counties. Participation from these members will be of key importance in providing a non-housing perspective in the completion of the AI and will provide an opportunity to share this perspective with TDHCA and other interested parties. It is the interest of TDRA to participate to the greatest extent feasible in the overall development of the AI, so that areas impacted by the hurricanes can fully utilize non-housing funding, while at the same time complying with further fair housing laws.

3.B. STATEMENT OF HOW THE AI MAY AFFECT THE RELEASE OF FUTURE CDBG FUNDS, OR OTHERWISE AND WILL THE AI AFFECT TDRA

- The expected level and interpretation of enforcement of the AI is unknown for disaster recovery funding or the regular CDBG program. In the past, Texas, as well as other states, have relied on the certifications of local officials to affirmatively further fair housing. All grantees applying for CDBG funding, including applicants for funding under the regular CDBG program, will be required to consider the new AI in selecting projects. TDRA will review all projects based on the AI results. At this time, it is unknown what role HUD will play, if an objection is raised by interested parties. TDRA will work with all parties to reach compromises and final agreements so that funding is not delayed.
- For the disaster recovery funding, the requirements of the Conciliation Agreement has extended the timeline and will require two phases of the funds distribution process. One phase will cover the funding distribution process up to approximately \$460 million prior to the completion of the Phase 1-AI. The next funding phase will cover the balance of the \$1.6 billion after the AI is complete. The ability to officially submit the Action Plan amendment for Round 2 funding has been of critical importance so that the funding distribution process can move forward. The amendment for Round 2 funding was submitted to HUD June 3, 2010. However, 72% of the disaster recovery funds will be available for distribution only after the Phase 1-AI is approved pushing the bulk of the awards into 2011.

4. TDRA PLAN TO MEET THE 55% LMI REQUIREMENT

- The Conciliation Agreement signed between Complainants and the State of Texas in a fair housing claim and specifies that "TDHCA and TDRA shall expend at least 55 percent of Hurricane Block Grant Funds and Program income on programs to benefit low- and moderate-income persons." This is an increase from the waiver granted for Disaster Recovery funds in the February 13, 2009 Federal Register to allow states flexibility in the administration of funds due to the nature of recovery efforts.

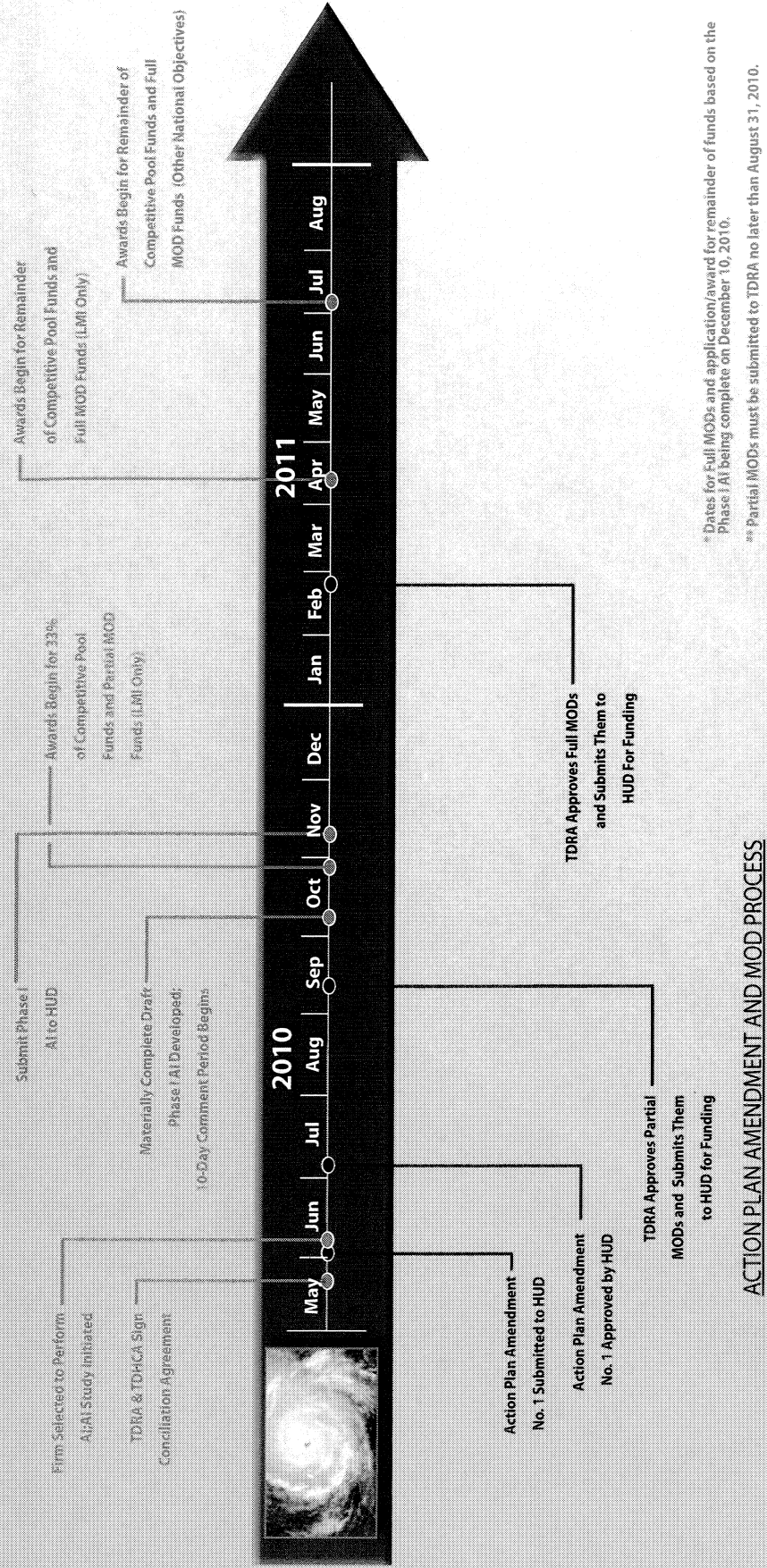
- With 89% of Round 1 non-housing funds awarded, TDRA records indicate approximately 42% of those funds being expended on projects that meet the low to moderate income national objective. TDHCA is showing 74% of the Round 1 housing funds as contributing to the State's commitment of 55% for LMI projects. If these percentages are maintained through the remaining awards, 54% of all Round 2 expenditures will be required to be for LMI projects.

TDRA will only accept Round 2 applications that will be limited to LMI qualified projects until the 55% obligation has been met. Only after the goal has been achieved will the non-LMI project application cycle proceed.

Attachment 1

INTERIM PLAN AND CONCILIATION-RELATED PROCESSES

TDRA APPLICATION PROCESS



* Dates for Full MODs and application/award for remainder of funds based on the Phase I AI being complete on December 10, 2010.
 ** Partial MODs must be submitted to TDRA no later than August 31, 2010.

ACTION PLAN AMENDMENT AND MOD PROCESS



HURRICANE DOLLY AND HURRICANE IKE COMBINED DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING TIMELINE

Hurricane Recovery - Funds Available
Initial Allocation, Adjustments, Final Allocation

6/8/2010
9:38 AM

Initial Allocation						
	Round 1		Round 2		Total	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Administration	65,749,510	5.0%	87,150,062	5.0%	152,899,572	5.0%
Planning	197,248,529	15.0%	35,862,547	2.1%	233,111,076	7.6%
Projects:						
HGAC	814,133,493	61.9%	845,837,834	48.5%	1,659,971,327	54.3%
SETRPC	139,940,688	10.6%	299,298,358	17.2%	439,239,046	14.4%
LRGVDC	15,347,037	1.2%	186,920,160	10.7%	202,267,197	6.6%
DETCOG	59,310,711	4.5%	208,851,503	12.0%	268,162,214	8.8%
Pool COGs	23,260,225	1.8%	79,080,783	4.5%	102,341,008	3.3%
Subtotal, Projects	1,051,992,154	80.0%	1,619,988,638	92.9%	2,671,980,792	87.4%
Total, All Funds	1,314,990,193	100.0%	1,743,001,247	100.0%	3,057,991,440	100.0%

Note: COG allocation amounts include the Affordable Rental Housing set-aside and the Texas Rapid Housing set-aside.

Adjustments						
	Round 1		Round 2		Total	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Administration			(23,000,000)	-1.3%	(23,000,000)	-0.8%
Planning	(160,689,289)	-12.2%	(7,000,000)	-0.4%	(167,689,289)	-5.5%
Projects:						
HGAC	41,512,864	3.2%	186,489,548	10.7%	228,002,412	7.5%
SETRPC	59,747,458	4.5%	18,193,701	1.0%	77,941,159	2.5%
LRGVDC	42,457,426	3.2%	(1,404,245)	-0.1%	41,053,181	1.3%
DETCOG	14,258,606	1.1%	(114,071,219)	-6.5%	(99,812,613)	-3.3%
Pool COGs	2,712,935	0.2%	(59,207,785)	-3.4%	(56,494,850)	-1.8%
Subtotal, Projects	160,689,289	12.2%	30,000,000	1.7%	190,689,289	6.2%
Total, All Funds	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Note: COG allocation amounts include the Affordable Rental Housing set-aside and the Texas Rapid Housing set-aside.

Final Allocation						
	Round 1		Round 2		Total	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Administration	65,749,510	5.0%	64,150,062	3.7%	129,899,572	4.2%
Planning	36,559,240	2.8%	28,862,547	1.7%	65,421,787	2.1%
Projects:						
HGAC	855,646,357	65.1%	1,032,327,382	59.2%	1,887,973,739	61.7%
SETRPC	199,688,146	15.2%	317,492,059	18.2%	517,180,205	16.9%
LRGVDC	57,804,463	4.4%	185,515,915	10.6%	243,320,378	8.0%
DETCOG	73,569,317	5.6%	94,780,284	5.4%	168,349,601	5.5%
Pool COGs	25,973,160	2.0%	19,872,998	1.1%	45,846,158	1.5%
Subtotal, Projects	1,212,681,443	92.2%	1,649,988,638	94.7%	2,862,670,081	93.6%
Total, All Funds	1,314,990,193	100.0%	1,743,001,247	100.0%	3,057,991,440	100.0%

Department of
Housing and
Community
Affairs



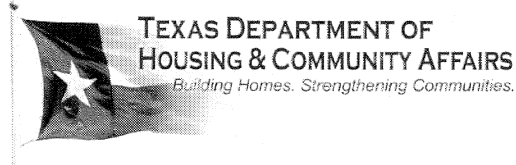
Prepared Materials for the
TEXAS SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Disaster Recovery of Funds

June 9, 2010

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Street Address: 221 East 11th Street, Austin, TX 78701 Mailing Address: PO Box 13941, Austin, TX 78711
Main Number: 512-475-3800 Toll Free: 800-525-0657 Fax: 512-469-9606
Email: info@tdhca.state.tx.us Web: www.tdhca.state.tx.us





Information on Disaster Recovery Funds
Prepared for the Senate Committee on Finance

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I. UPDATE - STATUS OF IKE/DOLLY ROUND 2 FUNDS

At the April 28, 2010 hearing, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) reported that Ike/Dolly Round 2 funds could not be accessed by the state until a conciliation agreement between the state and complainants was finalized and approved by HUD and that the following steps had taken place:

- The state would engage a qualified consultant to update its analysis of impediments to fair housing choice (AI) for the areas to be served by Ike/Dolly funds
- An Action Plan amendment would be developed and published to afford the public opportunity to comment on the allocation. Features of the conciliation agreement would be described in the amendment.
- Upon completion of the updated AI for the Ike/Dolly areas, the state would provide extensive training on affirmatively furthering fair housing in general and the findings and recommendations contained in the updated AI, enabling COGs and subrecipients to be informed their methods of distribution (MODs) and programs by the updated AI.
- COGs would then develop MODs informed by the AI.

Since the April 28, 2010 hearing, the conciliation agreement has been approved by HUD, the Action Plan amendment has been published, public comment has been gathered, the amendment has been filed with HUD, and TDHCA has been in contact with AI consultants and made a recommendation to the Governor's Office for an emergency procurement to get the AI completed to fully release all Round 2 funds.

II. TIMELINE

Below is a general timeline of future deadlines/estimates regarding the Action Plan, Amendment, the Interim Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), and estimates for when the funds will be awarded so that subrecipients may undertake activities reimbursable from Round 2 funds.

Mo/Yr	Action Plan	Interim Analysis of Impediments (AI)	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Training	Methods of Distribution (MODs)
May 2010	<p><u>May 4</u> COGs/State meet to finalize outline of Partial Plan Amendment without MODs (subject to HUD approval of this method)</p> <p><u>May 21</u> Public hearing on the Revised Amendment (Austin)</p> <p><u>May 25</u> Public hearing on the Revised Amendment (Austin)</p> <p><u>May 25</u> Effective date of Conciliation Agreement (Date HUD signs agreement)</p>			
June 2010	<p><u>June 3</u> Submission of Revised Amendment to HUD</p>	<p><u>June 7</u> Contract for Phase 1 executed if emergency recommendation is accepted.</p> <p><u>June 28</u> Confirm award with TDHCA Board</p>	<p><u>June 7</u> Publish in Register AFFH Trainer Request for Proposal (RFP)</p>	
July 2010	<p><u>July 19</u> 45-day period of HUD review ends if not prior approved</p>		<p><u>July 28</u> Award AFFH Trainer at TDHCA Board meeting</p>	
Aug 2010			<p><u>Aug 5</u> Post AFFH Curricula for public comment</p> <p><u>Aug 20</u> Close public comment on AFFH Curricula</p> <p><u>Aug 27</u> Schedule mandatory meetings for AFFH with all subrecipients for August/September</p>	
Sept 2010			<p>Hold AFFH Training as needed</p>	
Oct 2010		<p><u>Oct 7</u> Materially complete draft of Phase 1 due for public comment</p> <p><u>Oct 17</u> 10-day Period for public comment on Phase 1 ends</p>		

Mo/Yr	Action Plan	Interim Analysis of Impediments (AI)	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Training	Methods of Distribution (MODs)
Nov 2010		<p><u>Nov 9</u> Board meeting to approve submission of Phase 1 to HUD with public comment and reasoned response (Board may elect to give permission in prior meeting for October submission, if complete and ready)</p> <p><u>Nov 10</u> Submit Phase 1 for HUD approval with public comment and reasoned response</p>	<p>Hold AFFH Training as needed</p>	<p><u>Nov 15 - 23</u> COGs hold public hearings on MODs</p>
Dec 2010				<p><u>Dec 8 - 23</u> Submit MODs to HUD</p>

III. PROPOSED BUDGET

The following is the proposed budget for Ike/Dolly Round 2 funds subject to HUD approval of the Action Plan amendment.

Ike/Dolly Round 2 Budget

General Housing Activities	\$805,195,286	
Program Specific Housing Activities (Affordable Rental Housing Program)	\$174,299,853	
Non-housing Activities	\$670,493,499	
Total Allocations		\$1,649,988,638
Administration (TDRA, TDHCA and Subrecipients)	\$64,150,060	
Planning	\$28,862,547	
Total Administration and Planning		\$93,012,607
Total Allocations, Administration, and Planning		\$1,743,001,245

Regional Allocation of Round 2 Disaster Recovery Project Funds

HUD-Adjusted Regional Allocation of Round 2 Disaster Recovery Housing and Non-Housing Funds

Regions	Housing Allocations			Non-Housing Allocations	Total Allocations	Net Increase (Decrease) ***
	General Housing	Program Specific Activities *	Total Housing			
H-GAC **	\$521,261,621	\$126,095,018	\$647,356,639	\$384,970,743	\$1,032,327,382	\$188,489,548
SETRPC**	\$157,007,878	\$33,096,235	\$190,104,113	\$127,387,946	\$317,492,059	\$20,193,701
LRGVDC	\$106,925,787	\$15,108,600	\$122,034,387	\$63,481,528	\$185,515,915	\$595,755
DETCOG	\$20,000,000	-	\$20,000,000	\$74,780,284	\$94,780,284	(\$114,071,219)
POOL	-	-	-	\$19,872,998	\$19,872,998	(\$59,207,785)
TOTAL	\$805,195,286	\$174,299,853	\$979,495,139	\$670,493,499	\$1,649,988,638	\$36,000,000
			59.36%	40.64%		

* Affordable Rental Housing Program administered through competition by the state

** H-GAC and SETRPC have HUD-required set-aside allocation amounts to Harris, Galveston, and Orange Counties over and above the allocations established through the regional MODs.

*** Net Increase or Decrease over Action Plan Amendment published January 2010

IV. IMPACT OF AI ON USE OF FUNDS

Distribution of Funds Between Housing and Non-Housing Activities

The change in distribution of funds between housing and non-housing activities was not specifically linked to or based on the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI). Rather, the discussions on how to allocate funds between housing and non-housing programs were based on the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-related allocation criteria and input from local communities. For example, when HUD directed that funds be removed from the Deep East Texas Council of Governments (DETCOG) and sent to other regions, primarily the Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC), that was based on a HUD model based on damages that differed from the model developed by the Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA). The local council of governments (COGs) made the decision that it would need the greatest amount of remaining funds for infrastructure so funds were pulled from DETCOG Housing allocations and sent to H-GAC. H-GAC believed, based on the character of the newly transferred funds and what occurred in Round 1 that it could use additional Housing funds for its programs and, accordingly, it will use them in that manner.

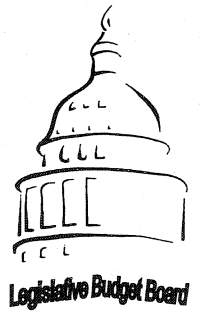
Development of AIs and Impact on Funds

The role of an AI is to provide direction on how to affirmatively further fair housing, including how to overcome any specifically identified impediments to fair housing. The Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) and TDRA are working jointly to update the state's AI in two phases. Phase 1 is targeted to only those regions eligible for Ike/Dolly Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) disaster recovery funds. Part of what goes into the Phase 1 AI will be incorporated into the Phase 2 or statewide AI that will be done after the completion and acceptance of the Phase 1 AI.

The AIs will provide a look into any identified impediments to fair housing – including impediments associated with both housing and non-housing programs – and suggest possible measures. This analysis is one of the primary objectives of an AI. The key difference in the new AI and past AIs is the, based on the complaint that led to the Conciliation Agreement, the expressed views of senior HUD officials, (at least) perceived interpretation of how the AIs are to be used to distribute HUD funds including HOME, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP), and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The analysis that provides recommended remedies to impediments should help direct federally funded projects to meet the affirmatively furthering fair housing requirements. If not, the largest risk is that if HUD believes that the state is not following its Fair Housing Guidance, that may potentially lead to HUD investigations through their office of Equal Opportunity and Fair Housing, referral to the Department of Justice for investigation and possible enforcement, or, ultimately, to cessation of all HUD funding to the State, pending resolution of the matters.

As the updated AI is being developed affected communities will be drawn into the process. Once the first phase of the updating of the AI is developed, the public will have a chance to review and comment.

Legislative Budget Board



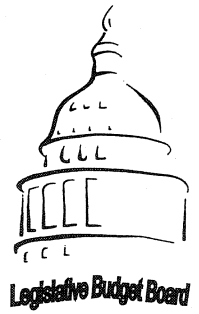
Status and Overview of Natural Disaster Funding

Senate Finance Committee

June 9, 2010

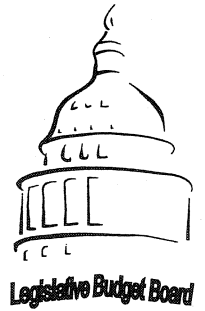
Prepared by the Legislative Budget Board

Presentation Overview

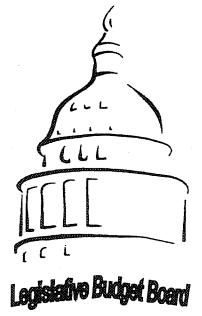


- Provide overview of FEMA Public Assistance Program and reimbursement process.
- Compare requests for FEMA assistance and actual reimbursements.
- Provide overview and update of disaster-related HB 4586 Supplemental Appropriations.
- Provide overview of transfers, payments, and reimbursements related to \$145 million transfer from HHSC to DPS.

State Agency Hurricane Costs

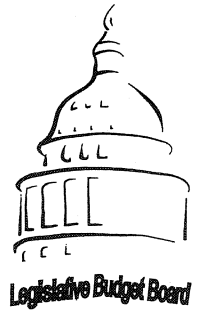


- In 2008, state agencies and institutions of higher education reported that state hurricane-related costs totaled an estimated **\$1,746.2 million** for:
 - Hurricane Dolly (July 23, 2008): \$71.4 million
 - Hurricane Gustav (September 1, 2008): \$62.9 million
 - Hurricane Ike (September 13, 2008): \$1,611.9 million



Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

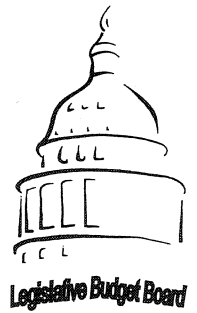
Public Assistance Program



- Provides assistance to state and local governments and certain private nonprofit entities with costs associated with the response to and recovery from certain disasters.

- Assistance is divided into two major categories:
 - Emergency Work:
 - Category A: Debris Removal
 - Category B: Emergency Protective Measures
 - Permanent Work:
 - Category C: Roads and Bridges
 - Category D: Water Control Facilities
 - Category E: Buildings and Equipment
 - Category F: Utilities
 - Category G: Parks, Recreational, and Other

Public Assistance Program: Sequence of Events



Disaster Event Occurs

Federal/State Damage Assessment

Presidential Disaster Declaration

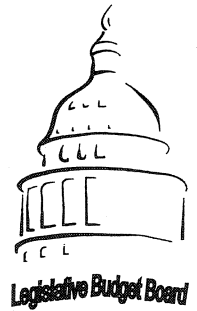
Applicant's Briefing

Project Worksheets (PWs) are prepared and submitted to the Texas Department of Emergency Management (TDEM) and FEMA review.

If PWs are denied or modified, applicant has the right to appeal the decision.

If PWs are approved, TDEM reimburses applicants.

State of Texas FEMA Public Assistance Applications



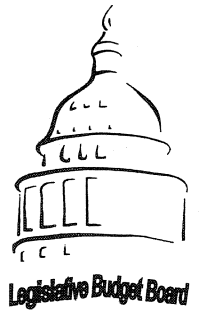
FEMA Assistance	Hurricane		
	Dolly ¹	Gustav ²	Ike ³
Approved	\$65,512,628	\$27,959,870	\$1,774,572,684
Denied	4,414,006	289,978	191,520,084
Pending	361,678	878,654	63,565,967
Total	\$70,288,312	\$29,128,502	\$2,029,658,735

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

¹ Dollar amounts are based on federal share. FEMA assistance was funded at 75% of eligible expenses. The federal Disaster Relief Fund is currently working off a continuing resolution, which means the only funding being provided currently is funding for debris removal and emergency protective measures (i.e. no permanent work such as roads and damages to public facilities). Funding for the Disaster Relief Fund is expected to be provided in July, 2010.

² Dollar amounts are based on federal share. FEMA assistance was funded at 75% of eligible expenses. The federal Disaster Relief Fund is currently working off a continuing resolution, which means the only funding being provided currently is funding for debris removal and emergency protective measures (i.e. no permanent work such as roads and damages to public facilities). Funding for the Disaster Relief Fund is expected to be provided in July, 2010.

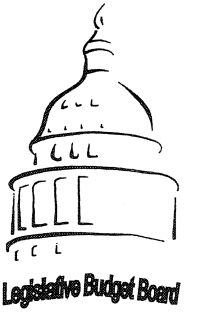
³ Dollar amounts are based on federal share. FEMA assistance was originally funded at 75% of eligible expenses; however, this was later adjusted with debris removal and emergency protective measures funded at 100% and all permanent repairs funded at 90%. The federal Disaster Relief Fund is currently working off a continuing resolution, which means the only funding being provided currently is funding for debris removal and emergency protective measures (i.e. no permanent work such as roads and damages to public facilities). Funding for the Disaster Relief Fund is expected to be provided in July, 2010.



HB 4586: Supplemental Appropriations

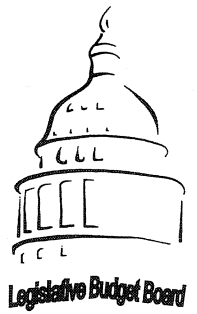
HB 4586: Disaster-Related Appropriations

Item	Agency Name	Section	Appropriated	Expended
1	Trusted Programs: Office of the Governor	Section 58	\$62,000,000	\$18,133,026
	PHI Helicopter Reimbursement	Section 58 (c)	\$1,508,450	1,508,450
	Bridge City Independent School District	Section 58 (d)	\$8,589,029	3,000,000
	Texas Engineering Extension Servive	Section 58 (e)	\$1,951,547	1,951,547
	General Land Office	Section 58(f)	\$6,084,000	6,084,000
2	General Land Office	Section 65	\$39,000,000	35,571,521
3	Department of Agriculture	Section 55	\$20,000,000	20,000,000
4	Trusted Programs: Office of the Governor to DEM	Section 60	\$16,565,040	0
5	Parks and Wildlife Department	Section 55	\$12,000,000	1,569,273
6	State Preservation Board	Section 6	\$11,000,000	784,723
7	General Land Office	Section 87	\$10,000,000	4,671,118
8	Commission on Environmental Quality	Section 55	\$4,600,000	0
9	Department of Public Safety (DEM)	Section 75	\$4,500,000	743,146
10	Parks and Wildlife Department	Section 83	\$2,000,000	65,368
11	Adjutant General's Department	Section 55	\$1,244,007	1,121,192
Subtotal: State Agencies			\$182,909,047	\$82,659,367
12	UT Medical Branch at Galveston	Section 55	\$150,000,000	\$873,226
13	Texas Forest Service	Section 56	\$31,478,218	23,464,697
14	Texas Southern University	Section 55	\$9,720,192	5,073,003
15	University of Houston System Administration	Section 55	\$7,339,000	0
16	Texas A&M Galveston	Section 55	\$6,200,000	4,138,752
17	Texas Southern University	Section 9	\$3,729,808	3,729,808
18	Lamar University	Section 55	\$2,803,561	0
19	Lamar Institute of Technology	Section 55	\$2,007,758	0
20	UT M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Section 81	\$2,000,000	2,000,000
21	UT M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Section 55	\$1,725,995	1,725,995
22	UT Health Science Center at Tyler	Section 55	\$1,461,557	1,461,557
23	Texas Engineering Extension Service	Section 55	\$1,200,000	500,170
24	The University of Texas at Brownsville	Section 55	\$1,200,000	302,928
25	UT Health Science Center at Houston	Section 55	\$1,000,000	1,000,000
26	Lamar State College: Port Arthur	Section 55	\$829,530	0
27	Lamar State College: Orange	Section 55	\$600,000	0
28	Prairie View A&M University	Section 55	\$488,864	239,389
29	Texas Forest Service	Section 55	\$385,091	385,091
30	The University of Texas Pan American	Section 55	\$102,258	102,258
31	Texas Forest Service	Section 57	\$69,339	69,339
Subtotal: State Universities			\$224,271,832	\$44,996,874
32	San Jacinto College	Section 55	\$3,045,820	\$3,045,820
33	Alvin College	Section 55	\$2,358,771	2,358,771
34	Houston Community College	Section 55	\$1,507,670	1,507,670
35	Texas State Technical College: Harlingen	Section 55	\$904,558	904,558
36	Galveston College	Section 55	\$407,406	351,520
37	College of the Mainland	Section 55	\$176,236	34,368
38	Lee College	Section 55	\$137,554	137,554
39	Brazosport College	Section 55	\$120,111	120,111
Subtotal: Community Colleges			\$8,658,126	\$8,460,372
GRAND TOTAL			\$415,839,005	\$136,116,613



Department of Public Safety

Transfers, Payments, and Reimbursements for Disaster-Related Costs



\$145 million transferred from HHSC to the Texas Department of Emergency Management (DEM)



\$106.0 million paid to various vendors (see Appendix A)

\$25.0 million returned to HHSC



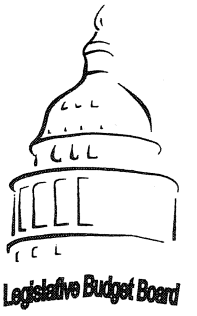
\$14.0 million balance held in reserves for pending/new invoices

FEMA Reimbursements
\$32.3 million



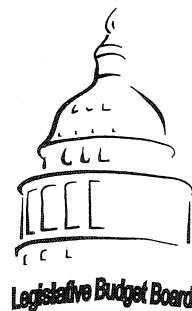
\$11.0 million transferred to State Preservation Board for restoration of the governor's mansion

\$21.3 million transferred to the Texas Emergency Technology Fund



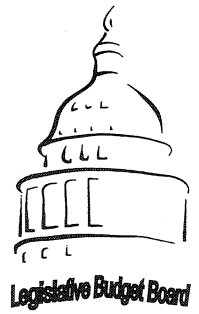
Appendix A

Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



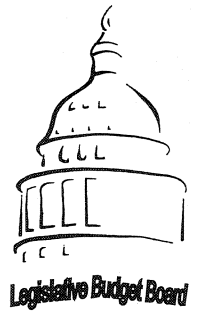
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
	\$145,000,000	Transfer	Health and Human Services Commission	Transferred to DPS/DEM for the purpose of reimbursing emergency preparedness and response expenses incurred as a result of Hurricane Ike.
\$145,000,000	(\$25,231,330)	Transfer	Health and Human Services Commission	Funds were returned to HHSC.
\$119,768,670	560,832.27	Vendor Payment	3Ds Plumbing/Doucet Plumbing Inc	Paid company for providing
\$119,207,838	95,486.23	Vendor Payment	4PLEX Logistics	Rental of hay trucks for feeding of displaced cattle.
\$119,112,352	27,976.11	Vendor Payment	7 Star Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$119,084,375	2,315.62	Vendor Payment	A & N Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$119,082,060	254,709.75	Vendor Payment	A Ray Land/Fabulous Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$118,827,350	329.56	Vendor Payment	A Truck Connection	Paid company for providing transportation support of hay for displaced cattle.
\$118,827,020	106,593.45	Vendor Payment	A. S. Midway Trailways	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$118,720,427	6,097.06	Vendor Payment	A.L.M. Transportation/Larmax	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$118,714,330	517,518.40	Vendor Payment	Abel Emergency Support	Rental of potable water and grey water trucks, 2 shower units, and a laundry unit.
\$118,196,812	468.08	Vendor Payment	Abel Fire Equipment	Rental of potable water truck and a handwashing station.
\$118,196,343	163,186.24	Vendor Payment	Ace Tours & Transportation Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$118,033,157	141,558.85	Vendor Payment	Adventure Bus Charter & Tours, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$117,891,598	29,113.87	Vendor Payment	Alabama Charters, LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$117,862,485	26,170.75	Vendor Payment	All Aboard America/Industrial Bus Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$117,836,314	8,279.69	Vendor Payment	Alliance Bus Charters/Devon Enterprises	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$117,828,034	142.83	Vendor Payment	Allied Waste Services	Trash dumpster rental for use at equipment and first responder staging areas and for shelters.
\$117,827,891	14,799.24	Vendor Payment	Amerigas Propane	Paid company for providing propane for food operations for shelters and responders
\$117,813,092	749,483.77	Vendor Payment	Anchor Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$117,063,608	20,051.14	Claimant Payment	Angelina County	Shelter of evacuees.
\$117,043,557	191,076.58	Vendor Payment	Apache Waste LP	Trash dumpster rental for use at equipment and first responder staging areas and for shelters.
\$116,852,481	6,964.63	Claimant Payment	Aransas County	Law enforcement augmentation.
\$116,845,516	162,104.10	Vendor Payment	Arrow Trailways of Texas/Southwestern Coaches	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$116,683,412	4,140.19	Vendor Payment	Asset Group	Forklift, pallet jack, electric pallet jack rental for use in equipment staging areas and equipment and materials Points of Distribution (POD) in impact areas.
\$116,679,272	443,401.89	Vendor Payment	AT&T Teleconferencing	Teleconference Support for SOC Statewide conference calls.
\$116,235,870	236,497.02	Vendor Payment	Atchinson Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$115,999,373	10,784.51	Vendor Payment	Atlantic Charters Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$115,988,588	183,376.12	Claimant Payment	Austin ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$115,805,212	823.90	Vendor Payment	Automatic L P Gas	Rental and refill of propane tanks for kitchens for feeding of responders and shelter residents
\$115,804,388	126,173.44	Vendor Payment	Aventura Limo & Bus/A-1 Luxury Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.

Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



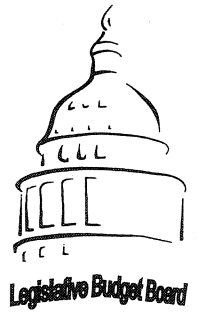
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$115,678,215	1,581,498.45	Vendor Payment	Aztec Tents & Events	Rental of tents for shelters in San Antonio and Galveston
\$114,096,716	409.12	Vendor Payment	B.I.R.D. Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$114,096,307	6,701.76	Vendor Payment	Bailey Leasing, Inc/Bailey Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$114,089,605	85,288.94	Vendor Payment	Bales Unlimited Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$114,004,316	1,646.49	Vendor Payment	Baygas Inc	Provided propane tanks and refilled empty tanks.
\$114,002,670	1,943,046.40	Vendor Payment	BCFS Health & Human Service	Rental of tents, tables, chairs, fans, trucks vans, forklifts, and propane tanks in support of shelters.
\$112,059,624	53,175.30	Claimant Payment	Bell County	Shelter of evacuees.
\$112,006,448	942.15	Vendor Payment	Beta Zeta Travel & Tours, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$112,005,506	233,969.36	Claimant Payment	Bexar County	Provided staffing in the Area Regional Command in San Antonio
\$111,771,537	6,060.13	Vendor Payment	Billy Graham Evangelistic Association	Shelter of evacuees.
\$111,765,477	21,994.45	Vendor Payment	B-Line Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$111,743,482	8,573.32	Claimant Payment	Boerne ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for evacuees and for use as needed
\$111,734,909	8,556.63	Claimant Payment	Bowie County	Shelter of evacuees
\$111,726,352	120,390.23	Vendor Payment	Branson Shuttle & Tour	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$111,605,962	24,321.76	Claimant Payment	Brazos County	Shelter of evacuees
\$111,581,640	1,079.02	Vendor Payment	Briggs Equipment	Forklift rental at regional staging areas, PODs in impact areas, and at some shelters.
\$111,580,561	64,402.51	Vendor Payment	Brookshire Brothers Grocery	Food and supplies for evacuees.
\$111,516,159	97,973.36	Claimant Payment	Bryan ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$111,418,185	65,613.29	Vendor Payment	Buckeye Charter Service, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$111,352,572	12,138.71	Vendor Payment	Burke Center	Shelter of evacuees
\$111,340,433	567.66	Claimant Payment	Burleson County	Shelter of evacuees
\$111,339,866	115,834.84	Vendor Payment	Bus Trips USA	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$111,224,031	137,909.28	Vendor Payment	Buses and Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$111,086,122	88,603.23	Vendor Payment	Buses By Bill	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,997,518	15,668.00	Vendor Payment	C & S Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,981,850	728.65	Vendor Payment	Campbell Electric Company	Installed emergency generator in Lufkin.
\$110,981,122	81,699.72	Vendor Payment	Candie's Coachworks Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,899,422	3,065.32	Vendor Payment	Capital Land & Livestock	Rental of semi cattle truck.
\$110,896,357	25,958.03	Vendor Payment	Carolina Transit	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,870,399	1,933.84	Vendor Payment	Cavalier Tours, LTD	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,868,465	142,392.33	Vendor Payment	Cavallo Bus Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$110,726,072	988,352.25	Vendor Payment	Central Coast Industries	Rental of portable showers and restrooms for shelters, regional staging areas, PODs, and for first responder staging areas.
\$109,737,720	22,412.27	Vendor Payment	Central Flyway Outfitters	Marsh buggy rental for Jefferson County for herding displaced cattle.
\$109,715,308	738.41	Vendor Payment	Central Texas Trails	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$109,714,570	3,790.77	Vendor Payment	Central Transportation Systems	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$109,710,779	25,728.97	Vendor Payment	Central West of Texas	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$109,685,050	4,254,155.93	Claimant Payment	Chambers County	Shelter of evacuees.

Appendix A: Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



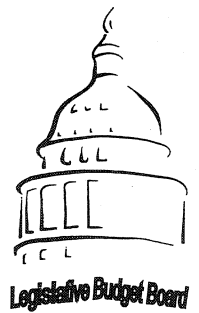
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$105,430,894	2,513.56	Vendor Payment	Chariots of Hire	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$105,428,380	38,374.64	Vendor Payment	Chemical Lime	Purchase of hydrated lime used for disposal of animal carcasses.
\$105,390,006	4,208.40	Claimant Payment	City of Alamo Heights	Sheltering services.
\$105,385,797	3,018.28	Claimant Payment	City of Alvin	Deployed firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$105,382,779	47,144.58	Claimant Payment	City of Amarillo	Shelter of evacuees
\$105,335,634	380,450.12	Claimant Payment	City of Arlington	Shelter of evacuees, Public Works Response Team
\$104,955,184	9,866.92	Claimant Payment	City of Atlanta	Shelter of evacuees
\$104,945,317	3,326,783.69	Claimant Payment	City of Austin	Shelter of evacuees
\$101,618,534	122,166.10	Claimant Payment	City of Bedford	Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communications)
\$101,496,368	4,058.37	Claimant Payment	City of Belton	Shelter of evacuees
\$101,492,309	3,463.13	Claimant Payment	City of Bonham	Shelter of evacuees
\$101,488,846	61,561.78	Claimant Payment	City of Brownsville	Shelter of evacuees/Airport Tarmac Repairs
\$101,427,284	188,512.55	Claimant Payment	City of Bullard	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$101,238,772	38,512.23	Claimant Payment	City of Burleson	Firefighting support (TIFMAS) and Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communication)
\$101,200,259	66,063.65	Claimant Payment	City of Carrollton	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$101,134,196	91,122.72	Claimant Payment	City of Cedar Hill	Shelter of evacuees and Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$101,043,073	37,005.82	Claimant Payment	City of Cedar Park	Shelter of evacuees
\$101,006,067	18,972.12	Claimant Payment	City of Celina	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$100,987,095	104,948.38	Claimant Payment	City of Cleburne	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$100,882,147	184,948.51	Claimant Payment	City of College Station	Shelter of evacuees
\$100,697,198	12,952.99	Claimant Payment	City of Colleyville	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$100,684,245	19,834.73	Claimant Payment	City of Commerce	Shelter of evacuees
\$100,664,411	109,269.16	Claimant Payment	City of Coppell	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$100,555,141	11,960.81	Claimant Payment	City of Copperas Cove	Shelter of evacuees
\$100,543,181	25,509.40	Claimant Payment	City of Corsicana	Shelter of evacuees
\$100,517,671	27,404.89	Claimant Payment	City of Crockett	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$100,490,266	1,899,581.09	Claimant Payment	City of Dallas	Texas Task Force 2 (Search and Rescue Teams), Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Emergency Medical Response support, Shelter of evacuees.
\$98,590,685	91,584.41	Claimant Payment	City of Denton	Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Shelter of evacuees.
\$98,499,101	79,566.78	Claimant Payment	City of Desoto	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$98,419,534	1,612.63	Claimant Payment	City of Diboll	Shelter of evacuees
\$98,417,921	16,661.09	Claimant Payment	City of Double Oak	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$98,401,260	30,526.15	Claimant Payment	City of Duncanville	Shelter of evacuees
\$98,370,734	44,994.49	Claimant Payment	City of El Paso	Shelter of evacuees
\$98,325,740	73,317.17	Claimant Payment	City of Euless	Shelter of evacuees
\$98,252,422	24,923.96	Claimant Payment	City of Forest Hill	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$98,227,499	1,194,520.18	Claimant Payment	City of Fort Worth	Shelter of evacuees
\$97,032,978	133,745.17	Claimant Payment	City of Frisco	Deployed public works response team (PWRT)

Appendix A: Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



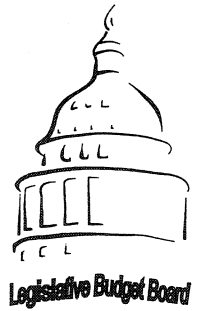
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$96,899,233	135,771.35	Claimant Payment	City of Georgetown	Deployed fire department.
\$96,763,462	8,126.98	Claimant Payment	City of Grapevine	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$96,755,335	54,343.05	Claimant Payment	City of Haltom City	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,700,992	112,519.95	Claimant Payment	City of Harker Heights	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,588,472	30,041.84	Claimant Payment	City of Highland Village	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$96,558,430	75,679.65	Claimant Payment	City of Huntsville	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,482,750	14,130.17	Claimant Payment	City of Hurst	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,468,620	41,862.47	Claimant Payment	City of Irving	Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Shelter of evacuees.
\$96,426,758	9,690.49	Claimant Payment	City of Kaufman	Deployed volunteer fire department.
\$96,417,067	839.76	Claimant Payment	City of Kemah	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,416,227	79,879.61	Claimant Payment	City of Kilgore	Firefighting support
\$96,336,348	150,493.30	Claimant Payment	City of Killeen	Firefighting support, Public Works Response Team, Shelter of evacuees.
\$96,185,855	25,367.30	Claimant Payment	City of La Marque	Firefighting support, Shelter of evacuees.
\$96,160,487	4,090.02	Claimant Payment	City of Lago Vista	Public Works Response Team
\$96,156,397	16,708.30	Claimant Payment	City of Lake Worth	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$96,139,689	44,394.46	Claimant Payment	City of Laredo	Shelter of evacuees
\$96,095,294	71,783.73	Claimant Payment	City of Lewisville	Shelter of evacuees, Firefighting support
\$96,023,511	205,805.17	Claimant Payment	City of Longview	Shelter of evacuees
\$95,817,706	132,616.42	Claimant Payment	City of Lubbock	Shelter of evacuees
\$95,685,089	40,883.60	Claimant Payment	City of Lufkin	Shelter of evacuees, Solid Waste assistance
\$95,644,206	23,272.43	Claimant Payment	City of Mansfield	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$95,620,933	29,265.92	Claimant Payment	City of Marble Falls	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$95,591,667	331,021.59	Claimant Payment	City of Marshall	Shelter of evacuees
\$95,260,646	722,770.19	Claimant Payment	City of McAllen	Public Works Response Team
\$94,537,875	85,638.92	Claimant Payment	City of McKinney	Shelter of evacuees
\$94,452,237	78,755.49	Claimant Payment	City of Mesquite	Shelter of evacuees
\$94,373,481	8,771.92	Claimant Payment	City of Midland	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$94,364,709	13,790.51	Claimant Payment	City of Mineola	Shelter of evacuees
\$94,350,919	125,361.37	Claimant Payment	City of Nacogdoches	Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Shelter of evacuees.
\$94,225,557	12,809.96	Claimant Payment	City of North Richland Hills	Deployed Telecommunication Emergency Response Team (TERT)
\$94,212,747	27,712.80	Claimant Payment	City of Pflugerville	Shelter of evacuees
\$94,185,034	39,228.05	Claimant Payment	City of Pilot Point	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$94,145,806	5,196.39	Claimant Payment	City of Plano	Deployed fire department (TIFMAS)
\$94,140,610	187,469.21	Claimant Payment	City of Red Oak	Deployed fire department (TIFMAS)
\$93,953,141	5,634.34	Claimant Payment	City of Redwater	Shelter of evacuees
\$93,947,506	160,539.88	Claimant Payment	City of Richardson	Shelter of evacuees
\$93,786,967	53,495.55	Claimant Payment	City of Richmond	Firefighter support (TIFMAS)
\$93,733,471	49,373.91	Claimant Payment	City of Rosenberg	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)

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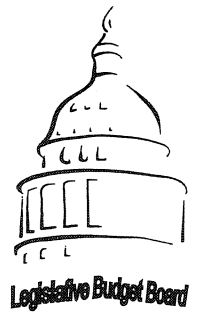
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$93,684,097	394,156.11	Claimant Payment	City of Round Rock	Law Enforcement support, Public Works Response Team, Shelter of evacuees
\$93,289,941	20,613.95	Claimant Payment	City of San Angelo	Shelter of evacuees
\$93,269,327	6,391,108.49	Claimant Payment	City of San Antonio	Command & Control Area Regional Command, Management of Primary Resource Staging Area, Shelter of evacuees
\$86,878,219	89,947.03	Claimant Payment	City of San Marcos	Shelter of evacuees
\$86,788,272	255,985.49	Claimant Payment	City of Santa Fe	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$86,532,286	26,723.26	Claimant Payment	City of Seguin	Shelter of evacuees
\$86,505,563	6,961.42	Claimant Payment	City of Southlake	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$86,498,601	2,892.47	Claimant Payment	City of Sterling City	Member of Texas Task Force 2
\$86,495,709	91,002.47	Claimant Payment	City of Sugarland	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$86,404,706	184,085.04	Claimant Payment	City of Temple	Public Works Response Team, Shelter of evacuees.
\$86,220,621	83,870.06	Claimant Payment	City of Texarkana	Shelter of evacuees
\$86,136,751	18,716.00	Claimant Payment	City of The Colony	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$86,118,035	800,826.47	Claimant Payment	City of Tyler	Shelter of evacuees
\$85,317,209	36,187.68	Claimant Payment	City of Victoria	Law Enforcement support, Shelter of evacuees
\$85,281,021	85,258.91	Claimant Payment	City of Waco	Shelter of evacuees
\$85,195,762	57,123.04	Claimant Payment	City of Waxahachie	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$85,138,639	12,812.43	Claimant Payment	City of Wylie	Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Emergency Operations Center
\$85,125,827	96,199.71	Vendor Payment	Classic Bus Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$85,029,627	12,399.61	Claimant Payment	College Station ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$85,017,227	52,844.58	Claimant Payment	Collin County	TERT, Emergency Operations Center (Shelter Hub), Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, Communications),
\$84,964,383	340,685.30	Vendor Payment	Colonial Coach Lines, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$84,623,698	62,222.59	Claimant Payment	Comal County	Shelter of evacuees
\$84,561,475	306,401.56	Claimant Payment	Commonwealth of Virginia	Emergency Management Assistance Compact, provided Incident Management Team
\$84,255,073	73,358.09	Vendor Payment	Continental Buses	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$84,181,715	116,670.97	Vendor Payment	Continuum Healthcare	Evacuation and care of Medical Special Needs home health care patients.
\$84,065,044	4,735.65	Vendor Payment	Corinth Charters & Tours/Page Travel Service	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$84,060,309	23,010.01	Vendor Payment	Corporate Executive Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$84,037,299	66,792.50	Vendor Payment	Cougar Bus Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$83,970,506	2,382.53	Vendor Payment	Cowtown Bus Charters Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$83,968,124	3,401,374.25	Vendor Payment	Crestline Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$80,566,749	7,721.71	Vendor Payment	Cummins Southern Plains	Generator rental for equipment staging areas and shelters.
\$80,559,028	9,218,155.52	Vendor Payment	CUSA	Commercial bus company, evacuation support/Management of commercial bus companies at the staging area in San Antonio and SOC.
\$71,340,872	768.48	Vendor Payment	CYFair Tire/Keilers Holdings Inc	Mobile tire repair services for buses, fuel and deliver trucks, generators.
\$71,340,104	406,248.10	Claimant Payment	Dallas County	School buses (State contract, Dallas County Schools), Shelter of evacuees, Emergency Operations Center

Appendix A: Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



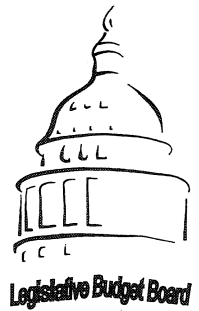
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$70,988,856	22,391.53	Claimant Payment	Dallas/Fort Worth Airport	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$70,911,464	18,116.96	Vendor Payment	Daystar Coaches	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$70,893,347	51,559.13	Vendor Payment	Deaflink	Sign language support for deaf and hard of hearing evacuees and shelter occupants.
\$70,841,788	107,248.47	Claimant Payment	Denton County	Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communications), Shelter of evacuees
\$70,734,540	36,522.40	Claimant Payment	DIR	Purchase of accessories for the State Special Needs Evacuation Tracking System (car telephone chargers)
\$70,698,017	817.62	Vendor Payment	Discount Waste/Asuncion Mariquez Galera	Trash dumpster rental for use at equipment and first responder staging areas and for shelters.
\$70,697,200	386,878.44	Vendor Payment	Dixieland Tours dba American International Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$70,310,321	26,878.93	Vendor Payment	Dolphin Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$70,283,442	271,778.25	Vendor Payment	Dove Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$70,011,664	629.74	Vendor Payment	Duran's Charter Services	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$70,011,034	796,480.97	Vendor Payment	Dynamic Tours & Transportation, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$69,214,553	111,384.52	Vendor Payment	Eagle Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$69,103,169	125,057.69	Claimant Payment	Eanes ISD	School buses for transportation support at shelters.
\$68,978,111	26,533.33	Vendor Payment	EBC Charter & Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,951,578	103,175.50	Vendor Payment	Empire Coach Line	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,843,402	520.99	Vendor Payment	Enterprise Rent-A-Car	15 passenger van rental to transport evacuees.
\$68,847,881	10,463.88	Vendor Payment	Equipment Depot	Forklift and pallet jack rental for use at equipment staging areas, shelters, kitchens, and PODs.
\$68,837,417	27,063.97	Vendor Payment	Excellence Charter Service	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,810,353	215,575.14	Vendor Payment	Executive Coach Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,594,778	209,579.26	Vendor Payment	Express Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,385,199	2,808.44	Vendor Payment	Falcon Storage	Rental of GoMini PODs for storage of equipment and supplies.
\$68,382,390	2,087.72	Vendor Payment	Ferrell Gas	Rental and servicing of various propane tanks.
\$68,380,303	25,277.65	Vendor Payment	Fidelis Coach LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,355,025	2,532.86	Vendor Payment	Florida Breakaway Charters	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,352,492	27,105.52	Vendor Payment	Florida Gulf Coast	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,325,387	56,000.00	Vendor Payment	Ford Park/SMG	Facility lease, Resource Staging Area in Beaumont.
\$68,269,387	2,958.09	Claimant Payment	Franklin County	Shelter of evacuees
\$68,266,429	11,968.74	Vendor Payment	Friendship Tours LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,254,460	380.95	Vendor Payment	G Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$68,254,079	286,178.72	Claimant Payment	Galveston County	Firefighting support (Shelter), Damage to personal property by California Task Force
\$67,967,900	30,113.03	Claimant Payment	Garland ISD	Provided school buses for transportation support.
\$67,937,787	163.38	Vendor Payment	Garrett Flying Services Inc	Refilled propane tanks for field kitchen.

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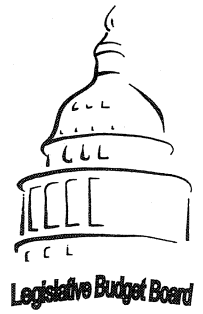
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$67,937,624	100,770.48	Vendor Payment	Gatens Adventures Unlimited	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$67,836,853	2,331.97	Vendor Payment	George's Motor Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$67,834,521	22,630.05	Vendor Payment	Global Power Supply LLC	Generator and cable rental for shelters and for equipment and supply staging areas.
\$67,811,891	3,710.74	Vendor Payment	Gold Star Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$67,808,181	116,359.46	Vendor Payment	Good Times Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$67,691,821	24,043.00	Vendor Payment	Gotta Go Express	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$67,667,778	1,303.71	Vendor Payment	Grainger	Provided supplies such as safety vests, trash cans, and delivery services.
\$67,666,474	12,237.12	Claimant Payment	Gregg County	Shelter of evacuees
\$67,654,237	822,831.15	Vendor Payment	Greyhound Lines, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,831,406	189.29	Vendor Payment	H & H Tents and Events	Rental of tents and water barrels for field kitchens and sheltering.
\$66,831,217	46,502.61	Vendor Payment	H & R Tours, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,784,714	27,016.85	Vendor Payment	H. B. Tour and Travel Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,757,697	494,347.21	Vendor Payment	H. E. Butt Grocery Co	Provided food and supplies to shelters and first responder staging areas.
\$66,263,350	46,936.44	Vendor Payment	Happy Trails	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,216,414	27,414.75	Vendor Payment	Harmon Brothers Charter Service	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,188,999	1,819.90	Vendor Payment	Harper Wood Electric	Provided electrical services to Texas Task Force 1 at the staging area.
\$66,187,179	34,587.98	Vendor Payment	Harvest Texarkana	Supplied food for shelterees
\$66,152,591	35,617.56	Vendor Payment	Heartland Trailways	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$66,116,974	12,189.43	Vendor Payment	Hertz Equipment Rental	Rental of forklifts, pallet jacks, and generators at regional staging areas, shelters, and PODs.
\$66,104,784	134,741.17	Claimant Payment	Hill County	Shelter of evacuees
\$65,970,043	10,229.75	Vendor Payment	Hops Propane	Propane for use with fork lifts, field kitchens.
\$65,959,813	10,487.63	Vendor Payment	Horizon Motor Coach Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,949,326	15,049.41	Vendor Payment	Hotchkiss Disposal Service	Trash dumpster rental for use at equipment and first responder staging areas and for shelters.
\$65,934,276	364.55	Vendor Payment	Hummingbird Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,933,912	7,504.59	Vendor Payment	Independent Propane (ProGas)	Provided propane for field kitchens and fork lifts.
\$65,926,407	51,031.34	Vendor Payment	Intents Party Supply LLC	Rental of tents, box fans, generators, and provided electrical set up services for shelters in San Antonio and Galveston
\$65,873,376	3,616.99	Vendor Payment	Interface Financial Group/BOOG Inv. (G Tours)	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,871,759	1,488.92	Vendor Payment	J & S Audio Visual	Provided audio visual services for Task Force 1 staging area in Houston.
\$65,870,270	17,710.74	Claimant Payment	Jackson County	Law Enforcement support, Shelter of evacuees
\$65,852,559	119,811.06	Vendor Payment	JB Bus, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,732,748	35,430.74	Vendor Payment	Josey Ranch	Shelter of livestock (horses).
\$65,697,317	11,242.33	Vendor Payment	Just For The Fun of It	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,686,075	4,844.52	Claimant Payment	Kaufman County	Shelter of evacuees
\$65,681,230	83,315.58	Vendor Payment	Kelton Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,597,915	6,646.42	Vendor Payment	Kevin Maddox Propane, Inc	Provided propane services to various kitchens.
\$65,591,268	224,084.04	Vendor Payment	Kincaid Coach Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.

Appendix A: Expenditures Related To \$145 M Transfer From HHSC



Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$65,367,184	4,296.42	Vendor Payment	Klotz Associates	Provided staffing support for the Public Works Response Teams.
\$65,362,888	3,193.48	Vendor Payment	KY Lakeside Travel LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,359,694	44,261.37	Claimant Payment	Lake Cities/City of Corinth	Deployed fire department (TIFMAS)
\$65,315,433	27,265.77	Vendor Payment	Lancaster Trailways of the Carolinas	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$65,288,167	4,499,296.66	Vendor Payment	Landstar Global Logistics	Provided trucks and drivers, and reefer and freezer trailers.
\$60,788,871	3,462.93	Claimant Payment	Lavaca County	Law Enforcement support
\$60,785,408	67,352.61	Claimant Payment	Leander ISD	Sheltering services.
\$60,718,055	50,157.34	Vendor Payment	Legendary Journeys, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,667,898	8,092.92	Vendor Payment	Leisure Time Charters & Tours/Joye Darwin	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,659,805	1,862.73	Claimant Payment	Live Oak County	Law Enforcement support
\$60,657,942	21,576.19	Vendor Payment	Lone Star Coaches Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,636,366	49,569.96	Vendor Payment	Louisiana Trailways	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,586,796	11,315.91	Claimant Payment	Madison County	Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communications)
\$60,575,480	727.35	Vendor Payment	Malone Bussing Service	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,574,753	5,651.56	Vendor Payment	Mayo Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,569,101	249,607.25	Vendor Payment	McGaughey Busses/MBI Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,319,494	1,659.93	Claimant Payment	Menard County	Shelter of evacuees
\$60,317,834	1,833.88	Vendor Payment	Miami Coach & Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,316,000	35,215.55	Claimant Payment	Milam County	Shelter of evacuees
\$60,280,785	38,401.18	Vendor Payment	Miller Transportation, Inc/Miller Trailways	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,242,383	1,529.59	Vendor Payment	Mission Golf Cars & Industrial Vehicles	Rental of golf carts for use at San Antonio Area Regional Command and primary regional staging area for first responders and equipment.
\$60,240,854	7,780.43	Vendor Payment	Montano's Transportation Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,233,073	45,686.54	Claimant Payment	Montgomery County	Firefighter support (TIFMAS)
\$60,187,387	25,074.08	Vendor Payment	MTI Bus Company	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$60,162,313	207,427.21	Claimant Payment	Nacogdoches County	Shelter of evacuees
\$59,954,886	34,344.35	Claimant Payment	Nacogdoches ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$59,920,541	252,520.33	Vendor Payment	National Coach Works/Martz Group of Virginia	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$59,668,021	99,968.72	Vendor Payment	National Tour Bus Service	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$59,568,052	14,502.98	Claimant Payment	Navarro County	Shelter of evacuees
\$59,553,549	3,809.12	Claimant Payment	New Braunfels ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$59,549,740	47,465.69	Vendor Payment	New Orleans Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$59,502,274	173,750.71	Vendor Payment	Newton Bus Service Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$59,328,524	18,355.56	Vendor Payment	Nexus Disposal, LLC	Rental of liquid dumpster and services.
\$59,310,168	30,930.54	Vendor Payment	Nortex Modular Space	Rental and installation of a modular office and tables for command and control in Galveston
\$59,279,238	47,907.16	Claimant Payment	North East ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for the hurricane response.
\$59,231,330	13,854.42	Claimant Payment	Northside ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for the hurricane response.
\$59,217,476	34,300.81	Vendor Payment	OK Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$59,183,175	142,840.97	Claimant Payment	Orange County/ACTS World Relief	Sheltering of evacuees

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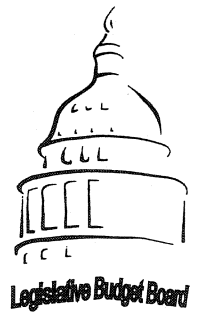


Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$59,040,334	62,016.93	Vendor Payment	Overland Charters, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,978,317	63,963.73	Claimant Payment	Parker County Emergency Management	Sheltering of evacuees
\$58,914,353	25,983.46	Vendor Payment	Pedernales Emergency Services	Deployment of firefighters and EMS in response to hurricane.
\$58,888,370	727.20	Vendor Payment	Penske Truck Leasing	Rental of various trucks and vans.
\$58,887,643	8,501.45	Claimant Payment	Anderson County	A refund from the county to TDEM has been received for the full amount of this payment. They were erroneously paid under the wrong budget.
\$58,879,141	116,392.40	Vendor Payment	Perkiomen Tours and Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,762,749	362.18	Vendor Payment	Petrofuels	Delivered unleaded gasoline for emergency services.
\$58,762,387	97,512.94	Vendor Payment	Platinum Coaches, LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,664,874	474,420.07	Vendor Payment	Port Authority of San Antonio	Provided electric, sewer, and water services to building 1536 which was used as a shelter.
\$58,190,454	63,055.73	Vendor Payment	Premiere Tours, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,127,398	9,803.72	Vendor Payment	Priority One Motorcoach/Wynne Motorcoaches	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,117,594	38,102.26	Vendor Payment	R&H Reefer and Trailer Repair	Rental of refrigerated trailers.
\$58,079,492	64,152.59	Vendor Payment	R&R Big Bus dba Fundamental Marketing	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$58,015,339	171,300.33	Vendor Payment	Radiant RFID	Management of Special Needs Evacuation Tracking System
\$57,844,039	25,046.72	Vendor Payment	Rainsville Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$57,818,992	388,897.31	Vendor Payment	Red Carpet Charters/Passenger Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$57,430,095	177,943.18	Vendor Payment	Regent Coach Line	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$57,252,152	72,271.11	Vendor Payment	Reliant Park/Smart City	Provided telephone services for the Texas Forest Service Incident Management Team.
\$57,179,881	53,088.36	Vendor Payment	Ricardo Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$57,126,792	100,371.28	Vendor Payment	Richards Bus Lines	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$57,026,421	14,564.15	Vendor Payment	Richmond Equipment	Utility cart and golf cart rentals in San Antonio Area Regional Command and primary regional staging area.
\$57,011,857	654,424.87	Vendor Payment	River City Travel/Clark Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$56,357,432	2,491.15	Vendor Payment	Road Ready Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$56,354,941	189,888.14	Vendor Payment	Roadrunner Charters inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$56,165,053	2,618.44	Vendor Payment	Robbins Charter Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$56,162,434	24,846.14	Vendor Payment	Robert Stubbs/Horizon Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$56,137,588	159,474.53	Claimant Payment	Round Rock ISD	Sheltering of evacuees.
\$55,978,114	16,587.11	Vendor Payment	Royal Motor Coaches	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$55,961,527	414,049.69	Vendor Payment	Royal Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$55,547,477	1,246.47	Vendor Payment	RSC Equipment Rental	Forklift rental at regional staging areas, PODs in impact areas, and at some shelters.
\$55,546,231	1,972,976.57	Vendor Payment	RTW Management	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$53,573,254	170,529.58	Vendor Payment	Ryan's Express Motor Coach	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$53,402,724	515,155.97	Vendor Payment	Ryan's Water Service	Rental of potable water truck and grey water trucks for field kitchens and shelters in impact area.
\$52,887,568	67,180.50	Vendor Payment	Salter Bus Lines, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.

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\$145 M Transfer From HHSC

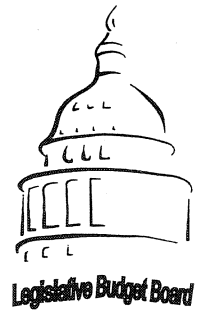


Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$52,820,388	5,196,010.32	Vendor Payment	Salvation Army Inv	Sheltering and feeding of evacuees and responders.
\$47,624,378	87,170.58	Claimant Payment	Sam Houston State University	Sheltering services.
\$47,537,207	125,609.71	Vendor Payment	Samaritan's Purse	Sheltering services.
\$47,411,597	212,120.98	Vendor Payment	San Antonio Food Bank	Provided food to shelterees
\$47,199,476	21,397.96	Claimant Payment	San Antonio ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for the hurricane response.
\$47,178,078	123,863.46	Claimant Payment	San Antonio Water System	Provided sewer system support and generator rental.
\$47,054,215	13,249.76	Claimant Payment	San Patricio County	Law enforcement augmentation.
\$47,040,965	4,661.27	Vendor Payment	Savannah River Charters & Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$47,036,304	6,571.32	Vendor Payment	Sawgrass Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$47,029,733	20,345.80	Vendor Payment	SBC (Southern Baptists of Texas Convention)	Sheltering and feeding of evacuees
\$47,009,387	1,578.39	Vendor Payment	Scott Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$47,007,808	40,241.03	Vendor Payment	Scottsville Camp and Conference Center	Sheltering services.
\$46,967,567	7,676.53	Claimant Payment	Scurry-Rosser ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for the response.
\$46,959,891	10,813.58	Claimant Payment	Seguin ISD	Provided school buses and drivers for the response.
\$46,949,077	349,076.95	Vendor Payment	Sierra Trailways/Sierra Stage Coaches	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,600,000	4,404.29	Vendor Payment	Simply the Best Charters	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,595,596	744.63	Vendor Payment	Skipper Transportation LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,594,851	324.32	Vendor Payment	Skyline Charter Services of Houston/RJ Skyline Ch	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,594,527	130,900.22	Claimant Payment	Smith County	Shelter of evacuees
\$46,463,627	70,065.83	Vendor Payment	Southern Transportation	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,393,561	184,906.17	Vendor Payment	Southwest Charter Lines Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,208,655	53,367.83	Vendor Payment	Southwestern Illinois Bus Co LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,155,287	102,193.01	Vendor Payment	Spirit Coach LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$46,053,094	503,547.98	Vendor Payment	Star Shuttle Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$45,549,546	543,657.41	Claimant Payment	State of Florida	EMAC, assisted with animal care and veterinary infrastructure in the impacted counties.
\$45,005,889	323,127.62	Claimant Payment	State of Georgia	EMAC, provided 2 Incident Management Teams.
\$44,682,761	20,673.24	Claimant Payment	State of Idaho	EMAC, provided Joint Incident Site Communication Capability package.
\$44,662,088	240,484.50	Claimant Payment	State of Louisiana	EMAC, provided 20,000 pet crates.
\$44,421,603	12,858.50	Claimant Payment	State of Maryland Military Department	EMAC, provided public assistance and individual assistance staff to assist with recovery operations.
\$44,408,745	71,934.10	Claimant Payment	State of New Mexico	EMAC, provided ambulances and emergency medical system staff.
\$44,336,811	27,207.05	Claimant Payment	State of New York	EMAC, provided public assistance and individual assistance staff to assist with recovery operations.
\$44,309,604	35,780.56	Claimant Payment	FEMA (State of Oklahoma)	Prepared shelters for possible assistance with evacuees. Did not activate shelter.
\$44,273,823	67,451.26	Vendor Payment	Stewart and Stevenson	Rental of generators for shelters, field kitchens, and PODs.
\$44,206,372	4,613.22	Vendor Payment	Stripes & Stops Companies Inc	Rental of electronic and static message boards (some trailer mounted) for providing information to evacuees on the roads.
\$44,201,759	7,122,605.68	Vendor Payment	Sun Coast Resources Inc	Fuel support for evacuation and response operations.

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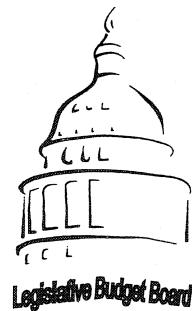


Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$37,079,153	7,924.84	Vendor Payment	Sunshine Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$37,071,228	1,352.16	Vendor Payment	Sunstate Equipment Co LLC	Generator rental for equipment staging areas and shelters.
\$37,069,876	3,108.46	Vendor Payment	Susan Landreth/Vickrey	Staff support for Public Works Response Team
\$37,066,767	53,965.14	Claimant Payment	Tarrant County	Shelter of evacuees
\$37,012,802	65,030.46	Claimant Payment	Texarkana ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$36,947,772	11,850.00	Claimant Payment	Texas Agrilife Extension Service	Cowboy rental for livestock roundup.
\$36,935,922	74,465.12	Claimant Payment	Texas Department of Transportation	Repair of parking lot?
\$36,861,457	100,022.45	Claimant Payment	Texas Engineering Extension Services	Deployed Texas Task Force 1 for conduct search and rescue operations before and after the storm.
\$36,761,434	209,748.87	Vendor Payment	Texas Lions Camp	Sheltering services.
\$36,551,685	41,333.49	Vendor Payment	Texas Motor Transportation Association	Rental of hay trucks for feeding of displaced cattle.
\$36,510,352	49,826.22	Vendor Payment	Texas Wing Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	Conducted flyovers of impacted counties to determine routes for responders (search & rescue) and command and control teams directly after the impact of the storm.
\$36,460,526	32,918.76	Claimant Payment	TFS (TX Forest Service)	Deployed Type III Incident Management Team for command and control assistance.
\$36,427,607	19,297.31	Vendor Payment	Three Rivers Travel	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$36,408,310	73,918.63	Vendor Payment	Time Lines, LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$36,334,391	9,836.61	Vendor Payment	Todd Charter Service Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$36,324,554	14,366.69	Claimant Payment	Tom Green County	Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communications)
\$36,310,188	55,072.35	Vendor Payment	Tornado Tours, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$36,255,115	54,983.49	Claimant Payment	Town of Addison	Shelter of evacuees
\$36,200,132	77,737.29	Claimant Payment	Town of Flower Mound	Firefighting support (TIFMAS)
\$36,122,394	48,181.19	Claimant Payment	Town of Little Elm	Firefighting support (TIFMAS), Public Works Response Team
\$36,074,213	774,836.37	Vendor Payment	Trane U.S. Inc	Rental of 400 ton air cooled chiller for a 5,000 person shelter in San Antonio.
\$35,299,377	724,421.35	Transfer	TRANSFER of Expenditures	Payments posted to wrong budget in error.
\$34,574,956	125,387.41	Vendor Payment	Travel By Bus!, LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,449,568	101,748.61	Vendor Payment	Travel Lynx LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,347,820	13,370.54	Vendor Payment	Travel Tours Unlimited, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,334,449	103,646.97	Claimant Payment	Travis County	Law Enforcement support, Shelter of evacuees
\$34,230,802	33,674.58	Vendor Payment	Treasure Coast Motor/Magic Carpet Ride	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,197,127	17,184.46	Vendor Payment	Tri-City Charters	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,179,943	4,618.71	Vendor Payment	Tucker Charter	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,175,324	126,084.63	Vendor Payment	Turner Tours & Charters	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$34,049,240	134,116.40	Vendor Payment	United Rentals	Rental of various forklifts, pallet jacks, and propane trucks.

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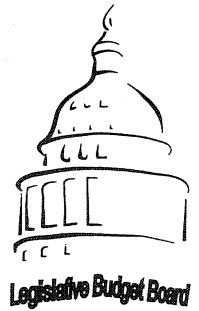
Balance	Expenditure Amount	Expenditure Type	Agency/Vendor	Purpose
\$88,915,128	16,254,486.00	Vendor Payment	United Site Services	Rental of multi head shower stations (mobile and trailer), and hand washing stations at shelters and first responder staging areas in the impact areas.
\$17,660,637	23,800.71	Vendor Payment	United Travel LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$17,636,837	40,696.62	Claimant Payment	University of North Texas	Sheltering services.
\$17,596,140	17,830.06	Vendor Payment	US Power & Environment LLC	Rental of generators for shelters, field kitchens, and PODs.
\$17,578,310	140,026.51	Vendor Payment	USA Tours	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$17,438,283	79,696.04	Vendor Payment	Valley Transit Company	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$17,358,587	69,051.07	Claimant Payment	Van Zandt County	Sheltering services.
\$17,289,536	165,142.99	Vendor Payment	Vandalia Bus Lines, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$17,124,393	11,674.92	Vendor Payment	Vassas Transportation/Chris R Vassas Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$17,112,718	464.75	Vendor Payment	Veterans Memorial Center	Staging area for the Texas National Guard.
\$17,112,254	32,705.57	Vendor Payment	Vic's Cattle Trucking	Rental of cattle trucks to relocate cattle out of harm's way.
\$17,079,548	200,213.72	Vendor Payment	Victoria County	Shelter of evacuees
\$16,879,334	21,695.53	Vendor Payment	Village Charters Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$16,857,639	101,157.19	Vendor Payment	Vision Tours LLC	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$16,756,482	57,361.04	Vendor Payment	Voyager Tours Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$16,699,121	29,321.90	Vendor Payment	Waco Humane Society	Shelter of domestic animals (companion animals)
\$16,669,799	2,059.90	Claimant Payment	Walker County	Shelter of evacuees
\$16,667,739	11,343.82	Vendor Payment	Welborn Aquahaul and Fire Service	Rental of enclosed handwashing stations for field kitchens in the impact areas.
\$16,656,395	76,071.02	Vendor Payment	Western Motorcoach Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$16,580,324	7,002.40	Vendor Payment	White Knight Limousine	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$16,573,322	299,125.64	Claimant Payment	Williamson County	Mobile Command Unit (Command, Control, & Communications), shelter of evacuees
\$16,274,196	1,017.42	Claimant Payment	Willis ISD	Shelter of evacuees
\$16,273,178	353,180.75	Vendor Payment	Windstar Lines Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$15,919,998	92,182.14	Vendor Payment	Woodlawn Motor Coach Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$15,827,816	470.73	Vendor Payment	Xerox Corporation	Rental of copiers for Task Force 1 at the staging area in Houston.
\$15,827,345	16,052.40	Vendor Payment	Youth on the Move, Inc	Commercial bus company, evacuation support.
\$15,811,292	1,983,627	Pending Payment	State of California	EMAC, provided search and rescue teams. Received this in voice recently. Awaiting required supporting documentation.
Acronyms				
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact (Mutual aid agreement between states)			
TIFMAS	Texas Interagency Fire Mutual Aid System			
TERT	Telecommunication Emergency Response Team			
POD	Point of Distribution - staging area for supplies and equipment for local governments after a disaster			
FEMA Funds Reimbursed to State				
	\$ (11,000,000)	Transfer	State Preservation Board	Transfer to State Preservation Board as required by HB 4586, Section 6.
	\$ (21,330,166)	Transfer	Texas Emergency Technology Fund	Transfer in accordance with Article IX, Section 17



Appendix B



Appendix B: Federal Funding Assistance



- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - *Public Assistance Program*
 - *Individual & Households Program*
 - *Other Needs Assistance Program*
- Housing and Urban Development
 - *Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)*
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 - *Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)*
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - *Emergency and Replacement Food Stamp Benefits*
- U.S. Department of Labor
 - *National Emergency Grant (temporary wages & benefits)*
 - *Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program*
- U.S. Department of Transportation
 - *Road and Bridge Repair*
- U.S. Small Business Administration
 - *Low-interest Loans and Grants*

● Parks and
Wildlife
Department-

● No written
testimony
submitted

●

Department of
Agriculture-

No written
testimony
submitted

General Land Office

SENATE FINANCE HEARING ON HB 4586 DISASTER RELATED FUNDING

JUNE 9, 2010

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

DEBRIS REMOVAL - \$39,000,000 from Texas Public Finance Authority

The Texas General Land Office, through Art. IX, Section 14.04, received \$39 million from the Texas Public Finance Authority for the removal of debris resulting from Hurricane Ike. As of June 4, 2010, the GLO has expended \$35.6 million and has an outstanding encumbrance of more than \$2.3 million. Final disposition of all quantities removed from the contractor have not been received, which could result in additional encumbrances.

The funds were expended/encumbered on the following:

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT
Beach Debris Removal	39.2%	14,879,971
Marine/Surf Debris Removal	58.4%	22,143,154
Pier/Platform Removal	2.4%	921,090

The agency has received \$21,499,264 in reimbursements from FEMA. Several FEMA claims related to beach debris and pier removal are in the appeal process at this time. Successful award will amount to an additional \$14.2 million in reimbursements.

HB 4586 allows the GLO to leverage these reimbursements for coastal restoration projects. The GLO is currently using the reimbursements to fund the following projects:

- *Beach Monitoring and Maintenance Plan* (\$1.3M). Following a disaster, FEMA will reimburse 75%-100% of the repair work to restore engineered beaches. This project will develop and implement a beach monitoring and maintenance plan so that Texas will qualify for this funding in the future. The projects listed below will be (or already are) considered engineered beaches.
- *West Galveston Island Seawall* (\$14.6M). This project will restore the beach for six miles west of the Galveston seawall.
- *Surfside Shoreline Stabilization* (\$1.02M) and *Surfside Emergency Beach Nourishment* (\$1.9M). These projects are part of an emergency erosion response strategy to protect public infrastructure in the Village of Surfside. These projects fund the repair of a revetment and restore the beach in front of the revetment that were damaged by Hurricane Ike and subsequent high tides.
- *Jamaica Beach Dune Restoration* (\$2.5M). This project is a repair of a damaged dune system. It will restore the engineered dune complex back to the original project specifications pre-Hurricane Ike.

HAZARD MITIGATION BUYOUTS - \$10,000,000 in General Revenue

The General Land Office is providing the 25% local match (NTE \$65,000 per property) for structure buyouts on the beach. FEMA is providing 75% of the cost. As of June 4, 2010, the GLO has expended \$4,671,118.68. An outstanding encumbrance of \$5,328,881.32 remains. All funds will be expended by May 31, 2011.

The City of Galveston – 61 primary beachfront properties approved. 91% of the properties (56 of 61) have been invoiced. 81% (49 of 61) have been paid to the city as of 6/4/2010.

County of Galveston - 515 properties approved by DEM and FEMA. The GLO prioritized beachfront properties due to the limited funding, resulting in a total of 306. 131 properties are considered first priority. The additional 175 properties will be evaluated for eligibility and purchased based on remaining funds available. 70% of the first priority properties (92 of 131) have been invoiced. 39% of the first priority properties (50 of 131) have been paid to the county as of 6/4/2010.

CR 257 (Blue Water Highway) - \$6,084,000 through Division of Emergency Management

The General Land Office received appropriation authority in HB4586, Sec. 58, to pass through funding to Brazoria County for repairs made to the protective dune system for County Road 257. The funding will be used in conjunction with funding from the Federal Highway Administration. The agency has not expended any funds as of 6/4/2010 but anticipates invoices of approximately \$800,000 to be received by December 2010. The remainder of the funds will be expended by September 2011. Construction project appropriations are valid for four years after the biennium in which they were appropriated.

The project timeline is: Design – June through November 2010; Permitting, Environmental Assessment & Biological Opinion – May through December 2010; Construction (pending FHWA environmental approval) – January through September 2011. US Fish & Wildlife requires a formal Section 7 consultation based on their concern for nesting sea turtles. This process can take up to six months and is the most substantial project delay.

Office of the
Governor

HB 4586 – Disaster Appropriations to Office of the Governor Trusteed Programs
--

Section 58	Amount (in millions)	Item	Authorization
Appropriated	\$62.0		
Expended	\$1.5	Air Ambulance Services	Sec. 58(c)
	\$8.6	School Restoration; Bridge City	Sec. 58 (d)
	\$2.0	Texas Taskforce One – Flood Response	Sec. 58 (e)
	\$6.0	General Land Office for dune restoration, CR 257	Sec. 58 (f)
Subtotal Spent	\$18.1		
Balance Remaining	\$43.9		

NOTE: HB 4586, Section 60, also appropriated \$16.565 million to Governor's Trusteed Programs for debris removal; none of those funds have been spent to date.

University of
Texas Medical
Branch

UTMB Update on Hurricane Ike Recovery
Senate Finance Committee

David L. Callender, MD, MBA, FACS
President, The University of Texas Medical Branch

June 9, 2010

Recap of Key Dates

Sept. 13, 2008: Ike makes landfall, flooding over 1M square feet of first floor-space on UTMB campus. Entire infrastructure severely damaged by storm surge, electrical outages, failure of Galveston Island infrastructure. No damage to Galveston National Lab due to modern construction, back-up generators. All patients, students and non-essential staff evacuated a few days before landfall.

Oct. 2008: Classes resume; most students back on campus; clinical rotations for residents and 3rd- and 4th-year medical students continue through collaborative agreements with other Texas universities and hospitals. First post-Ike baby delivered.

Nov. 2008: UTMB/James Lee Witt Associates provide preliminary damage estimate of \$667M-\$1B.

Jan. 2009: John Sealy Hospital reopens with reduced bed capacity. Research buildings back in normal operation.

May-June 2009: Legislature approves \$150M GR for UTMB Ike recovery in HB 4586. Provides \$50M one-time disaster SSBG funding for UTMB (used primarily for mainland clinic equipment, recovery costs not covered by FEMA, and operational costs related to case management and other services for Ike victims.) Also provides \$150M TRB authorization for construction of proposed new surgical tower to make return to pre-Ike bed capacity possible.

June 2009: Federal government informs Texas of 90/10 FEMA match rate for Public Assistance and Section 406 Mitigation projects. Section 404 Mitigation match remains 75/25.

Aug. 2009: Trauma Center in full operation; official Level 1 designation expected by April 2011.

Jan. 2010: UTMB notified by Comptroller's Office that, per agreement with LBB, \$90M of \$150M appropriation will lapse due to change in match rate for Public Assistance portion of FEMA funds, and that LBB approval will be required to access funds. Lapse reflected in USAS.

Sept. 2008-June 2010 and beyond: UTMB engaged in intensive, ongoing work with FEMA, state, disaster recovery consultants, architectural and engineering firms, accounting firms, and contractors on clean-up, temporary repairs necessary for current operations, and Project Worksheet approval process for permanent mitigation and repair work.

HB 4586 UTMB Appropriation

SECTION 55. APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL COSTS CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS. (a) The following amounts are appropriated out of the general revenue fund to the following agencies and institutions of higher education for the two-year period beginning on the effective date of this Act for the purpose of paying for, or reimbursing payments made for, costs incurred by the agencies or institutions associated with damages or disruptions caused by natural disasters that occurred before the effective date of this Act during the state fiscal biennium that began September 1, 2007:

- (1) UT Medical Branch at Galveston: \$150,000,000
- (c) The amount appropriated by this section to UT Medical Branch at Galveston may be spent only to provide matching funds for FEMA qualifying projects, except that if that amount cannot be prudently and effectively spent in that manner, the remainder of the \$150,000,000 appropriation may be spent only with the prior written approval of the Legislative Budget Board.

Effective date: June 19, 2009

Categories of UTMB Repair and Mitigation Work Related to HB 4586: \$150M

Repair and Mitigation Cost Estimates as of May, 2010*

	<u>FEMA Emergency Work</u>	FEMA Permanent Work "Public Assistance" Repairs and Sec 406 Mitigation	<u>FEMA Sec 404 Mitigation</u>	<u>Expenses exceeding replacement values</u>
Fed/State Match	100/0	90/10	75/25	0/100
FEMA Match Estimate	\$120M	\$522M	\$370M	\$0
State Match Estimate	\$0	\$58M	\$123M	\$160M
Cost Estimate as of 5/21/10*	\$120M	\$580M	\$493M	\$160M
FEMA Project Status as of 5/21/10				
Approved by FEMA	\$107M	\$100M	\$0	N/A
Non-FEMA reimbursable	\$0M	\$0M	\$0	\$13M
No decision by FEMA	\$13M	\$480M	\$493M	\$147M
Totals by Category*	\$120M	\$580M	\$493M	\$160M

* Estimates after application of \$60M insurance only
Estimates will increase; not final as of 5/21/10
FEMA approval unknown as of 5/21/10

** As of 5/21/10, \$15M on appeal to FEMA due to initial Non-FEMA reimbursable items

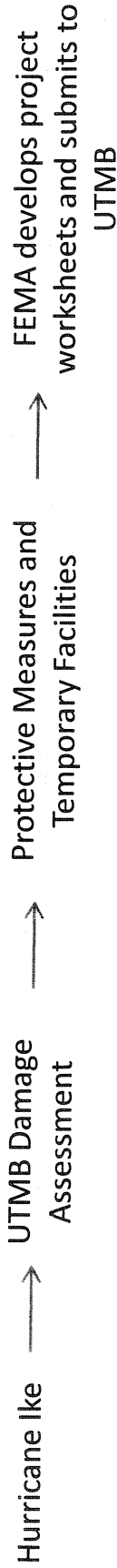
How UTMB has Organized Construction Work

UTMB has divided repair and mitigation work into four major groupings and selected a design/engineering firm and a construction management firm for each.

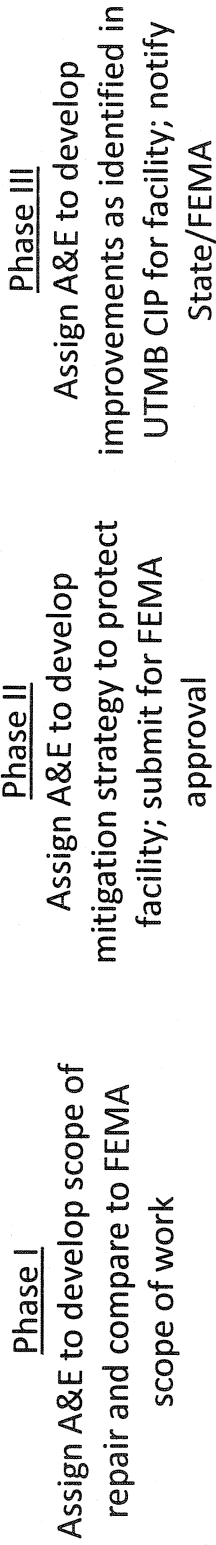
- **Health Care** – *HDR Architecture, JT Vaughn Construction Company*
- **Research** – *Page Southerland Page, JT Vaughn Construction Company*
- **Academic & Business** – *SHW Group, Linbeck Group*
- **Infrastructure** – *Affiliated Engineers, Tellepsen Builders*

UTMB Process Flow Chart

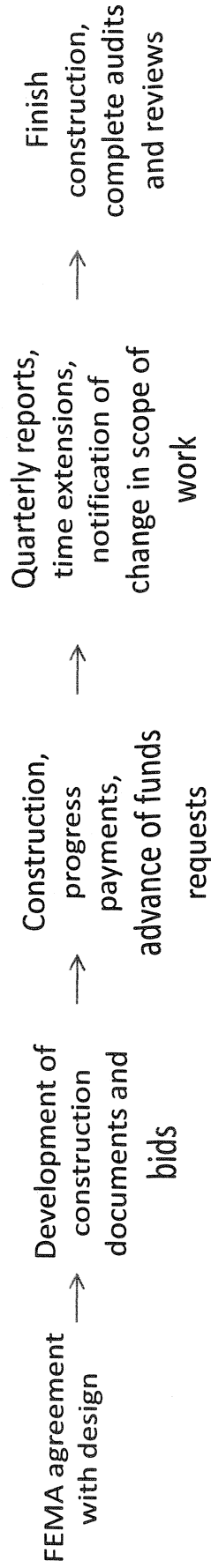
1. Initial Actions



2. UTMB/OFPC decision on repair for each facility, use of mitigation and improvements



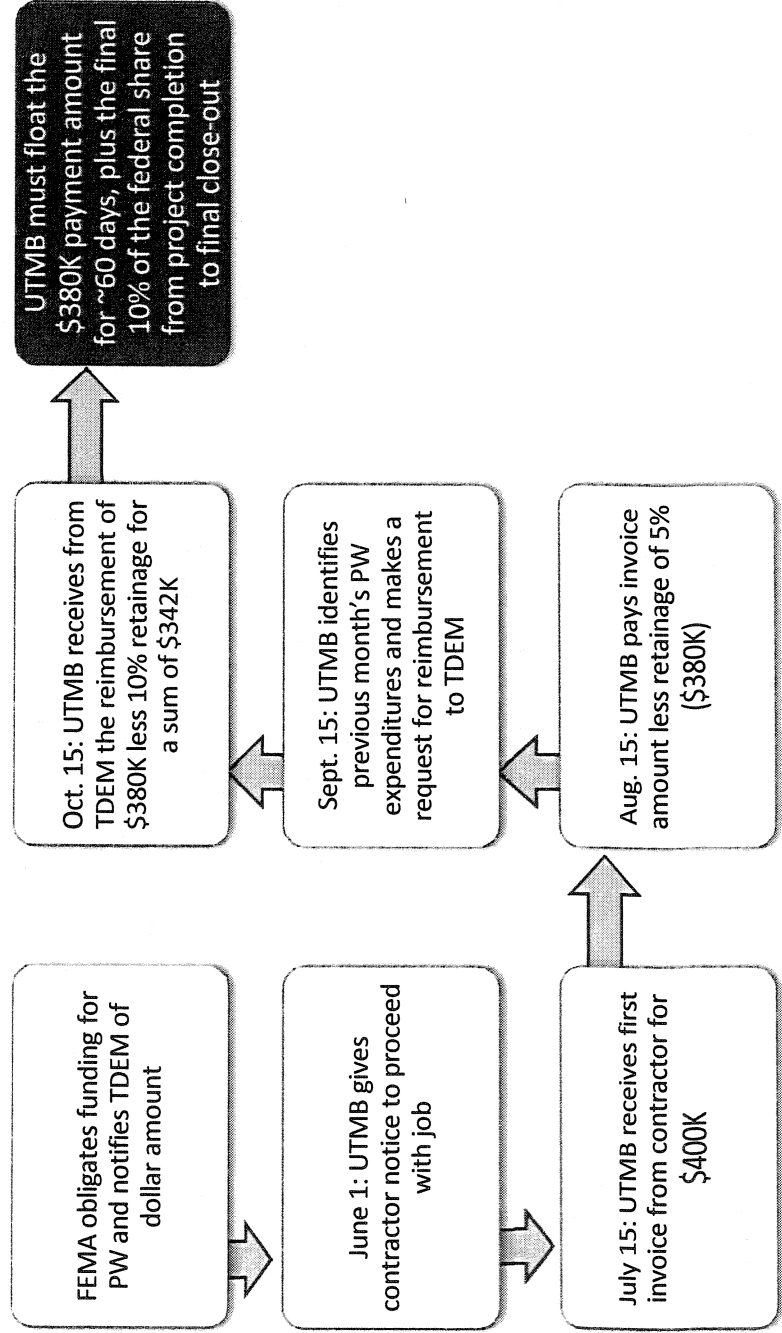
3. Construction and Grant Management



Typical Cash Flow for Project Worksheet

UTMB currently has 330-plus Project Worksheets involving construction at more than 80 campus buildings.

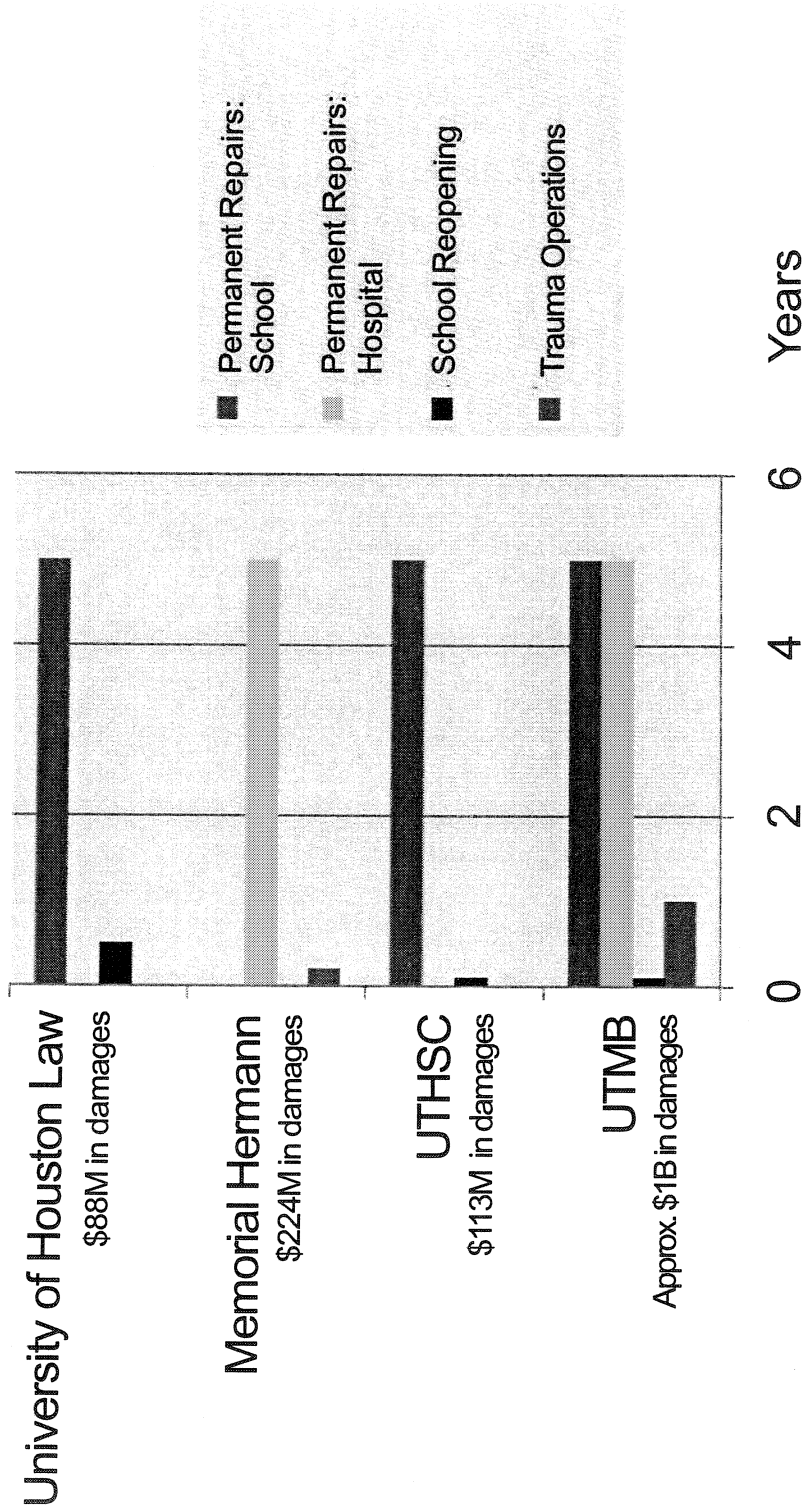
Sample Project Worksheet is written for building repairs that FEMA has valued at \$4M; FEMA has obligated this PW at \$2.5M after reductions for insurance and the 90/10 cost share for permanent work. With this obligation, the State (TDEM) has made the \$2.5M available for drawdown as expenses are incurred. UTMB has engaged a contractor to complete repairs:



University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston ----- Hurricane IKE Response and Recovery

Activity	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Hurricane Ike, Sept 12,13,14 - 2008							
Normal utilities returned, Sept 22 - 29							
Emergency clean-up, debris removal & stabilization	\$100 M	\$20 M					
Students and Faculty returned							
In-Patient Beds & Emergency Room opened							
Alternate business locations opened on mainland							
Contents stored, cleaned, returned							
Damaged equipment inventoried and auctioned							
12 clinics constructed & opened							
Legislature approves rebuild appropriations							
Governor approves rebuild appropriations							
UT Board of Regents approve rebuild							
Texas Higher Ed. Coord. Board Approves rebuild							
Trauma center opened							
404 Mitigation grants prepared and submitted							
Updated Facilities plan presented to Regents							
Reviewed 57 proposals & retained design & eng firms							
Reviewed 42 proposals & retained constr mgmt companies							
Training of UT Architects, Engineers, & CM's							
Damage Validation of 100 + buildings submitted to FEMA							
Mitigation concepts developed and submitted to FEMA							
Infrastructure repairs & mitigation (\$310 M)	\$ 5 M	\$20 M	\$60 M	\$60 M	\$60 M	\$60 M	\$45 M
Healthcare repairs & mitigation (\$210 M)	\$ 5 M	\$15 M	\$50 M	\$50 M	\$50 M	\$40 M	0
Research repairs & mitigation (\$110 M)	\$ 5 M	\$10 M	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$20 M	0
Academic / Business repairs & mitigation (\$170 M)	\$ 5 M	\$13 M	\$56 M	\$48 M	\$48 M	0	0
404 Mitigation program activity (Est. at \$493 M)			\$98.6 M	\$98.6 M	\$98.6 M	\$98.6 M	\$98.6 M
Estimated Ike Expenditures	\$120 M	\$78 M	\$289.6 M	\$281.6 M	\$281.6 M	\$218.6 M	\$143.6 M

UTMB Ike Timeline vs. Tropical Storm Allison Timelines



Note: Once all construction is complete, UTMB estimates it would suffer \$25M-\$50M in damages in the event of another storm akin to Hurricane Ike — this is an insurable loss.

What UTMB Needs

- Access to full \$150M provided in HB 4586
- Continued legislative and executive commitment to recovery plan developed during 81st Session
- TRB debt service for new hospital tower (beginning FY 2012)
- Continued commitment for UTMB's base funding for education, research and health care

Appendix

Ike's Programmatic Impact (in brief)

- UTMB mainland clinics in Gulf Coast area continued operating without interruption and provided space for island-based UTMB clinic physicians to continue outpatient services uninterrupted.
- UTMB Maternal and Child Health clinics located throughout East Texas and Gulf Coast continued serving patients without interruption. McAllen clinic closed due to financial losses caused by Ike (*see also: Slide 16*).
- John Sealy Hospital closed; UTMB patients served in relocation hospitals --- primarily Austin's Seton Hospital during the evacuation; in HCA Mainland Hospital, HCA Clear Lake Regional Hospital, St. Johns Hospital and other Houston area hospitals after the storm.
- John Sealy Hospital reopened 140 beds for mothers and newborns on Oct. 13, 2008.
- On-campus classes for 1st- and 2nd- year medical students resumed Oct. 20, 2008.
- John Sealy Hospital reopened Jan. 5, 2009: initial configuration of 200 full-service beds (including beds for TDCJ patients) with services for women, infants and children, medical/surgical and critical care, and acute care for the elderly.
- Research buildings back in normal operation by Jan. 31, 2009. Pharmacology building and 1108 Strand building no longer suitable for research.
- Clinical programs for 3rd- and 4th-year students continued through agreements with other Texas universities and health care facilities; all students returned to direct supervision by UTMB faculty by June 2009.
- Shriners Burns Hospital for Children closed post-Ike; considered by the Shriners of North America for permanent closure due to financial challenges; facility reopened Nov. 4, 2009.

How UTMB is using the \$50M SSBG Disaster Funding

SSBG funding is available for eligible projects and services that support UTMB's Hurricane Ike recovery efforts related to enhancing patient care and/or providing community benefit. These funds cannot be used for FEMA match. UTMB is working closely with HHSC on eligible projects; all funds must be spent by Sept. 30, 2010.

How UTMB is using the \$50M:

- \$34.2M for capital expenses, including:
 - Victory Lakes Specialty Care Center equipment
 - Gulf coast mainland clinics equipment and capital start-up
 - East and Southeast Texas Regional Maternal and Child Health clinics fetal monitoring equipment and ultrasounds

- \$15.8M for operating expenses, including:
 - H1N1 and seasonal flu preparation
 - Health care provider recruitment and training
 - Health care coordination for rural areas through East Texas AHEC
 - Nursing case managers to serve Ike victims in Galveston charity clinics

Education Status as of June 2010

School of Medicine

	2009 UTMB SOM USMLE	2009 National USMLE
Average Score	229	221
Pass Rate	97%	93%

- Nationwide diversity rankings:
 - #1 in under-represented minority medical graduates
 - #1 in Hispanic medical graduates
 - #10 in African American medical graduates

School of Nursing

- In 2009, UTMB SON was one of only nine of the state's 97 initial licensure programs to achieve an 85 percent graduation rate and an 85 percent licensure pass rate
- BSN students achieved a 94.03% pass rate on the NCLEX exam, compared to the state average of 91%

Graduate Medical Education

- UTMB GME program in Galveston: 640 slots compared to pre-like slots of 734 (total for Galveston and Austin); UTMB Austin GME program with 135 residents shifted to UTSW as part of UT System's educational alignment in Austin.

Commencements

- School of Nursing, 276 graduates
- Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, 53 graduates (over course of entire year)
- School of Medicine, 220 graduates
- School of Health Professions, 245 graduates

New Academic Programs

- Doctorates in rehabilitation science, occupational therapy and clinical laboratory sciences; a doctorate in nursing practice has receive initial approval; SOM curriculum now features tracks in global health, aerospace medicine, rural health and bilingual medicine; a public health track will launch during the coming academic year.

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS)

- UTMB is accredited by the Commission on Colleges (COC) of the SACS; initially accredited in 1973; last reviewed and reaffirmed in December 2008; scheduled to receive next reaffirmation of accreditation review in 2018.

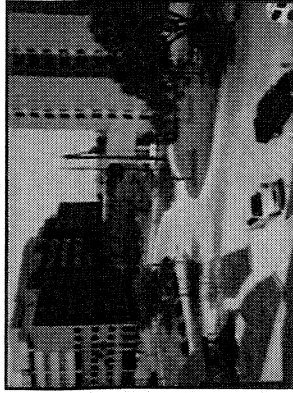
Research Status as of June 2010

- Awarded \$112M from NIH as of May 2010, a slight increase (1%) over the prior 12-month period ending May 2009
- Awarded prestigious 5-year \$21.5 million Clinical Translational Science Award (CTSA) from the NIH
- Received \$10.9 million grant to establish the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease Clinical Proteomics Center in Biodefense, the only such center in the nation
- Galveston National Lab
 - CDC approval of lab spaces:
 - BSL2 Labs – April 2009
 - ABSL2/3 Labs & Insectary – July 2009
 - ABSL3 Aerobiology Lab – February 2010
 - BSL4 Labs – March 2010
 - BSL3/E Labs – May 2010
 - Molecular Epidemiology Laboratory achieved CLIA certification in summer 2009, enabling the lab to test human clinical samples in the event of disease outbreaks in Texas
 - Helped Department of State Health Services during 2009 H1N1 influenza epidemic by testing more than 1,000 human samples, easing the workload of and providing key data to state and international partners
 - UTMB National Biocontainment Training Center, established through a U.S. Department of Defense appropriation, trains BSL-4 researchers and engineers from throughout the country

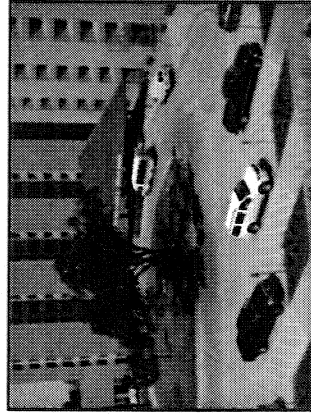
Health Care Status as of June 2010

- Trauma Center fully operational in an undesignated status. Level I designation requires provision of services for one year before accreditation review. Emergency Department re-opened in August 2009; re-designation application anticipated no later than October 2010; official Level 1 designation expected by April 2011.
- Hospital is at 400 staffed beds and 19,386 actual YTD admissions (April).
- Clinic outpatient visits are higher than projected, at 389,821 YTD in April. Mainland clinics have been consolidated and relocated for greater efficiency and access.
- Radiation Oncology services interrupted due to equipment damage/loss; anticipate reinstating services by mid-June.
- Regional Maternal and Child Health Clinics throughout East and Southeast Texas provided services virtually uninterrupted after the storm. McAllen Maternal and Child Health Clinic, closed due to Ike-related financial losses, reopened October 2009.
- Shriners Burns Hospital for Children reopened Nov. 4, 2009, per decision by Shriners of North America; UTMB faculty continue to staff facility and conduct their research, as before the storm.
- UTMB Specialty Care Center at Victory Lakes opened May 2010 in League City; ambulatory facility offers specialty surgical services, outpatient surgery, advanced imaging services and breast health center. In the first month of operation, 31% of clinic visits were new patients to UTMB.
- UTMB continues to run Austin Women's Hospital: 1,696 deliveries and 3,507 admissions for FY08; 1,610 deliveries and 3,236 admissions for FY09.

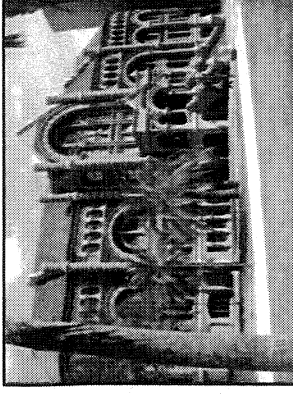
Hurricane Ike: Before and After Images



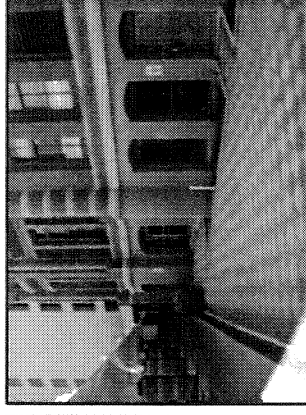
John Sealy Hospital Drive



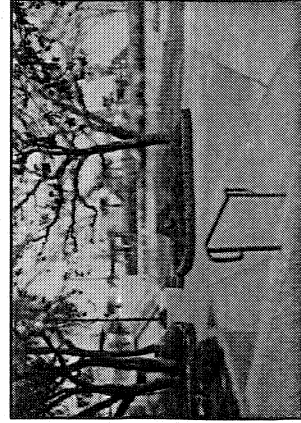
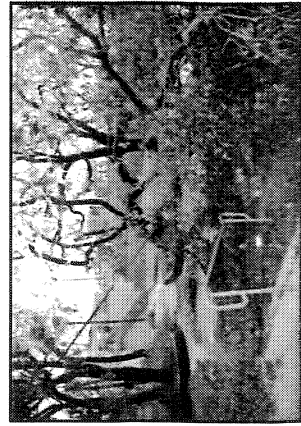
John Sealy Hospital Drive



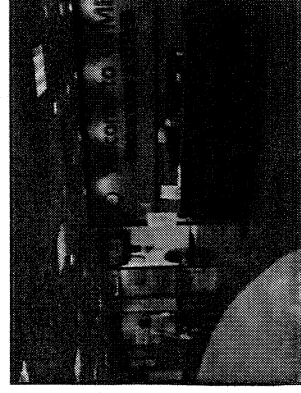
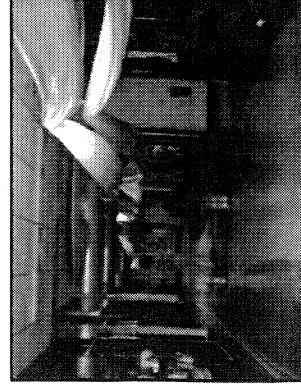
Old Red



Behind Old Red

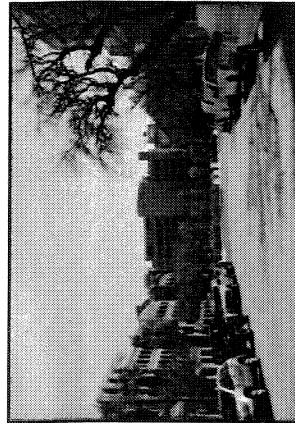
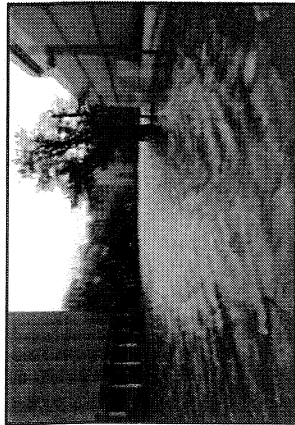


John Sealy Entrance

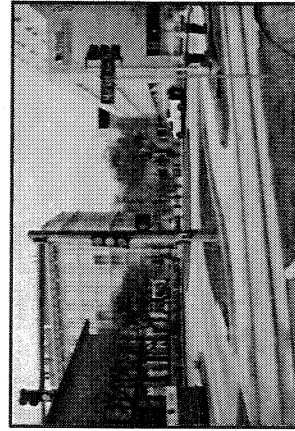
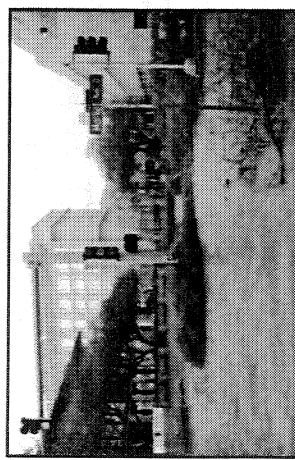


Inside John Sealy Hospital

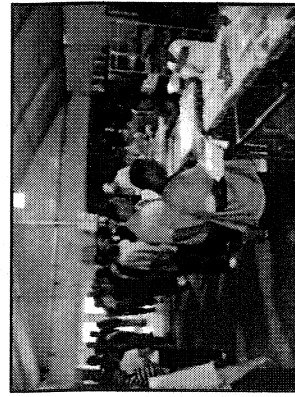
Hurricane Ike: Before and After Images



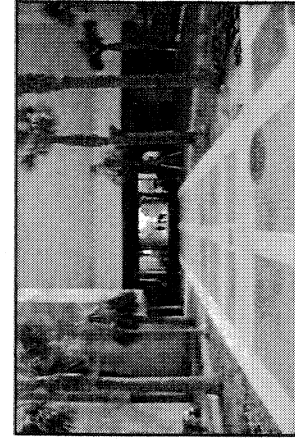
Strand



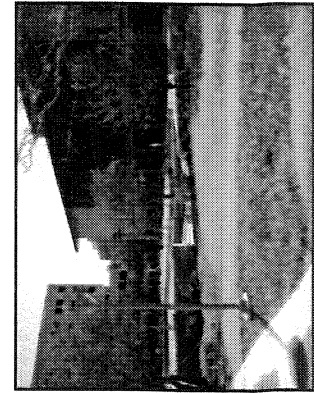
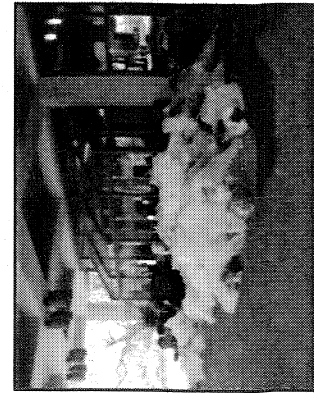
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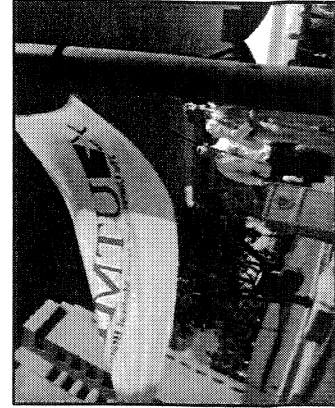
Cafeteria (temporary and reopened)



University Hospital Clinics

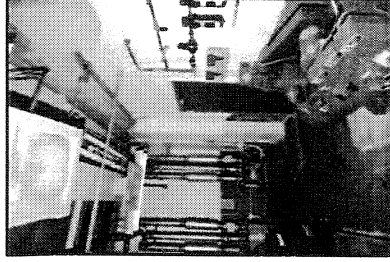
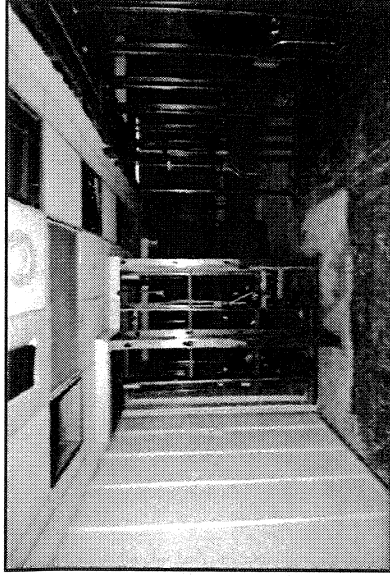
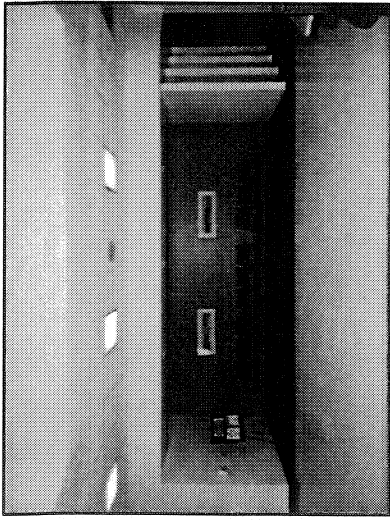


Moody Library

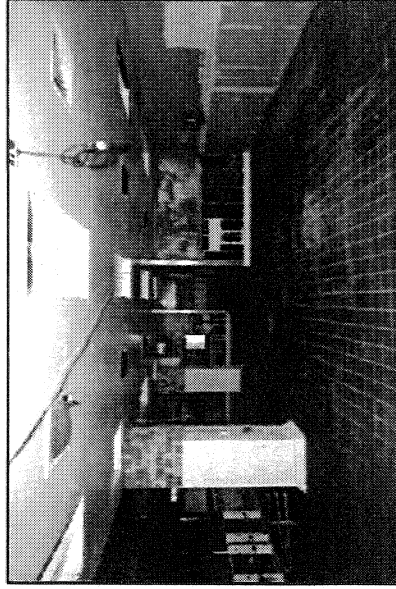
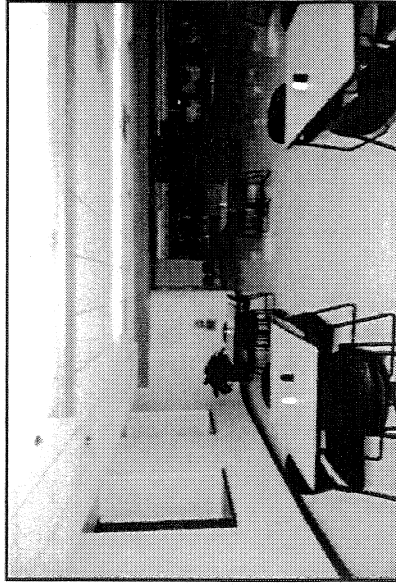


UTMB students raising flag to commemorate one-year anniversary of Hurricane Ike.

Building Back: Repairs and What's Still Behind the Scenes

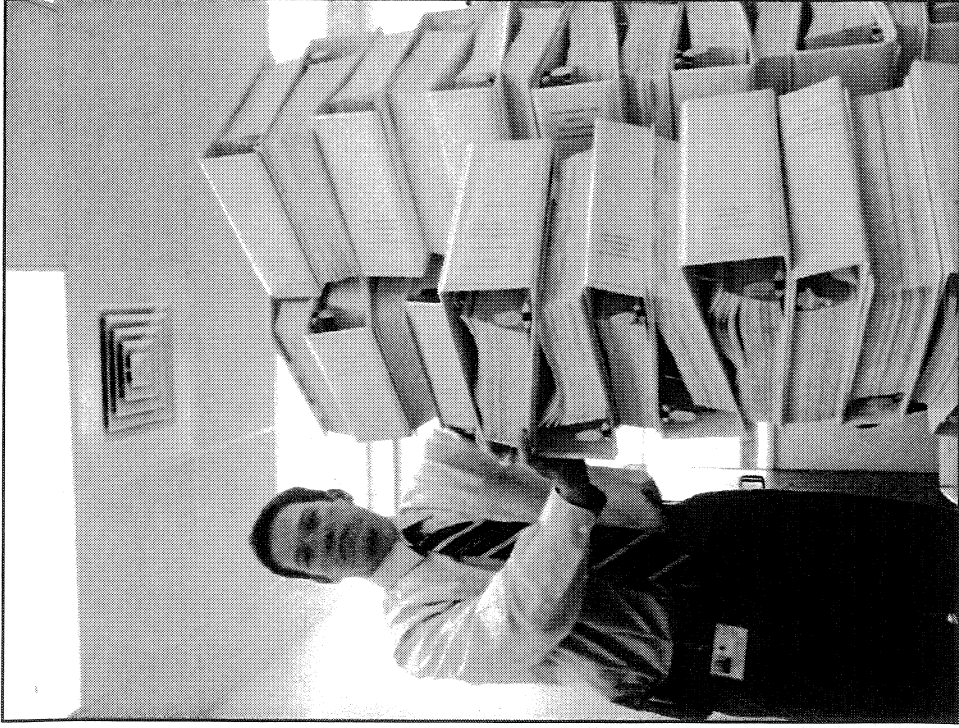


University Hospital Clinics



Cafeteria

Sample Project Worksheet: 1 project, 67 binders



Ryan Micks, Administrative
Coordinator in the Office of Health
Policy and Legislative Affairs, is 6'5."

Texas
Education
Agency

An Analysis of Academic Performance of Students Affected by Hurricane Katrina

**June 4, 2010
Texas Education Agency**

Abstract

This study evaluated the academic performance of three cohorts of students who came to Texas from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Florida after June 1, 2005, for reasons related to Hurricane Katrina and remained in the Texas public school system through 2009. The reading/English language arts and mathematics academic performance of the Katrina students, a matched sample of students not identified as Katrina students, and all Texas testers was compared from 2006 to 2009. In 2006 the performance of the Katrina study students and the matched sample was similar due to the matching. Results indicated that the three cohorts of Katrina students in the study outperformed their matched peers in passing percentages and mean scale scores in reading and mathematics in all later study years, with the higher performance by Katrina students as statistically significant. In 2006 the Katrina study students (and the matched sample) performed below the average for all Texas testers. Over the four years of the study the performance gap between the Katrina study students and all Texas testers closed or was reduced substantially.

An Analysis of Academic Performance of Students Affected by Hurricane Katrina

During the 2005–2006 school year, Texas districts were asked to identify students on the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) answer documents who came to Texas from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Florida after June 1, 2005, for reasons related to Hurricane Katrina. These students were enrolled in a Texas public school during the 2005–2006 school year and are referred to as Katrina students. This study evaluated the academic performance of the Katrina students from 2006 to 2009 by comparing their performance to a matched group of students that were not identified as Katrina students. In addition, the performance of the Katrina students was compared to the performance of all Texas students who tested each year. Inclusion of statewide comparisons was important for understanding the changes in performance for the Katrina students. For example, the performance of Katrina students might have improved over the four years of the study, though still leaving these students significantly behind Texas students statewide.

The goal of the analysis was to evaluate the performance of Katrina students over the four years compared with the performance of similar students who were not affected by the hurricane and to all Texas students. The three comparisons used to study the academic performance of the Katrina students—within group, matched group and total group—provided the design for examining three research questions:

1. How did the academic performance of Katrina students change over time?
2. How did the academic performance of Katrina students compare to that of Texas students who attended the same school districts, shared similar demographics and initial academic performance but had not been affected by the hurricane? and

3. How did the academic performance of Katrina students compare to Texas statewide results initially and after three additional years in Texas schools?

Study Sample

Three cohorts of Katrina students were studied including cohorts of grade 3, grade 5, and grade 8 students. A cohort is a group of students with scores over the 2006 to 2009 school years. For example, the grade 3 cohort represents students with scores in grade 3 in 2006, grade 4 in 2007, grade 5 in 2008, and grade 6 in 2009. Data from Katrina students were included in the study if the students had TAKS reading/English language arts and mathematics scale scores in all four years (i.e., 2006 to 2009) and if those students had demographic information (i.e., district, economically disadvantaged status, ethnicity, and gender) in 2006 for matching purposes. Students with scores in TAKS, TAKS (Accommodated), and the linguistically accommodated versions were included. Students taking English versions of these assessments were included in the study. Once the sample of Katrina students was identified, that sample of students was matched to students who were not affected by the hurricane. Students were matched on gender, ethnicity, economically disadvantaged status, region and scale scores on the TAKS 2006 reading/English language arts and mathematics assessments.

The matching process involved four steps. First, the economically disadvantaged and ethnicity variables were recoded to indicate whether students had reported an economic disadvantage or which ethnic code (i.e., African American, Asian, Native American, Hispanic, and white) they reported. Second, the propensity score (Dehijia & Wahba, 1998; Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983; Rubin, 1997) was calculated for each Katrina student and each non-Katrina student in the merged dataset by using gender, recoded ethnicity, recoded

economic status, TAKS reading scale score and TAKS mathematics scale score. This method uses logistic regression to obtain a propensity score that indicates the predicted probability of group membership based on sets of observed predictors. The propensity score matching method works best when the number of students for selecting the matched sample is large compared with the sample of students under study, since the large sample offers many students for finding a close match to each student in the sample under study. Third, all students were stratified into four performance groups—passing reading and mathematics, passing reading only, passing mathematics only, passing neither reading nor mathematics. Fourth, each Katrina student was matched to a non-Katrina student in the same performance group and in the same region in 2006 using the propensity score. When multiple students matched a Katrina student, the matched student included in the study was randomly selected.

Students included in the group of Texas statewide testers were those who tested in the primary administration of each year of the study. For example, the Texas testers in 2006 were those who took the primary administration of the TAKS assessments. The Texas testers in 2007 were all students in Texas who took the primary administration in that year. Students were included in the Texas statewide tester group in all years in which they had scores. Students did not need to have scores in all four years to be included in this group. Data for the Texas statewide testing groups can be found on the Texas Education Agency Statewide TAKS Summary Reports website at http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index3.aspx?id=3234&menu_id=793.

Table 1 summarizes demographic and academic performance of all Katrina students identified in 2006, all Texas testers in the state in those cohorts in 2006, the Katrina

students included in the study, and the matched students included in the study. Results of statistical tests comparing the Katrina and non-Katrina study students are reported.

Table 1. Demographic Comparison of All Katrina Students in 2006, All Texas Testers in 2006, Katrina Students In Study, and Matched-Samples of Non-Katrina Students In Study						
	All Katrina Students in 2006	TX Testers in 2006*	Katrina Students Included in Study	Matched Study Sample	χ^2/t	<i>p</i>
Grade 3 Cohort						
Number	2412	284987	675	675		
Female (%)	48.1 ¹	50.0	48.2	47.7	0.03	0.87
Native American (%)	<1.0 ²	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.31	0.99
Asian (%)	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.8		
African American (%)	86.5	15.4	78.1	77.5		
Hispanic (%)	3.3	41.7	5.5	5.3		
White (%)	7.9	38.8	13.9	14.2		
Economic disadvantage (%)	89.5 ³	54.5	89.0	89.5	0.07	0.79
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2128	2312	2236	2238	0.23	0.81
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2057	2256	2168	2167	-0.06	0.96
Grade 5 Cohort						
Number	2794	291992	800	800		
Female (%)	49.5 ⁴	50.3	53.4	51.5	0.56	0.45
Native American (%)	<1.0 ⁵	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	2.15	0.71
Asian (%)	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5		
African American (%)	84.9	14.5	78.6	78.4		
Hispanic (%)	4.1	44.0	5.5	5.5		
White (%)	8.0	37.7	12.0	12.6		
Economic disadvantage (%)	90.3 ⁶	54.9	92.3	92.5	0.04	0.85
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2063	2228	2137	2134	-0.37	0.71
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2076	2293	2157	2158	0.07	0.94
Grade 8 Cohort						
Number	2369	297866	509	509		
Female (%)	55.3 ⁷	50.3	56.0	59.1	1.03	0.31
Native American (%)	<1.0 ⁸	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.79	0.77
Asian (%)	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.1		
African American (%)	86.0	14.4	75.8	75.8		
Hispanic (%)	3.6	42.1	6.3	5.3		
White (%)	7.9	39.9	13.4	14.7		
Economic disadvantage (%)	91.8 ⁹	49.7	90.4	89.6	0.17	0.68
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2112	2292	2216	2214	-0.20	0.84
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2018	2185	2097	2098	0.12	0.90

Note: *The numbers of testers and demographic information reflect students those who took the primary administration in reading. The information for students testing in mathematics was very similar. 1=17 missing values, 2=20 missing values, 3=56 missing values, 4=84 missing values, 5=81 missing values, 6=281 missing values, 7=312 missing values, 8=312 missing values, and 9=315 missing values.

Table 1 illustrates that in 2006, the numbers of students identified as Katrina students were 2412 in grade 3, 2794 in grade 5, and 2369 in grade 8. Of those students, the numbers with sufficient data for study participation included 675 in grade 3, 800 in grade 5, and 509 in grade 8. Students identified as Katrina students in 2006 were not included in the study if they did not have scores across all four years of the study. Some of the Katrina students without scores in later years likely returned home.

The demographic and academic performance of the Katrina students included in the study compared with all of the students identified as Katrina students in 2006 indicated that the Katrina study students were slightly less likely to be African American, more likely to be white, similarly likely to be economically disadvantaged, and higher performing academically. Compared with all statewide testers, the sample of Katrina students included in the study was more likely to be African American and economically disadvantaged. Furthermore, the study sample of Katrina students demonstrated poorer performance in both reading and mathematics in 2006 compared with statewide testers.

The demographic makeup and academic performance of the matched sample were highly similar to the study sample of Katrina students in 2006. The similarity in the demographic and academic performance data for the Katrina study students and the matched students illustrates that the matching procedure worked well. In other words, the non-Katrina students to whom the Katrina students were compared were very similar in 2006. Statistical tests comparing the demographic and academic performance of the Katrina and non-Katrina students showed no statistically significant differences in any of the features for the two groups.

As part of the matching procedure, students were stratified by region so that the Katrina students and their matched peers represented similar geographic regions. The stratification was made based on region that Katrina students tested in during the 2005-2006 school year. If the Katrina students moved more than their matched peers, differences in academic performance might reflect differences in transitions across the two groups. Therefore, the number of school moves for the two samples were compared. Table 2 compares the numbers (and percentages) of Katrina students who moved, 0, 1, 2, or 3 times during the four-year study. Overall, the comparison showed that the number of school moves made by the Katrina study sample was similar to the number of moves made by the matched sample, especially for the grade 5 and grade 8 cohorts. Katrina students in the grade 3 cohort showed more school moves overall.

Table 2. Comparison of the Number of School Moves for the Katrina and Matched Study Samples

Number of School Moves (2006 to 2009)	0	1	2	3
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675)</i>				
Katrina Study Students	23 (3.41)	274 (40.59)	291 (43.11)	87 (12.89)
Matched Sample	34 (5.04)	367 (54.37)	198 (29.33)	76 (11.26)
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800)</i>				
Katrina Study Students	7 (0.88)	484 (60.50)	266 (33.25)	43 (5.38)
Matched Sample	7 (0.88)	469 (58.63)	261 (32.63)	63 (7.88)
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509)</i>				
Katrina Study Students	3 (0.59)	340 (66.80)	154 (30.26)	12 (2.36)
Matched Sample	9 (1.77)	351 (68.96)	134 (26.33)	15 (2.95)

Methods

Three analyses were conducted to investigate the research questions. First, the passing percentages for the Katrina, non-Katrina, and Texas students were calculated. The passing percentages for the Katrina and non-Katrina students were compared to evaluate

whether these groups of students with similar passing percentages in 2006 showed differences across time in the passing percentages. Furthermore, the passing percentages of Katrina students were compared with the passing percentages of all Texas testers. The comparison evaluated the percentages of Katrina students who passed compared with all of Texas students in 2006 and across the four years of the study.

Since passing percentages focus on student performance at the cut point and do not account for how far students perform below or above the cut point, the second set of analyses compared the mean TAKS scale scores for the Katrina, non-Katrina, and Texas students.

The third set of analyses included a repeated measures analysis of variance to test for differences between Katrina and non-Katrina students as well as differences over the study years for the TAKS reading/English language arts and mathematics scale scores. The analysis included between-subjects and within-subjects tests, where the between-subjects tests compared the performance of the two groups of students averaged over time and the within-subjects tests compared performance over time for all students (i.e., Katrina and non-Katrina students). The test of the time by group interaction effect indicated whether the changes over time for the Katrina students differed from the changes over time for the non-Katrina students.

Results

The analyses produced three sets of results that were used to evaluate the Katrina study students' performance across the four years of the study, the comparison of the Katrina study students' performance with the performance of their matched peers, and the

comparison of the Katrina study students' performance with the performance of all student testers in the state.

Results of the comparison of reading/English language arts and mathematics passing percentages for the three cohorts of Katrina, non-Katrina, and Texas statewide testers are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Reading/English Language Arts Passing Percentages for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students.

Grade	Year	Passing Percentages for Katrina Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Matched Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Texas Testers	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Matched)	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Texas Testers)
GRADE 3 COHORT						
3	2006	80	80	89	0	-9
4	2007	76	73	84	3	-8
5	2008	82	77	83	5	-1
6	2009	93	86	91	7	2
GRADE 5 COHORT						
5	2006	63	63	80	0	-17
6	2007	90	86	92	4	-2
7	2008	85	78	84	7	1
8	2009	94	91	93	3	1
GRADE 8 COHORT						
8	2006	71	71	83	0	-12
9	2007	85	85	86	0	-1
10	2008	84	85	86	-1	-2
11	2009	91	91	92	0	-1

Table 4. Mathematics Passing Percentages for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students.

Grade	Year	Passing Percentages for Katrina Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Matched Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Texas Testers	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Matched)	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus All Testers)
GRADE 3 COHORT						
3	2006	67	67	82	0	-15
4	2007	79	75	86	4	-7
5	2008	80	76	83	4	-3
6	2009	75	68	80	7	-5
GRADE 5 COHORT						
5	2006	61	61	81	0	-20
6	2007	67	62	79	5	-12
7	2008	70	63	76	7	-6
8	2009	73	66	79	7	-6
GRADE 8 COHORT						
8	2006	48	48	67	0	-19
9	2007	54	45	60	9	-6
10	2008	53	48	63	5	-10
11	2009	69	67	81	2	-12

Table 5 displays the reading/English language arts scale-score values for the three cohorts of Katrina, non-Katrina, and Texas testers in 2006 to 2009. Table 6 displays the results for mathematics. Note that the scale-score values for the study groups can be compared within a year and content area, but scale scores are not comparable across years.

Table 5. Mean (Standard Deviation) Reading/English Language Arts Scale Scores for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2236 (186.36)	2200 (166.94)	2228 (181.47)	2334 (186.12)
Matched Sample	2238 (184.09)	2188 (174.13)	2205 (181.86)	2296 (196.08)
Statewide Testers	2312 (183.52)	2247 (170.34)	2256 (197.63)	2348 (205.02)
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2137 (177.79)	2308 (188.05)	2240 (162.30)	2358 (186.29)
Matched Sample	2134 (171.87)	2296 (202.79)	2207 (166.74)	2322 (199.02)
Statewide Testers	2228 (189.19)	2366 (209.06)	2261 (186.60)	2368 (205.05)
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2216 (207.98)	2224 (152.68)	2236 (117.26)	2268 (136.30)
Matched Sample	2214 (200.66)	2221 (144.64)	2225 (110.45)	2250 (129.74)
Statewide Testers	2292 (216.83)	2241 (170.34)	2262 (140.69)	2300 (152.59)

Table 6. Mean (Standard Deviation) Mathematics Scale Scores for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students.				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2168 (190.80)	2221 (189.95)	2267 (227.44)	2236 (217.30)
Matched Sample	2167 (193.10)	2197 (180.32)	2241 (213.64)	2201 (224.63)
Statewide Testers	2256 (200.97)	2279 (193.01)	2311 (238.00)	2295 (245.57)
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2157 (215.46)	2191 (218.26)	2177 (158.97)	2193 (181.37)
Matched Sample	2158 (214.94)	2173 (224.92)	2143 (151.31)	2158 (174.56)
Statewide Testers	2293 (235.09)	2291 (245.38)	2219 (183.67)	2241 (198.52)
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2097 (169.04)	2123 (194.69)	2125 (172.06)	2194 (181.66)
Matched Sample	2098 (168.00)	2101 (194.23)	2109 (164.12)	2182 (182.48)
Statewide Testers	2185 (193.12)	2163 (230.30)	2173 (193.54)	2264 (196.51)

Katrina Study Student Performance Over Time

Since the scale-scores across years were not comparable, the passing percentages were used to evaluate Katrina study students' performance across the four study years. Results indicated that the percentages of Katrina students in the study passing TAKS reading/English language arts in 2006 were 80% for the grade 3 cohort, 63% for the grade 5 cohort, and 71% for the grade 8 cohort. With a few exceptions, the percentages of Katrina study students passing TAKS reading/English language arts increased each year. Exceptions include from grade 3 to grade 4 in the grade 3 cohort, grade 6 to grade 7 for the grade 5 cohort, and grade 9 to grade 10 for the grade 8 cohort. After four years of Texas education, the percentages of Katrina students in the study passing TAKS reading/English language arts in 2009 was 93% for the grade 3 cohort, 94% for the grade 5 cohort, and 91% for the grade 8 cohort.

Results indicated that the percentages of Katrina students in the study passing TAKS mathematics in 2006 were 67% for the grade 3 cohort, 61% for the grade 5 cohort, and 48% for the grade 8 cohort. With a few exceptions, the percentages of Katrina study students passing TAKS mathematics increased each year. Exceptions include from grade 5 to grade 6 in the grade 3 cohort and grade 9 to grade 10 for the grade 8 cohort. After four years of Texas education, the percentages of Katrina students in the study passing TAKS mathematics in 2009 was 75% for the grade 3 cohort, 73% for the grade 5 cohort, and 69% for the grade 8 cohort.

Passing Performance of Katrina Study Students and Matched Students

The comparison of Katrina study students and their matched peers was made by comparing the passing percentages and scale scores. Though the scale scores were not comparable across years, they were comparable for the two groups within each study year, so differences between the groups were evaluated each study year. Results from both analyses indicated that in general, the performance of Katrina students across the four years in which those students were educated in Texas was slightly better than the performance over time of their peers who performed similarly in 2006, the first year of the cohort.

In particular, the percentages of students who passed TAKS reading and mathematics in 2006 were the same for the Katrina study students and the matched sample in each cohort (due to the matching). The percentages of Katrina study students passing reading/English language arts and mathematics were greater than the percentages of students in the matched sample in all subsequent years and cohorts with one exception.

The exception was grade 10 English language arts (for the grade 8 cohort) in which 84% of Katrina study students passed, whereas 85% of students in the matched sample passed. The differences in pass rates for Katrina study students and the matched students were slightly greater for mathematics than for reading. In other words, the three cohorts of Katrina study students outperformed their matched peers in reading/English language arts and mathematics in all but one year of the study.

The comparison of reading/English language arts and mathematics scale-score differences for the Katrina and matched samples showed that the Katrina students outperformed the matched samples in all years after the baseline year (in which they were matched on scale scores). The differences were small in the first years of the study and increased over the study years in most of the cohorts. The smallest differences were observed in the grade 8 cohort.

Passing Performance of Katrina Study Students Compared with All Texas Testers

Results from the comparison of passing percentages and scale-score differences were used to compare the performance of Katrina study students to all Texas testers in these cohorts. Findings indicated that Katrina study students had lower passing percentages on average compared with all Texas testers in the initial study year in both reading and mathematics. Comparing passing percentages across the four years of the study illustrates that the gap in passing percentages between Katrina study students and all state testers closes for all three cohorts in reading. In fact, despite having a passing percentage that ranged from 9 to 17 percentage points below the state passing percentage the first year of the study, the Katrina study students' passing percentages exceeded those of the state in the fourth study year (i.e., 2009) for the grades 3 and 5

cohorts. The grade 8 Katrina study cohort closed the passing percentage gap to within one percentage point by 2009, ending the fourth study year with 91% of students passing reading compared with 92% at the state level. The narrowing of the gap in reading/English language arts performance between state testers and Katrina study students was most evident from the first to the second year of the study. The comparison of the reading/English language arts scale-score differences for Katrina and all Texas testers showed large differences the first year of the study, with differences that generally decreased over the four years. The decreases over time between Katrina student performance and that from all Texas testers were smaller in the grade 8 cohort.

In mathematics, the gaps in passing percentages between Katrina study students and state testers were substantial the first year that Katrina students tested in Texas, ranging from 15 to 20 percentage points below the state passing percentages. The gaps between passing percentages for the three cohorts and the passing percentages for the state testers were reduced over the four years. For example, for the grade 5 cohort, the passing percentage for state testers was 20 percentage points higher than for the Katrina study students in 2006. The difference in 2009 was 6 percentage points higher for the state testers. Though the passing percentage gap between all state testers and the Katrina study students was not closed in mathematics across the four years of the study, the gap was reduced substantially. As was found with reading/English language arts, the narrowing of the gap in mathematics performance between state testers and Katrina study students was most evident from the first to the second year of the study. The comparison of the mathematics scale-score differences for Katrina and all Texas testers showed large differences the first year of the study, with differences that generally decreased over the four years. The decreases over time between Katrina student

performance and that from all Texas testers were greater for the grade 3 and grade 5 cohorts and smaller for the grade 8 cohort.

Comparison of Katrina and Matched Study Samples Using Repeated Measures

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance for both content areas are presented in Table 7. The results of the within-subjects test, or the Time Effect, indicated significant performance differences across the years for all of the three cohorts. In other words, the means across the years were statistically different, where the means were calculated by combining scores for the Katrina students and combining scores for the matched students each year. The results of between-subjects test, or the Group Effect, indicated significant performance differences between the Katrina and the matched non-Katrina students for all the cohorts except grade 8. The significant group effect meant that the combined scores across time for the Katrina students were statistically different from the combined scores across time for the non-Katrina matched students. Results showed a significant interaction effect between group and time for all cohorts except for the grade 8 reading/English language arts cohort. The significant interaction effect between group and time revealed that the Katrina students and the matched students displayed different scale-score means across the study years.

Table 7. Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Results						
	Time Effect		Group Effect		Interaction Effect	
	F	p	F	p	F	p
Grade 3						
Reading	325.58	<0.01	4.27	0.04	8.71	<0.01
Math	134.78	<0.01	4.76	0.03	5.76	<0.01
Grade 5						
Reading	1146.79	<0.01	7.44	0.01	9.18	<0.01
Math	20.71	<0.01	6.19	0.01	10.42	<0.01
Grade 8						
Reading	41.88	<0.01	1.10	0.29	1.40	0.24
Math	273.54	<0.01	1.40	0.24	4.15	0.01

To better understand the group by time interaction effects, t-tests were conducted comparing the mean TAKS scale scores for the Katrina and non-Katrina students each year. Tables 8 and 9 present the results of these further investigations in reading/English language arts and mathematics, respectively.

Findings showed that all three cohorts of Katrina students demonstrated higher mean TAKS reading/English language arts scale scores than the non-Katrina matched students in 2007, though the differences were not statistically significant. The differences increased in 2008 and 2009, showing statistically significant differences in 2008 for the grade 3 and grade 5 cohorts, and in 2009 for the grade 8 cohort.

The trend found in TAKS mathematics was similar to the trend found for reading/English language arts for the cohorts. Specifically, the Katrina students in the grade 3 cohort demonstrated statistically higher mathematics scale scores than the non-Katrina matched students in 2007, 2008, and 2009. For the grade 5 cohort, the Katrina students demonstrated statistically higher mathematics scale scores than the non-Katrina matched students in 2008 and 2009. Results for the grade 8 cohort indicated that the Katrina students outperformed the matched sample in all years following the year of matching, but the differences were not statistically significant.

Table 8. Mean TAKS Reading/English Language Arts Scale Scores and T-Tests for Katrina and Non-Katrina Matched Study Students

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2236 (186.36)	2200 (166.94)	2228 (181.47)	2334 (186.12)
Matched Sample	2238 (184.09)	2188 (174.13)	2205 (181.86)	2296 (196.08)
t value	0.23	-1.29	-2.31	-3.67
p	0.81	0.20	0.02	<0.01
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2137 (177.79)	2308 (188.05)	2240 (162.30)	2358 (186.29)
Matched Sample	2134 (171.87)	2296 (202.79)	2207 (166.74)	2322 (199.02)
t value	-0.37	-1.28	-4.01	-3.84
p	0.71	0.20	<0.01	<0.01
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2216 (207.98)	2224 (152.68)	2236 (117.26)	2268 (136.30)
Matched Sample	2214 (200.66)	2221 (144.64)	2225 (110.45)	2250 (129.74)
t value	-0.20	-0.33	-1.51	-2.10
p	0.84	0.74	0.13	0.04

Table 9. Mean TAKS Mathematics Scale Scores and T-Tests for Katrina and Non-Katrina Matched Study Students

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2168 (190.80)	2221 (189.95)	2267 (227.44)	2236 (217.30)
Matched Sample	2167 (193.10)	2197 (180.32)	2241 (213.64)	2201 (224.63)
t value	-0.06	-2.40	-2.16	-2.92
p	0.96	0.02	0.03	<0.01
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2157 (215.46)	2191 (218.26)	2177 (158.97)	2193 (181.37)
Matched Sample	2158 (214.94)	2173 (224.92)	2143 (151.31)	2158 (174.56)
t value	0.07	-1.61	-4.37	-3.91
p	0.94	0.11	<0.01	<0.01
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2097 (169.04)	2123 (194.69)	2125 (172.06)	2194 (181.66)
Matched Sample	2098 (168.00)	2101 (194.23)	2109 (164.12)	2182 (182.48)
t value	0.12	-1.82	-1.53	-1.05
p	0.90	0.07	0.13	0.30

Summary

Study results indicate that students who relocated to Texas because of Hurricane Katrina and who tested in Texas in 2006 performed below the average for all state testers. For those Katrina students who were educated in Texas from 2006 to 2009, their reading/English language arts performance over the four study years increased. The passing percentages for the Katrina students were slightly better compared with the passing percentages for their matched peers in reading/English language arts and mathematics in all but one comparison. Mean reading/English language arts and mathematics scale scores for the Katrina students in 2007 to 2009, the study years after the year in which the matching was conducted, were higher than the scale scores for the matched sample. Though higher in the last three years of the study, the means for the Katrina students were statistically significantly higher in the later years of the study for the grade 3 and grade 5 cohorts. The higher means for the Katrina students in the grade 8 cohort were statistically significant only in English language arts in 2009.

The slightly better performance of the Katrina study students over the four years of the study compared with their matched peers may be attributed to the time at which the matching of the students was conducted. The matching was conducted in spring of the students 2005-2006 school year, the year most of the Katrina students experienced the hurricane. The timing of the hurricane may have resulted in many of the Katrina students being educated less than a full year in Texas, and the stress of the experience may have led those students to perform differentially that first year. In other words, though the Katrina study students started in 2006 with similar performance to their matched peers, their performance that first year may not be truly representative of their performance at that time because these students were still suffering from the aftereffects of the hurricane

that first year in Texas schools. The improved performance of the Katrina study students over the last three years of the study relative to their matched peers likely reflects the recovery of these students, the increased stability in their schooling, the commitment of additional state and federal funding to meet the needs of students and families impacted by Hurricane Katrina and the focused attention of Texas educators on this specific population of students.

Furthermore, the first year Katrina students tested in Texas, the percentages of these students passing was below the passing percentages of all Texas students in reading and mathematics. The mean scale scores in reading and mathematics for the Katrina study sample were lower than for the Texas statewide testers, with the mean scale scores for the Katrina students between one-third to one-half of a standard deviation lower than the mean for the Texas statewide testers.

Over the four study years, however, the average reading passing percentages for Katrina students increased such that the passing percentages were similar to or better than the passing percentages of all testers in 2009. The increased reading performance of Katrina students from 2006 to 2009 closed the gap in passing percentages between the students affected by the hurricane and all other Texas students in the three cohorts. The pattern of the mean scale scores for the Katrina students compared with all Texas testers across years reflected the pattern shown by the passing percentages, with the difference in mean scale scores between Katrina students and all testers dropping by the end of the study. The similarity in mean scale scores by the end of the study was more prominent for the grade 3 and grade 5 cohorts.

In mathematics, the gap in passing percentages between Katrina study students and all Texas testers was even larger in 2006 than found in reading. The mathematics passing percentages for the Katrina students in the study increased from 2006 to 2009. The increase the Katrina students made narrowed the gap in passing percentages substantially. Differences in mean scale scores between the Katrina students and all testers decreased over the study years, with largest decreases for the grade 5 cohort and moderate decreases for the grade 3 cohort. The differences in mean scale scores for the grade 8 cohort were larger in the first and final years of the study and smaller in the second and third years of the study.

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Health and
Human
Services
Commission



Other Needs Assistance Program (ONA)

Texas Health and Human Services Commission

June 9, 2010

Federal Assistance to Individual and Households Program

- **The Federal Assistance to Individual and Households Program (IHP) is a grant to victims of a natural disaster to assist in replacing personal property or with medical, dental or funeral costs that occur as a result of the disaster**
- **It is comprised of Housing Assistance (HA) which is administered by FEMA and Other Needs Assistance (ONA) which is administered jointly by FEMA and HHSC**
 - **HA is 100% federally funded**
 - **ONA is 75% federal and 25% state funded**
- **The federal government sets the eligibility criteria and determines grant award amounts for the entire program**
- **The maximum grant for both HA and ONA combined is \$29,900**
- **This presentation will focus on the ONA portion of the program**

Other Needs Assistance (ONA) – Eligibility

Federally Determined Eligibility Requirements:

- The county where the individual lives, or was present at the time of the disaster, must be declared a major federal disaster area
- An individual must first apply for a Small Business Administration (SBA) loan even if they do not own a business. SBA provides disaster loans to individuals and businesses that are able to repay the loans.
 - If the individual's only expenses are disaster-related medical, dental or funeral bills, they do not have to apply for an SBA loan
- If an individual has home, health, flood or car insurance, they must file a claim with their insurance for their losses and keep records of the settlements
- An individual cannot get ONA if they refuse other assistance
- Must be a U.S. citizen. Certain qualified legal immigrants may also receive assistance.



Other Needs Assistance (ONA) – Eligibility

Who May Apply:

- Any head of a household in a declared disaster area
 - Household members who are not classified as dependents by the Internal Revenue Service must apply separately
- Both homeowners and renters may apply
- Persons visiting or passing through a disaster area who had damages when the disaster occurred

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

What is Covered

- Only disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs, such as transportation, personal property, medical, dental, and funeral expenses
- Grant includes repair or replacement of furniture, clothing, some appliances and automobiles

What Is Not Covered

- Business losses, including farm businesses or vehicles and tools used for self-employment
- Outbuildings or improvements to property
- Landscaping
- Debts that existed before the disaster
- Anything that is a luxury or not essential



Other Needs Assistance (ONA) - Process

ONA Process:

- Disaster Victims apply through FEMA by phone or over the internet at www.fema.gov
 - Applications are accepted for 60 days after the date of the presidential disaster declaration, although a 30-day extension may be granted under certain circumstances
- A FEMA contracted inspector visits the applicant's residence to determine the damages and what an individual is eligible for as a result of the damages
- HHSC receives information from FEMA on which applicants may be paid and for which HHSC needs to verify additional information, i.e. receipts for purchases or verification of residence
- Payments are either mailed to the recipient or direct deposited by HHSC



Other Needs Assistance (ONA)- Hurricanes Rita, Dolly, and Ike

Hurricane Rita:

- Applications Received: 226,956
- Applications Withdrew: 40,056
- Applications Approved: 81,082
- State Share (25%): N/A *
- Grants Disbursed: \$93,745,137
- * 100 % Federally Funded

Hurricane Dolly:

- Applications Received: 21,033
- Applications Withdrew: 593
- Applications Approved: 13,490
- State Share (25%): \$1,416,473
- Grants Disbursed: \$5,665,892

Hurricane Ike:

- Applications Received: 360,766
- Applications Withdrew: 23,763
- Applications ^{Disapproved} Approved: 253,567
- State Share (25%): \$31,248,416
- Grants Disbursed: \$124,993,664



Other Needs Assistance (ONA)- Hurricanes Rita, Dolly, and Ike

Hurricane Rita:

- Applications Received: 226,956
 - Applications Withdrew: 40,056
 - Applications Approved: 81,082
 - State Share (25%): N/A *
 - Grants Disbursed: \$93,745,137
- * 100 % Federally Funded

Hurricane Dolly:

- Applications Received: 21,033
- Applications Withdrew: 593
- Applications Approved: 5,753
- State Share (25%): \$1,416,473
- Grants Disbursed: \$5,665,892

Hurricane Ike:

- Applications Received: 360,766
- Applications Withdrew: 23,763
- Applications Approved: 67,516
- State Share (25%): \$31,248,416
- Grants Disbursed: \$124,993,664

An Analysis of the Academic Performance of Students Affected by Hurricane Katrina

Texas Education Agency

June 9, 2010

Study Questions

- How did the academic performance of Katrina students change over time?
- How did the academic performance of Katrina students compare to that of Texas students who
 - went to school in the same region,
 - shared similar demographics and initial academic performance, but
 - had not been affected by the hurricane?
- How did the academic performance of Katrina students compare to Texas statewide results initially and after three additional years in Texas schools?

Methods

- Study samples
 - Three groups of Katrina students who tested in Texas every year from 2006-2009 including
 - 675 grade 3 students
 - 800 grade 5 students
 - 509 grade 8 students
 - Three groups of Texas students matched closely to Katrina students based on geographic, demographic, and performance characteristics
 - Texas statewide testers

Cohort Groups

Grade	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Grade 3	Grade 3 cohort			
Grade 4		Grade 3 cohort		
Grade 5	Grade 5 cohort		Grade 3 cohort	
Grade 6		Grade 5 cohort		Grade 3 cohort
Grade 7			Grade 5 cohort	
Grade 8	Grade 8 cohort			Grade 5 cohort
Grade 9		Grade 8 cohort		
Grade 10			Grade 8 cohort	
Grade 11				Grade 8 cohort

Demographics and Performance in 2006

	All Katrina Students in 2006	TX Testers in 2006	Katrina Students Included in Study	Matched Study Sample
Grade 3 Cohort				
Number	2412	284987	675	675
Female (%)	48.1	50.0	48.2	47.7
Native American (%)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Asian (%)	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.8
African American (%)	86.5	15.4	78.1	77.5
Hispanic (%)	3.3	41.7	5.5	5.3
White (%)	7.9	38.8	13.9	14.2
Economic disadvantage (%)	89.5	54.5	89.0	89.5
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2128	2312	2236	2238
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2057	2256	2168	2167

Demographics and Performance in 2006

	All Katrina Students in 2006	TX Testers in 2006	Katrina Students Included in Study	Matched Study Sample
Grade 5 Cohort				
Number	2794	291992	800	800
Female (%)	49.5	50.3	53.4	51.5
Native American (%)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Asian (%)	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
African American (%)	84.9	14.5	78.6	78.4
Hispanic (%)	4.1	44.0	5.5	5.5
White (%)	8.0	37.7	12.0	12.6
Economic disadvantage (%)	90.3	54.9	92.3	92.5
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2063	2228	2137	2134
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2076	2293	2157	2158

Demographics and Performance in 2006

	All Katrina Students in 2006	TX Testers in 2006	Katrina Students Included in Study	Matched Study Sample
Grade 8 Cohort				
Number	2369	297866	509	509
Female (%)	55.3	50.3	56.0	59.1
Native American (%)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Asian (%)	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.1
African American (%)	86.0	14.4	75.8	75.8
Hispanic (%)	3.6	42.1	6.3	5.3
White (%)	7.9	39.9	13.4	14.7
Economic disadvantage (%)	91.8	49.7	90.4	89.6
Reading Scale Score (Mean)	2112	2292	2216	2214
Mathematics Scale Score (Mean)	2018	2185	2097	2098

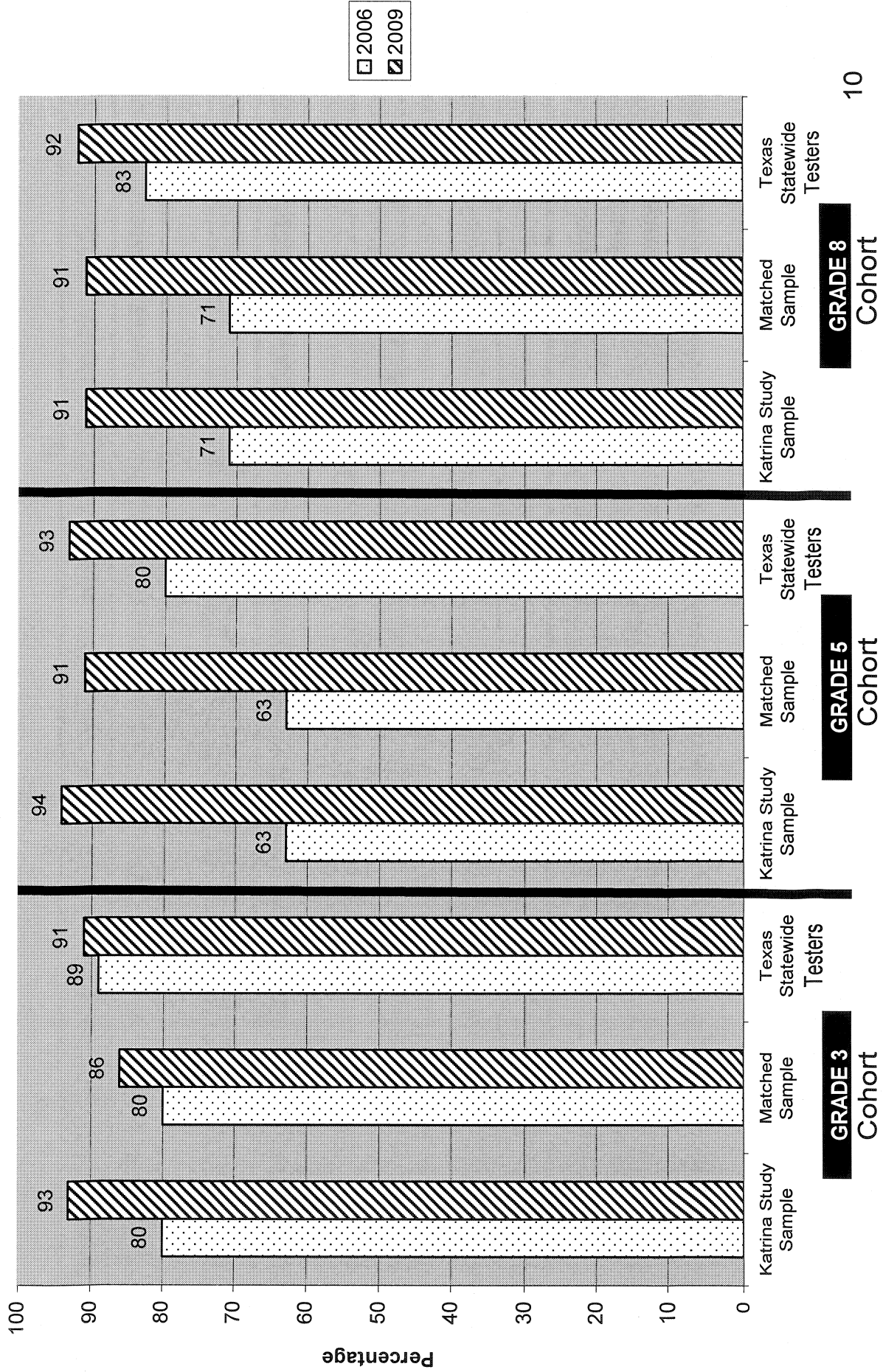
Methods

- **Analyses**
 - To evaluate the academic performance of Katrina students across years
 - Passing percentages in 2006–2009
 - Mean TAKS scale scores each year from 2006–2009
 - To compare the performance of Katrina students and matched sample
 - Passing percentages in 2006–2009
 - Mean TAKS scale scores each year from 2006–2009
 - Tests of statistical significance between mean scale scores each year

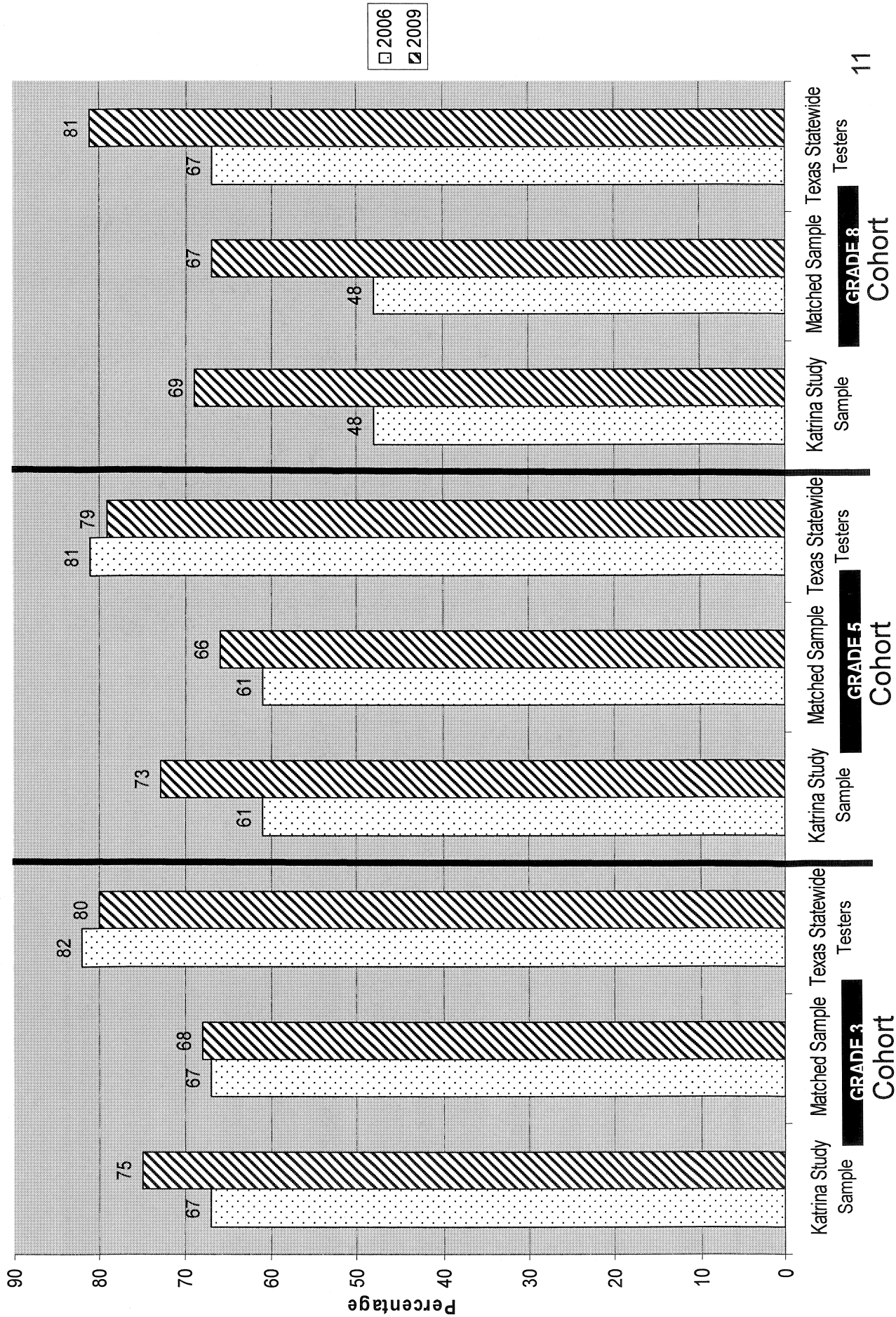
Methods

- Analyses continued
 - To compare the performance of Katrina students and Texas statewide testers
 - Passing percentages in 2006–2009
 - Mean TAKS scale scores each year from 2006–2009

Reading/English Language Arts Passing Percentages in 2006 and 2009



Mathematics Passing Percentages in 2006 and 2009



Reading/ELA Passing Percentages

Grade	Year	Passing Percentages for Katrina Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Matched Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Texas Testers	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Matched)	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Texas Testers)
GRADE 3 COHORT						
3	2006	80	80	89	0	-9
4	2007	76	73	84	3	-8
5	2008	82	77	83	5	-1
6	2009	93	86	91	7	2
GRADE 5 COHORT						
5	2006	63	63	80	0	-17
6	2007	90	86	92	4	-2
7	2008	85	78	84	7	1
8	2009	94	91	93	3	1
GRADE 8 COHORT						
8	2006	71	71	83	0	-12
9	2007	85	85	86	0	-1
10	2008	84	85	86	-1	-2
11	2009	91	91	92	0	-1

Mathematics Passing Percentages

Grade	Year	Passing Percentages for Katrina Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Matched Study Sample	Passing Percentages for Texas Testers	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus Matched)	Percentage Difference (Katrina Minus All Testers)
GRADE 3 COHORT						
3	2006	67	67	82	0	-15
4	2007	79	75	86	4	-7
5	2008	80	76	83	4	-3
6	2009	75	68	80	7	-5
GRADE 5 COHORT						
5	2006	61	61	81	0	-20
6	2007	67	62	79	5	-12
7	2008	70	63	76	7	-6
8	2009	73	66	79	7	-6
GRADE 8 COHORT						
8	2006	48	48	67	0	-19
9	2007	54	45	60	9	-6
10	2008	53	48	63	5	-10
11	2009	69	67	81	2	-12

Mean Reading/English Language Arts Scores for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2236	2200	2228	2334
Matched Sample	2238	2188	2205	2296
Statewide Testers	2312	2247	2256	2348
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2137	2308	2240	2358
Matched Sample	2134	2296	2207	2322
Statewide Testers	2228	2366	2261	2368
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2216	2224	2236	2268
Matched Sample	2214	2221	2225	2250
Statewide Testers	2292	2241	2262	2300

Mean Mathematics Scores for Three Cohorts of Katrina, Non-Katrina, and Texas Statewide Students

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Grade 3 in 2006 (n = 675 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2168	2221	2267	2236
Matched Sample	2167	2197	2241	2201
Statewide Testers	2256	2279	2311	2295
<i>Grade 5 in 2006 (n = 800 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2157	2191	2177	2193
Matched Sample	2158	2173	2143	2158
Statewide Testers	2293	2291	2219	2241
<i>Grade 8 in 2006 (n = 509 Katrina Students in Study)</i>				
Katrina	2097	2123	2125	2194
Matched Sample	2098	2101	2109	2182
Statewide Testers	2185	2163	2173	2264

Summary

- The performance of Katrina study students improved from 2006–2009
- The performance of Katrina students educated in Texas from 2006 to 2009 was slightly better in 2007, 2008, and 2009 than the performance of their matched peers in reading/English language arts and mathematics
- The performance of the Katrina study students was statistically better than their matched peers in 2008 and 2009 for the grade 3 and grade 5 cohorts

Summary

- By 2009, Katrina students performed
 - similar to statewide testers in reading
 - lower than statewide testers in mathematics though the gap in mathematics passing percentages between Katrina students and statewide testers was reduced substantially

Summary

- The improved performance of the Katrina students relative to their matched peers may reflect
 - the recovery of these students
 - the increased stability in their schooling
 - the commitment of the state to meeting the needs of these students and their families