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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *KH*
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

STEVE SILVERMAN *SS*
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: LIMITED ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATES OF RHODE ISLAND,
MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT

Attached are requests from the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut for limited assistance due to the "Blizzard of 96." Today at FEMA's recommendation the President will grant assistance to these states to reimburse the costs of equipment, contracts and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes, necessary to allow emergency vehicles to fulfill their duties. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local jurisdictions, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. This is the same type of assistance the President granted 10 states two weeks ago for blizzard relief.

In addition, we expect to receive a recommendation from FEMA today for the President to declare a major disaster in Maryland due to the flooding. New York, New Jersey and West Virginia may request flooding assistance shortly. We will conduct another flooding conference call tomorrow at 10:00 (757-2104, code #6280).

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins

JAN 22 1996

Mike McCurry
Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
Bob Litan
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Lorraine Voles
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Massachusetts
NUMBER: FEMA-1090-DR
INCIDENT: Blizzard of 1996
INCIDENT PERIOD: January 7-13, 1996
DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: January 17, 1996
FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Sharon L. Stoffel
FEMA Region I

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

FEMA will provide reimbursement for the costs of equipment, contracts, and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes (or select primary roads in those communities without such designated roadways), and routes necessary to allow the passage of emergency vehicles to hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical facilities. Designation of eligible areas for assistance will be made at a later date.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Connecticut
NUMBER: FEMA-1092-DR
INCIDENT: Blizzard of 1996
INCIDENT PERIOD: January 7-13, 1996
DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: January 19, 1996
FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Sharon L. Stoffel
FEMA Region I

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

FEMA will provide reimbursement for the costs of equipment, contracts, and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes (or select primary roads in those communities without such designated roadways), and routes necessary to allow the passage of emergency vehicles to hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical facilities. Designation of eligible areas for assistance will be made at a later date.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Rhode Island
NUMBER: FEMA-1091-DR
INCIDENT: Blizzard of 1996
INCIDENT PERIOD: January 7-13, 1996
DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: January 18, 1996
FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Sharon L. Stoffel
FEMA Region I

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

FEMA will provide reimbursement for the costs of equipment, contracts, and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes (or select primary roads in those communities without such designated roadways), and routes necessary to allow the passage of emergency vehicles to hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical facilities. Designation of eligible areas for assistance will be made at a later date.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN *SS*
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

On May 28, 1996, two weather fronts of severe storms and tornadoes affected several counties in the State of Kentucky causing flooding and severe damage to homes. On May 30, 1996, a joint FEMA, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted to identify the extent of damage caused by the tornadoes and flooding. Based on the results of the PDA, Governor Paul E. Patton submitted a request for major disaster declaration for Anderson, Bullitt, and Spencer Counties. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation to Bullitt and Spencer Counties. Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Kentucky be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry

MAY 31 1996

Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
Bob Litan
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Tim Keating
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

KENTUCKY

On May 28, 1996, two weather fronts of severe storms and tornadoes affected several counties in the State of Kentucky causing flooding and severe damage to homes.

On May 30, 1996, a joint FEMA, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted to identify the extent of damage caused by the tornadoes and flooding. Based on the results of the PDA, Governor Paul E. Patton submitted a request for a major disaster declaration for Anderson, Bullitt, and Spencer Counties.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Forty (40) injuries and no deaths resulted from this event. The American Red Cross (ARC) opened three shelters following the tornadoes. Shelter was provided to 310 individuals. Only one shelter remains open and on the evening of May 30, housing was provided for 23 people. The ARC and Southern Baptists are providing meals to those affected by the disaster and to disaster workers. Other voluntary organizations are assisting with clean-up and other services.

The tornadoes caused extensive damage to homes. PDA teams assessed damage to 806 homes, as follows: 134 homes destroyed; 155 with major damage; 334 homes with minor damage; and, 183 minimally affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Extensive debris, consisting of trees and homes along with household contents, resulted from the tornadoes. Other damage to schools and utility systems occurred. Immediately following the tornadoes, approximately 12,000 homes were without power. As of May 30, only 2,000 residences were without power. Resources from the National Guard, Department of Transportation and other State and local agencies were used to alleviate the conditions of this event.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request complies with the requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The Governor certified that the State would meet the non-Federal share of costs as required by Public Law 93-288, as amended.

Governor Patton has requested the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs under the Stafford Act. He has also requested implementation of the disaster loan programs from the Small Business Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These programs would be automatically implemented in the event of designation of Individual Assistance programs.

The majority of the damage surveyed is located in Bullitt County (764 of the 806 homes surveyed). Ninety-four (94) percent of the homes surveyed are owner-occupied and 90 percent insured. The two primary insurance carriers for that area have indicated that roughly 50 percent of the insured homes have full replacement cost coverage. However, the remaining 50 percent will likely have a remaining unmet need. The PDA teams estimate 39 percent of the families affected to be low-income.

Unknown at this time, is the need for Disaster Unemployment Assistance or Crisis Counseling. However, due to the extent of the disaster, a requirement for Crisis Counseling is anticipated.

In the event of a declaration, 61 families may be eligible for assistance under the disaster housing program at an average cost of \$1,350. Under the Individual and Family Grant program, approximately 138 individuals may receive assistance at an average grant of \$2,500.

Individual Assistance program cost estimates are:

Temporary Housing (100 percent Federal)

Home Repairs	\$ 29,700
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	<u>\$ 51,950</u>
TOTAL	\$ 82,350

Individual and Family Grants (75 percent Federal)

Grant Amount	\$ 345,000
Federal Share	<u>\$ 258,750</u>

TOTAL INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE \$ 341,100

Under its own authorities, the SBA indicated that Bullitt County would qualify for assistance based on the findings of the PDA. In turn, Spencer County would be eligible since it is contiguous to Bullitt. The extent of damage in Anderson County does not meet independent criteria for the SBA, nor is it contiguous to Bullitt County.

The disaster loan programs from the SBA may provide 91 residential loans at an average of \$16,291 and 3 business loans at an average of \$52,687.

Small Business Administration

Disaster Loan Program	\$ 1,640,542
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The most extensive damage caused by the tornadoes are to the schools located in Bullitt County. Approximately \$4 million in damage was identified to these buildings. Due to the extent of damage, repairs nor replacement of the buildings are expected to be complete in time for the coming school year. Insurance is in place; however, it is not expected to cover all costs for temporary classrooms and repairs to the structures. Therefore, no cost estimates have been included for school buildings.

The remainder of the impacts are debris, emergency measures, and damage to roads and utilities. Much of the debris has been moved to rights-of-way areas for removal. State resources are assisting with this effort. Police and sheriff forces are assisting with road closures and diverting traffic as well as search and rescue operations. Some road and bridge damage resulted from the severe storms and flooding in the Spencer County area.

In the event of a declaration, Public Assistance cost estimates by category are:

Debris Removal	\$ 2,025,900
Protective Measures	\$ 65,500
Road Systems	\$ 39,790
Water Control Facilities	\$ -0-
Buildings and Equipment	\$ -0-
Utilities	\$ 390,000
Other (recreation, etc.)	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$ 2,523,190
FEDERAL SHARE	\$ 1,892,393

The State of Kentucky continues to maintain an innovative hazard mitigation effort currently addressing flood plain and earthquake related issues. Wind forces from a direct hit by a tornado cannot typically be dealt with through standard mitigation techniques. However, the entire impacted area is located in other hazard areas, providing considerable opportunities for mitigation to be incorporated during the reconstruction.

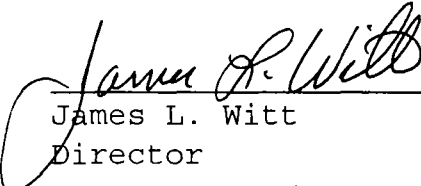
During the past five fiscal years, the State of Kentucky has received four Presidential declarations. Requests for assistance were also received for five other events. The most recent declaration was as a result of the Blizzard of 1996 declared on January 13, 1996.

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.
- The situation warrants a major disaster declaration.
- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation to Bullitt and Spencer Counties.
- Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request be granted.


James L. Witt
Director
Date: 5/31/96

Attachments:

Declaration Letter

Telegram to the Governor

Press Release

Congressional Representation

State Map

Governor's Request

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Kentucky

NUMBER: FEMA-1117-DR

INCIDENT: Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes

INCIDENT PERIOD: May 28, 1996

DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: May 31, 1996

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Laura Buchbinder
FEMA's National Office

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to families and individuals):

Bullitt and Spencer

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities):

Bullitt and Spencer

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural or technological hazards):

Bullitt and Spencer

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Kentucky and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, flooding and tornadoes on May 28, 1996.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected individuals and local governments in Bullitt and Spencer counties.

Assistance can include disaster housing, grants, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding also is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding and tornadoes. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Laura Buchbinder of FEMA's national office in Washington, D.C. to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

The Agency said that residents and business owners who sustained losses in the designated counties can begin applying for assistance immediately by calling 1-800-462-9029, or 1-800-462-7585 (TDD) for the hearing and speech impaired. The toll-free telephone numbers will operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (ET) seven days a week until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Kentucky and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, flooding and tornadoes on May 28, 1996.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected individuals and local governments in Bullitt and Spencer counties.

Assistance can include disaster housing, grants, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding also is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding and tornadoes. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Laura Buchbinder of FEMA's national office in Washington, D.C. to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

The Agency said that residents and business owners who sustained losses in the designated counties can begin applying for assistance immediately by calling 1-800-462-9029, or 1-800-462-7585 (TDD) for the hearing and speech impaired. The toll-free telephone numbers will operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (ET) seven days a week until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Kentucky is:

The Honorable Paul E. Patton (D)

Kentucky Senators are:

Wendell H. Ford (D)

Mitch McConnell (R)

Representing the affected areas:

Ron Lewis (R)

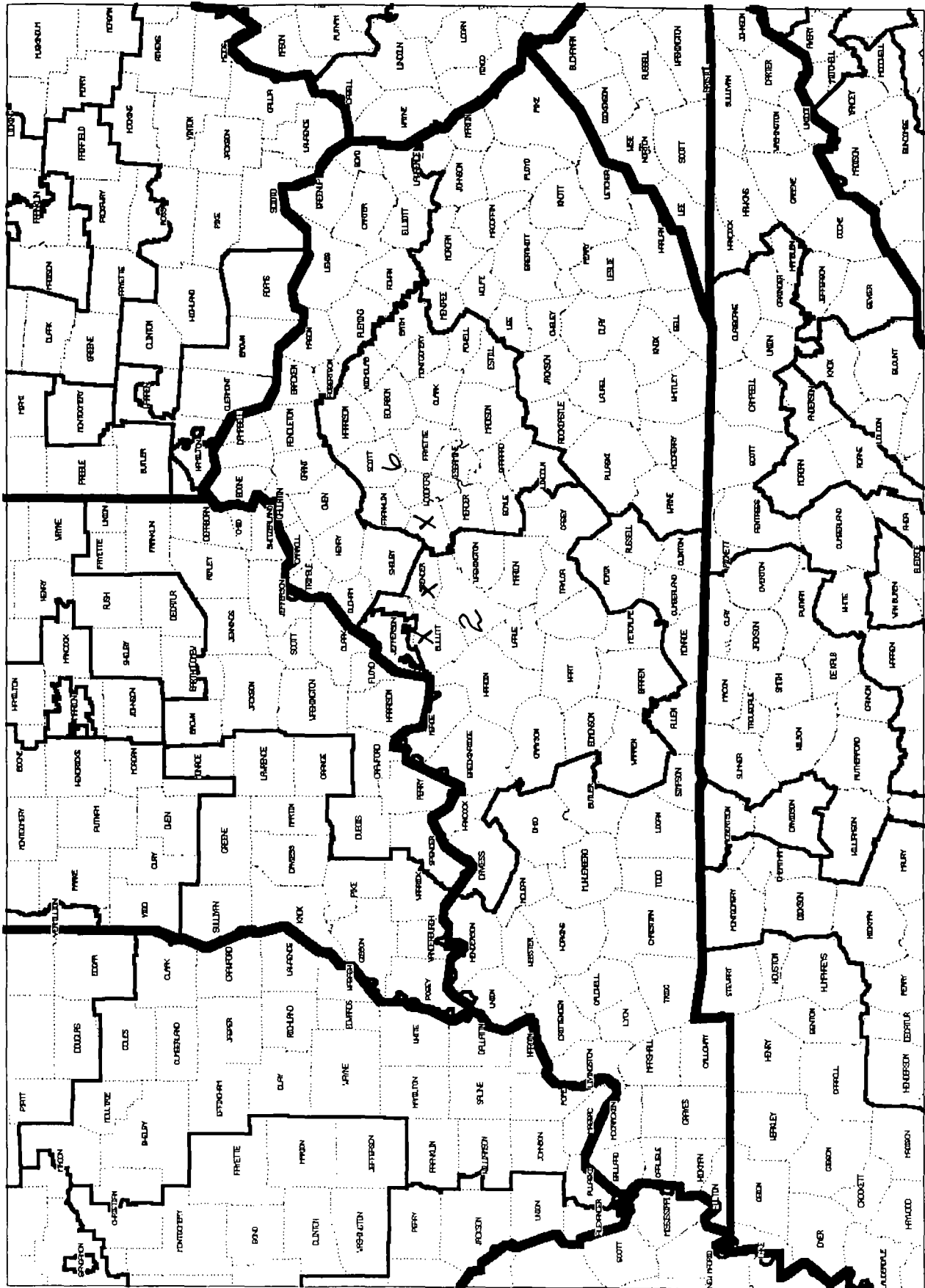
2nd District

Scotty Baesler (D)

6th District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF KENTUCKY



LEGEND:
 Broken Lines = County Border
 Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN 
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT EXPAND THE
DECLARATION OF THE MAJOR DISASTER IN THE STATE OF
WEST VIRGINIA

Attached for your comment is a recommendation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that the President **extend** the declaration of a major disaster in the State of West Virginia.

On May 23, 1996, President Clinton declared a disaster for the State of West Virginia as a result of flooding and heavy winds which began on May 15 and continued through May 21. The declaration, FEMA-1115-DR, designated Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming; and Public Assistance for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wyoming.

Since the time of the actual event, a storm system has stalled over the region causing daily severe thunder storms and additional damage in both previously affected and new areas. On May 28, 1996, the Governor's Authorized Representative requested that the declaration be amended to change the incident type to include wind driven rain and mudslides and to reopen the incident date as the storms are continuing.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the request for the expansion of the major disaster declaration in the State of West Virginia be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry
Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
John Angell
Tim Keating
Karen Hancox
Janet Murguia
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano
Tim Keating
Alan Rhinesmith
Joe Minarik



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

JUN - 3 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Kathryn O'L. Higgins
Secretary to the Cabinet

FROM:

James L. Witt
James L. Witt
Director

SUBJECT:

Request for Expansion of Disaster Declaration
State of West Virginia - FEMA-1115-DR

On May 23, 1996, President Clinton declared a major disaster for the State of West Virginia as a result of flooding and heavy winds which began on May 15 and continued through May 21. The declaration, FEMA-1115-DR, designated Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel and Wyoming; and Public Assistance for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel and Wyoming.

Since the time of the actual event, a storm system has stalled over the region causing daily severe thunder storms and additional damage in both previously affected and new areas. On May 28, 1996, the Governor's Authorized Representative requested that the declaration be amended to change the incident type to include wind driven rain and mudslides and to reopen the incident date as the storms are continuing. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) located on site has found sufficient damage from the severe storm effects to include wind driven rain and mudslides in conjunction with the flooding and heavy winds already designated. The storms are projected to continue for several more days making it necessary to reopen the incident period to May 15, 1996, and continuing. Based on the information provided by the FCO, FEMA believes it is appropriate to expand the declaration to include wind driven rain and mudslides and to reopen the incident period to May 15, 1996 and continuing. The expansion of the incident date and type will provide assistance for repairs to individuals dwellings and communities which continue to be affected by this event.

We respectfully request that President Clinton sign the attached amended declaration letter amending the incident type and reopening the incident date. Attached is a copy of the initial declaration letter signed by the President, and an amended declaration letter.

Attachments:

Amended Declaration Letter
Initial Declaration Letter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN *SS*
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Beginning on March 14, 1996 and continuing, the State of Minnesota has been significantly impacted by flooding resulting from a combination of ice jams, snow melt and rain. From May 6-9, 1996, a joint FEMA, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted in the affected areas. Based on the results of the PDA, on May 16, Governor Arne H. Carlson requested a major disaster declaration for the counties of Aitkin, Beltrami, Big Stone, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Mahnomen, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Traverse and Roseau. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to designate the following areas for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation: Beltrami, Big Stone, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Traverse Counties. Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Minnesota be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Flooding in central and northern Minnesota has caused significant public sector damage. The flooding resulted from a combination of ice jams, snow melt, and rain that began impacting the State on March 14, 1996. The rain is expected to continue.

Representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and State and local government officials conducted a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) in the affected areas from May 6-9. Small Business Administration (SBA) officials also participated in the human services portion of the PDA. Based on the results of the PDA, Governor Arne H. Carlson requested a major disaster declaration on May 16 for the counties of Aitkin, Beltrami, Big Stone, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Mahnomon, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Traverse, and Roseau.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

One (1) injury was reported. The American Red Cross (ARC) has been providing assistance since the onset of the flooding. Four (4) families were housed at one ARC shelter. The shelter stayed open for two nights and has since closed. One (1) service center remains open. Approximately 40 families have registered for ARC assistance.

A total of 382 primary homes were surveyed in the City of Warren (Marshall County). Residential damage was identified as follows: 0 destroyed, 7 with major damage, 373 with minor damage, and 2 otherwise affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The most significant public sector impacts were to roads and water control facilities. The National Guard and the State Department of Transportation (DOT) were extensively involved in response efforts. The DOT assisted with traffic control, provided barricades to close flooded roadways, and transported sandbags where needed. The National Guard assisted with dike patrol, traffic control, and other life safety issues.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets the requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's financial commitment is considered adequate.

Governor Carlson has requested Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation under Public Law 93-288, as amended. In addition, the Governor has requested the disaster loan programs from the SBA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The damage assessment for Individual Assistance needs was limited to the City of Warren and portions of Marshall County. While Governor Carlson requested Individual Assistance surveys in other counties, the City experienced the worst residential flooding of all the affected communities. Located in the floodplain of the Snake River, the City was affected by shallow flooding in streets, yards, and overland flow of water into basements. Basement flooding resulted from drain and sewer backup. The majority of the damage has been cleaned up. There are no problems associated with health or safety concerns.

There are 125 flood insurance policies in effect. Damage to personal property in basements was the greatest loss. The affected population falls in the lower to median income. A need for the Disaster Unemployment Assistance program or the crisis counseling program has not been identified.

In the event of a declaration, assistance under the Disaster Housing program may be provided to 279 families at approximately \$1,547 per family. Under the IFG program, 118 individuals may receive grants at an average of \$1,300 per grant.

Individual Assistance program cost estimates are:

Temporary Housing	
Home Repairs	\$431,000
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	\$ 800
TOTAL	\$431,800
Individual and Family Grants	
Grant Amount	\$153,400
Federal Share (75 percent)	\$115,050
TOTAL PROJECTION	\$585,200
Federal Share	\$546,850

Assistance from the Small Business Administration may be available to 15 individuals at approximately \$14,133 per loan. One (1) business loan at an average of \$42,567 may be made available.

Small Business Administration	\$264,687
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The SBA based the low estimates for potential loans on past experience in that region. However, officials conceded that the number of residential loans could be as high as 50.

Damage to roads and bridges, at 60 percent of the total estimated eligible Public Assistance, represents the largest category of damage. Flood damage to rural roads is widespread. Numerous rural roads continue to be inundated. The inundated roads have created extensive detours for residents in the northern counties of Kittson and Roseau and in the southern county of Big Stone. The Village of St. Vincent (population 116) in Kittson County remains surrounded by floodwater. St. Vincent residents are using boats to reach passable roads from their homes. Other Minnesota residents who work in North Dakota are having to cross the Red River by boat at certain locations where roads and bridges are not passable.

The counties of Polk and Big Stone sustained significant financial impacts. Road damage in Big Stone County is estimated at \$1 million. Twenty (20) sites are inundated by trapped water in low lying areas. The estimate for street, sewer, and park damage in the City of East Forks in Polk County is \$1 million, half of the total estimate for the county.

The second most significant public sector impact resulted from damage to water control facilities. Damage in this category consisted of levee erosion in some communities. The watershed districts sustained erosion and siltation damage to drainage ditches. A large amount of drainage ditch erosion and siltation damage was identified in Pennington County.

Assistance for damage to roads on the Federal aid system may be available from the Federal Highway Administration. The U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resources and Conservation Service may provide assistance with levee and drainage ditch damage in Pennington and Red Lake County. FEMA staff will be working with these two agencies to explore possible avenues of assistance under their authorities.

The Public Assistance program cost estimates are:

Emergency Work	
Debris Clearance	\$ 508,000
Protective Measures	\$ 673,000
Permanent Work	
Road Systems	\$ 5,042,000
Water Control Facilities	\$ 1,024,000
Buildings and Equipment	\$ 249,000
Utilities	\$ 556,000
Other (recreation, etc.)	<u>\$ 319,000</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$ 8,371,000
Federal Share	\$ 6,278,250

Mitigation opportunities were surveyed during the PDA. Several counties have expressed interest in a variety of mitigation measures. The State of Minnesota has an approved Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan.

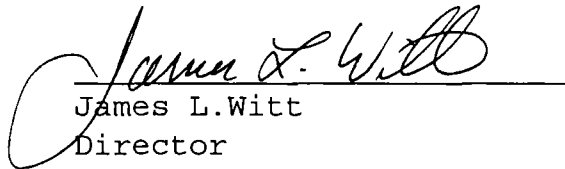
Since October 1993, the State has received two Presidential declarations. The most recent, FEMA-1078-DR, was declared on January 96 as a result of high winds, freezing rain, and heavy snowfall. The declaration authorized Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the counties of Big Stone, Stevens, Swift, and Traverse. Big Stone and Traverse counties are among the counties impacted by this most recent event. The current cost projection for FEMA-1078-DR is \$4.2 million.

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.
- The situation warrants a major disaster declaration.
- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to designate the following areas for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation: Beltrami, Big Stone, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Traverse Counties.
- Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be granted.


James L. Witt
Director

Date: 5/31/96

Attachments:

Declaration Letter
Telegram to the Governor
Notice to the Press
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Minnesota
NUMBER: FEMA-1116-DR
INCIDENT: Flooding
INCIDENT PERIOD: March 14, 1996 and Continuing
DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: May 16, 1996
FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Gary Pierson
FEMA Region V

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to families and individuals):

None.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities):

Beltrami, Big Stone, Kittson, Koochiching,
Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake,
Roseau, and Traverse Counties.

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural or technological hazards):

Beltrami, Big Stone, Kittson, Koochiching,
Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake,
Roseau, and Traverse Counties.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Minnesota and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by flooding beginning on March 14, 1996 and continuing.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected local governments in 11 counties. The counties include Beltrami, Big Stone, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Traverse Counties.

Federal funding is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the flooding. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Gary Pierson of FEMA's regional office in Chicago, Illinois to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Minnesota is:

The Honorable Arne H. Carlson (R)

Minnesota Senators are:

Paul Wellstone (D)

Rod Grams (R)

Representing the affected areas:

David Minge (D)

2nd District

Collin Peterson (D)

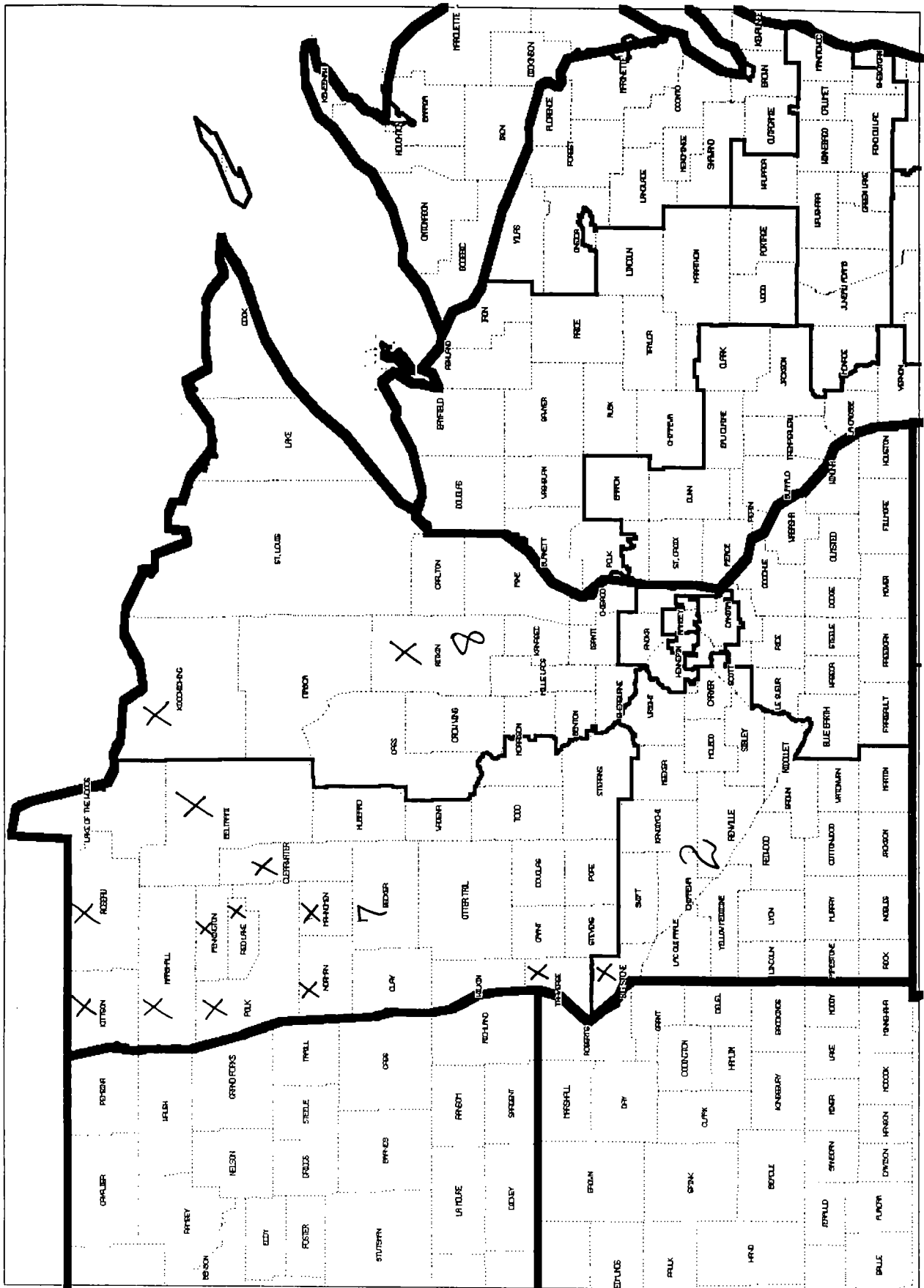
7th District

James L. Oberstar (D)

8th District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF MINNESOTA



LEGEND:
 Broken Lines = County Border
 Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN 
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota has experienced severe flooding as a result of heavy winter snowfall and continuous thunderstorms. On May 13-17, 1996, a joint Federal, State and local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted. On May 20, 1996, Governor Edward T. Schafer requested a major disaster declaration for the following 29 counties: Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation to Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells Counties. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to establish the incident period as March 12, 1996 and continuing. Individual Assistance and additional areas may be added at a later date, if requested and warranted.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of North Dakota be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry
Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
Alan Rhinesmith
Joe Minarik
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Tim Keating
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota has experienced severe flooding as a result of heavy winter snowfall, an extremely fast snowmelt, high ground water tables and unusually cool spring temperatures leading to ice jams, which have inhibited evaporation. A series of severe thunderstorms has continued to create flooding throughout the State.

On May 13-17, 1996, a joint Federal, State and local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted. On May 20, 1996, Governor Edward T. Schafer requested a major disaster declaration for the following 29 counties: Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Two (2) deaths have been reported as a result of this event. The primary impact to individuals is the limited access of emergency vehicles due to barricaded or washed out road areas.

Governor Schafer did not request Individual Assistance but indicated that he may request it, specifically the Disaster Unemployment Assistance, at a later date if warranted.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Substantial roadway erosion, gravel loss, culvert, bridge and embankment damage has occurred. Many roadways remain impassable. Drainage trenches and levees have been constructed to open inundated roads.

State and local resources have provided security and traffic control through barricading, flagging roads, and monitoring detours. Rock material has been hauled throughout the area to allow temporary use of inundated roads. Drainage ditches and trenches have been cut to allow better runoff. Pumping and sandbagging activities are ongoing.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets all requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's financial commitment is considered adequate. Governor Schafer has requested Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation under PL 93-288, as amended.

Governor Schafer has requested assistance for damage occurring on or before April 8, 1996. After further review of situation reports and discussion with representatives of the North Dakota Office of Emergency Management, Region VIII officials have come to the conclusion that damage from this event actually began on March 12, 1996 and is continuing.

The primary impact to the public sector is damage to bridges and rural roadways. In the past years, the State has placed responsibility for maintaining rural road systems with local governments. Therefore, limited assistance is available from the State. The impact of this event to local governments will be significant.

Damage includes roadway erosion and gravel loss, as well as culvert and embankment damage due to ponded water, high water tables, and frost heave. Many roads will require ongoing temporary repairs until the water table decreases enough to allow access of heavy repair equipment. To illustrate the high water tables, the level of Devils Lake on April 29, 1996, was 1436.12 feet above mean sea level, a 120 year high.

Some floatable debris from trees, brush, and silt has been deposited in roadway ditches, drainage areas, culverts and bridges, recreation areas and other public facilities.

Damage to roadways represents 83 percent of the total damage estimate. Extensive sections of county and township roads continue to be inundated. Travel to market areas and emergency travel is difficult and dangerous, especially in many rural areas. Roadways are eroded in many places. Asphalt pavement has been damaged by ponded water and saturated subgrades. Many roads can receive only temporary repairs until the water table decreases enough to allow heavy equipment access to damage sites to perform permanent repairs.

It is not possible to fully appraise the damage since many areas remain covered by flood water and are still experiencing further storms. It is anticipated that all damage categories will increase as flood waters recede and further damage assessments can be conducted.

The Public Assistance program cost estimates are:

Emergency Work	
Debris Clearance	\$ 285,874
Protective Measures	\$ 426,898
Permanent Work	
Road Systems	\$ 7,251,595
Water Control Facilities	\$ 283,822
Buildings and Equipment	\$ 11,200
Utilities	\$ 207,786
Other (recreation, etc.)	\$ 265,120
Total Public Assistance	\$ 8,732,295
FEDERAL SHARE	\$ 6,549,221

State resources and capabilities have been reduced due to the magnitude of the damage and impacts, and the continuing weather conditions. State and local governments have had to use allocated road maintenance funding for disaster recovery due to continued flooding which has occurred over the last four years.

The impact of this event is significant on the local level. Estimated per capita costs range from \$3.08 in Cass County to \$127.42 in Kidder County. The Statewide impact is approximately \$13.77 per capita.

The State of North Dakota has a current and approved Multi-Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan. This plan reflects the State's priorities with respect to the past three years of disaster activity.

North Dakota received major disaster declarations for flooding in July 1993 (FEMA-1001-DR), July 1994 (FEMA-1032-DR) and May 1995, (FEMA-1050-DR). The current projected Federal share for these events is \$54,201,303. Approximately \$6.5 million in funding is projected for mitigation projects under these disasters. Further, FEMA Region VIII in Denver, Colorado is working with an Interagency Task Force to focus on flood and mitigation issues specific to the Devils Lake area.

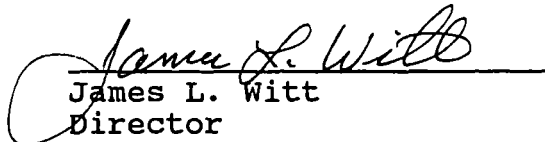
CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.
- The situation warrants a major disaster declaration.

- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation assistance in Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells Counties.
- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to establish the incident period as March 12, 1996 and continuing.
- Individual Assistance may be added at a later date, if requested and warranted.
- Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request be granted.


James L. Witt
Director

Date: 6/4/96

Attachments:
Declaration Letter
Telegram to the Governor
Notice to the Press
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: North Dakota
NUMBER: FEMA-1118-DR
INCIDENT: Severe Storms, Flooding, Ice Jams, and Ground Saturation due to High Water Tables
INCIDENT PERIOD: March 12, 1996, and Continuing
DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: May 20, 1996
FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Lesli A. Rucker
FEMA Region VIII

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to families and individuals):

None

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities):

Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells Counties.

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural or technological hazards):

Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells Counties.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of North Dakota and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, flooding, ice jams, and ground saturation due to high water tables on March 12, 1996, and continuing.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected local governments in a 29 county area. The counties include Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells.

Federal funding is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding, ice jams, and ground saturation due to high water tables. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Lesli A. Rucker of FEMA's regional office in Denver, Colorado to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of North Dakota is:

The Honorable Edward T. Schafer (R)

North Dakota Senators are:

Kent Conrad (D)

Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Representing the affected areas:

Earl Pomeroy (D)

At-Large

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

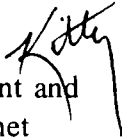
A map of the state of Tennessee showing county boundaries and names. The map is oriented with North at the top. Major cities and towns are marked with 'X' symbols. The map is divided into several regions by major roads and rivers. The names of the counties are written in all caps. The map is a black and white line drawing.

Broken Lines = County Border
Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE

On April 16-17, 1996, heavy rains affected portions of southwest central Maine. The excessive rainfall and snowmelt has resulted in mudslides and coastal flooding. A joint FEMA, State, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted from April 23-29 in the affected areas. On May 2, Governor Angus S. King, Jr. requested a major disaster declaration for the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance to the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford and York. Individual Assistance as well as additional counties may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Maine be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry

MAY 20 1996

Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Lorraine Voles
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

STATE OF MAINE

On April 16-17, 1996, heavy rains battered portions of southwest and central Maine. The excessive rainfall combined with snowmelt from above normal mountain snowpack, normal spring runoff, and an already saturated ground resulted in mudslides and inland and coastal flooding causing extensive damage in five counties.

A joint FEMA, State, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted from April 23-29 in the affected areas. Structural engineers from the U.S. Corps of Engineers participated in the PDA and provided technical assistance on evaluating structural damage to seawall and piers. On May 2 Governor Angus S. King, Jr. requested a major disaster declaration for the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Governor King has not requested Stafford Act assistance for individuals. No deaths have been reported as a result of this event. Two (2) homes in Knox County crumbled into a sinkhole caused by a landslide. The owner of one home has moved in with relatives, and the second family was evacuated. The American Red Cross is providing necessary assistance. In Cumberland County, damage to a dam has affected the public water supply.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The most extensive impact to the public sector is damage to water control facilities and roads. Seawalls in York and Cumberland Counties sustained severe damage. Heavy rain eroded roads, shoulders, and culverts. A dam in Cumberland County also suffered substantial damage.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets the requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's commitment to meet cost sharing requirements is adequate.

Governor King specifically requested the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs under Public Law 93-288, as amended. The State continues to evaluate the need for Individual Assistance programs.

Information gathered during the PDA indicates that most of the public sector damage was to water control facilities. Sixty (60) percent of the total estimated Public Assistance costs are in this category.

A seawall in *York County* (Kennebunk) sustained damage to three sites. Replacement of the 980' seawall is necessary to prevent further damage to public and private property. The damage is estimated at \$1,020,810. Damage to a seawall in *Cumberland County* presents a threat to the adjacent road and homes and creates a safety hazard to residents and summer visitors. A failed dam in *Cumberland County* may affect the public water supply for over 4,000 residents in the long term. Currently, the town's water supply is not affected.

Road damage is extensive. Thirty-four (34) percent of the estimated total of eligible public assistance is in this category. In *York County*, road, shoulder and culvert washouts are widespread. Repairs to numerous damaged sites have not begun. At one site, flooding washed away a 1,000' portion of road, cutting off access for residents and emergency vehicles. A 60' section of a paved road at a different site was washed away and has yet to be replaced. Eight (8) culvert failures and pavement loss and culvert damage was identified to a 120' section of road in *Cumberland County*. Washouts and culvert damage in *Androscoggin County* were verified by the PDA teams at 71 sites. In the town of Minot, the washed out roads have been restored to single lanes. The teams found similar damage at 65 road sites in *Oxford County*.

The financial impacts on a local level are significant. The cost to repair the 22 damaged sites in the town of Minot (*Androscoggin County*) is estimated at \$103,000 or \$61.90 per capita. Repairs to six damaged sites in the town of Pownal (*Cumberland County*), are

estimated at \$58,689 or \$46.50 per capita. The estimated cost for repairs in the town of Saco (York County) is \$69,780 or \$4.60 per capita. It should be noted that county governments in New England do not maintain roads, bridges, and culverts. The financial burden for repair falls directly on the affected community.

In the event of a declaration, Public Assistance is estimated at:

Debris Removal	\$ 66,734
Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 39,500
Road Systems	\$ 729,851
Water Control Facilities	\$ 1,281,476
Public Buildings and Equipment	\$ -0-
Public Utility Systems	\$ 2,692
Recreation and Other Facilities	\$ -0-
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$ 2,120,253
FEDERAL SHARE (75/25)	\$ 1,590,189

The State of Maine has an approved Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. The State has made excellent progress in implementing recommendations from previously declared disasters. Ninety-eight (98) percent of the funds available from Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects for declared disasters have been obligated. Mitigation priorities in the affected counties have been identified in the State's plan.

Based on a population of 1,227,928, the Statewide per capita impact is \$1.73. In addition, the State has reported approximately \$372,691 in unverified damage in widely scattered areas.

The State of Maine has received one Presidential declaration this fiscal year. FEMA-1106-DR was declared on March 13, 1996 as a result of severe storms, ice jams and flooding. The declaration authorized the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation programs. Seven (7) counties were designated for assistance. Current cost projections for this declared event stand at \$1.5 million.

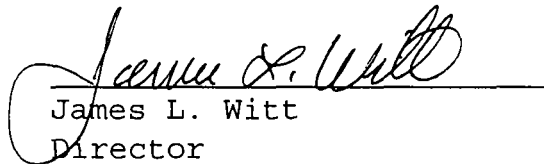
CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.

- The situation warrants a major disaster declaration.
- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance to the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York.
- Individual Assistance may be provided at a later date, if requested and warranted.
- Additional counties may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be granted.


James L. Witt
Director

Date: 5/17/96

Attachments:
Declaration Letter
Telegram to the Governor
Press Release
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: Maine

NUMBER: FEMA-1114-DR

INCIDENT: Severe Storms, Mudslides, Inland and Coastal
Flooding

INCIDENT PERIOD: April 16-17, 1996

DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: May 2, 1996

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Alma Armstrong
FEMA Region I

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to families and individuals):

None.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities):

Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York.

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural or technological hazards):

Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date after further evaluation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Maine and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, mudslides, inland and coastal flooding on April 16-17, 1996.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected local governments in a five county area. The counties include Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Oxford, and York.

Federal funding is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms, mudslides, inland and coastal flooding. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Alma Armstrong of FEMA's regional office in Boston, Massachusetts to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Maine is:

The Honorable Angus King, Jr. (I)

Maine Senators are:

William S. Cohen (R)

Olympia Snowe (R)

Representing the affected areas:

Jim Longley (R)

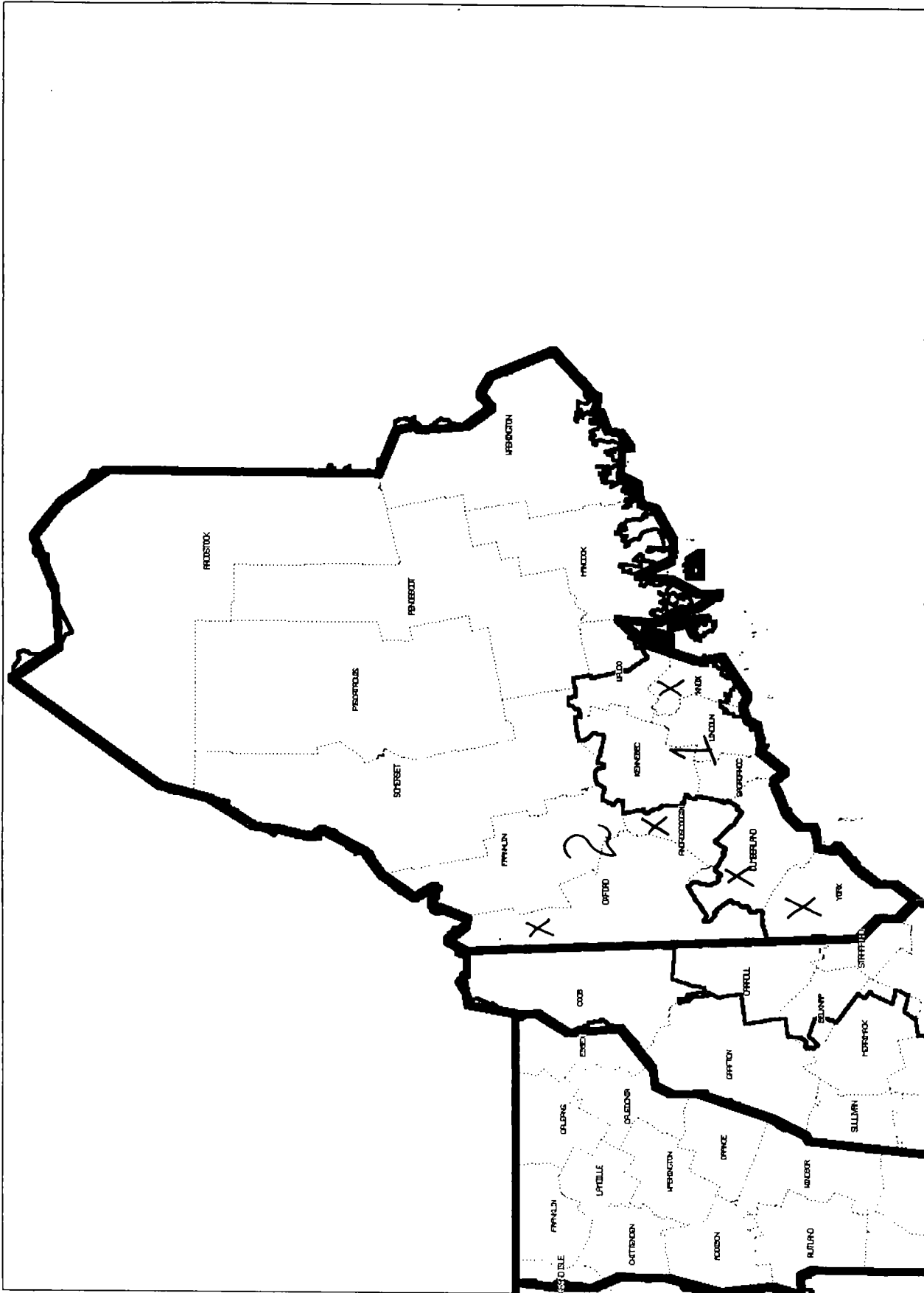
1st District

John Baldacci (D)

2nd District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF MAINE



LEGEND:
 Broken Lines = County Border
 Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) TO **DENY** THE REQUEST FOR
A DECLARATION OF A MAJOR DISASTER IN THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT

Attached for your comment is a recommendation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to **deny** the request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Connecticut. On April 15 to 16, 1996, the counties of New Haven and Middlesex were impacted by rain and flooding. On May 1, Governor John G. Rowland requested a major disaster declaration for both affected counties.

According to FEMA the situation is not of such magnitude and severity that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is not necessary. FEMA recommends that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be denied.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, the request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Connecticut will be denied.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry
Don Baer

MAY 20 1996



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

CONNECTICUT

On April 15-16, 1996, the State of Connecticut experienced rain and flooding. Flood conditions were most significant in New Haven and Middlesex Counties where a total of 5.5" to 6.5" of rain fell in an 18-hour period.

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted jointly by Federal, State and local personnel for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance needs in New Haven County on April 18 and 19 and for Public Assistance needs in Middlesex County on May 6. On May 1, Governor John G. Rowland requested a major disaster declaration for New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

No deaths or injuries were reported as a result of this event. On April 16, the American Red Cross (ARC) opened two shelters, providing shelter for about 50 individuals; these shelters were closed by April 18. ARC provided clean-up kits and food in the affected areas, conducted home visits, and provided financial assistance, as appropriate. All 69 ARC cases that were opened have been closed. The Salvation Army provided temporary housing for approximately six families for one evening.

Based upon PDA information, approximately 643 homes were impacted as follows: 0 destroyed, 11 with major damage, 85 with minor damage, and 547 otherwise affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The primary impact to the public sector was damage to road systems. Other impacts included debris, minor damage to buildings, equipment, and utilities, and the need for emergency protective measures.

The State activated the following resources in response to this event: the Connecticut Office of Emergency Management, the Department of Transportation, the State Police, and the Department of Environmental Protection.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets the requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's financial commitment is considered adequate.

Governor Rowland requested Individual Assistance and Public Assistance under Public Law 93-288, as amended. The implementation of the Individual Assistance program would make the disaster loan program from the Small Business Administration (SBA) automatically available.

There were approximately 643 homes impacted, as stated above. About 50 percent of the residential structures were insured; about 70 percent are owner-occupied. Approximately 24 percent of those impacted are considered low-income.

PDA teams could not identify any serious problems or unmet needs among homeowners and renters. No residential units were destroyed. The most severely flooded residences were insured. Although some first-floor flooding was identified, the predominate type of damage was due to water in basements or sewage back-up. At the time of the PDA, most residents had returned to their homes and were in the process of cleaning up.

Some homes experienced minor oil spills when floodwater dislodged basement oil tanks; approximately 60 residents reported sewage back-up. The State Department of Environmental Protection monitored potential health concerns and supervised the clean-up efforts of local fire departments and spill contractors.

No need for the Disaster Unemployment Assistance or Crisis Counseling programs was identified.

In the event of a declaration, assistance under the Disaster Housing program may be provided to 96 families at approximately \$4,050 per family. Under the IFG program, 25 individuals may receive grants at an average of \$3,152 per grant...

Individual Assistance program cost estimates are:

Temporary Housing	
Home Repairs	\$ 140,000
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	\$ <u>30,800</u>
TOTAL	\$ 170,800
 Disaster Unemployment Assistance	 \$ -0-
 Individual and Family Grants	
Grant Amount	\$ 78,000
Federal Share (75 percent)	\$ <u>58,500</u>
 TOTAL PROJECTION	 \$ 248,800¹
Federal Share	\$ 229,300¹

Assistance from the Small Business Administration may be available to five individuals at approximately \$20,000 per loan. One (1) loan of about \$140,000 may be made available to one business in New Haven County; an additional 27 other businesses in New Haven County sustained minor damage, but were back in business by April 19. SBA concluded that loan activity for this incident would be minimal. The State is aware that the figures mentioned above do not meet the minimum criteria for an SBA declaration.

Small Business Administration	\$240,000 ¹
-------------------------------	------------------------

The primary impact to the public sector was damage to public road systems as a result of water flow or blocked or destroyed drainage ways. The PDA indicated, however, that many of the roads and bridges affected by this event had experienced previous problems due to poor maintenance.

State and local officials provided effective emergency protective measures in response to the flooding. Police, fire and public works officials barricaded roads made dangerous or impassable due to flooding. Fire personnel checked homes with flooded basements

¹ FEMA's total estimate for Individual Assistance program costs and SBA loans of \$488,800 differs from the Governor's estimate of \$836,050. This difference of \$347,250 represents costs associated with personal property loss of non-essential goods, such as items stored in basements, that would not likely qualify for FEMA assistance. The discrepancy has been discussed with the State.

for hazards, including electrical problems, fuel spills and propane tank disconnections.

Other public sector impacts included debris and minimal damage to water control facilities, public buildings/equipment, and recreational facilities. Debris removal was addressed by local communities' Departments of Public Works and other community organizations. Verified utility damage is limited to the towns of Wallingford (New Haven County) and Middletown (Middlesex County); in each of these towns, damage to one sewer line requires repair or replacement.

It should be noted that, in Middlesex County, the City of Middletown reported damage to a public works building; however, the building is insured with a \$100,000 deductible. The State also reported \$60,000 in damage to a public building in New Haven which was not verified during the PDA.

The State Department of Transportation reported minimal damage to Federal Aid System roads. This damage does not appear to be significant enough to qualify for assistance from the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program.

The Public Assistance program cost estimates are:

Emergency Work	
Debris Clearance	\$ 36,750
Protective Measures	\$ 41,850
Permanent Work	
Road Systems	\$ 407,770
Water Control Facilities	\$ 37,000
Buildings and Equipment	\$ 160,000
Utilities	\$ 76,600
Other (recreation, etc.)	\$ <u>45,650</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$ 805,620
Federal Share	\$ 604,215

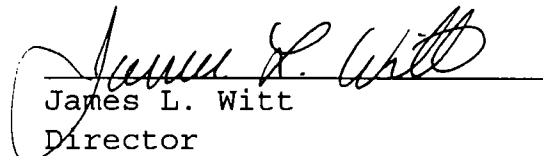
The State of Connecticut received a major disaster declaration in January 1996 as a result of the "Blizzard of 1996".

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is not of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is not necessary.
- The situation does not warrant a major disaster declaration.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be denied.


James L. Witt
Director

Date: 5/17/94

Attachments:

Telegram to the Governor
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Connecticut is:

The Honorable John G. Rowland (R)

Connecticut Senators are:

Christopher J. Dodd (D)

Joseph I. Lieberman (D)

Representing the affected areas:

Sam Gejdenson (D)

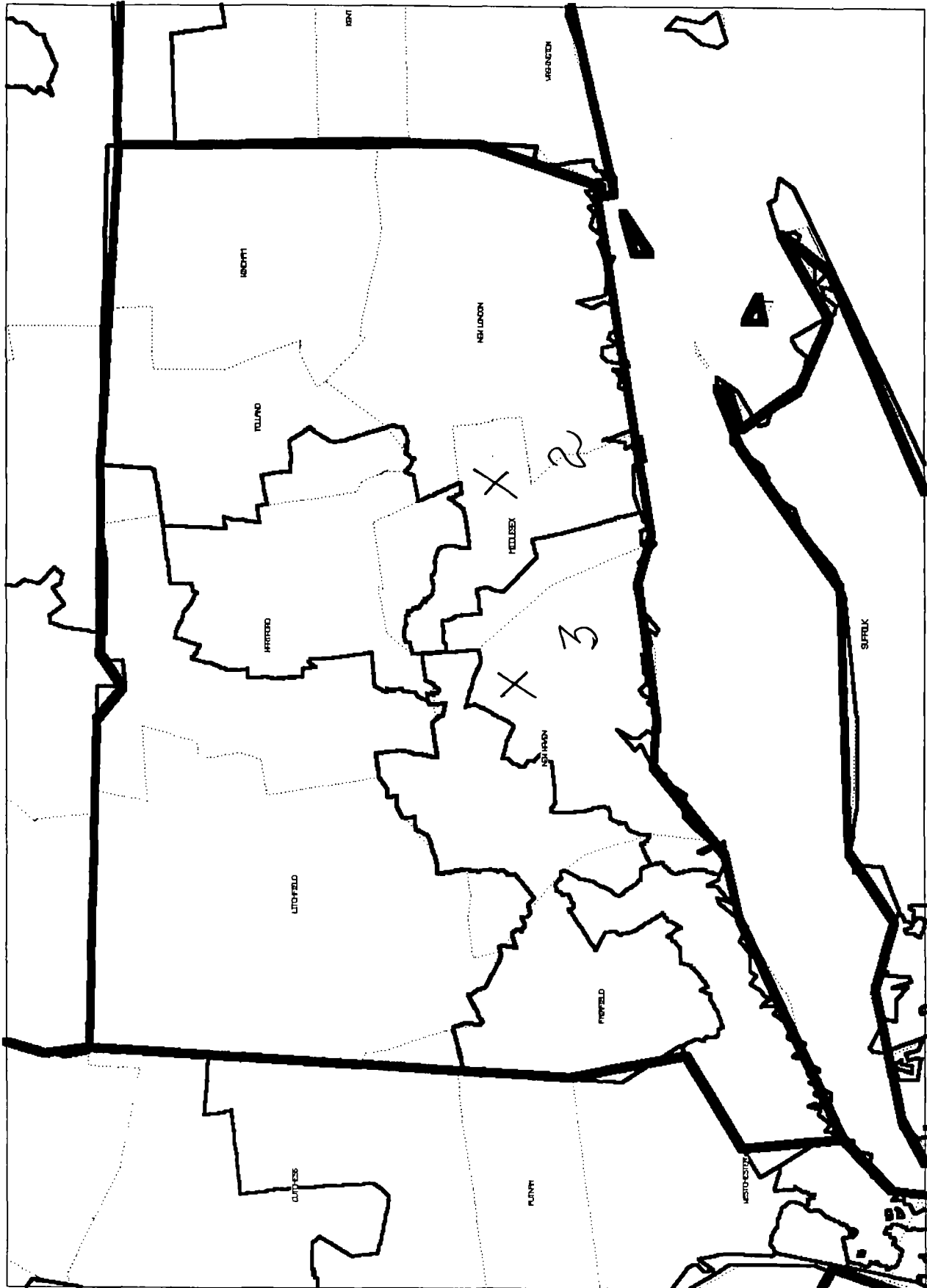
Rosa DeLauro (D)

2nd District

3rd District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



LEGEND:

Broken Lines = County Border

Solid Lines = Congressional District

(7)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 MAY 23 P3:55

May 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Beginning on May 15 through 21, 1996, the State of West Virginia was significantly impacted by heavy rain and flooding. Road closures and evacuations were necessary in several of the affected counties. A joint Federal, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was performed on May 18-20 in the affected areas. On May 21, Governor Gaston Caperton submitted a request for a major disaster declaration to provide assistance in Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming Counties. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation for the Counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wyoming, and Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the Counties of Harrison and Wayne. Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

The attached declaration letters to James Lee Witt, the Director of FEMA, and Governor Caperton declare a major disaster in the State of West Virginia.

Recommendation:

That you sign the letters and declare a major disaster in West Virginia.

Attachments:

Declaration Letter
Letter to the Governor

MAY 23 1996

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1996

The Honorable James L. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Witt:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of West Virginia, resulting from flooding and heavy winds on May 15-21, 1996, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act"). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of West Virginia.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance or Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1996

The Honorable Gaston Caperton
Governor of West Virginia
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0370

Dear Governor Caperton:

As requested, I have declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) for the State of West Virginia due to damage resulting from flooding and heavy winds on May 15-21, 1996. I have authorized Federal relief and recovery assistance in the affected area.

Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation will be provided. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs in the designated areas.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate Federal assistance efforts and designate specific areas eligible for such assistance. The Federal Coordinating Officer will be Mr. Robert J. Gunter of FEMA. He will consult with you and assist in the execution of the FEMA-State Disaster Assistance Agreement governing the expenditure of Federal funds.

Sincerely,

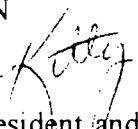
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM:

KITTY HIGGINS 
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Beginning on May 15 through 21, 1996, the State of West Virginia was significantly impacted by heavy rain and flooding. Road closures and evacuations were necessary in several of the affected counties. A joint Federal, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was performed on May 18-20 in the affected areas. On May 21, Governor Gaston Caperton submitted a request for a major disaster declaration to provide assistance in Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming Counties. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation for the Counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wyoming, and Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the Counties of Harrison and Wayne. Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of West Virginia be granted.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman

Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry
Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
Bob Litan
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Tim Keating
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The southern portion of the State of West Virginia has been significantly impacted by heavy rain and flooding that began on May 15. Heavy rain continued through May 21. Road closures and evacuations were necessary in several of the affected counties.

As requested, a joint FEMA, State, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted from May 18-20 to determine impacts to individuals and families and public facilities. On May 21, before damage assessments were completed in all the requested counties, Governor Gaston Caperton requested a major disaster declaration for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Three (3) fatalities are attributed to this event. The number of individuals sheltered in 15 mass shelters is unknown at this time. All shelters are now closed. A total of 9,500 meals were served from 16 mobile and three fixed feeding stations. Boil water orders were issued in several counties. Water contamination resulted from wells overtopped by flood waters. Water tankers were dispatched to five counties.

Approximately 4,770 primary homes have been impacted as follows: 117 destroyed; 1,390 with major damage; 1,573 with minor damage; and 1,690 otherwise affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The primary public sector impact has been damage to roads. The State Division of Highways has restored access and egress for most of the affected areas.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets all requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's commitment is considered adequate. Governor Caperton has specifically requested Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and Individual Assistance, including the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) program, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), and Crisis Counseling, under Public Law 93-288, as amended. Based on the results of the PDA, Governor Caperton is not requesting Public Assistance for Wayne and Harrison Counties. Governor Caperton has further requested the disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration (SBA). Designation of Individual Assistance will make the loan programs of SBA automatically available.

The State and local governments in the affected areas have committed all resources at their disposal in response to this event. Over 500 National Guardsmen have assisted with evacuations, debris removal, water hauling, security, and other emergency response activities.

Water systems in several counties were adversely affected. Boil water orders were issued in at least four counties. The West Virginia Bureau of Public Health and the State Division of Highways dispatched water tankers to several areas where flood waters contaminated water wells. The Bureau of Public health continues to coordinate and assist county health department sanitarians in assessing public drinking water sites. Private water wells are being sampled and submitted for bacterial analysis once the wells have been disinfected. Tetanus vaccines were provided to all affected counties.

Sixty (60) to 70 percent of the families affected are considered to be low income. Sixty (60) percent of the estimated 204,000 households in the 17 counties surveyed have an annual income under \$25,000.

Fifteen (15) percent of the population is elderly. Approximately 89 percent of the impacted structures are estimated to be owner-occupied; insurance coverage is estimated at 23 percent.

In the event of a declaration, assistance through the Disaster Housing Program may be made available to 2,305 families at an average assistance amount of \$2,580. Approximately 1,700 individuals may be eligible for assistance through the IFG program at an average grant of \$2,600.

Program projections are not available at this time for DUA or crisis counseling; however, it appears that there is a need for these programs.

Individual Assistance program cost estimates are:

Temporary Housing (100 percent Federal)	
Home Repairs	\$ 4,844,000
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	<u>\$ 1,104,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 5,948,000

Individual and Family Grants (75 percent Federal)	
Grant Amount	\$ 4,420,000
Federal Share	<u>\$ 3,315,000</u>

TOTAL INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 9,263,000
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Information related to the disaster loan programs from the SBA is not yet available.

Fifteen (15) counties were surveyed for damage to the infrastructure. The most significant public sector impact was damage to roads. Seventy-seven (77) percent of the total estimated eligible Public Assistance is in this category. Damage to the road system consisted of washouts, severe shoulder scour, and culvert and bridge damage.

The Public Assistance program cost estimates are:

Emergency Work	
Debris Clearance	\$ 584,600
Protective Measures	\$ 68,000
Permanent Work	
Road Systems	\$5,436,500
Water Control Facilities	\$ -0-
Buildings and Equipment	\$ 153,300
Utilities	\$ 738,300
Other (recreation, etc.)	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
Total Public Assistance	\$7,005,700
FEDERAL SHARE (75/25)	\$5,254,275

The State of West Virginia has an updated Hazard Mitigation Plan and has an active Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team. The team is involved in plan maintenance and the review and prioritization of projects under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. With the exception of four municipalities, the vast majority of the affected

communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The suspensions have resulted from failure to enact an updated ordinance. The suspended municipalities include the towns of Anawalt (McDowell County), Rhodell (Raleigh County), Oceana (Wyoming County), and Smithfield (Wetzel County).

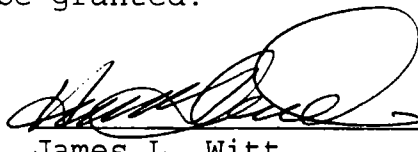
Since October 1992, the State has received three Presidential declarations. The most recent, FEMA-1096-DR, was declared on January 25 as a result of flooding. The declaration authorized Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation. A total of 28 counties were designated under the declaration. The current cost projection for this event is \$47 million. Seven (7) of the counties designated under FEMA-1096-DR are included in Governor Caperton's current request.

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.
- The situation warrants a major disaster declaration.
- In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel and Wyoming and Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the counties of Harrison and Wayne.
- Additional areas may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request be granted.


for James L. Witt
Director

Date: 5/23/96

Attachments:

Declaration Letter

Telegram to the Governor

Notice to the Press

Congressional Representation

State Map

Governor's Request

SUMMARY

In the event of a declaration, the following information applies:

STATE: West Virginia

NUMBER: FEMA-1115-DR

INCIDENT: Flooding and Heavy Winds

INCIDENT PERIOD: May 15-21, 1996

DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: May 21, 1996

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Robert J. Gunter
FEMA Region III

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to families and individuals):

Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel and Wyoming Counties.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities):

Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel and Wyoming Counties.

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (Assistance to State and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May , 1996

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of West Virginia and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by flooding and heavy winds on May 15-21, 1996.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected individuals and local governments in a 17 county area. Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation will be made available in the counties of Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming. Public Assistance will be made available in Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wyoming Counties.

Assistance can include disaster housing, grants, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding also is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the flooding and heavy winds. Federal funding is also available on a cost share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Robert J. Gunter of FEMA's regional office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added after the assessments are completed.

The Agency said that residents and business owners who sustained losses in the designated counties can begin applying for assistance immediately by calling 1-800-462-9029, or 1-800-462-7585 (TDD) for

the hearing and speech impaired. The toll-free telephone numbers will operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (ET) seven days a week until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of West Virginia is:

The Honorable Gaston Caperton (D)

West Virginia Senators are:

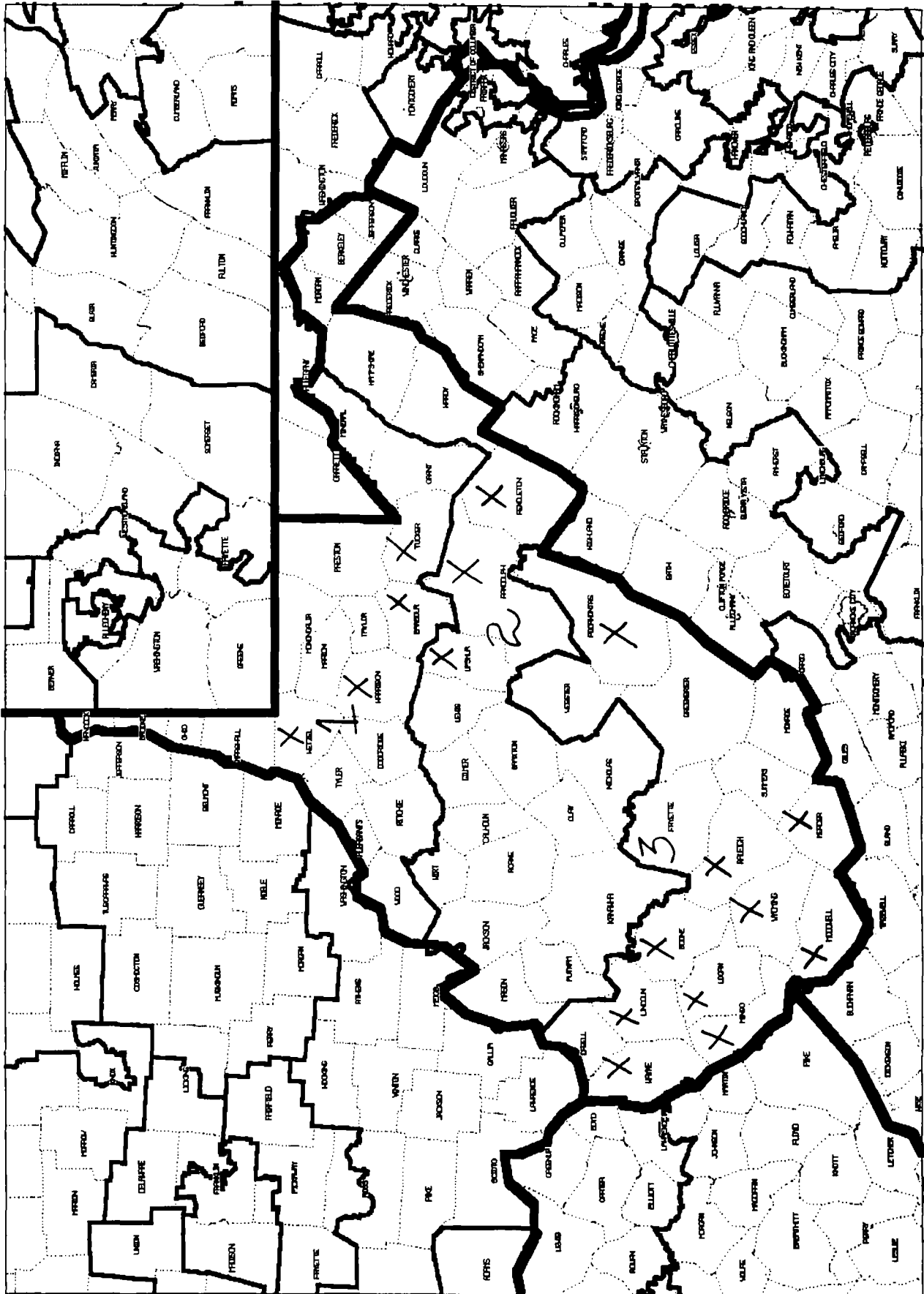
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jay Rockefeller (D)

Representing the affected areas:

Alan B. Mollohan (D)	1st District
Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)	2nd District
Nick Joe Rahall II (D)	3rd District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA



LEGEND:
 Broken Lines = County Border
 Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) TO **DENY** THE REQUEST FOR
A DECLARATION OF A MAJOR DISASTER IN THE STATE OF
INDIANA

Attached for your comment is a recommendation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to **deny** the request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Indiana. On April 28, 1996, the State of Indiana was impacted by severe storms causing flooding across the southern third of the State. On May 10, Governor Evan Bayh requested a major disaster declaration for Crawford, Dearborn, Franklin, Harrison, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Washington Counties.

According to FEMA the situation is not of such magnitude and severity that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is not necessary. The most severely impacted communities are not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Non-participating communities are not eligible for Federal financial assistance for the permanent repair or reconstruction of insurable dwellings. FEMA recommends that the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be denied.

Please forward any comments to our office. If there are no objections, the request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Indiana will be denied.

Attachment

Distribution:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman

Ron Klain
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Mike McCurry
Don Baer
Marcia Hale
Alexis Herman
John Angell
Janet Murguia
Karen Hancox
Tim Keating
Barbara Chow
Ginny Terzano
Linda Moore



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

INDIANA

Severe storms and heavy rainfall impacted the State of Indiana on April 28, 1996, causing widespread flooding across the southern third of the State.

Representatives of the State and local governments, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) conducted a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) in 10 counties beginning on May 7 and continuing through May 9.

On May 10 Governor Evan Bayh requested a major disaster declaration for Crawford, Dearborn, Franklin, Harrison, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Vanderburgh, Warrick and Washington Counties.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

One (1) casualty was reported although it was not determined if the death resulted from health related problems or the flooding. The American Red Cross (ARC) provided transient accommodations for 27 families during the height of the storm. Seven (7) centers provided shelter to 112 people; all shelters are now closed. Plans are underway by the ARC to open service centers.

A total of 529 dwellings are affected, as follows: 43 destroyed; 156 with major damage; 128 with minor damage; and 202 dwellings otherwise affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

PDA's to assess damage to the infrastructure are ongoing. It appears that the majority of the damage will be to the roads. No significant impacts to public facilities have been reported.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request complies with the requirements of 44 CFR 206.36. The State's commitment is considered adequate.

The Governor has requested implementation of the Individual Assistance program, specifically the Individual and Family Grant program (IFG), Temporary Housing, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), and Crisis Counseling as well as the Hazard Mitigation Grant program under Public Law 93-288, as amended. The Governor also requested assistance from the SBA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Further, Governor Bayh indicated that he expects to request the Public Assistance program when flood waters recede.

Several State agencies have devoted resources to alleviating the impact of this event. Local governments have set up shelters, disseminated flood watch and warning information, directed rescue and evacuation and have provided other services.

For the past two weeks the ARC has been providing assistance to the affected population. With a current caseload of 113, the ARC projects a total of 185 cases and estimates costs at approximately \$150,000. Some families in the southwestern part of the State remain out of their homes. The ARC is meeting known emergency needs. The Salvation Army has also provided assistance in the form of sheltering, feeding of displaced residents and emergency response personnel.

It is estimated that 60 to 70 percent of the affected families may be in the low income range. About 14 percent of those affected are elderly.

The flooding along the rivers and tributaries resulted in damage to homes and businesses in low lying riverine areas of small incorporated communities in rural flood plain areas. The breakdown

of the 529 damaged homes over the 10 counties surveyed is as follows:

County	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected
Crawford	0	10	4	12
Dearborn	0	9	3	0
Franklin	1	23	12	0
Harrison	3	7	24	2
Lawrence	6	26	21	70
Martin	26	30	15	1
Orange	0	20	11	3
Vandenburgh	0	3	11	27
Warrick	4	7	15	47
Washington	3	21	12	40
Totals	43	156	128	202

The counties of Martin, Orange and Washington were the most heavily impacted by this flooding event. With respect to flood insurance coverage, Martin County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). However, the town of Shoals located in Martin County voluntarily withdrew from the program in August 1995. Nearly half of the damage identified in Martin County occurred in Shoals. State and FEMA officials held technical assistance meetings with community officials prior to Shoals' withdrawal from the program. Two-thirds of the town is located in the floodplain; the community, however, remains steadfast in its decision not to participate in the program. Orange County had damage to 34 dwellings. Although the county is a non-participant in the NFIP, the damage occurred in two towns where flood insurance is available. Washington County, not currently participating in the NFIP, has expressed an interest in the program. Warrick County may face suspension from the NFIP unless it updates its flood plain management ordinance by June.

Thirty-six (36) of the 43 destroyed homes in the 10 county area were mobile homes. An additional 38 mobile homes sustained major damage. The number of homes in the affected category included those with access problems, shallow basement flooding, or water around foundations.

The NFIP is administered by FEMA and provides insurance coverage to property owners in flood-prone communities. Unless a community is enrolled in the program, it is not eligible to receive any form of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction

purposes. Residents of a non-participating community are not eligible to receive IFG assistance for housing or personal property losses. In participating communities, families may receive assistance if they buy and maintain flood insurance coverage.

No need has been established for either the Crisis Counseling program or Disaster Unemployment Assistance.

In the event of a declaration, assistance under the Disaster Housing program may be provided to 427 families at approximately \$1,750 per family. Under the IFG program, 228 individuals may receive grants at an average of \$2,400 per grant.

Individual Assistance program cost estimates are:

Temporary Housing (100 percent Federal)

Home Repairs	\$ 591,000
Mobile Homes	-0-
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	<u>\$ 156,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 747,500

Individual and Family Grants (75 percent Federal)

Grant Amount	\$ 547,200
Federal Share	<u>\$ 410,400</u>

TOTAL INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE	\$2,042,200
FEDERAL SHARE	\$1,157,900

The SBA estimates are as follows: 56 residential loans at an average of \$16,291 and four business loans at an average of \$52,687. SBA officials have indicated that four and possibly five counties may meet the criteria for a declaration under its own authority. The counties include Franklin, Martin, Washington, Lawrence and possibly Warrick. However, the majority of those affected are believed to be low income and may not have loan repayment ability. It should be noted that the SBA is also restricted from providing loans in areas not participating in the NFIP or where flood insurance is not available.

Small Business Administration

Disaster Loan Program	\$1,123,044
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The State of Indiana does not have a statewide comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan. Mitigation opportunities for this disaster would

need to focus on adoption and enforcement of the local floodplain management codes to ensure that reconstruction does not occur in the flood plain, or at a minimum is compliant with NFIP elevation standards.

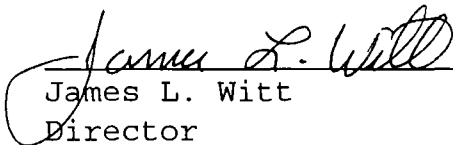
The most recent major disaster for the State of Indiana was FEMA-1109-DR, declared on April 26 as a result of the "Blizzard of 1996." The current cost projection for this event is \$2.1 million.

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is not of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is not necessary.
- The most severely impacted communities are not participating in the NFIP. Non-participating communities are not eligible for Federal financial assistance for the permanent repair or reconstruction of insurable dwellings.
- The situation does not warrant a major disaster declaration.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request be denied.


James L. Witt
Director

Date: 5/22/96

Attachments:

Letter to the Governor
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Indiana is:

The Honorable B. Evan Bayh III (D)

Indiana Senators are:

Richard G. Lugar (R)

Dan Coats (R)

Representing the affected areas:

David McIntosh (R)

2nd District

Steve Buyer (R)

5th District

John T. Myers (R)

7th District

John N. Hostettler (R)

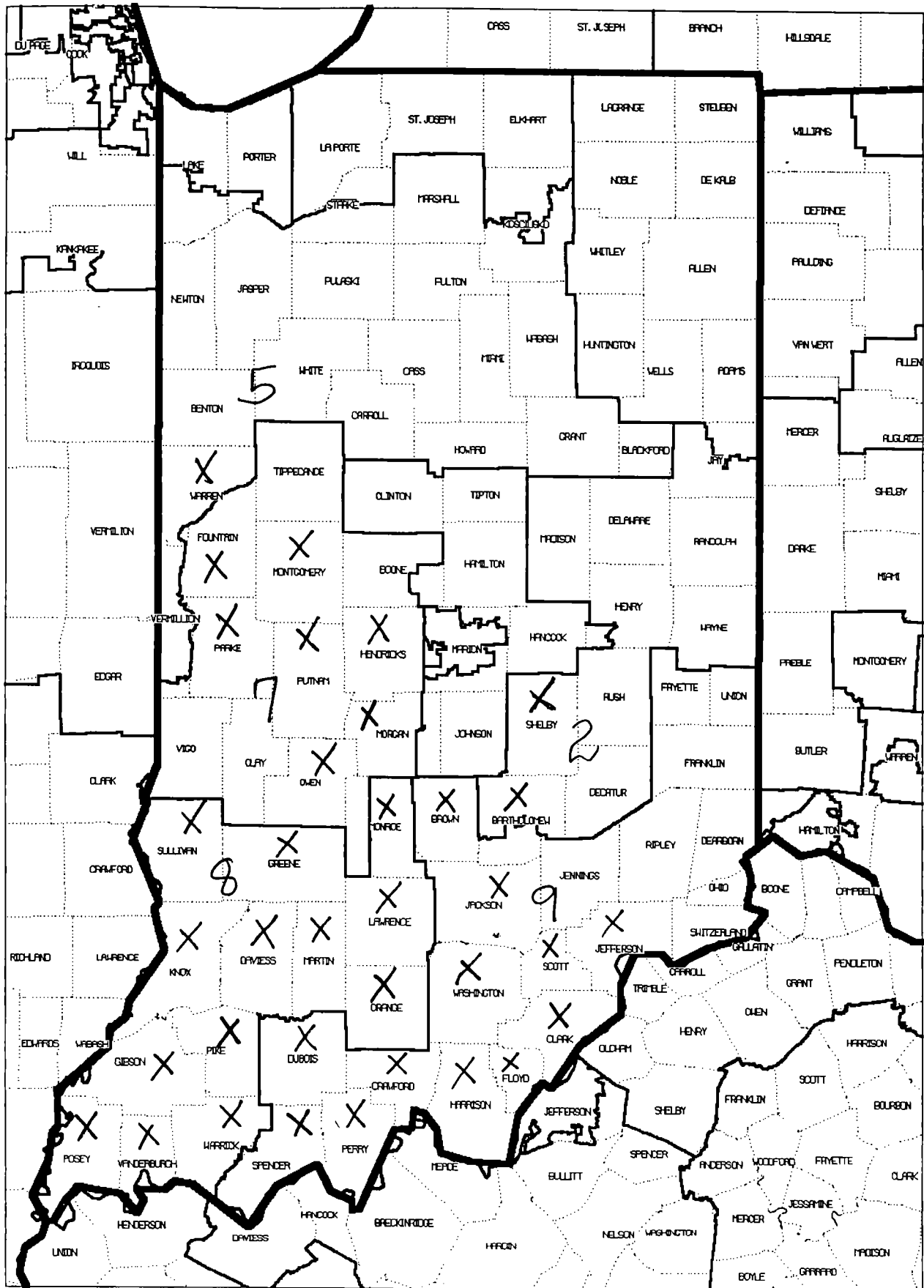
8th District

Lee H. Hamilton (D)

9th District

For further information, contact FEMA at (202) 646-4500.

STATE OF INDIANA



LEGEND:
 Broken Lines = County Border
 Solid Lines = Congressional District

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 JUN 5 12:41

June 5, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN *SSB*
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PRESIDENT DECLARE A
MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota has experienced severe flooding as a result of heavy winter snowfall and continuous thunderstorms. On May 13-17, 1996, a joint Federal, State and local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted. On May 20, 1996, Governor Edward T. Schafer requested a major disaster declaration for the following 29 counties: Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary. The situation warrants a major disaster declaration. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to provide Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation to Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh and Wells Counties. In the event of a declaration, FEMA intends to establish the incident period as March 12, 1996 and continuing. Individual Assistance and additional areas may be added at a later date, if requested and warranted.

The attached declaration letters to James Lee Witt, the Director of FEMA, and Governor Schafer declare a major disaster in the State of North Dakota.

Recommendation:

That you sign the letters and declare a major disaster in North Dakota.

Attachments:

Declaration Letter
Letter to the Governor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1996

The Honorable James L. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Witt:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of North Dakota, resulting from severe storms, flooding, ice jams, and ground saturation due to high water tables on March 12, 1996, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act"). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of North Dakota.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance or Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1996

The Honorable Edward T. Schafer
Governor of North Dakota
600 E. Boulevard Avenue
Bismark, North Dakota 58505

Dear Governor Schafer:

As requested, I have declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) for the State of North Dakota due to damage resulting from severe storms, flooding, ice jams, and ground saturation due to high water tables on March 12, 1996, and continuing. I have authorized Federal relief and recovery assistance in the affected area.

Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation will be provided. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs in the designated areas.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate Federal assistance efforts and designate specific areas eligible for such assistance. The Federal Coordinating Officer will be Ms. Lesli A. Rucker of FEMA. She will consult with you and assist in the execution of the FEMA-State Disaster Assistance Agreement governing the expenditure of Federal funds.

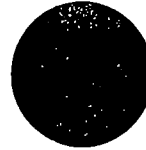
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 JUN 5 11:07

June 5, 1996



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN *JS*
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT:

EXPANSION OF THE MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION IN THE
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

On May 23, 1996, you declared a disaster for the State of West Virginia as a result of flooding and heavy winds which began on May 15 and continued through May 21. The declaration, FEMA-1115-DR, designated Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Harrison, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wyoming; and Public Assistance for the counties of Barbour, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wyoming.

Since the time of the actual event, a storm system has stalled over the region causing daily severe thunder storms and additional damage in both previously affected and new areas. On May 28, 1996, the Governor's Authorized Representative requested that the declaration be amended to change the incident type to include wind driven rain and mudslides and to reopen the incident date as the storms are continuing.

An amended declaration letter is attached.

Attachments:

Amended Declaration Letter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1996

The Honorable James L. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Witt:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of West Virginia, resulting from flooding and heavy winds on May 15-21, 1996 is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant the expansion of the incident period to May 15, 1996, and continuing, and the incident type to include damage resulting from wind driven rain and mudslides in the major disaster declaration of May 23, 1996, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act").

All other conditions specified in the original declaration remain the same.

Please notify the Governor of the State of West Virginia and the Federal Coordinating Officer of this amendment to my major disaster declaration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

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To	From <i>Steth</i>	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone # <i>(617) 424-6631</i>	
Fax # <i>(202) 456-6703</i>	Fax #	

TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton,
President of the United States

A - Summary

FR: CRS *rich*

RE: Countdown to 96

As you look toward the upcoming campaign I believe the overall strategy should be framed in preparation of a race against Bob Dole and Colin Powell. There are several reasons to prepare for this scenario: (i) Dole will conclude that the only option for generating enthusiasm for the Republican ticket will be to add Powell, (ii) the leadership will also come to the same conclusion and there will be a broad based effort to convince Powell to join the ticket, and (iii) for Powell to take the second spot on the ticket is consistent with his career path. I would add, that even if this scenario does not develop preparing for such is the best way to position yourself for the reelection effort.

Given this focus the following themes ought to be emphasized in the campaign:

- *The U.S. Government is not the evil empire.* While the implication of Republican attacks on Washington that inefficient government is a waste of taxpayers money and burdensome for the citizenry; our democracy is a model for the world and can (and should) be defended. Carville makes some excellent points in this regard in *We're Right and They're Wrong*. You can also argue that the efforts taken by the Administration to reinvent government are consistent with this theme.

- *Now is not the time for a class war in America.* The American economy is in a period of transition from an industrial based economy to a technology driven economy; your emphasis on education and retraining and positioning us to compete in a global economy is the way to go. Americans must turn to each other and not on each other as we continue to build the economic foundation to give renewed vibrancy to the American Dream.

• *Improving race relations is a part of America's unfinished business.* For forty years America has been involved in an effort to become more inclusive; now is not the time to retreat but proceed with this agenda with renewed vigor. Significant outreach to the minority press on this issue should be a priority; exclusive interviews (in exchange for the cover on major publications should be pursued.) As I mentioned in a previous communication I think that the Commission on Race Relations in America is worth doing. Pat Buchanan's negativism on this issue offers an excellent opportunity to address this issue. I would strongly suggest handling the minority set aside issue carefully. I just received a communication from the National Association of Minority Contractors in response to the Dole/Canandy bill, abolishing set asides. If the Republicans want to move on this, let them. Your response to their effort is one of the things that would distinguish you and the Democratic Party from Dole and the Republicans.

• *Run aggressively against the Republican Party.* The Republican Primary has defined the differences between the two parties which you would have been hard pressed to do. The mantra should be: "*Bob Dole is the head of the Republican Party; but Pat Buchanan is the heart and soul of the Party.*"

• *Enhance your image as a man of the people.* Beginning immediately you should plan overnight stays in the homes of friends that live in communities more representative of the average American. It's an authentic way to demonstrate that you understand and identify with the experiences of the Average American.

I could have written more on each of these themes; but I would like to use this memo as talking points for a meeting between you and me. I will call to set up a time for us to get together.

Take Care,