

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

"People Helping People"

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▼ LOCAL
Mayor or County Executive: Activates local Emergency Operations Center (EOC); communicates with Governor's Office.
Incident Commander: A local emergency official who leads the response effort at the scene.

▼ STATE
Governor: Activates State Emergency Operations Center (EOC); declares a State Emergency or Disaster; contacts FEMA Regional Director; requests Presidential disaster declaration.
State Coordinating Officer: Leads State response; coordinates State activities with Federal response effort.

▼ REGIONAL
FEMA Regional Director: Operates Regional Operations Center (ROC); organizes Emergency Response Team — Advance Element (ERT-A); reports to FEMA Director.

▼ FEDERAL
President of the United States: Declares an Emergency or Major Disaster; appoints the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).
FEMA Director: Recommends President declare an Emergency or Major Disaster.
Federal Coordinating Officer: Serves as President's representative at disaster site; runs Disaster Field Office; leads Federal response and recovery efforts.

FPP'S KEY PLAYERS

▼ ESF 7: RESOURCE SUPPORT
Responsibility: Provide equipment, materials, supplies and personnel to Federal entities during response operations.
Primary Agency: General Services Administration

▼ ESF 8: HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
Responsibility: Provide assistance for public health and medical care needs.
Primary Agency: U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services

▼ ESF 9: URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE
Responsibility: Locate, extricate and provide initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.
Primary Agency: Department of Defense

▼ ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Responsibility: Support Federal response to actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials.
Primary Agency: Environmental Protection Agency

▼ ESF 11: FOOD
Responsibility: Identify food needs; ensure that food gets to areas affected by disaster.
Primary Agency: Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture

▼ ESF 12: ENERGY
Responsibility: Restore power systems and fuel supplies.
Primary Agency: Department of Energy



**FEDERAL
RESPONSE
PLAN**

**FEDERAL RESPONSE
PLAN PARTNERS**

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Agency for International Development
- American Red Cross
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Communications Commission
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- General Services Administration
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- National Aeronautical and Space Administration
- National Communications System
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Office of Personnel Management
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- U.S. Postal Service



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 Box 70274
 Washington, D.C. 20024
 FEMA-229(1) May 1993



RAPID DISASTER RESPONSE

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

A STREAMLINED PROCESS

National emergency personnel, supplies and equipment are pre-positioned. An **Emergency Response Team — Advanced Element (ERT-A)** is dispatched to the potential disaster area, ready to:

- ▲ Establish communications.
- ▲ Help the State assess damages and identify needs.
- ▲ Direct response activities, or
- ▲ Handle State requests for assistance.

The decision to mobilize Federal resources is made by the President of the U.S. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the President makes disaster-stricken areas eligible for Federal assistance by declaring an **Emergency or Major Disaster**.

The process normally begins when a State Governor asks the President for Federal help. The formal process is handled by FEMA, which evaluates the State's request and makes an immediate recommendation to the President.

Upon the authority of the President, Federal agencies move immediately to assess needs and meet State requests for help.

MANAGING ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Federal resources are grouped into 12 **Emergency Support Functions (ESF)**. Each is headed by a **Primary Agency**.

- ▲ **ESF 1: TRANSPORTATION**
Responsibility: Provide civilian and military transportation support.
Primary Agency: Department of Transportation
- ▲ **ESF 2: COMMUNICATIONS**
Responsibility: Provide telecommunications support.
Primary Agency: National Communications System
- ▲ **ESF 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING**
Responsibility: Restore essential public services and facilities.
Primary Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense
- ▲ **ESF 4: FIRE FIGHTING**
Responsibility: Detect and suppress wildland, rural and urban fires.
Primary Agency: U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
- ▲ **ESF 5: INFORMATION AND PLANNING**
Responsibility: Collect, analyze and disseminate critical information to facilitate the overall Federal response and recovery operations.
Primary Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ▲ **ESF 6: MASS CARE**
Responsibility: Manage and coordinate food, shelter and first aid for victims; provide bulk

FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN

DISASTER RESPONSE

When disaster threatens a community — a flood, an earthquake, a chemical spill — local responders, government agencies and private organizations take action. Their goal: to save lives and help people cope with the chaos. And most of the time, with the help of the State, they have the skills and equipment to do the job.

But sometimes the destruction goes beyond local and State capabilities. That's when Federal help is needed as well.

Typically, the Federal role is financial — low interest loans and grants to individuals, businesses and communities. Such assistance becomes available beginning about one week after the disaster has passed, during the recovery phase.

But when State and local governments are overwhelmed by a catastrophic disaster, the Federal government is called in at once to mobilize resources from any number of Federal agencies, and sometimes to perform the response functions normally carried out by State and local governments. This is when the government implements the Federal Response Plan (FRP).

FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN

The concept of the FRP is simple: In a catastrophic disaster, the Federal government provides State and local governments with personnel, technical expertise, equipment and other resources, and assumes an active role in managing the response.

ANTICIPATING STATE NEEDS

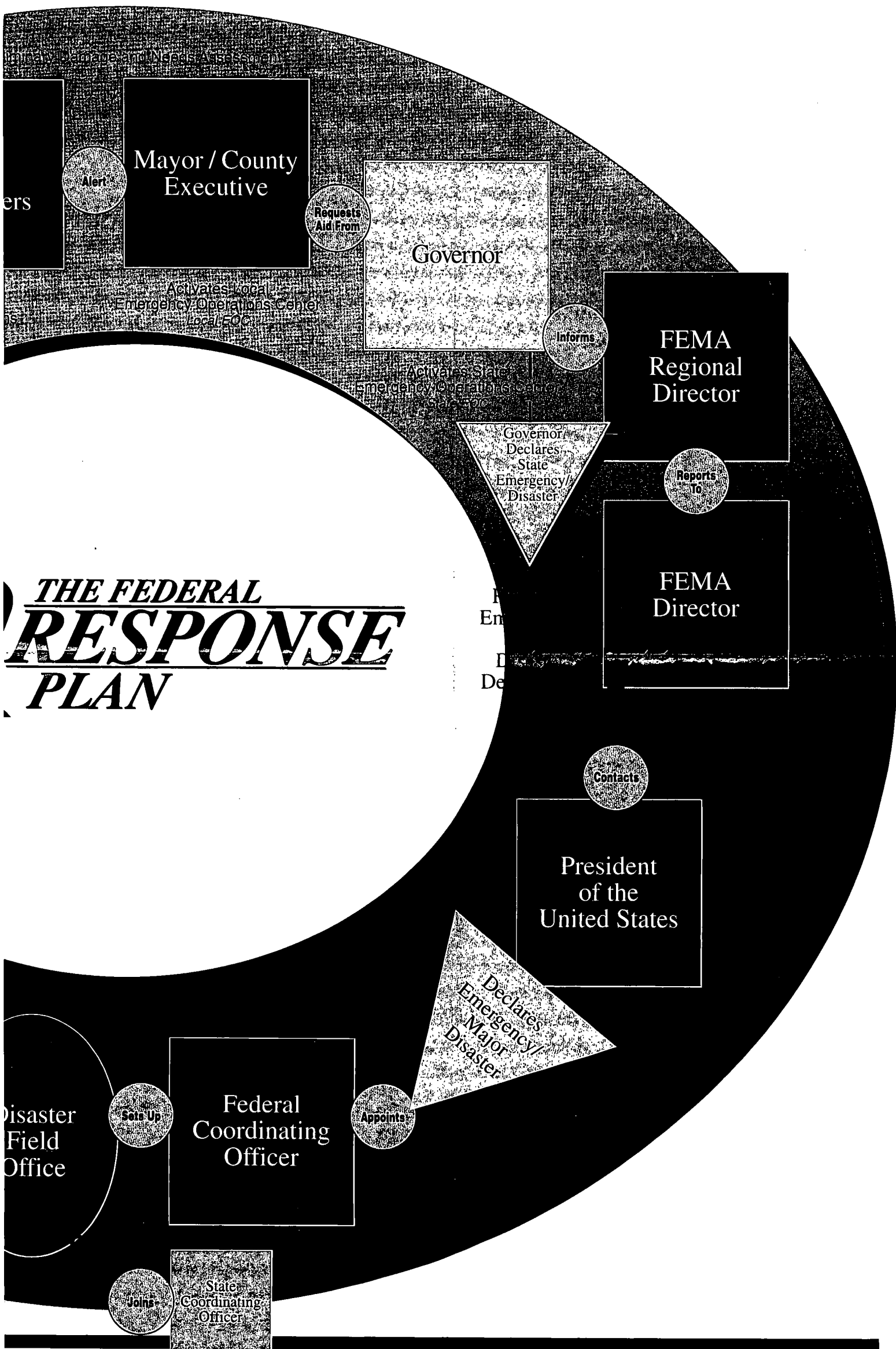
Resources are provided by one or more of 26 Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross. Resources are grouped into 12 **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**, including transportation, fire fighting, mass care, health and medical services, public works and urban search and rescue. Each ESF is headed by a **Primary Agency**. Other agencies provide support as necessary. Each agency responds within its own authorities.

Federal assistance is coordinated by the **Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)**, appointed by the President, and the **Emergency Response Team (ERT)**. They work from a **Disaster Field Office (DFO)** near the disaster scene.

Policy issues are handled by a **Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG)** in Washington, D.C. The CDRG, consisting of all 27 FRP partners, is chaired by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Both the ERT and the CDRG are supported by a Washington, D.C. based **Emergency Support Team (EST)**.

The FRP enables a flexible and rapid Federal response. When a predictable disaster such as a hurricane threatens an area, Federal, State and local officials work together to track the event and prepare for the potential destruction.

THE FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN



When the chaos and devastation of disaster go beyond State and local capabilities, the President activates a multi-agency disaster response program -- the Federal Response Plan (FRP).

Twenty-six Federal agencies and departments and the American Red Cross stand ready to deliver immediate, comprehensive help to save lives and protect property.

When disaster threatens -- Federal personnel establish communications with State authorities, position emergency equipment and supplies and help track the event.

When disaster strikes -- Federal teams help identify needs, direct response activities and mobilize personnel, equipment and other resources to meet State needs.

After disaster -- FRP partners supplement State and local recovery activities identified as State priorities.

Disaster Occurs

Emergency Response Team Advance Element (ERT-A)

FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC)

Local Fire Response

Work
Volun
Organiz

Disaster Field Operations

Twelve Emergency Support Functions

- #1. Transportation
- #2. Communications
- #3. Public Works & Engineering
- #4. Firefighting
- #5. Information & Planning
- #6. Mass Care
- #7. Resource Support
- #8. Health & Medical Services
- #9. Urban Search & Rescue
- #10. Hazardous Materials
- #11. Food
- #12. Energy

Provides

Emergency Response Team

Comprised of
26 Federal Agencies
and the American Red Cross

Supports

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FEMA



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

FREE

Saving family treasures

A young couple manages to save a treasured family album. A simple water bath and air drying can save many such items.



FEMA Photo by Andrea Booher

5 RECOVERY TIMES

Sept. 24
1993

Published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with federal, state, and volunteer agencies

Work-study funds for flood students

College students may be eligible for new federal work-study funds to help clean up campuses, city parks or other public areas damaged by the floods in the Midwest.

Under an expanded program that goes beyond previously announced emergency aid, the U.S. Department of Education said this latest effort could amount to approximately \$5 million in support for student flood victims from the nine-state area.

"Students can actually be employed by an institution damaged by floodwaters to help clean up," said David Longnecker, assistant secretary for the Office of Postsecondary Education.

The work could involve restoring campus facilities, nursing homes, hospitals, downtown areas or a variety of other community facilities.

Letters notifying the nation's colleges of the new program were mailed by the department just before Labor Day. To be eligible for the work-study flood payments, a college must have applied for the funds by Sept. 10.

To qualify for the new assistance, a student must be a resident of a declared disaster county or local jurisdiction, or the source of family income for the student must come from an affected county and the income must have been reduced by the floods.

This new program may fund students who attend college outside the flood area if their colleges applied for the funds.

Students with questions about any department programs should contact their financial aid officers or phone the Education Department at 1-800-433-3243 between 9 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. EDT, Monday through Friday.

When Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley toured flood-stricken St. Charles County, Mo., in August, the department announced that it would provide up to \$30 million in additional Pell Grant assistance to students whose financial status was altered by the flood. In addition, approximately \$5 million in Perkins Loan funding and another \$8.3 million in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants will also be available in the near future because of recent Congressional action.

A snapshot of the Midwest recovery

Filling sandbags during a flood fight in Kansas City, Kansas, a young man declared "Well, at least I won't have to put up with listening to stories about the flood of '51 anymore!" This remark shows the people side of this disaster. In these floods it is the unsung heroes—the volunteers, volunteer agencies and donations that show the positive side of tragedy. In Kansas alone there were over 40,000 volunteers at various times.

The recovery effort in the Midwest demonstrated many examples of people helping people as federal, state, and local officials working together in the spirit of cooperation with community residents. Innovative solutions to disaster-related damages are being implemented at all levels. Federal agencies are devising joint solutions.

The two major FEMA programs are Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. Individual assistance includes the disaster housing program and the Individual and Family Grant program. Public Assistance is for state and local governments and eligible

private non-profit organizations to repair infrastructure such as roads, bridges, sewers and water treatment facilities. Survey inspection teams are still in the field.

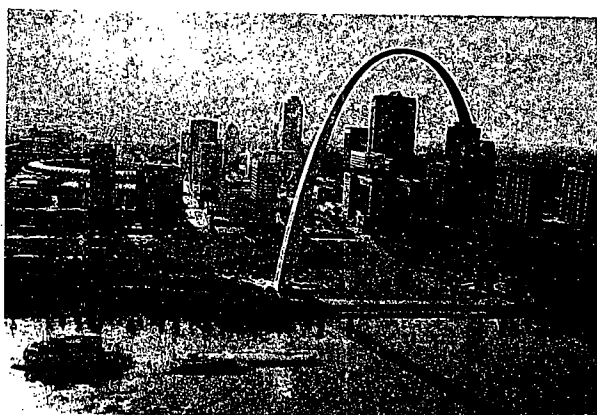
Public assistance includes the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and provides 50-50 matching funds to states, and through them, local communities to reduce a community's vulnerability to natural hazards—in essence, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

FEMA is offering an option to the states to allow up to 30 percent of Individual and Family Grant (IFG) funds for preventing future damage. Up to \$3,570 out of the maximum grant of \$11,900 can be used for mitigation. IFG assistance has now been expanded—a family could receive up to three checks—for emergency living expenses, housing repairs/personal property, and now the hazard mitigation funds. This is for minor renovations, such as elevating electric panels, suspending furnaces, water-tight windows,

Midwest Recovery Continued on page 10

River down, at least for a while, after 80 days

The residents of St. Louis would have gladly forsaken the record-breaking levels of the Mississippi and enjoyed a lazy summer on the river. Clean up and repair activities are underway here and in most of the cities impacted by the Midwest Flood of '93. FEMA public assistance and other federal funds will help underwrite these costs.



FEMA Photo by Andrea Booher

A changed river greets barge traffic

It's been about two months since barges have been able to make their way down the waters of the Mississippi River System. During those months, as many as 3,000 barges were stranded, many fully loaded with wheat and corn, some bound eventually for foreign markets.

Losing the barge industry's main highway—the Mississippi—cost the industry millions each day. Traffic on the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers is now moving, but there are still restrictions on the size of the loads and the speed at which barges may travel. Many of those first barge crews down the river said it has changed—full of debris and swifter than usual, with sandbars where there weren't any before, and many of the landmarks and buoys out of position or gone completely.

But the good news is that people and commerce are starting to move toward normalcy again all over the flood-ravaged area.

Help in the form of funds for reconstruction is also moving from Washington to the areas that need it most. In early September, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña returned to the Midwest for the fifth time, visiting Des Moines, Iowa, where he inspected ongoing repairs to a highway damaged by flood waters, and Kansas City, where he presented the state of Missouri with the first federal grant for repairs to a flood-damaged railroad.

Peña presented a check for \$639,190, the first share of \$21 million earmarked to help railroads in the flood area with recovery—funding that was approved in only three

Transportation Continued on page 6

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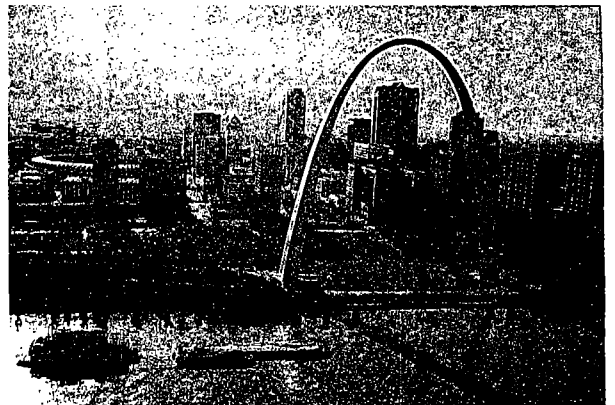
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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON**

9/30/93

DIRECTOR

FOR: KATHY WAY

FROM: JAMES LEE WITT

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 - B. STATUS OF DISASTER RELIEF FUND**

Q. What is the status of immediate services and regular program crisis counseling assistance and training funding?

A. The status of immediate services and regular program funding follows:

Immediate Services Funding

<u>Disaster #</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Award</u>
FEMA-993-DR-MN	08/07/93	\$ 419,892.00
FEMA-994-DR-WI	08/02/93	219,070.00
FEMA-995-DR-MO	07/23/93	1,826,366.00
FEMA-996-DR-IA	07/27/93	855,917.00
FEMA-997-DR-IL	07/26/93	546,773.00
FEMA-999-DR-SD	08/04/93	375,000.00
FEMA-1000-DR-KS	08/06/93	183,783.00
FEMA-1001-DR-ND	08/13/93	167,100.00
		<u>\$4,593,901.00</u>

Regular Program Funding

Applications for regular program funding have been submitted by eight of the midwestern flood States. The applications have been submitted for review to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). Approval decisions will not be made until FEMA receives the CMHS recommendations.

<u>Disaster #</u>	<u>Date of Application</u>	<u>Requested Funding</u>
FEMA-993-DR-MN	09/17/93	\$ 1,928,981.00
FEMA-994-DR-WI	09/09/93	861,918.00
FEMA-995-DR-MO	09/07/93	13,285,294.45
FEMA-996-DR-IA	09/14/93	855,917.00
FEMA-997-DR-IL	09/17/93	2,065,796.00
FEMA-998-DR-NE	09/16/93	490,998.00
FEMA-999-DR-SD	09/16/93	854,906.70
FEMA-1000-DR-KS	09/16/93	*575,923.00
		<u>\$24,375,231.15</u>

*The State of Kansas submitted an application for \$490,998 on September 16, 1993. On October 8, 1993, the State of Kansas submitted an amendment to the application for an additional \$84,925 to cover services in two add-on counties.

Q. How is FEMA considering the funding issue for those individuals requiring treatment for disaster-related substance and alcohol abuse problems?

A. The Public Health Service has been working with the midwestern States to develop applications for funding to treat disaster related substance and alcohol abuse problems. The State departments of mental health have been notified that treatment and medication for people with substance and alcohol abuse problems are not eligible under FEMA's Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training program. FEMA-funded crisis counseling programs screen disaster survivors and refer people with substance and alcohol abuse problems to the mainstream mental health system.

Since the inception of the Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training program, the National Institute of Mental Health and the Center for Mental Health Services have advised FEMA that the number of disaster survivors that will develop substance and alcohol abuse problems as a direct result of a disaster is minimal. Interim reports on immediate crisis counseling services submitted by the midwestern flood States support this hypothesis.

- o The interim report submitted by the State of Missouri revealed that of the 9,814 disaster survivors that were provided immediate crisis counseling services only 201 or 2% were identified as having alcohol or drug abuse problems.
- o The interim report submitted by the State of Illinois revealed of the 5,705 receiving immediate crisis counseling services three reported spouse arguments after alcohol use by people who were usually non-drinkers.
- o The applications submitted by the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and South Dakota did not provide any data on disaster survivors identified through immediate services as having substance abuse problems.

The quarterly reports submitted by the State of Florida for the regular crisis counseling program for Hurricane Andrew also support the findings of the midwestern States. During the first two quarters of the regular program 123 out of 3,653 disaster survivors that received individual crisis counseling services were identified as having alcohol or drug abuse problems. One year after the disaster incident period, reports of substance and alcohol problems are minimal.

The requests for Federal funding for substance and alcohol abuse treatment submitted by the midwestern States are based on projected rather than actual needs. The projected needs are not consistent with past findings of Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training programs.

Q. What is the status of Emergency Living Expenses (ELE) awards and total IFG grants?

A. The current status of the ELE and IFG awards are as follows:

	<u>ELE</u> <u>AWARDS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>TOTAL IFG</u> <u>GRANTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
IOWA	1,099	\$ 658,500	3,127	\$ 3,170,888
ILLINOIS	2,071	1,269,977	5,059	5,791,397
KANSAS	*	*	1,096	5,109,982
MINNESOTA	7	4,700	961	1,167,860
MISSOURI	5,693	1,992,550	7,366	9,275,213
NEBRASKA	71	42,450	316	696,038
NORTH DAKOTA	**	**	1,025	811,177
SOUTH DAKOTA	**	**	488	573,385
WISCONSIN	<u>5</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>1,006,465</u>
TOTALS:	8,946	\$3,970,927	19,913	\$27,602,405

* Kansas opted not to award ELE.

** North Dakota and South Dakota had no inaccessible homes so ELE was not needed for applicants in these States.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES FOR MAJOR DISASTERS IN THE MIDWEST

STATE/REGISTRATIONS

HOME INSPECTION STATUS

margaret

STATE 10-11-93	TOTAL REGISTRATIONS
IOWA	28,043
ILLINOIS	20,207
MINNESOTA	7,430
MISSOURI	35,801
NEBRASKA	2,440
S. DAKOTA	3,864
WISCONSIN	3,912
KANSAS	8,265
N. DAKOTA	8,761
ALL	118,723

STATE 10-11-93	ISSUED FOR INSPECTION	INSPECT. COMPLETED	BALANCE
IOWA	21,347	21,308	39
ILLINOIS	20,715	20,095	620
MINNESOTA	4,686	4,561	125
MISSOURI	26,229	24,567	1,662
NEBRASKA	1,778	1,689	89
S. DAKOTA	2,769	2,718	51
WISCONSIN	2,313	2,218	95
KANSAS	6,856	6,407	449
N. DAKOTA	6,914	6,874	40
ALL	93,607	90,437	3,170

DISASTER HOUSING PROGRAM (DH)

STATE 10-11-93	APPS RECEIVED	APPS TO IMS	APPS APPROVED	DISAPPROV W/DRAWN	APPS PENDING	\$ AMOUNT DISBURSED
IOWA	18,932	18,932	14,550	3,876	506	23,440,050
ILLINOIS	15,104	15,104	11,335	2,386	1,383	15,504,169
MINNESOTA	4,628	4,619	3,792	685	142	6,237,133
MISSOURI	19,749	19,749	13,420	4,842	1,387	31,832,459
NEBRASKA	1,623	1,623	997	555	71	1,411,343
S. DAKOTA	2,706	2,706	2,326	251	129	3,992,288
WISCONSIN	2,274	2,271	1,908	269	94	3,115,978
KANSAS	5,595	5,595	3,791	1,228	576	8,115,945
N. DAKOTA	6,847	6,847	5,845	622	380	11,515,797
ALL	77,458	77,446	57,964	14,714	4,668	105,165,162

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANT PROGRAM (IFG)

STATE 10-11-93	APPS RECEIVED	APPS TO STATE	APPS APPROVED	\$ AMOUNT APPROVED	DISAPPROV W/DRAWN	CHECKS DISBURSED *	\$ AMOUNT DISBURSED
IOWA	7,974	7,974	3,127	3,170,888	2,078	3,102	3,158,769
ILLINOIS	8,589	7,295	5,059	5,791,397	1,561	5,011	4,948,077
MINNESOTA	1,689	1,574	961	1,167,860	535	1,012	1,174,483
MISSOURI	13,827	12,453	7,366	9,275,213	4,234	8,370	9,033,736
NEBRASKA	774	709	316	696,038	355	299	661,846
S. DAKOTA	1,053	969	488	573,385	400	466	555,358
WISCONSIN	889	812	475	1,006,465	301	516	1,071,296
KANSAS	2,745	2,271	1,096	5,109,982	997	1,158	4,870,246
N. DAKOTA	2,095	1,835	1,025	811,177	755	989	778,381
ALL	39,635	35,892	19,913	27,602,405	11,216	20,923	26,252,192

Figures are reported once a week on Fridays.

PREPARED BY: BILL, x3642

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

STATE 10-11-93	LOAN APPS ISSUED	LOAN APPS ACCEPTED	LOAN APPS APPROVED	\$ AMOUNT APPROVED	DECLINED & W/DRAWN	LOAN APPS PENDING	
IOWA							
HOME & PP	14,555	2,828	1,774	20,498,900	983	71	
BUSINESS	4,303	480	336	25,057,300	124	20	
EIDL	3,500	341	228	16,626,800	85	28	
TOTAL	22,358	3,649	2,338	62,183,000	1,192	119	
ILLINOIS							
HOME & PP	9,903	2,483	1,354	46,562,800	849	123	
BUSINESS	1,481	278	135	7,810,400	109	34	
EIDL	1,199	106	50	3,060,100	30	26	
TOTAL	12,583	2,867	1,539	57,433,300	988	183	
MINNESOTA							
HOME & PP	3,489	749	486	5,871,400	245	18	
BUSINESS	750	67	39	1,504,300	19	9	
EIDL	721	46	15	995,900	10	21	
TOTAL	4,960	862	540	8,371,600	274	48	
MISSOURI							
HOME & PP	13,936	3,519	2,261	53,909,900	1,102	156	
BUSINESS	5,471	805	510	53,056,600	209	86	
EIDL	4,571	469	274	21,037,500	133	62	
TOTAL	23,978	4,793	3,045	128,004,000	1,444	304	
NEBRASKA							
HOME & PP	1,463	272	172	1,677,100	93	7	
BUSINESS	306	28	16	799,700	8	4	
EIDL	280	28	17	1,674,900	5	6	
TOTAL	2,049	328	205	4,151,700	106	17	
S. DAKOTA							
HOME & PP	2,212	616	378	7,266,300	232	6	
BUSINESS	364	87	51	1,016,500	29	7	
EIDL	464	96	39	1,597,400	36	21	
TOTAL	3,040	799	468	9,880,200	297	34	
WISCONSIN							
HOME & PP	1,870	559	365	4,968,500	186	8	
BUSINESS	487	80	43	1,745,600	30	7	
EIDL	363	36	16	912,300	14	6	
TOTAL	2,720	675	424	7,626,400	230	21	
KANSAS							
HOME & PP	3,815	898	627	10,150,000	251	20	
BUSINESS	1,039	127	82	2,823,100	39	6	
EIDL	790	67	46	2,379,100	20	1	
TOTAL	5,644	1,092	755	15,352,200	310	27	
N. DAKOTA							
HOME & PP	5,751	1,146	701	6,678,700	428	17	
BUSINESS	633	100	60	861,300	30	10	
EIDL	353	61	20	769,800	22	19	
TOTAL	6,737	1,307	781	8,309,800	480	46	
ALL	84,069	16,372	10,095	301,312,200	5,321	799	

DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DUA)

STATE 10-11-93	CLAIMS RECEIVED	CLAIMS APPROVED	DENIED & WITHDRAW	CLAIMS PENDING	\$ AMOUNT DISBURSED
IOWA	3,610	2,397	567	646	1,225,589
ILLINOIS	2,103	1,770	276	57	2,161,999
MINNESOTA	11,466	10,554	912	0	3,048,072
MISSOURI	15,097	3,324	1,954	9,819	3,258,238
NEBRASKA	151	82	68	1	77,116
S. DAKOTA	3,311	1,835	607	865	3,730,182
WISCONSIN	3,210	728	380	2,102	857,790
KANSAS	517	382	135	0	362,351
N. DAKOTA	4,803	713	1,248	2,920	438,503
ALL	44,268	21,785	6,147	16,410	15,159,840

DUA FIGURES ARE REPORTED EVERY MONDAY.

October 19, 1993

MIDWEST FLOOD ISSUES

Potential Public Assistance Issues:

Federal Levee policy

Requests for assistance to repair levees are evaluated by the three agency committee to determine appropriate agency: USACE, SCS or FEMA. There will be some levees not eligible for any assistance.

Health and Medical Assistance

States are requesting assistance to establish extensive programs to assess and address health and medical problems caused by the floods. Most of the identified needs are within the authority of HHS, which has received authority from OMB to spend up to \$65 million in these areas.

Environmental Damage

There is a concern of potential contamination of ground water from hazardous waste spills. EPA is developing a program to assess the potential problem. If there are health problems resulting from contaminated groundwater, FEMA may grant assistance to address immediate threats.

October 19, 1993

MIDWEST FLOOD ISSUES

Potential Hazard Mitigation Issues

Acquisition/ Relocation Projects

Approximately 200 communities have indicated an interest in acquisition or relocation projects. FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) can be used to fund these types of projects; however, funding is limited and requires a 50% non-federal match. In addition, these tend to be complex projects to develop and implement, due to the potential for social and economic disruption to a community. FEMA is continuing to work with State and local governments and other Federal agencies to provide support for acquisition and relocation projects.

FLOOD OF 1993
CURRENT ESTIMATES OF DAMAGE
AS OF 10/19/93

DIS #	STATE	CATEGORY A	CATEGORY B	CATEGORY C	CATEGORY D	CATEGORY E	CATEGORY F	CATEGORY G	TOTAL	TOTAL	DAMAGE SURVEY REPORTS		
		DEBRIS REMOVAL	PROTECTIVE MEASURES	ROADS & BRIDGES	WATER CONTROL FACILITIES	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	PUBLIC UTILITIES	OTHER (PARKS & REC)	CURRENT ESTIMATE	OBLIGATED	PROJ	OBLIG	SUSP
993	MN	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$25,000,000	\$10,831,000	3200	1892	25
994	WI	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$600,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$14,000,000	\$2,768,000	2000	1060	53
995	MO	\$10,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$5,051,000	6000	509	176
996	IA	\$2,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$12,150,000	6500	2146	467
997	IL	\$10,000,000	\$46,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$84,000,000	\$8,282,000	4000	655	63
998	NE*	\$4,600,000	\$900,000	\$11,500,000	\$500,000	\$750,000	\$23,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$47,250,000	\$41,288,000	2395	1908	66
999	SD	\$300,000	\$650,000	\$6,000,000	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$800,000	\$650,000	\$9,500,000	\$2,842,000	2500	1198	105
1000	KS	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$3,410,000	4500	1517	82
1001	ND	\$479,000	\$646,000	\$2,600,000	\$300,000	\$671,000	\$250,000	\$750,000	\$5,696,000	\$1,103,000	2000	1146	79
TOTALS		\$36,379,000	\$88,196,000	\$112,100,000	\$10,000,000	\$36,221,000	\$90,050,000	\$27,500,000	\$400,446,000	\$87,725,000	33,095	12,031	1,116

* OBLIGATED AMOUNTS REFLECT A 75% FEDERAL SHARE EXCEPT
FOR NEBRASKA WHICH REFLECTS A 90% FEDERAL SHARE

ISSUE FOR WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE

The potential for flooding in the midwest in the spring of 1994 is greater than normal.

Due to excessive and long-term flooding in the midwest, soils are saturated, thereby increasing the potential for spring flooding.

ISSUE FOR WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE

The Disaster Relief Fund appears to have adequate funds to cover the midwest flood disasters and an average disaster year in FY 1994.

Our projected total cost from the Disaster Relief Fund for the midwest floods is \$803 million. As of October 12, \$348 million (43 percent) had been obligated.

With the supplemental appropriation that was passed in response to the floods plus our regular FY 1994 appropriation we will have budgetary resources of \$2.2 billion for FY '94.

Our projected funding requirements for everything declared up to September 30, 1993, plus an average disaster year in FY 1994, come to \$2.1 billion. We therefore have sufficient funds for normal operations. If costs exceed current projections we can dip into the \$408 million the Congress has provided for "dire emergency" situations.

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

