

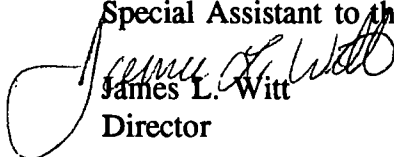


Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

OCT 27 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Kathi Way
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: 
James L. Witt
Director

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Properties Affected by the Midwest Floods

As you requested, the memorandum from the President to all department and agency heads stating that FEMA will coordinate acquisition and relocation projects in the Midwest is attached. The status report on the relocation efforts has been sent to agencies for review and comment. We have incorporated all comments into the attached, revised document.

Relocation of families and communities out of the floodplain is a high priority within FEMA. Please let me know if there is anything else that we can do to move this process along. We look forward to working with you in this effort.

Attachments

D R A F T

Memorandum for All Department and Agency Heads

As you are aware, the recent flooding in the Midwest has affected thousands of individuals and caused millions of dollars in property damage. Many families have been out of their homes for several months, and we need to work together to help them help themselves. One of the highest priorities for the recovery from this disaster is to provide assistance to all individuals and communities interested in relocating out of the floodplain. This will reduce the future likelihood of such widespread suffering.

Since one of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) primary missions is to reduce the vulnerability of communities from the effects of natural disasters, I have asked FEMA to work with the appropriate Federal agencies to coordinate all aspects of acquisition and relocation projects. Many of the programs being implemented in the Midwest have different eligibility criteria and approval processes. It is essential that we at the Federal level coordinate our activities to ensure that all of our programs are implemented consistently and expeditiously. Departments and agencies should examine ways to streamline application and approval procedures, modify program requirements to facilitate property acquisition, and provide appropriate waivers or exceptions to promote the process.

In order to support the policy of promoting and expediting relocation projects, FEMA will convene a Federal Acquisition Funding Council to develop an overall Federal policy on providing technical and financial assistance to communities in need. The council will work to reduce the regulatory burden on State and local governments, as well as individuals, in implementing Federal assistance programs in a comprehensive and timely manner. I ask that each agency contact FEMA by November 5, 1993, with the name of the staff member who will participate in this group at the headquarters level. Mr. Richard W. Krimm at (202) 646-3692 will be the FEMA point of contact.

For your information, a status report of the acquisition and relocation projects being considered in the Midwest is attached. I appreciate your support, and look forward to hearing the positive results from this effort.

Attachment

President Clinton

Federal Hazard Mitigation Activities in the Midwest
Focus: Property Acquisition and Structure Elevation
A Status Report

A Federal priority in the recovery from the midwestern flooding continues to be the facilitation of either the elevation of flood damaged structures or the public acquisition (for open space use) of flooded property and the relocation of affected homes or businesses to areas outside of identified flood hazard areas. This is being accomplished through coordination and application of available Federal programs, consistent with State priorities and in conjunction with State and local authorities.

FEMA estimates that a total of \$24.7 million will be available to the nine affected States through its Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. These funds (which require a 50 percent non-Federal match) can be used independently or as part of a package comprised of additional programs. FEMA will expedite the processing of grant applications for these particular disasters. In addition to these Grant funds, \$5 million is already available for acquisition of insured properties under section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Act, \$200 million is available in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, and \$50 million is available in HUD HOME funds. The CDBG and HUD HOME funds can be used by States and local governments for acquiring property in the floodplain.

These projects can be complex and expensive, and FEMA has been working closely with other Federal agencies to establish consistent and constructive policies and guidelines for their implementation. Because the funding that has been appropriated by Congress to agencies for recovery from this disaster is insufficient to make all the victims whole, we must assure that these funds are spent in the most cost-effective manner to reduce the region's long-term vulnerability to similar floods.

A number of principles have guided our approach to this effort:

1. Consideration will be given to flood damaged properties, even if they are outside of the 100 year floodplains identified through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). While in many cases, the extent of flooding correlated fairly closely with the NFIP maps, a considerable number of properties outside of the 100 year floodplain may have been affected. Priority should still be given to those properties subject to the most frequent flooding, i.e. a property in the 25 year floodplain would be acquired before one in the 100 year floodplain, which should be acquired before one in the 500 year or larger floodplain.
2. If possible, "checkerboard" patterns of acquisition will be avoided, in favor of projects wherein contiguous parcels can be acquired. This will facilitate more effective open space use of the acquired property. This is not to preclude the acquisition of properties that are not contiguous, however, if a particular situation warrants it. The mitigation of

hazards is often an incremental process, taking advantage of particular opportunities as they develop.

3. Financing of levee repairs is being coordinated closely with relocation efforts to ensure that these two processes are not in conflict.
4. Federal loan forbearance, rather than loan forgiveness, should be applied as appropriate.
5. All property owners will be treated fairly and, to the extent possible, will be offered comparable packages of benefits. Because the programs offering acquisition assistance differ this is not always possible. However, FEMA is coordinating closely with the other agencies involved to standardized policies and procedures where possible and ensure smooth implementation.
6. Recognizing that each property owner and each community interested in acquisition may have a unique combination of circumstances related to financial capability, to the extent possible, holders of flood insurance policies should receive a more advantageous package of benefits than individuals who chose not to purchase the insurance.
7. Packages of assistance should be "layered," meaning that the first assistance offered should be SBA loans, supplemented by grants from FEMA, HUD, and other appropriate agencies as necessary. As always, duplication of benefits is to be avoided.
8. Priority should be given to projects where homeowners voluntarily elect to participate.

FEMA's goal is to ensure that 100 percent of the affected communities, and the individuals and businesses in them, notified of the availability of programs that can assist in funding such projects (list attached), and how these programs may be used singly or in combination to effect a recovery that significantly reduces the likelihood of future flood losses. At this time, about 100 communities have expressed some level of interest. The number of potential properties in each ranges from two or three to close to 100. These numbers are continually being refined as FEMA continues the detailed, hands-on technical assistance to States and communities that such projects require.

The State-by-State information below will discuss specific actions that have been taken by FEMA to initiate discussions with communities on potential acquisition projects. If a community is interested, it should contact FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Disaster Field Office to discuss needs and mitigation approaches. The Hazard Mitigation Officer will:

1. Arrange for the development of site-specific technical guidance for mitigation opportunities and identify sources of further technical assistance, such as universities, regional planning commissions, councils of government, etc.;
2. Advise on the range of Federal and State financial assistance to meet individual

community needs, including acting as a broker among Federal and State agencies as needed to package available programs most effectively;

3. Arrange for advice from State and local officials who have managed successful relocation projects of their own, as needed; and

4. Help communities and individuals to implement the mitigation measures, monitor progress, and ensure completion of projects.

A synopsis of mitigation assistance activities on a State-by-State basis is provided below, and a list of Federal programs available to fund property acquisition projects follows the synopsis.

ILLINOIS

Community Outreach:

- FEMA has contracted with the University of Illinois to provide on-site evaluations and technical assistance to communities with severe, recurrent flooding. The University's involvement is comprised of the following steps: 1) collect data on individual structures; 2) analyze and organize that data; 3) identify mitigation opportunities; and, 4) develop individual community plans that outline the necessary steps for recovery.
- The Village of Valmeyer has developed long term recovery plans. FEMA is providing technical assistance to the community on how to submit applications for funding.
- A meeting was held with the Town of Grafton on September 28, 1993, to discuss the completed University of Illinois recovery report. The Town must decide on the mitigation measures it wishes to pursue. The Regional Planning Commission and FEMA staff are working together with the Town to determine the best strategy for recovery.
- Personnel from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) are working out of the Illinois Disaster Field Office lending technical assistance to local communities.
- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team met in late August to identify State priorities and potential mitigation projects, including acquisition and relocation.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- FEMA is working with six communities on relocation, acquisition, and elevation projects: Grafton, Hull, Keithsburg, Kampsville, Hardin, and Quincy.
- Recovery plans will address the alternatives available for each community. Regional planning commissions have also adapted this approach to coordinate available mitigation resources.
- An additional 14 communities are also interested in relocation programs and will be assisted by the University of Illinois teams.
- Field staff estimate that up to 106 more communities, with populations under 1,000, may ultimately be interested in relocation or acquisition programs. Town meetings to explain acquisition and relocation were held for 100% of the communities affected.

IOWA

Community Outreach:

- FEMA has identified a list of homeowners whose property damage indicates a potential interest/need in either elevation or property acquisition. FEMA and the State are using this information as a basis for community and individual outreach efforts.
- FEMA contracted with Iowa State University to develop long-term mitigation strategies for seven seriously flood-prone communities. The University will deliver strategies to FEMA on all seven areas by mid-December. The strategies are expected to lead to applications for grants from FEMA and other agencies.
- FEMA and SBA are operating a Mitigation Packaging Center which is offering individual counseling on mitigation alternatives and available funding.
- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team met in late September and conducted site visits to identify alternatives to levee repairs in hard-hit areas.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- Fifteen counties have indicated interest in acquisition or elevation programs. This would involve 19 separate projects in various communities, including Des Moines, Hamburg, Chelsea, Ames, Ottumwa, Eddyville, and Tama.
- FEMA is holding a seminar to educate State and local agency staffs on acquisition and relocation procedures.
- The Department of Economic Development has developed a proposal to fund acquisition and elevation through regional councils of government. The Department is already providing technical assistance to the councils on a continuing basis.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- FEMA has approved a \$300,000 Hazard Mitigation Grant to the Neighborhood Housing Services of Des Moines, Inc. for the purpose of elevating substantially damaged houses in Des Moines.
- FEMA has given preliminary approval to a similar grant for the State of Iowa Emergency Management Division to offer elevation assistance in other areas of the State. A conservative estimate is 400 structures across the State.

KANSAS

Community Outreach:

- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team has completed its initial findings and recommendations. These will provide a basis for the State's mitigation strategy.
- FEMA and State staff are attending town meetings throughout the State to inform communities about mitigation alternatives and available funding.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- FEMA and the State have identified ten counties interested in property acquisition assistance. Approximately 130 properties are involved. Interested communities include Manhattan, Easton, Marysville, and parts of Kansas City.
- The Wolcott area (western Wyandotte County) of Kansas City is preparing an application for Hazard Mitigation funds to acquire 41 houses. These are low-income families whose homes were under water for eight weeks. The application is expected to be submitted to the State by the first week in October.
- Also under consideration for acquisition is the A-1 Mobile Home Park in Kansas City, containing 262 mobile homes in the 100-year floodplain. Some specific issues are being worked out prior to the submission of an application for Hazard Mitigation funding.
- Funding for acquisition projects will primarily come from FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, with matching funds coming from HUD Community Development Block Grants.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- The Kansas Donation Group has been successful in obtaining donations of building materials and services which may be applied to structures required to elevate.

MINNESOTA

Community Outreach:

- The State and FEMA have developed a strategy to work together with the regional planning commissions on all long-range recovery issues, including community outreach, project development, and identification of funding sources.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- Six communities are interested in acquiring a total of about 60 structures for a total cost of \$4 million. FEMA estimates approximately \$1 million in Hazard Mitigation Grant funds will be available.
- One community, Springfield, has submitted a proposal to acquire 13 properties for an estimated total of \$750,000. About \$50,000 in Hazard Mitigation funds will be requested, with CDBG and HOME funds to help make up the remainder needed. FEMA Individual Assistance will provide up to \$1500 to each family for relocation (not acquisition) expenses, and Temporary Housing will be provided.

MISSOURI

Community Outreach:

- FEMA and the State have been holding nightly meetings with most of the affected communities regarding the mitigation alternatives available and potential funding sources.
- Representatives from the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency, Department of Economic Development, and Housing Development Commission; and FEMA, HUD, and SBA conducted workshops throughout the State to discuss programs available to acquire flood-damaged properties and elevate homes.
- FEMA is contracting with the regional planning commissions to provide technical assistance to communities in evaluating alternatives and preparing program applications. Training for the commissions was held September 16.
- The State Emergency Management Agency sent application packages for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to all counties and cities in the declared disaster area. State and Federal agencies will meet October 19 to determine the criteria for funding Hazard Mitigation Grants. The State has set November 1, 1993 as the deadline for applications to be submitted.
- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team met September 14 to discuss issues and priorities and make recommendations for the implementation of mitigation measures. The Team will be a primary reviewer of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project applications.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- Twenty-five communities have indicated interest in acquisition or relocation projects. Each would involve between 25 and 100 homes. Interested communities include the Counties of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, Lincoln, Perry, Platte, and Warren; and the cities of Arnold, Cape Girardeau, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Ste. Genevieve, Bellefontaine Neighbors, Chesterfield, Commerce, Fenton, Festus, Crystal City, Hermann, Marthasville, Portage De Sioux, Riverside, Annada, and Washinton.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- Representatives from the National Flood Insurance Program have been participating in workshops throughout the State on elevating flood-damaged homes.

NEBRASKA

Community Outreach:

- FEMA and the State are contacting all affected communities and explaining available programs and alternatives, and are providing direct assistance to communities who are further interested in developing proposals and preparing grant applications.
- The Governor of Nebraska issued a letter transmitting the list of "Federal Programs for Relocation and Elevation of Flood Damaged Property" to all Mayors and County Commission Chairs in the affected areas.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation staff and a representative from HUD have been meeting with Sarpy County (south of Omaha) and the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District to discuss potential acquisition projects in Iskey Park, Hollubs Place, and Elbow Bend areas of the County. The County is currently preparing a Hazard Mitigation Grant application for the project. While the exact total number of properties is still being identified (between 50 and 100), the estimated cost of the project is \$1.2 million.
- The Crowell area of Dodge County is also considering the option of acquisition for five properties that flood several times a year.

NORTH DAKOTA

Community Outreach:

- A joint team of Federal and State mitigation staff presented Hazard Mitigation Grant Program applicant briefings in Valley City, Devils Lake and Bismarck. Over 100 potential applicants attended the briefings, indicating a high interest level and the importance of packaging programs to fund as many projects as possible.
- Several State agencies are developing and implementing a recovery strategy to identify needs prior to the winter freeze.
- The State and FEMA are providing acquisition and reconstruction information and on-site technical assistance to interested individuals.
- The State is initiating a public awareness, information, and outreach program regarding flood preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation responsibilities of governments and individuals.
- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team met in August and is making recommendations for Statewide mitigation activities.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- One community, Valley City, has expressed interest in a Hazard Mitigation Grant for property acquisition. CDBG funds may also be available to fund any other potential relocation projects identified.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- Substantial damage does not appear to be an issue in North Dakota since the flooding was mostly limited to basements.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Community Outreach:

- FEMA is working closely with State and other agencies to identify communities interested in acquisition or relocation projects.
- All Disaster Application Center had mitigation experts in place to counsel disaster victims and to identify opportunities to reduce future losses.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- Two communities are interested in acquisition or relocation projects; five homes in Madison and ten homes in Montrose. Hazard Mitigation and CDBG funds will probably be sufficient to handle relocation needs.
- A contractor has provided on-site support to two communities (i.e., Montrose and McCook Counties) and assisted in developing plans and grant applications. High water marks have been recorded, base flood elevations determined, the floodplain mapped, flood-damaged properties inspected to identify mitigation options, information provided to property owners, and coordination facilitated between State, Regional, County, and local officials.
- Reconstruction and acquisition information is being provided to interested individuals.
- The community of Montrose is annexing additional land so that citizens can relocate out of the floodplain. The town has applied for \$400,000 in CDBG funds for the project. The groundbreaking for the first new home to be built out of the floodplain will take place the first week of October.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- It is anticipated that some property owners will choose to elevate their homes rather than relocate. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants are a potential source of funding for interested communities.

WISCONSIN

Community Outreach:

- Involved agencies are meeting periodically to discuss the most beneficial use of potential funding sources. Federal agencies include EDA, FmHA, SBA, USACE, SCS, HUD, and FEMA. State agencies include the Departments of Development, Natural Resources, Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Health and Social Services, and the Wisconsin Trust Fund. At the local level, regional planning commissions, municipal and county government officials are involved.

Potential for Acquisition and Relocation:

- Four communities have expressed interest in acquiring a total of approximately 142 structures. The total cost is estimated at about \$10 million.
- One of these communities, the City of Darlington, has developed a property acquisition plan with funding from a previous FEMA planning grant, and is preparing an application for a Hazard Mitigation Grant for the project.

Substantial Damage and Elevating Structures:

- Only a few communities have identified substantially damaged structures. One of the hardest hit, Darlington, is planning to acquire the substantially damaged structures.

Federal Programs For Relocation And Elevation

FEMA Programs:

- **The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act 93-288, as amended. HMGP can provide 50% of the cost of elevating structures to comply with NFIP standards, and/or for acquiring properties in a floodplain, providing relocation assistance as necessary. Communities can apply through the State for the HMGP following a Presidential disaster declaration. The State, as HMGP grantee, is responsible for identifying and prioritizing projects. Although State and local units of governments are the eligible applicants, funds can be provided to individuals and businesses for these projects.
- Through **Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Program**, FEMA can purchase flood-damaged property and provide property owners the opportunity to relocate in areas not prone to flooding. To be eligible the property owner must have a flood insurance policy in force when the damage occurs and meet one of three other program criteria. In addition, the community must agree to accept title to the purchased property and manage it for open space purposes. Currently, the 1362 program is expecting to have a budget of \$5 million for FY 1994 for all 50 States. Because funding is limited, this program expects a shortfall in relation to eligible properties in the Midwest.
- Several **Individual Assistance** programs can also be used to facilitate elevation or relocation out of a floodplain. The **Individual and Family Grant (IFG)** program can be used in conjunction with other programs to elevate or relocate individual structures, although funding is limited. The maximum grant is \$11,900. In addition, **Disaster Housing** assistance can be provided to individuals for up to 18 months while relocation and elevation programs are being developed and implemented. Program regulations for use of the special **Cora Brown Fund** specifically refer to relocation out of hazardous areas, and to hazard mitigation and floodplain management purposes.
- FEMA's **Public Assistance** program can provide some limited assistance in the areas of elevation and relocation. For example, if entire portions of a community were to be relocated outside of the floodplain, PA can assist in rebuilding the necessary infrastructure in the new location. If a community determines that a badly damaged facility is not to be repaired, the estimated damage amount may be used to fund hazard mitigation measures.

HUD Programs:

- The **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program can provide funds for a variety of projects, including floodplain property acquisition and relocation, or elevation. The Supplemental Appropriation Bill provided an additional \$200 million for the CDBG Program, however funds are restricted to "repairing, replacing, or restoring the function of facilities damaged by or continuing services interrupted by the flood". These funds can be used for elevation of structures, or in combination acquisition/relocation projects.
- The **HOME Program** provides grants to States and larger cities and urban counties for permanent housing for low-income persons. Allocations to communities will be based on the CDBG formula. Individuals may apply for these funds if they are low income (80% of median income). There is no minimum or maximum loan amount and interest rates are determined by the recipient community. The community may decide to grant funds to individuals rather than provide loans. Funds can be used for acquisition, new construction, or elevation. \$50 million was added to this program in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. Application requirements and housing quality standards requirements have been waived and other processes streamlined.

SBA Programs:

- SBA provides **disaster loans** to homeowners and businesses to repair or replace property damaged in a declared disaster. Loans may be increased to cover extra costs to meet required building codes, such as the NFIP requirements. SBA may also provide loans for involuntary relocations out of special flood hazard areas, when required by local officials. Involuntary relocations also cover any move out of a special flood hazard area when the damage to the real property is substantial as defined by NFIP. In cases of involuntary relocations the entire replacement value is eligible. While SBA's legislation limits the agency's authority to make disaster loans for voluntary relocations, there are exceptions that can be made including relocations of homeowners, renters and business-owners out of special flood hazard areas. These loans would be limited to the amount necessary to repair or replace the damage at the disaster site. Loans are available for up to \$120,000 for homeowners; \$20,000 for renters; and, \$1,500,000 for businesses. SBA loans may also be used to refinance existing mortgages in some instances.

Farmers Home Administration Programs:

- FmHA is authorized to make rural housing loans and grants to eligible applicants to buy, build, or repair housing located in a rural areas. Homes constructed or repaired through FmHA are required to meet the NFIP elevation requirements. The **Section 502 Home Ownership Loan Program**, available to low and very low income applicants (50% and 80% respectively of the area's median income, can be used to elevate or

relocate individual structures; the estimated annual budget for this program is \$1.29 billion. The maximum loan amount is \$105,000, and interest rates, based on income, may be as low as 1 %.

- **FmHA's Section 504 Home Improvement Loans and Repair Loans and Grants Program** can provide funds to elevate homes or farm structures; \$15 million was added to the loan program and \$15 million was added to the grant program in the supplemental appropriation. The grant portion of this program (up to \$5,000) is made only to very low income senior citizens. The loan program may provide loans up to \$15,000, with the lowest interest rate, based on income, at 1 %.

- **FmHA Emergency Loans** are available to assist family sized farmers and ranchers in refinancing existing debt, as well as to cleanup and restore farms and repair farm structures. Loans can be used to elevate living areas to meet NFIP requirements or to relocate homes out of the floodplain. Loans are provided at 4.5 % interest over a 30-40 year period for physical losses. The supplemental appropriation added \$87 million to the loan program.

USACE Programs:

- The USACE is authorized to relocate homes out of the floodplain if it proves to be more cost effective than a structural flood control measure. However, this can be a lengthy process and requires congressional review; the **Section 205 Program**, for projects under \$5 million, can take several years to complete, while projects over this amount, funded under the regular program, would take much longer.

Economic Development Administration Programs:

- The EDA provides funding for projects resulting in **economic growth** for communities. The Administration has received additional funding through the supplemental appropriation for its programs in the affected communities in the Midwest.

AUG 25 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: James L. Witt
Director

FROM: Richard W. Krimm
Deputy Associate Director
State and Local Programs
and Support

SUBJECT: Impact Analysis of Floods on Midwestern
School Districts

The Midwestern floods are not expected to leave a lasting impact on most school districts affected by the flooding. Most States report that all schools will open on time this fall, and districts with affected schools have started to look for alternate sites.

Districts will be affected by more than just physical damage to schools, however:

- Some bus routes will be affected by damage to roads.
- Relocation of families because of flooding will create administrative difficulties for many districts.
- The floods' economic impact will devastate the tax base of some rural districts.

State-by-State analysis:

Illinois

According to the Illinois Federal Coordinating Officer, the floods' impact on schools fall into four categories: water damage to facilities, school buildings being used to support the flood fight (housing of National Guard troops), economic damage caused by student relocation, and inaccessibility due to the flooding.

The Illinois State Board of Education reports that about 20 schools have been affected by the floods. Water damage to buildings and facilities is the largest problem, although three schools reported "loss of real estate tax and loss of students." Five schools may not open on time because of flood-related damage and clean up.

Iowa

The Iowa State Department of Education reported to the Federal Coordinating Officer that there will be no schools closed in Iowa due to the flooding.

The Iowa Federal Coordinating Officer reports that there will not be a requirement for temporary classrooms.

Kansas

The physical impact on Kansas' education system has been minimal, according to the Federal Coordinating Officer. All schools should start on time.

Three areas (Wathena, Manhattan, and Halstead) anticipate some problems because of relocations of families forced out by the floods. This situation is largely administrative.

The small Elwood school district, outside of St. Joseph, has experienced the only significant damage. Officials are preparing to conduct classes for the district's 250 students in a St. Joseph church because its facilities are still flooded. Since many Elwood residents may have permanently relocated to St. Joseph, the district may no longer be viable, and repairs to its facilities may not be funded.

Public Assistance investigators have been directed to prioritize the damaged education facilities which require repairs.

No transportation or road closure problems are expected.

Minnesota

The State reports no significant damage to school districts. Six schools have released Notices of Interest. The damage seems to be limited to hallways, carpets, gym floors, and landscaping or sidewalks.

The State anticipates no transportation problems this fall.

Missouri

The Missouri State Department of Education is currently analyzing the problems school districts will face at the start of the school year. Eight districts report flooded facilities; in total, 18 buildings have been impacted by the floods. Around 3,700 students could be affected.

At this time, every school district is aiming to open the school year on time.

Nebraska

The Nebraska Federal Coordinating Officer reports road closures in some counties may affect schools. Numerous detours may result in higher transportation costs.

More information has been requested from the State's Department of Education.

North Dakota

According to the State Coordinating Officer, North Dakota's school districts have been adversely affected by the floods in several ways:

- Damage to school facilities and costs of the flood fight. About a dozen districts are expected to file Notices of Interest for the Public Assistance Program to help pay these costs. The State is confident that the need will be met through the Public Assistance Program.

- Damage to school bus routes. Thirty-seven counties report "serious damage" to their routes. Some might not be ready by the start of school. In summary, some bus routes will have to be lengthened, some students will be without bus service, rough roads will cause abnormal wear on equipment, and transportation expenses will be more costly.

- Losses of revenue. Reduced individual incomes, property losses, and property devaluations will shrink the tax bases of affected counties, which could also impact funds for schools. This scenario could be extremely devastating in more rural school districts, already weak after 6 years of drought.

South Dakota

The South Dakota Department of Education reports that 12 school districts have experienced disaster related damages, but expects that all schools will open on schedule without serious problems.

An inspection team has been assigned to survey the impacted schools.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin has experienced no problems with schools due to the flooding, according to the State Coordinating Officer.

Attachments

4**CC:****SL****SL-OE****SL-OE (EO)****SL-OE-FR****SL-OE-FR-OP****SL-OE-FR-OP/Price/lm/Rm. 613/x3498/8-23-93****doc:SCHOOLS.FIN****COORDINATION:Price_____Baughman_____Fletcher_____McKay_____**



Federal Emergency Management Agency

REGION III
DISASTER FIELD OFFICE
IBM BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR
3561 60TH STREET
MOLINE, IL 61265-5887

August 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Bruce Baughman, Director
Emergency Support Team

ATTN:

Woodrow Goins
EST Information and Planning Chief

FROM:

Walter P. Pierson
Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA-997-DR-IL

SUBJECT:

Impact Analysis of Floods on Midwestern School
Districts

Attached is a copy of the report we received from the Illinois State Board of Education providing status of schools and school districts impacted by flooding in Illinois. It appears that impacts fall into four categories: actual water damage; buildings being used in the flood fight; economic damage caused by student relocation (either temporary or permanent); and inaccessibility.

If you need more information, please call Terry Reuss-Birman
ESF-5/Operations at 309-797-9887 X2551 or X2556.

**School Organization and Facilities
1993 River Flooding Report**

Region	District/Schools Affected by Flooding	Schools That May Not Open On Schedule
<u>Adams/Pike</u>	West Pike CUSD #2: Hull Elementary School remains flooded, water at a depth of less than one (1) foot. Building has sustained considerable flood damage from debris and water staining. It is too early to make a determination of the severity of the damage to the structure. Site work is underway for the temporary classrooms, with delivery of the first two structures set to occur no later than 8/27/93.	
<u>Alexander/Johnson/ Massac/Pulaski/Union</u>	8/3/93 -- At this time, none of the buildings in our region have been damaged due to the flood.	Shawnee School District #84 - high water
<u>Boone/Winneshago</u>	None	Anna Jonesboro School District #81 - Housing of National Guard troops who are assisting with sandbagging efforts.
<u>Brown/Cass/Schuyler</u>	None	None
<u>Carroll/Io Daviess</u>	East Dubuque High School; Washouts and roof damage Savanna Preschool: Playground flooded and foundation leaks Eastland: Water damage to walls and carpeting	Not aware of any that cannot open due to weather damage
<u>Cook</u>	None	None

Region	District/Schools Affected by Flooding	Schools That May Not Open On Schedule
<u>Calhoun/Green/Jersey</u>	Calhoun #40/Calhoun Jr. High: Seepage in basement, but has been corrected. Jersey #100/Grafton Elementary, sewer backup from river in kitchen/basement. Water is not gone, but clean up is being done. Use of kitchen when school starts is questionable, due to odor.	Calhoun CU #40: Roads impassable - covered with water - bridge will not open for months Buildings being used for: - disaster relief agencies - displaced businesses - displaced families - National Guard
<u>DuPage</u>	None	None to our knowledge.
<u>Fulton</u>	None	None
<u>Gallatin/Hardin/ Pope/Saline</u>	None	None
<u>Hancock/McDonough</u>	None	None
<u>Henderson/Mercer/ Warren</u>	Westmar #203 (Mercer County) - Loss of real estate tax and loss of students. Union #115 (Henderson County) - Loss of real estate tax and loss of students. Southern #120 (Henderson County) - Loss of real estate tax and loss of students.	None
<u>Henry/Stark</u>	None	None
<u>Jackson/Perry</u>	None	None
<u>Kane</u>	None	None
<u>Knox</u>	ROWVA District #208, Oneida, IL, 61467: 700 to 800 athletic uniforms at the Junior High and High School has been damaged - are being dry cleaned	None

JUL 11 10:44 AM '83
 FBI - DEPT OF JUSTICE
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
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Lake

None

SEDOL #825 - Administrative Office one (1) foot of water in lower level which damaged carpet, walls and furnace.

Graylake #46 - Avon Township, water on tile approximately 2-3" deep on gym, 5 classrooms, books/supplies damaged.

Gurnee #56 - Gurnee Grade School, tile floors 1-2" water in lower level. Viking Jr. High School, tile floors 3-4" of water in lower levels. O'Plaine School, gym floor received 2-3" of water.

Waukegan #60 - Abbott Middle School, old gym, office, lower level, (kitchen, cafeteria), new gym (under floor) boiler room. Waukegan High School, new east wing basement floor, track, bookstore, print shop, drafting room, west end hallway. Webster Middle School, lower level (classrooms, kitchen, cafe). Lyon Elementary, lower level (classrooms and computer lab), boiler room. Clearview elementary, offices, northeast classrooms, north classrooms, northwest classrooms. Oakdale elementary, two (2) kinder rooms and hallway. McCall elementary (boiler room). Carman elementary, boiler room.

Fox Lake #114 - Glen School, basement classroom flooded. Stanton School, basement classrooms, offices have to replace all carpets due to water.

Round Lake #116 - High School, mainly water clean up. Carpet in new gym foyer stairs may be damaged. Ellis School, carpet and tile damaged, book cases, books and supplies damaged. Beach School, carpet, tile, books, supplies. damage carpet, walls, books. Murphy, wind damage to main entrance. Village, leaking roof, foundation and windows.

Grant #126 - Damaged library books/equipment and carpeting, damaged gym floor.

Graylake #127 - Flooding of lower hallway area and classrooms from water back up. Damage to the carpets/file.

North Chicago CUSD #187 - lower level of high school including all driver education simulation equipment. Neal Elementary, portion of lower level. Flooding sewer to back up. 1 outage prevented ing. Learning Oppor lty Center - structural d ge carpet, lls, books.

Region	District/Schools Affected by Flooding	Schools That May Not Open On Schedule
<u>Lee</u>	None	None
<u>Logan/Mason/Menard</u>	None	None
<u>Macoupin</u>	Southwestern CUD #9, Bunker Hill CUD #8: Limited running water and required to use bottled water for drinking in both districts.	
<u>Madison</u>	Venice CUSD #3 - Venice Lincoln Technical School (Adult Ed Program) had water due to heavy rains - all problems taken care of	Alton #11 - a decision was made to open schools on schedule.
<u>McHenry</u>	None	None
<u>Monroe/Randolph</u>	Valmeyer CUSD #3 building flooded on August 1, 1993 and continues to be flooded on August 16, 1993.	Valmeyer CUSD #3: Flooded building. Constructing temporary buildings.
<u>Morgan/Scott</u>	None	None
<u>Ogle</u>	None	None
<u>Peoria</u>	None	None
<u>Rock Island</u>	None	None
<u>St. Clair</u>	Dupo District #196: East Carondelet Elementary School: Seep water came up through the foundation causing tile damage and possible structural damage.	Dupo District #196 - East Carondelet Elementary School; Floor Tile Repair/Possible Structural Damage
<u>Stephenson</u>	None	None
<u>Whiteside</u>	None	None

Underli tes the tual c nty which has lared a state disaster area by :



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Disaster Field Office
2333 Rockingham Road
Davenport, Iowa 52802

August 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Woodrow Goines
EST Information and Planning Chief
~~R. A. Buck~~
FROM: Richard Buck
Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA-996-DR-IOWA
SUBJECT: Status of Schools in Iowa

I have checked with the SCO, the State Department of Education and our own Public Assistance Program.

There will be no schools closed in Iowa due to the flooding, nor will there be a requirement for temporary classrooms.

August 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Bruce Baughman
Director, Emergency Support Team (EST)

ATTENTION: Woodrow Goines
EST Information and Planning Officer

FROM: John W. McKay
Federal Coordinating Officer, DR-1000-KS

SUBJECT: Status of Kansas Public School System

This memorandum responds to your request of August 9, 1993 for information to support an impact assessment for school districts.

We are continuing to coordinate with the Kansas Board of Education to maintain a current situation summary regarding educational facilities in the flood area. In general, the State feels there has been minimal adverse impact on the education system. With one exception discussed below, physical damage to school plant and equipment has been minimal. The State believes such damage will have no impact on the ability start the fall school term.

Several areas, Wathena, Manhattan, Halstead, are anticipating some difficulties at the start of the new year resulting from relocation of students from the affected areas. However this is largely an administrative issue which school districts routinely face.

Generally there is no anticipation of difficulties resulting from transportation or road closures.

The one case of serious damage is Elwood, which has a total school population of about 250 in grades K-12. Elwood is small residential suburb of St. Joseph, MO. and most Elwood residents are employed in St. Joseph. The Elwood School District is preparing to conduct classes in a church in St. Joseph since their own school buildings and other structures are still inundated. US Department of Education can defray some of the Elwood Districts operating costs.

The State Board of Education believes it is likely that many Elwood residents have relocated to St. Joseph at least temporarily and may do so permanently. Therefore, the District may not remain a viable

entity given the resulting reduction in student body. This may affect any decision to repair damage or merely cash out.

In summary, the State believes that while there may be disruptions for individual students, with the exception of Elwood, there is minimal impact of the State's education system, and in the case of Elwood, there are already some ameliorating forces in play.

I have directed that Public Assistance inspectors deal with any educational facility damage on a priority basis, to insure any necessary repairs will commence at the earliest opportunity.

MDUGGAN/mad/August 11, 1993

Pln Sect. Ldr date

Dir, ESF date



Federal Emergency Management Agency

602 West Michigan Road Marshall, MN 56258
Phone (507) 532-6571 Fax (507) 532-0314
Region V

August 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Bruce Baughman
Director
Emergency Support Team

FROM: 
Gary K. Pierson
Deputy FCO
FEMA-0993-DR-MN

SUBJECT: Impact Analysis of Floods on Minnesota School

Per your request for information, same subject, we have contacted the Department of Education who in turn contacted the State and at this time report no significant damage at the various school districts. We have received six NOIs for schools. Damage seems to be limited to hallways, carpet, gym floors, and landscaping or sidewalks.

At this time, no major damage or major busing requirements are evident that would prevent children from returning to school this fall.



Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Field Office
4080 Wedgeway Court
Earth City, Missouri 63045



Declaration: FEMA-995-DR-MO

August 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Woodrow Goins
EST Information and Planning Chief

FROM: Charlie [Signature]
Deputy FCO
DFO, Earth City, MO

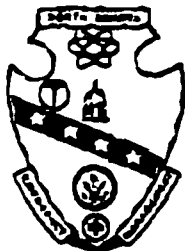
SUBJECT: Impact Analysis of Floods on Midwestern School Districts

This is in reference to Mr. Baughman's memorandum, same subject as above, dated August 9, 1993.

At the present time the Missouri State Education Department is gathering information concerning the problems each school district will face upon school opening beginning this school year. Following is a listing of the school districts with flooded facilities:

<u>District Name</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
No. Andrew Co. R-VI	3	35	398
Rock Port R-II	2	41	484
Missouri City 56	1	7	106
Pattonsburg R-II	2	18	222
Craig R-III	2	20	188
Crystal City 47	2	42	623
Hardin Central C-2	2	19	216
St. Charles R-V	<u>4</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1459</u>
TOTALS	18	271	3696

At this point in time every school district is going to try to start school on time. The type of assistance needed is still being determined.



RONALD D. AFFELDT
STATE DIRECTOR

NORTH DAKOTA

Division of Emergency Management

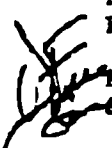
P.O. Box 5611
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-5611
701-224-2111



EDWARD T. SCHAFER
GOVERNOR

MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER P. MAC
ADJUTANT GENERAL

TO: Steve Olsen
Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA-DR-1001-ND

FROM:  Ronald D. Affeldt
State Coordinating Officer

DATE: August 13, 1993

SUBJECT: Impact of ND Flood on School Districts

North Dakota School Districts have been impacted in several ways during this recent flood disaster.

Nearly one dozen will file Notice's of Interest for the Public Assistance Program for losses due to damage to facilities or for costs incurred in flood fight operations. We are confident that needs for these losses will be met with the Public Assistance Program.

Serious damage has occurred in thirty-seven counties to school bus routes. Some of these damages will not be totally repaired prior to opening day. The effects of this are: some routes will be lengthened; some students will not have bus service; roads will be rough, thus causing abnormal wear and tear on equipment; damaged roads will incur additional damages from the bus traffic; and there will be higher transportation costs.

Another major concern is for loss of revenue in some districts. Reduced individual incomes, property losses and property devaluations may have a negative impact on tax bases within the thirty-seven counties, thus reducing total funds available to some of the districts. This could be extremely devastating in some of our more rural districts that have already been seriously impacted by a previous six years of drought disaster.

Our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Wayne G. Sanstead has monitored this situation closely and is investigating potential areas of assistance for those losses not covered by the President's Disaster Fund.

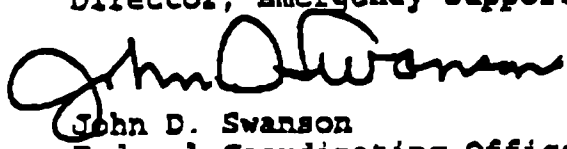


Federal Emergency Management Agency
Public Assistance Program

Disaster Field Office
FEMA-DR-999-SD
P.O. Box 1067
Sioux Falls, SD 57102-0539

August 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO: Bruce Baughman
Director, Emergency Support Team

FROM: 
John D. Swanson
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

SUBJECT: Impact Analysis of Floods on Midwestern School Districts

In response to your memorandum dated August 9, 1993, we are submitting the following data. Twelve schools for the state of South Dakota have been identified with disaster related damages, as noted below:

Beresford Schools 61-2 (State)
Irene School District 63-2 (State)
SD State School for Deaf (State)
Bristol School District 33-1 (Day Co.)
Freeman School District 33-1 (Hutchinson Co.)
Rutland Indep. School 19-1 (Lake Co.)
Dakota State University (Lake)
Montrose School District 43-2 (McCook Co.)
McCook CTL School Dist. 43-7 (McCook Co.)
Carthage School District 48-2 (Miner Co.)
Howard School District 48-3 (Miner Co.)
Sisseton Public School 54-8 (Roberts Co.)

The State Division of Emergency Management has contacted the South Dakota Department of Education. They fully expect all of the above schools to open on schedule without any serious problems. An inspection team has been assigned to survey the disaster related damages to the schools eligible under the FEMA Public Assistance Program.

cc: Gary Whitney, SCO
Louis Ramirez, PAO