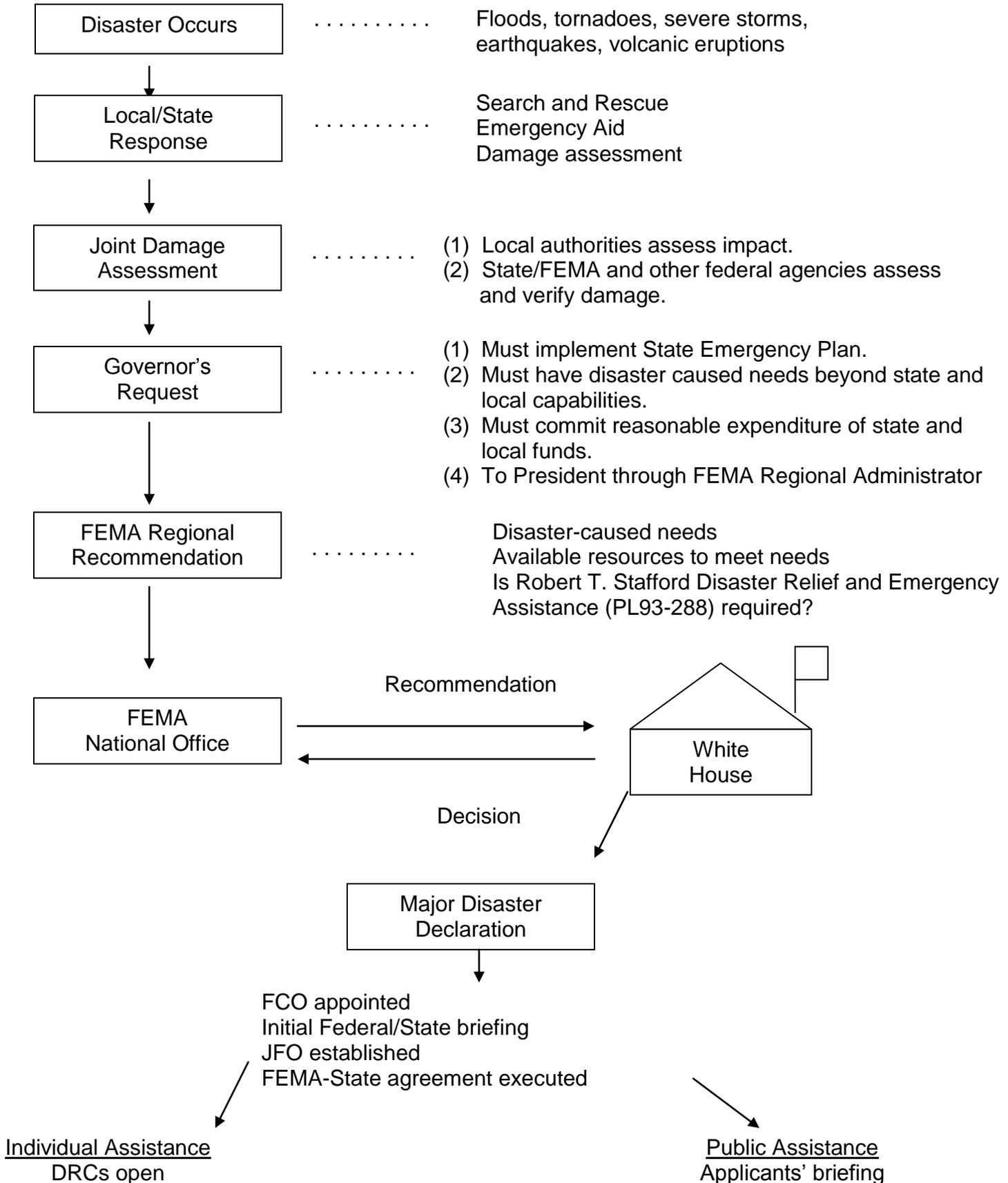
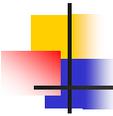
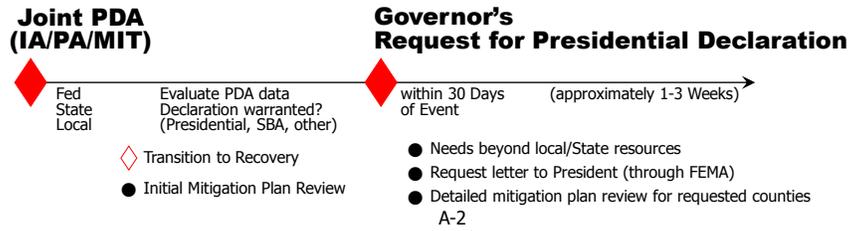
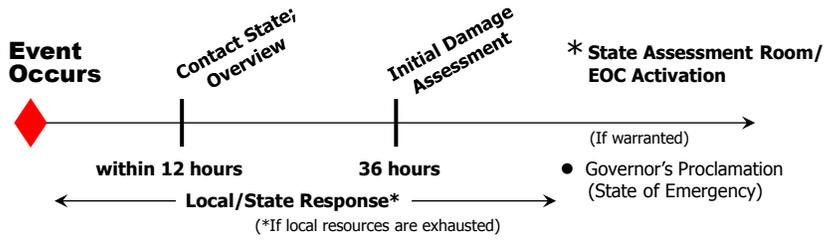


DISASTER SUMMARY OF EVENTS





DECLARATION TIMELINE





DECLARATION TIMELINE (Continued)

Presidential Declaration (or denial of request) *

- County notification (IA, PA, both?)
- FEMA arrives
- Appointment of FCO / SCO
- Joint Field Office (JFO) setup
- FEMA/State organizational meeting
- FEMA/State agreement signed
- State transitions to JFO
- Media blitz

* Governor may appeal decision within 30 days

WEEK 1

FEMA/State Administer Disaster Recovery Programs

◆ Individual Assistance

- FEMA Community Relations (CR) arrive in counties
 - Meet with county director
 - Conduct community outreach
- Teleregistration and online registration is open
- Inspectors arrive in counties
 - Inspections begin
- Identify proposed Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) locations
 - FEMA Safety and Security inspection
 - DRC approval

◆ Public Assistance

- Schedule PA applicant briefings

◆ Mitigation

WEEK 2

- DRCs open
- PA applicant briefings start

WEEK 3

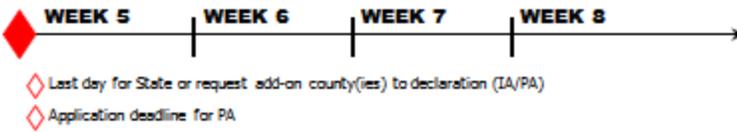
WEEK 4

- Schedule/begin mitigation briefings



DECLARATION TIMELINE (Continued)

30 Days



60 Days



Sequence of Events and Potential Disaster Assistance Following a Disaster

Incident occurs:

- Local Government:
 - Assesses situation;
 - Declares locally;
 - Provides emergency assistance to protect the public's health and safety;
 - Coordinates damage assessment to determine the extent of damage, resources needed to support local government recovery efforts and uninsured private and public damages and losses; and
 - Requests state assistance, if needed.

 - Ohio EMA receives local request(s) for state resources from county EMA director(s):
 - Requests Governor's declaration, if warranted;
 - Assists local governments gathering damage assessment information for private and public damages, if needed;
 - Coordinates requests for assistance with state agencies;
 - Prepares request for Small Business Administration (SBA) Home/Personal Property/Business Loan Program; and
 - May prepare to initiate State Of Ohio Individual Assistance (St IA) Program and/or State Disaster Relief Program (SDRP)
- OR**
- Prepares request for presidential disaster declaration through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

State Disaster Assistance:

- **State of Ohio Individual Assistance Grant Program (State IA Program):**
 - Criteria: local declaration; Governor's declaration; Small Business Administration (SBA) Home/Personal Property/Business Loan Program declaration. For uninsured losses and expenses incurred by individuals and households that do not qualify for the SBA Home/Personal Property Loan Program.

 - Types of assistance: grants for essential repairs to owner-occupied homes; replacement of essential personal property to include furniture and appliances for homeowners and renters; and may reimburse for disaster-related medical, dental, transportation and funeral expenses.

- **State Disaster Relief Program (SDRP):**
 - Criteria: local declaration; submission of local damage assessment and letter of intent to request State financial assistance within 14 days of the event; list of damaged sites and cost documentation for completed work. Eligible expenses must exceed ½ of 1% of the local useable budget. For uninsured losses and damages incurred by local governments (cities, municipalities, townships and counties and certain private non-profit organizations).

- Types of assistance: Reimbursement for work completed in categories such as debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repairs to roads, bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and public utilities.

Federal Disaster Assistance for Individuals and Households (private damages/losses):

- **Small Business Administration (SBA) Home/Personal Property/Business Disaster Loan Program**

- Criteria: Governor's request for the program. Request must include certification that at least 25 homes and/or businesses have sustained uninsured damages equal to or greater than 40% of the value of the structures and the county (ies) meet the criteria. (A local declaration and/or Governor's declaration is not required.)
- Usually requested when the damages are limited in scope to a limited number of counties.
- Type of assistance: low interest loans for homeowners to repair uninsured damages to primary residences (can include replacement); replacement of personal property such as furniture and appliances for homeowners and renters; and transportation repair or replacement for homeowners and renters.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individuals and Households Program (IHP):**

- Criteria: Governor's certification that the event is beyond the State's capability to respond and federal assistance is necessary to supplement state, local and voluntary resources and insurance compensation; the State activated the State's Emergency Operations Plan; have verified damage assessment information for private damages; and commits the applicable state cost-share, if declared.
- FEMA's declaration criteria: Private damages should be more than 800 primary residences with either major damage or that have been destroyed and the losses are uninsured. [CFR §206.48 (b)]
- Types of assistance: FEMA essential home repairs for homeowners and rental reimbursement for homeowners whose homes are not livable and for renters; FEMA and State funded grants for homeowners and renters for personal property replacement who do not qualify for the SBA Home/Personal Property Loan program.

Federal Disaster Assistance for Public (Infrastructure) Damages:

- **FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Program:**

- Criteria: Governor's certification that the event is beyond the State's capability to respond; activation of the State Emergency Operation Plan. (A local declaration and/or Governor's declaration is not required.)

- FEMA's declaration criteria: includes consideration of a per capita impact for each requested county and for the state. These indicators change annually (Oct 1) and are based on county and statewide populations. Indicates a minimum of \$15.5 million (as of FFY 2012) of uninsured damages and costs statewide (affected areas). [CFR §206.48 (a)]
- Types of assistance: Eligible applicants include state and local governments and certain private non-profit organizations; reimbursement for work completed in categories such as debris removal, emergency protective measures and repairs to roads, bridges, water control facilities, public buildings, and public utilities.

Federal Disaster Assistance for Businesses:

- **Small Business Administration (SBA) Home/Personal Property/Business Disaster Loan Program:**

- Criteria: Governor's request for the program. Request must include certification that at least 25 homes and/or businesses have sustained uninsured damages equal to or greater than 40% of the value of the structures and the county (ies) meet the criteria. (A local declaration and/or Governor's declaration is not required.)
- Usually requested when the damages are limited in scope to a limited number of counties.
- Types of assistance: low interest loans for businesses with uninsured inventory losses, losses or damages to the business (structure) and economic injury for businesses that have lost revenue as a result of the disaster.

basis for extension of the 30-day period. Only the Governor may request a time extension for appeals covered in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section. The Governor, or the GAR if one has been named, may submit the time extension request for appeals covered in paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 206.47 Cost-share adjustments.



(a) We pay seventy-five percent (75%) of the eligible cost of permanent restorative work under section 406 of the Stafford Act and for emergency work under section 403 and section 407 of the Stafford Act, unless the Federal share is increased under this section.

(b) We recommend an increase in the Federal cost share from seventy-five percent (75%) to not more than ninety percent (90%) of the eligible cost of permanent work under section 406 and of emergency work under section 403 and section 407 whenever a disaster is so extraordinary that actual Federal obligations under the Stafford Act, excluding FEMA administrative cost, meet or exceed a qualifying threshold of:

(1) Beginning in 1999 and effective for disasters declared on or after May 21, 1999, \$75 per capita of State population;

(2) Effective for disasters declared after January 1, 2000, and through December 31, 2000, \$85 per capita of State population;

(3) Effective for disasters declared after January 1, 2001, \$100 per capita of State population; and,

(4) Effective for disasters declared after January 1, 2002 and for later years, \$100 per capita of State population, adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published annually by the Department of Labor.

(c) When we determine whether to recommend a cost-share adjustment we consider the impact of major disaster declarations in the State during the preceding twelve-month period.

(d) If warranted by the needs of the disaster, we recommend up to one hundred percent (100%) Federal funding for emergency work under section 403 and section 407, including direct Federal assistance, for a limited period in the initial days of the disaster irrespective of the per capita impact.

[64 FR 19498, Apr. 21, 1999]



§ 206.48 Factors considered when evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration.



When we review a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act, these are the primary factors in making a recommendation to the President whether assistance is warranted. We consider other relevant information as well.

(a) *Public Assistance Program.* We evaluate the following factors to evaluate the need for assistance under the Public Assistance Program.

(1) *Estimated cost of the assistance.* We evaluate the estimated cost of Federal and nonfederal public assistance against the statewide population to give some measure of the per capita impact within the State. We use a figure of \$1 per capita as an indicator that the disaster is of such size that it might warrant Federal assistance, and adjust this figure annually based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers. We are establishing a minimum threshold of \$1 million in public assistance damages per disaster in the belief that we can reasonably expect even the lowest population States to cover this level of public assistance damage.

(2) *Localized impacts.* We evaluate the impact of the disaster at the county and local government level, as well as impacts at the American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribal Government levels, because at

times there are extraordinary concentrations of damages that might warrant Federal assistance even if the statewide per capita is not met. This is particularly true where critical facilities are involved or where localized per capita impacts might be extremely high. For example, we have at times seen localized damages in the tens or even hundreds of dollars per capita though the statewide per capita impact was low.

(3) *Insurance coverage in force.* We consider the amount of insurance coverage that is in force or should have been in force as required by law and regulation at the time of the disaster, and reduce the amount of anticipated assistance by that amount.

(4) *Hazard mitigation.* To recognize and encourage mitigation, we consider the extent to which State and local government measures contributed to the reduction of disaster damages for the disaster under consideration. For example, if a State can demonstrate in its disaster request that a Statewide building code or other mitigation measures are likely to have reduced the damages from a particular disaster, we consider that in the evaluation of the request. This could be especially significant in those disasters where, because of mitigation, the estimated public assistance damages fell below the per capita indicator.

(5) *Recent multiple disasters.* We look at the disaster history within the last twelve-month period to evaluate better the overall impact on the State or locality. We consider declarations under the Stafford Act as well as declarations by the Governor and the extent to which the State has spent its own funds.

(6) *Programs of other Federal assistance.* We also consider programs of other Federal agencies because at times their programs of assistance might more appropriately meet the needs created by the disaster.

(b) *Factors for the Individual Assistance Program.* We consider the following factors to measure the severity, magnitude and impact of the disaster and to evaluate the need for assistance to individuals under the Stafford Act.

(1) *Concentration of damages.* We evaluate the concentrations of damages to individuals. High concentrations of damages generally indicate a greater need for Federal assistance than widespread and scattered damages throughout a State.

(2) *Trauma.* We consider the degree of trauma to a State and to communities. Some of the conditions that might cause trauma are:

- (i) Large numbers of injuries and deaths;
- (ii) Large scale disruption of normal community functions and services; and
- (iii) Emergency needs such as extended or widespread loss of power or water.

(3) *Special populations.* We consider whether special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed are affected, and whether they may have a greater need for assistance. We also consider the effect on American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribal populations in the event that there are any unique needs for people in these governmental entities.

(4) *Voluntary agency assistance.* We consider the extent to which voluntary agencies and State or local programs can meet the needs of the disaster victims.

(5) *Insurance.* We consider the amount of insurance coverage because, by law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage.

(6) *Average amount of individual assistance by State.* There is no set threshold for recommending individual Assistance, but the following averages may prove useful to States and voluntary agencies as they develop plans and programs to meet the needs of disaster victims.

Average Amount of Assistance per Disaster

[July 1994 to July 1999]

	Small states (under 2 million pop.)	Medium states (2–10 million pop.)	Large states (over 10 million pop.)
Average Population (1990 census data)	1,000,057	4,713,548	15,522,791
Number of Disaster Housing Applications Approved	1,507	2,747	4,679
Number of Homes Estimated Major Damage/Destroyed	173	582	801
Dollar Amount of Housing Assistance	\$2.8 million	\$4.6 million	\$9.5 million
Number of Individual and Family Grant Applications Approved	495	1,377	2,071
Dollar Amount of Individual and Family Grant Assistance	1.1 million	2.9 million	4.6 million
Disaster Housing/IFG Combined Assistance	3.9 million	7.5 million	14.1 million

Note: The high 3 and low 3 disasters, based on Disaster Housing Applications, are not considered in the averages. Number of Damaged/Destroyed Homes is estimated based on the number of owner-occupants who qualify for Eligible Emergency Rental Resources. Data source is FEMA's National Processing Service Centers. Data are only available from July 1994 to the present.

Small Size States (under 2 million population, listed in order of 1990 population): Wyoming, Alaska, Vermont, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Delaware, South Dakota, Montana, Rhode Island, Idaho, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Nevada, Maine, New Mexico, Nebraska, Utah, West Virginia. U.S. Virgin Islands and all Pacific Island dependencies.

Medium Size States (2–10 million population, listed in order of 1990 population): Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Iowa, Oregon, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Colorado, South Carolina, Arizona, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Washington, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Michigan, Puerto Rico.

Large Size States (over 10 million population, listed in order of 1990 population): Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Texas, New York, California.

[64 FR 47698, Sept. 1, 1999]

§§ 206.49-206.60 [Reserved]

 [top](#)

Subpart C—Emergency Assistance

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Source: 55 FR 2296, Jan. 23, 1990, unless otherwise noted.



Federal Disaster Aid Available to Ohio Disaster Survivors and Communities

October 2011

Federal Aid may be available to residents and business owners who suffered personal or business losses caused by the disaster. Immediately after a federal declaration, FEMA disaster workers will arrive and set up a central field office to coordinate the recovery effort. Affected residents and businesses owners may register for disaster assistance by calling a toll-free number or by registering on-line. Disaster Recovery Centers may be opened where disaster survivors can meet with program representatives and obtain information about the recovery process and available state and federal aid.

Individual Assistance: Under the federal declaration for Individual Assistance, the following assistance may be available:

- **Disaster Housing:** May be available for up to 18 months for displaced persons whose residences were heavily damaged or destroyed. Funding also may be available for housing repairs and replacement of damaged items to make homes habitable.
- **Disaster Grants:** May be available to help meet other serious disaster-related needs and necessary expenses not covered by insurance and other aid programs. These may include replacement of personal property and transportation, medical, dental and funeral expenses.

These 2 programs combined are limited to a total of \$31,400 per applicant for FY 2012.

- **Disaster Loans:** Available after a disaster for homeowners and renters from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to cover uninsured property losses. Loans may be for repair or replacement of homes, automobiles, clothing or other damaged personal property. Loans are also available to businesses for property loss and economic injury.
- **Other Disaster Aid Programs:** include crisis counseling, disaster related unemployment assistance, legal aid and assistance with income tax, Social Security and Veteran benefits. Other state or local help may be available (i.e. Ohio's State Individual Assistance Program.)

Other Types of Assistance:

- **Farm Assistance:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Office can provide information about emergency loans or grants to farmers who were operating and managing a farm at the time of a disaster. Loans are limited to the amount necessary to compensate for actual losses to essential property and/or production capacity.

Public Assistance: Federal aid to state or local governments and certain private non-profit organizations to reimburse part of the cost of rebuilding a community's damaged infrastructure. Public Assistance programs may pay for 75% of the approved, eligible project costs. Eligible projects may include debris removal, emergency protective measures and public services, repair of damaged public facilities, etc.

Statewide Hazard Mitigation: Assistance may be available to state and local governments for actions taken to prevent or reduce long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards.