Mary Fallin
Governor

September 6, 2012

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Through: Mr. Tony Robinson
Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VI
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209

Dear Mr. President,

Under 44 CFR § 206.46, I wish to appeal your decision to deny Individual Assistance to the counties of Cleveland, Oklahoma and Payne, as requested in my August 13, 2012 letter (Enclosure 1). Federal Emergency Management Agency Administrator Fugate relayed your decision in a letter on August 23, 2012 (Enclosure 2). In Administrator Fugate's letter, he relayed your position that individual damages experienced in one fire complex, in one county (Creek), warranted declaration, while simultaneously occurring like damages in the three other counties, were not of such severity and magnitude to warrant declaration. I will address my disagreement with this position throughout the remainder of this letter, but I feel it is important to first identify the following issues necessary to put my appeal in the proper context.

1. My original request was for wildfires, with a meteorological statement supporting the extreme drought conditions covering 96% of the state. It was a Washington decision to address each fire separately, as individual occurrences. The only reason FEMA's new Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration Form 010-0-13 shows the box for "Fire" checked, and not "Drought" also, is because that was the guidance we were given from personnel in FEMA Region VI.

2. The only reason Washington could address the fire complexes individually is by the names our emergency management staff gave them, which is required when requesting a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG). In each of these four fires, and two additional, FMAGs were requested and granted within a 24-hour period August 3rd and 4th. It should be noted that FMAG requests must be made while the fire is blazing and a large number of homes are threatened, but before ultimate outcomes of the fire are realized. FEMA encourages the use of FMAGs to mitigate the need for Major Disaster or Emergency Declarations.

3. Had the State not requested FMAGs (again, designed to ultimately save the federal government money), Washington would have been hard-pressed to address my request in any context other than its original intent – "wildfires, due to drought conditions, causing individual damages in four counties in the State of Oklahoma." The decision to declare only Creek County could have still been made, but this appeal would have been made to add-on these counties to an existing declaration. As it stands now, I can't request damages in three other counties be added to a fire complex occurring only in a fourth county. I feel this arbitrary and capricious manipulation of my request not only misrepresents Congressional intent of the Robert T. Stafford Act., but shines an overly bureaucratic and cruel light on how your administration serves disaster victims.

Summary
July 28 to August 14, 2012 Oklahoma was besieged by a series of wildfires caused by extreme drought and weather conditions. For more than two weeks, our state and its citizens endured what amounted to a perfect storm of wildfire conditions. Specifically, during the 24-hour period beginning the afternoon of August 3, 2012, 65 of Oklahoma's 77 counties were designated "Extreme Drought" or worse by the National Weather Service. The temperature across the state reached highs of 114 degrees, with winds gusting at 39 miles per hour and relative humidity rates dropping to an average of 17 percent. See attached letter from the National Weather Service. (Enclosure 3)

Local fire departments did all they could to defend homes and businesses. Oklahoma National Guard helicopters equipped with Bambi-buckets made water drops from sun up to sun down. All state and local resources were utilized, however nothing could stop the fires from making their way via a virtual zip line from tree top to tree top. While some structures were saved; nearly 700 homes were damaged including more than 600 that were destroyed. For some 600 Oklahoma families the fire storm left nothing behind to represent their lives but a pile of smoldering ash.

Denial of Assistance
Following this tragedy, I requested Individual Assistance for the four Oklahoma counties of Cleveland, Creek, Oklahoma and Payne. On August 22, 2012 you declared the Freedom Hills Fire which occurred in Creek County for Individual Assistance. On August 23, 2012 you denied the remainder of my request for Individual Assistance for Cleveland, Oklahoma and Payne counties.

The information contained in the denial letter received August 23, 2012 offers no specific information as to why Individual Assistance was denied. The letter states "...it has been determined that the damage to the dwellings from wildfires in Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Payne Counties was not of such severity and magnitude to warrant the designation of Individual Assistance for these counties," giving no explanation as to what information was considered nor the evaluation method used in forming this decision.

I strongly disagree with this assessment. In fact I am at a loss to explain to the Payne County homeowner who lost his home that he is not eligible for Federal assistance, while on the other side of his fence, his neighbor is eligible to apply for the full array of programs provided under the Stafford Act to recover from his uninsured losses simply because he lives in the disaster-declared Creek County. Both property owners sustained damage on the same day from the same fire which fails to recognize a county line. And this is just one example of the inequities inherent in your previous decision.

Approval of Individual Assistance merely turns on the assistance programs. Each applicant still has to qualify for assistance and inspectors and other safeguards are in place to ensure the program's integrity. Moreover, the addition of more counties to the current declaration marks little to no increase in overhead expenses for FEMA since the agency's employees are already on-site in our state working disaster 4078.

JUSTIFICATION FOR APPEAL
44 CFR, §206.48 (6) (b) identifies the following as factors considered when evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration for Individual Assistance:

(1) Concentration of Damages
FEMA-State preliminary damage assessments completed in Cleveland, Oklahoma and Payne counties showed 255 homes were damaged and of those 227 or 89 percent were destroyed (Enclosure 4). Additionally, the Cleveland County Emergency Manager has identified through subsequent local damage assessment another 43 homes destroyed. This brings the three-county total to 298 homes damaged and 270 or 90 percent destroyed.

The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management has urged wildfire victims in the undeclared counties to contact FEMA and pre-register their damages, per agreement with FEMA. However have been turned away when they called, based on their county's undeclared status. This has presented unreliable results within the DR 4078 Daily Individual Assistance Program Summary and reinforced to these wildfire victims yet again their irrelevance.

(2) Trauma

Many Oklahomans have been traumatized by the wildfires. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner reports one fatality attributed to the wildfires. A Norman woman was found dead following a fire in Cleveland County. The Oklahoma State Department of Health reports 49 injuries related to the fires. The injuries included falls, lacerations, smoke inhalation and injuries related to motor vehicle accidents while evacuating the fires.

Heroic firefighters and first responders worked tirelessly and exhausted every effort to protect lives and property, but the fires consumed more than 114,000 acres and left entire communities decimated. In numerous cases firefighters were also among the victims impacted by the relentless fires. Entire communities were forced to evacuate, with residents returning to find nothing left of their livelihood but smoldering ash. In most cases, if the fire reached a home it burned to the ground which is evident by the limited number of homes identified with minor and major damage. For so many there is just nothing left, no debris to sift through, nothing to salvage.

A month after the wildfires, housing remains the most pressing need facing the victims. Since many of the victims were low-income residents whose primary residence was a mobile home on their own land or a home without a mortgage, there was no requirement for maintaining property insurance. Families have sent children to live with friends and relatives, and many of the fire victims are disabled and elderly.

It also should be noted the majority of the homes impacted were located in rural, unincorporated areas and therefore only a limited community safety net is available to many of those hardest hit. In contrast, multi-generation families had built homes in close proximity to each other and, in case after case, we found the entire extended family had lost everything. In these cases, the family safety net, historically depended upon for disaster assistance, is totally gone.

Left without other options, some families are living in tents and travel trailers on their land in order to preserve their livestock and farming operation, which is often their only revenue. Still more are living day to day at camp sites, and in motels as they continue to search for housing options they can afford, while staying near their children's school in order to avoid further disruption to their lives. One 78-year-old fire victim from the rural Luther area lost his dentures and hearing aids when his rented trailer was destroyed. He is currently at a senior citizen shelter, but is nearing the end of his 30-day maximum stay. Having no family, his only option for long-term housing is a subsidized apartment in an unfamiliar, urban setting. This is just one example of the crippling conditions Oklahoma wildfire victims are continuing to experience.

(3) Special Populations

In each of the three counties there are special population issues to consider. In Payne County 23.4 percent of the population is below poverty level and statewide poverty in Oklahoma is at a 10-year high, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates. The national poverty average is 13.8 percent. Moreover, 2010 estimates indicate a higher poverty rate in rural Oklahoma compared to urban areas of the state. As these wildfires mainly impacted rural areas, we know these poverty levels shown above don't tell the whole story. On a statewide level, we also see a higher unemployment rate in rural Oklahoma.

The elderly constitute more than 10 percent of the population and in Oklahoma County this segment of the population is 12.1 percent. The elderly live on fixed incomes and have little flexibility within their budgets for emergency items. This, coupled with the low amount of insurance documented in the three counties (see item 5 Insurance), further substantiates the State's case that Federal assistance is needed for all wildfire victims. While the tribal surveys are incomplete, Oklahoma is a highly populated state for Native American tribes. Based on damage assessments and lack of insurance, it is obvious most of the wildfire victims are below poverty level and worthy of Federal disaster assistance. (Enclosure 5)

(4) Voluntary Agency Assistance
The Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) work to assist with immediate needs for citizens affected by disasters and emergency incidents. VOAD member agencies, including the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross, operated and supported eight shelters, which provided more than 250 overnight stays, served more than 30,000 meals, snacks and drinks and provided over 300 comfort kits to those displaced and affected by the wildfires. Southern Baptist Disaster Relief also assisted wildfire victims with their ash-out teams. For three weeks, more than 250 volunteers worked daily to clean over 300 home sites. State and local civic, fraternal and ministerial organizations are strained due to ongoing demands for assistance and have consequently limited their contributions to meeting short-term needs, not long-term needs to include affordable housing solutions. Catholic Charities, which Oklahomans historically depend on for long-term assistance, has already exhausted its maximum housing assistance funds, which had to be shared between the four-county area. The VOAD member organizations opened Multi-Agency Response Centers in Mannford, Slaughterville, Luther and Glencoe following the wildfires. More than 500 wildfire victims visited the centers seeking assistance over a three-week period. (Enclosure 6)

(5) Insurance
The percentage of uninsured damaged properties identified in the three counties is 85 percent. The amount of uninsured damaged property is identified by the Federal-State damage assessments which FEMA confirmed on August 13, 2012 (Enclosure 4). Federal disaster assistance is designed to aid those without insurance. We realize the State can request an SBA declaration without FEMA assistance. However, we feel it is essential to do all we can for those with the least amount of resources. While SBA can no doubt help several individuals and business owners, the 85 percent uninsured rate leads us to believe there is a large segment of the population which would not qualify for SBA loans. Additionally, without FEMA assistance temporary housing may not be addressed – assistance so many of our wildfire victims so badly need.

(6) Average Amount of Individual Assistance by State
The assessments further showed individuals and business owners in the three counties require **more than $7.9 million** in federal assistance. This includes **$6,003,490 for housing assistance** and **$1,937,766 for Small Business Administration (SBA) residential and business loans** (Enclosure 7).

I remind you that, "There is no set threshold for recommending Individual Assistance," as stated in 44 CFR, §206.48(b) (6). However, when considering the table "AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER DISASTER (July 1994 to July 1999)" 44 CFR, §206.48(b) (6), and identifying Oklahoma as a medium state, this request clearly qualifies on the basis of the "Dollar Amount of Individual and Family Grant Assistance, $2.9 million" and "Disaster Housing/IFG Combined Assistance, $7.5 million."

Other Items for Consideration

Recent Disasters
Disaster history for the three counties is another factor that should be considered when granting federal assistance. In recent years, these counties have been impacted by multiple weather events including drought conditions unprecedented since the Dust Bowl era of the 1930s. Since 2007, alone the three counties have experienced events warranting 28 presidential disaster declarations (Cleveland County 11, Oklahoma County 20 and Payne County 7). These declarations represent wildfires, ice storms, blizzards, tornadoes, floods and other severe weather.

Declaring IA by FMAG
OEM worked diligently to secure seven Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAGs) from July 30 to August 4, 2012. Per FEMA's direction, applying for FMAGs marks the preferred course of action in assisting local jurisdictions with eligible wildfire response costs. In past wildfire outbreaks (2006 and 2009) Oklahoma's FMAGs were not considered in the request for Individual Assistance. It now seems securing FMAGs during major wildfire outbreaks may not be to a State's, or an individual disaster victim's advantage.

With Oklahomans still suffering, there is no time to expand further on FEMA's apparent desire to establish specialized systems for categories of disaster victims, i.e. flood victims and now wildfire victims; each required to meet specialized criteria before receiving federal assistance. However, I question how a family left without a home is any different whether it was taken by flood, tornado or wildfire? Whatever the case, the family needs assistance and this new strategy seems counter-productive to delivering aid – the mantra for which FEMA was originally established 33 years ago.

Please contact my State Director of Emergency Management, Albert Ashwood, if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Mary Fallin

MARY FALLIN
Governor

Enclosures

Enclosure 1

Mary Fallin
Office of the Governor
State of Oklahoma

August 13, 2012

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Through: Mr. Tony Robinson
Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VI
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § [Major Disaster citation (206.36), Emergency citation (206.35)], I request that you declare a major disaster declaration for the State of Oklahoma as a result of wildfires that started on July 28, 2012 and continuing. The following four counties are requested: **Cleveland, Creek, Oklahoma and Payne**

This summer Oklahoma found itself in the unenviable position of dealing with the effects of the drought. Lack of rain coupled with dormant vegetation made for a virtual tender box awaiting our first responders and citizens at large.

For months Oklahoma had been holding its own when it came to wildfires. Then, beginning July 28, 2012 the situation spiraled into steady decline. Since then, Oklahoma has seen drought conditions deteriorate to D3 or extreme for 96% of the state, coupled with record high temperatures, relative humidities in the teens and sustained winds in the 20 mph range for many areas. This perfect storm of wildfire conditions culminated in the six evacuations of Oklahoma communities on August 4 alone. That day, thousands of residents left their homes, many with only the clothes on their backs. Fire fighters and other first responders exhausted every effort to protect lives and property, but the wall of flames was too much for many communities.

Hundreds of Oklahoma families would ultimately return to find nothing left -- their homes, vehicles, everything reduced to a pile of charred ash. Moreover, a majority of the property owners were uninsured. Since then, still more have been threatened by evacuation orders. Local fire departments continue to fight fires in their own communities as well as provide mutual aid to neighboring cities and towns. The State Emergency Operations Center continues to support the

local fire fight by coordinating the deployment of County Task Forces, State Forestry Services Bull Dozers, Tenders, and National Guard Helicopters equipped with buckets for water drops.

However, the totality of what has transpired over the last two weeks is catching up to all impacted here in the State of Oklahoma. From the fire fighters on the fire line to the volunteers handing out water and meals to the fire victims still ripe with shock over the sudden loss of everything they owned and in one case the loss of a loved one.

While the system has worked and fires are currently at bay in the affected areas, our first responders, volunteers and evacuation-weary residents are now trying to recover and catch up from the past week's events before the inevitable next round of wildfires occurs.

Fatalities and Injuries

The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner reports one fatality attributed to the fires. A body believed to be that of a Norman woman was found in the burned remains of her home. The Medical Examiner's office continues to investigate.

The Oklahoma State Department of Health reports 48 injuries requiring medical attention at hospitals due to the fires.

Mass Care

The Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OK VOAD) supported the immediate emergency needs of disaster victims and local first responders throughout the incident. However, the totality of this latest event coupled with the last five years of Oklahoma disasters continues to tax their volunteers and coffers. The American Red Cross managed and supported a total of eight shelters which provided more than 250 overnight stays in the affected counties. Currently one shelter remains open in Mannford, OK. The Salvation Army and Oklahoma Baptist Disaster Relief joined Red Cross in serving nearly 30,000 meals, snacks and drinks to the displaced and affected. Over 300 comfort kits have also been provided to the wildfire victims. Bulk distribution of rakes, shovels, sifter boxes and dust masks continues across the affected areas of the state. Moreover, Oklahoma Baptist Disaster Relief has Ash Out teams in the affected areas. OK VOAD continues to support firefighters and other local first responders in the field as well. Additionally, OK VOAD is operating three Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARCs) to provide a one-stop shop for citizens impacted by the wildfires to gather information and receive services.

Animal Care

The fires also endangered and displaced animals. Rescue groups continue to work to connect lost animals with their owners via social media to include Facebook and Twitter. Donations of pet food and supplies are also being accepted and distributed within the affected area. Some groups are establishing animal foster placement services for people who have lost their homes and those willing to foster the displaced pets.

Livestock has also been impacted by the fires. In some cases owners face a shortage of hay and, or grazing land. In still other cases cattle, horses and other large livestock were killed or remain missing.

State Action

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under State law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan and declared a State of Emergency in all 77 counties on July 30, 2012 in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. My Executive Order is enclosed. See Enclosure B.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that supplementary Federal assistance is necessary. On August 7, 2012, my Director of Emergency Management requested a joint Federal, State and local survey of Individual Assistance damages in the four (4) counties. The surveys started on August 9, 2012 and focused on all Individual Assistance programs necessary to meet the unmet financial needs of the wildfire victims.

I am specifically requesting Individual Assistance, **including the Individuals and Households Program and all sub-programs; Other Needs Assistance (ONA) and all sub-programs; Small Business Administration disaster loans; Disaster Unemployment Assistance; Disaster Food Stamps; and, Crisis Counseling,** for the following counties:

Cleveland, Creek, Oklahoma and Payne

The State of Oklahoma has a Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA on March 21, 2008. This disaster provides an opportunity to implement Hazard Mitigation projects that will reduce the impact of future disasters. Therefore, I am requesting Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding for the entire state.

Response Continues

Already more than 113,000 acres have burned across the state. As still more fires are reported, fire fighters and other first responders continue to do their best to protect lives and property. After enduring weeks of 100-plus temperatures, fire fighters are exhausted. Moreover, many volunteer fire fighters are to the point of suffering financial hardship with continued time off from their full time jobs. Additionally, impacts to fire equipment and vehicles is also wearing heavy on the first responders. The hardships continue for Oklahoma National Guard helicopter crews as well. In the last two weeks alone, this civilian military force has remained mobilized on a daily basis to battle the wildfires.

The State Emergency Operations Center activated to Level 3 on July 28th. On July 30 activation went to Level 2 where it stayed until August 6. The EOC returned to Level 3 August 7-8 and then to Level 4 on August 9. A description of the EOC activation levels follows: **Level 4** – Normal business hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; **Level 3** – Extended Operations for key OEM staff; **Level 2** – Extended Operations with partial Emergency Support Functions (ESF) liaison activations; **Level 1** – 24 hour operations/full ESF liaison activation.

Oklahoma secured seven Fire Management Assistance Grants during this wildfire outbreak. The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management stands ready to apply for additional FMAGs should they be necessary.

Infrastructure Impacts

Power Outages: Interruption of power service was a concern during and after the fires as many power poles were damaged or destroyed by the fires. Additionally, power substations and transmission line structures were damaged or destroyed in Creek County, causing power outages for the areas affected by fires as well as the surrounding areas. More than 15,000 outages were reported in all areas due to the wildfires.

At the height of the fires, OG&E reported nearly 3,000 outages in Drumright, Jennings, Oilton and Wellston. In Drumright, continued fire danger kept crews out of the area for some time with most outages restored late evening on Monday, August 6. In the town of Luther, crews replaced 45 poles and power was restored to that area Monday as well.

Central Rural Electric Cooperative (CREC) reported 686 outages in Lincoln, Oklahoma and Payne counties due to fires. Areas particularly hard hit were the rural areas around Drumright and Glencoe. CREC brought in all available in-house crews, as well as several contract construction crews to assist with repairs.

Indian Electric Cooperative initially reported more than 5,000 outages in Bristow, Cleveland, Drumright, Mannford and Sapulpa areas due to wildfires. More than 80 percent of the outages were reported in the rural areas around Mannford. Long-term power outages were caused, in part, due to damage to KAMO Power's high-voltage transmission system. Nine structures were lost in the Mannford, Cedar Point, and Silver City areas. Some parts of the City of Mannford were restored early on with help from an emergency generator from GRDA, but many homes remained without power through the following weekend. Mutual Assistance crews from Alfalfa Electric, Cimarron Electric, Cookson Hills Electric, Lake Region, East Central Oklahoma Electric Cooperative and others have responded and assisted construction crews from Indian Electric in making necessary repairs to restore service. Forty-five customers were still without power this morning, August 13.

East Central Oklahoma Electric Cooperative also experienced outages due to KAMO Power's transmission line issues. East Central had approximately 3,200 customers without power on Saturday until KAMO Power could get transmission service restored to at least three substations affecting customers in the south Tulsa, Bixby, and rural Mounds and Glenpool areas.

Additionally, PSO reported 1,067 outages in the Grove area and Oklahoma Electric Cooperative reported approximately 2,400 outages in the Norman and Slaughterville areas.

Water Services: Drumright experienced impacts to water services through August 5 due to power outages caused by the wildfires. Water pressure was a major issue, which caused problems with fire fighting capabilities.

Telephone Services: Cimarron Telephone of Mannford experienced service impacts due to wildfire damage. The Central Office was able to remain operational on battery backup, but more than 760 customers experienced outages. 911 services were not impacted. Full restoration is not expected until early this week.

Preliminary Damage Assessments

Preliminary damage assessments were conducted August 9, 2012 through August 11, 2012. The Federal, State, local teams documented 678 homes and businesses damaged, including 603 of those which were destroyed in the counties requested. The damage assessment teams found that nearly 84 % of the properties assessed were uninsured. Additional detail regarding the PDAs is included in Enclosure A.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management – provided 24-hour coordination of all State response and recovery activities, as required. OEM also provided WebEOC support and assistance to the local jurisdictions and provided OEM staff support in the affect areas.

The Oklahoma Department of Public Safety – responded to and assisted with 11 wildfires throughout the State of Oklahoma. Resources included approximately 75 personnel and equipment including, but not limited to, fully equipped Oklahoma Highway Patrol units, Command One, Command Two, and Command Three. Assignments varied with each fire. These included, but were not limited to, roadblocks, command and control, evacuations, and communications. Some personnel were in an on duty status when initially assigned. But, given the long assignment hours, they were held over beyond their normal shift. Others were off duty and were called in to respond. Not at the scene, but crucial to the Department's response, were the many Communications Dispatchers at Patrol headquarters who notified and tracked personnel assigned to the fires.

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation – provided personnel and equipment necessary to repair and or barricade damaged transportation routes as well as staffed barricaded areas to prevent traffic flow. Provided support, in the form of heavy equipment, to local Incident Commanders to help prepare firebreaks.

The Oklahoma Military Department – provided Blackhawk and Chinook helicopters, with crews, with 660-gallon and 1320-gallon buckets respectively, for water drops. Helicopters were deployed on 34 missions since July 28.

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services – contacted all vulnerable clients in the affected areas and coordinated community and state resources to meet human service needs.

The Oklahoma Insurance Commission – provided assistance to insure the enforcement of insurance laws for disaster victims.

The Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) – provided medical advice, assistance, and supplies to the affected counties. Provided Public Health Nurses and EMS to Red Cross shelters. Health department personnel also provided welfare checks on the aging.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission – provided updates regarding disruption of electric service and other utilities due to the fires. Additionally, OCC provided technical assistance and support for restoration of utilities throughout the affected areas.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality – provided technical support for air quality, water and sewer systems in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Oklahoma Forestry Services – provided personnel, bull dozers, brush rigs and guidance to local Incident Commanders fighting the fires. Flew aerial spotter missions and coordinated National Guard airdrops.

Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General – provided information and assistance to the public about price gouging prohibitions. The price gouging statute prohibits an increase of more than 10 percent in the price of most goods and services when a State of Emergency has been declared. Anyone who suspects price gouging is urged to contact the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Unit.

Oklahoma Civil Air Patrol – provided aerial photographic services to document wildfire damage.

Oklahoma 211 – provided personnel and equipment to answer calls from concerned citizens about fire damages and assistance available.

Weather Background

In late 2010, Oklahoma entered into a long-term drought, which continues to present day. This drought correlates strongly with the La Nina episode that occurred from October 2010 through June 2012. Oklahoma received a brief respite from the drought from January to April 2012, when average rainfall occurred across the state. During the late April into May, the drought monitor reflected improving conditions across Oklahoma. The wet and abnormally warm period in early 2012 resulted in early vegetative growth. However, rainfall across Oklahoma quickly ceased in early May and has continued to be very limited through present day.

While May through June typically marks the period of heaviest rainfall in Oklahoma, this year's profound lack of rainfall meant that meteorological drought conditions rapidly returned to the state. Vegetation that had been previously active quickly became dormant. The other significant component to this drought is that all of Oklahoma has been impacted in 2012, in large part because the state has not had adequate rainfall to allow the state to recover from the prior drought. The most recent drought monitor, valid August 7, 2012, shows 96% of Oklahoma in a D3 drought. By comparison, only 3% of the state was in a D3 drought in early May 2012.

The totality of these conditions created a volatile environment across Oklahoma by late July as wind speeds increased and relative humidity values dropped to the teens and lower. The resulting fires are a direct result of the above long-term conditions and will not abate until significant rainfall is received. The continuing disaster declaration request is fundamentally supported by the ongoing drought, which has exacerbated fire weather due to increased winds.

Oklahoma's Disaster History

The State of Oklahoma continues to address the devastating impacts of the severe storms and disasters that affected most portions of the State during the past five years. The magnitude of these events and the complexity of issues that have presented themselves have made it extremely difficult to meet the needs of our disaster victims and their communities. Since January 1, 2007,

the State has had 24 Presidentially-declared major disasters, five Presidentially-declared emergencies, 37 Fire Management Assistance Grants and 10 Gubernatorial disaster declarations. This includes 7 Fire Management Assistance Grants received in the last 2 weeks alone.

In the past year alone, Oklahoma has experienced extreme drought, a record-breaking earthquake, severe wildfires and killer tornadoes which have all stressed the budgets and response capabilities at both the local and state levels.

	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level*	Median Household Income*	Percent Elderly*	Percent Disabled*	Percent Pre-Disaster Unemployment*
National Average	**13.8%**	**$51,914**	**13.3%**	**19%**	**8.3%**
State Average	**16.2%**	**$42,979**	**13.7%**	**15.7%**	**4.7%**
Cleveland	**12.1%**	**$ 52,688**	**10.5%**	**11.7%**	**4.6%**
Creek	**15.4%**	**$ 42,317**	**15.3%**	**19.1%**	**6.2%**
Oklahoma	**16.8%**	**42,916**	**12.1%**	**13.7%**	**5.2%**
Payne	**23.4%**	**$ 34,752**	**10.6%**	**10.9%**	**5.5%**

* 2010.Census.gov; BLS.gov; OK.gov; okrehab.org

I certify that for this major disaster, the State will assume all applicable non-federal share costs required by the Stafford Act. Total expenditures are expected to exceed $161,000 in accordance with Program Cost Estimates as identified in Enclosure A.

The U.S. Small Business Administration has also assessed the storm damages and believes they will provide home and business loans in excess of $5,106,938. These damages are outlined in Enclosure C.

I anticipate the need for debris removal operations. Pursuant to sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§5170b and 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that the debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Oklahoma agrees that it will, with respect to direct federal assistance:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work;

2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;

3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and

4. Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

I have designated Albert Ashwood, Director, Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management, as the Governor's Authorized Representative. In addition, I have designated Michelann Ooten as State Coordinating Officer for this request. Both individuals will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate the response and recovery efforts, and they may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

Mary Fallin
Governor

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
A: Individual Assistance
B: Governor's Executive Order
C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

Enclosure A

INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM (IHP) COST ESTIMATES				
STATE: Oklahoma INCIDENT DATE: 07/28/12				
ESTIMATED HOUSING ASSISTANCE (HA)	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (Uninsured)**	**COST**	**TOTAL COST**	**CATEGORY TOTAL COST**
TEMPORARY HOUSING				$ 358,586
Rent (Pre-Disater Renters)- 1 month	12		$ 9,314	
Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)- 1 month	494		$ 349,271	
REPAIR ASSISTANCE				$ 117,964
Repair Costs (Owners w/Affected)	29	$ 1,500	$ 43,500	
Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor)	12	$ 3,588	$ 43,054	
Repair Costs (Owners w/Major)	1	$ 31,400	$ 31,400	
REPLACEMENT ASSISTANCE				$ 15,145,453
Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed)	493	$ 30,721	$ 15,145,453	
Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)	547		$ 15,621,993	
Estimated Average HA Award per Household		$ 28,559		
ESTIMATED OTHER NEEDS ASSISTANCE	**NUMBER (Uninsured)**	**COST**	**TOTAL COST**	**CATEGORY TOTAL COST**
ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major)	56	$ 11,500	$ 644,000	
ONA (Owners- Destroyed)	0	$ 11,500	$ -	
Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	56		$ 644,000	$ 644,000
Total Estimated Federal Share (75%)		$ 483,000		
Total Estimated State Share (25%)		$ 161,000		
Estimated Average ONA Award per Household		$ 11,500		
Total Estimated HA and ONA (Federal Share)			$	16,104,993

Oklahoma Wildfires July 28th and continuing

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Cleveland	154	58	0	96	152	2	12	1	0	141	77	77	0	27	127
Creek	423	211	0	212	411	12	38	8	1	376	261	162	0	73	350
Oklahoma	38	22	0	16	36	2	5	0	0	33	27	11	0	7	31
Payne	63	23	0	40	63	0	5	5	0	53	15	48	0	4	59
Total	678	314	0	364	662	16	60	14	1	603	380	298	0	111	567
Percentage	100.00%	46.31%	0.00%	53.69%	97.64%	2.36%	8.85%	2.06%	0.15%	88.94%	56.05%	43.95%	0.00%	16.37%	83.63%

Breakdowns

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Cleveland	154	58	0	96	152	2	12	1	0	141	77	77	0	27	127
Percentage	100.00%	37.66%	0.00%	62.34%	98.70%	1.30%	7.79%	0.65%	0.00%	91.56%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	17.53%	82.47%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	5	0	0	53	58
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	7	1	0	88	96
Total	12	1	0	141	154

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Creek	423	211	0	212	411	12	38	8	1	376	261	162	0	73	350
Percentage	100.00%	49.88%	0.00%	50.12%	97.16%	2.84%	8.98%	1.89%	0.24%	88.89%	61.70%	38.30%	0.00%	17.26%	82.74%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	19	4	0	188	211

Updated 08/13/12 8:58 AM

Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	19	4	1	188	212
Total	38	8	1	376	423

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Oklahoma	38	22	0	16	36	2	5	0	0	33	27	11	0	7	31
Percentage	100.00%	57.89%	0.00%	42.11%	94.74%	5.26%	13.16%	0.00%	0.00%	86.84%	71.05%	28.95%	0.00%	18.42%	81.58%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	3	0	0	19	22
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	2	0	0	14	16
Total	5	0	0	33	38

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Payne	63	23	0	40	63	0	5	5	0	53	15	48	0	4	59
Percentage	100.00%	36.51%	0.00%	63.49%	100.00%	0.00%	7.94%	7.94%	0.00%	84.13%	23.81%	76.19%	0.00%	6.35%	93.65%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	2	2	0	19	23
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	3	3	0	34	40
Total	5	5	0	53	63

Housing Assistance Cost Estimate

County	Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)-1 month	Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)- 1 Month Cost Estimate	Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)-1 month	Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)-1 month Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/ Affected	Repair Costs (Owners w/ Affected) Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor)	Repair Costs(Owners w/Minor) Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/Major)	Repair Costs (Owner w/Major) Cost Estimate	Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed)	Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed) Cost Estimate	Total HA
eveland	1	$697	114	$79,458	6	$9,000	1	$3,587	0	0	114	$3,502,194	$3,594,936
Creek	10	$7,920	304	$222,191	18	$27,000	6	$21,528	1	$31,400	303	$9,308,463	$9,618,502
dahoma	1	$697	26	$18,122	2	$3000	0	0	0	0	26	$798,746	$820,565
Payne	0	0	50	$29,500	3	$4,500	5	$17,939	0	0	50	$1,536,050	$1,587,989
Totals	12	$9,314	494	$349,271	29	$43,500	12	$43,054	1	$31,400	493	$15,145,453	$15,621,992

Other Needs Assistance Cost Estimate

County	ONA (All Renters and Owner w/Affected, Minor, Major	ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major) Cost Estimate	ONA (Owners-Destroyed)	ONA (Owners-Destroyed) Cost Estimate	Total ONA
Cleveland	8	$92,000			$92,000
Creek	36	$414,000			$414,000
Oklahoma	4	$46,000			$46,000
Payne	8	$92,000			$92,000
Totals	56	$644,000			$644,000

Enclosure B

Mary Fallin
Governor

FILED
JUL 3 0 2012
OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF STATE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2012-21

I, Mary Fallin, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 2 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, hereby declare the following:

1. Due to Exceptional and Extreme Drought conditions existing in 77 counties in Oklahoma, and the severe wildfires beginning July 22, 2012, and continuing, there is hereby declared a disaster emergency caused by wildfires and drought in the State of Oklahoma that threatens the lives and property of the people of this State and the public's peace, health, and safety.

   This declaration may be amended as conditions warrant.

2. It may be necessary to provide for the rendering of mutual assistance among the State and political subdivisions of the State with respect to carrying out disaster emergency functions during the continuance of the State emergency pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003.

3. State agencies, in responding to this disaster emergency, may make necessary emergency acquisitions to fulfill the purposes of this proclamation without regard to limitations or bidding requirements on such acquisitions.

4. The State Emergency Operations Plan has been activated and resources of all State departments and agencies available to meet this emergency are hereby committed to the reasonable extent necessary to protect lives and to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage. These efforts shall be coordinated by the Director of the Department of Emergency Management with comparable functions of the federal government and political subdivisions of the State.

5. This Executive Order shall terminate at the end of thirty (30) days.

045582

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING • 2300 N. LINCOLN BOULEVARD, SUITE 212 • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 • (405) 521-2342 • FAX: (405) 521-3353

Copies of this Executive Order shall be distributed to the Director of Emergency Management who shall cause the provisions of this order to be implemented by all appropriate agencies of state government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed at Oklahoma City, this 30 day of July, 2012.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mary Fallin

MARY FALLIN

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

Assistant

ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER
Creek	*$2,945,320*	*$281,065*					
Cleveland	*$1,099,000*	*$56,213*					
Oklahoma	*$263,760*	*$0*					
Payne	*$461,580*	*$56,213*					
Totals	***$4,769,660***	***$393,491***					

Note: Provide numbers and amounts, as appropriate.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OMB No. 1660-0009 Expires December 31,2012

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

1. Request Date Aug 13, 2012

Burden Disclosure Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form . This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State requesting declaration (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. 5122)	2b. State Population (as reported by 2010 Census)
Oklahoma	3,751,351

3. Governor's Name	4a. Designation of State Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Governor Mary Fallin	OK Dept of Emg Mgmt Deputy Director Michelann Ooten, (405) 205-1879

4b. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number

OK Dept of Emg Mgmt Director Albert Ashwood, (405) 590-0110

6. Declaration Request For: ☒ Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) ☐ Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period — Beginning Date: Jul 28, 2012 — End Date: _____ or ☒ Continuing

If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

☐ Drought ☐ Earthquake ☐ Explosion ☒ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Hurricane ☐ Landslide ☐ Mudslide
☐ Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) ☐ Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) ☐ Straight-Line Winds
☐ Tidal Wave ☐ Tornado ☐ Tropical Depression ☐ Tropical Storm ☐ Tsunami ☐ Volcanic Eruption ☐ Winter Storm
☐ Other (please specify) _____

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's cover letter.

Joint federal, state, local preliminary damage assessments showed 678 homes and business damaged by the wildfires and of those 603 were destroyed and 1 had major damage. 83 percent of the property owners surveyed were uninsured. One fatality is attributed to the fires, according to the Oklahoma State Medical Examiner. A total of 48 injuries related to the fires were treated at area hospitals, reports the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's cover letter.

Outbreak of wildfires has required multiple evacuations of communities and risk continues for still more evacuations to be ordered. Communities and the State of Oklahoma are stretched thin by continued wildfires requiring continued response action. Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OK VOAD) and local ministerial alliances continue to assist wildfire victims despite depleted coffers. Shelters have been opened for those displaced by the fires. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Baptist Disaster Relief continue to feed and otherwise support not only wildfire victims but also first responders.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

☒ Individual Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** Aug 7, 2012 **Start** Aug 9, 2012 **End** Aug 11, 2012

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
None we are aware of.

☐ Public Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** _____ **Start** _____ **End** _____

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance ☐ N/A ☐ Individual and Households Program ☐ Crisis Counseling Program ☐ Disaster Unemployment Assistance

☒ All ☐ Disaster Case Management ☐ Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions (specify counties, parishes, independent cities) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation.
Cleveland, Creek, Oklahoma and Payne counties

Identify Federally recognized Tribes in the requested counties.
Cleveland County – Citizen Potawatomi Absentee Shawnee; Creek County – Muscogee (Creek); Oklahoma County – Citizen Potawatomi Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Kickapoo; Payne County – Iowa, Pawnee, Sac & Fox

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*

**Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance ☒ N/A ☐ Debris Removal (Category A) ☐ Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) ☐ Permanent Work (Categories C-G) (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, parishes, independent cities) if additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions, please enclose additional documentation.

Identify Federally recognized Tribes included in the requested counties.

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

☐ I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

☒ I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

☒ I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

☐ I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

b. List of reasons why State and local governments cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. 206.208, the State agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

☒ N/A ☐ I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* ☒ Statewide OR

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date Feb 17, 2014 b. Type of Plan ☐ Enhanced ☒ Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

☐ I do not anticipate requirement from Other Federal Agencies. ☐ I do anticipate requirement from Other Federal Agencies.

Please see **Enclosure C:** Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request.

14. Findings and Certifications

☒ I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State law and have directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan on Jul 28, 2012 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

☒ Cover Letter ☒ Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* ☐ Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*

☒ Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) ☐ Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)

☒ Additional Supporting Documentation Governor's Executive Order, National Weather Service Statement

Mary Fallin
Governor's Signature

Aug 13, 2012
Date

If anyone except the Governor signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor.

Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

Mary Fallin
Governor

FILED
JUL 3 0 2012
OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF STATE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2012-21

I, Mary Fallin, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 2 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, hereby declare the following:

1. Due to Exceptional and Extreme Drought conditions existing in 77 counties in Oklahoma, and the severe wildfires beginning July 22, 2012, and continuing, there is hereby declared a disaster emergency caused by wildfires and drought in the State of Oklahoma that threatens the lives and property of the people of this State and the public's peace, health, and safety.

   This declaration may be amended as conditions warrant.

2. It may be necessary to provide for the rendering of mutual assistance among the State and political subdivisions of the State with respect to carrying out disaster emergency functions during the continuance of the State emergency pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003.

3. State agencies, in responding to this disaster emergency, may make necessary emergency acquisitions to fulfill the purposes of this proclamation without regard to limitations or bidding requirements on such acquisitions.

4. The State Emergency Operations Plan has been activated and resources of all State departments and agencies available to meet this emergency are hereby committed to the reasonable extent necessary to protect lives and to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage. These efforts shall be coordinated by the Director of the Department of Emergency Management with comparable functions of the federal government and political subdivisions of the State.

5. This Executive Order shall terminate at the end of thirty (30) days.

0455582

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING • 2300 N. LINCOLN BOULEVARD, SUITE 212 • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 • (405) 521-2342 • FAX: (405) 521-3353

Copies of this Executive Order shall be distributed to the Director of Emergency Management who shall cause the provisions of this order to be implemented by all appropriate agencies of state government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed at Oklahoma City, this 30 day of July, 2012.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mary Fallin

MARY FALLIN

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

Assistant

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE
10159 East 11th Street, Suite 300
Tulsa, OK 74128

Phone 918 832-4115 FAX 918-832-4101
Web Page www.srh.weather.gov/tulsa

August 13, 2012

Albert Ashwood, Director
Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
2401 Lincoln Blvd – Suite C51
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Director Ashwood:

As you well know, the State of Oklahoma has seen serious drought conditions for nearly two years now. Despite some short term improvements to the dry conditions thanks to frequent thunderstorms earlier this spring, the relief was short-lived and conditions quickly deteriorated, with drought becoming progressively more intense from May through July and now into August.

The extended period of unusually hot and dry conditions is due to a sprawling area of high pressure that has been anchored over or near Oklahoma since late May. In this weather pattern, hot and dry conditions are prolonged, and become dangerous from a fire weather perspective on days when winds increase and humidity values drop, as was the case in late July and early August.

Sincerely,

Steven Piltz,
Meteorologist in Charge

Enclosure 2

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472

FEMA

AUG 2 3 2012

The Honorable Mary Fallin
Governor of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73150

Dear Governor Fallin:

This is in response to your August 13, 2012, request for a major disaster declaration as a result of wildfires that impacted the State of Oklahoma during the period of August 3-14, 2012. You specifically requested Individual Assistance, including the Individuals and Households Program and all sub-programs, Other Needs Assistance and all sub-programs, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Food Stamps, and Disaster Unemployment Assistance for Cleveland, Creek, Oklahoma, and Payne Counties and Hazard Mitigation for the entire state.

The August 22, 2012, major disaster declaration, FEMA-4078-DR authorized Individual Assistance for the Freedom Wildfire in Creek County and Hazard Mitigation statewide. The damage to the dwellings from the Freedom Wildfire was significant in Creek County. However, based on our review of all of the information available, including the results of the joint federal, state, and local government Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment, it has been determined that the damage to the dwellings from wildfires in Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Payne Counties was not of such severity and magnitude to warrant the designation of Individual Assistance for these counties. Therefore, you request for Individual Assistance for Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Payne Counties is denied.

This denial may be appealed within 30 days after the date of this letter. Any appeal pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.46, along with additional information justifying the appeal, should be submitted to me through George A. Robinson, Acting Regional Administrator, FEMA Region VI, located at:

800 N. Loop 288
Denton, Texas 76209-3698

FEMA has notified the Small Business Administration (SBA) of your request for disaster loan assistance. As a means of expediting assistance to states affected by disasters, SBA will consider your request for disaster loan assistance under SBA authorities without regard to whether a Stafford Act declaration decision has been appealed.

Sincerely,

W. Craig Fugate
Administrator

Enclosure 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE
10159 East 11th Street, Suite 300
Tulsa, OK 74128

September 5, 2012

Albert Ashwood, Director
Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
2401 Lincoln Blvd – Suite C51
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Director Ashwood:

Serious drought conditions that had been affecting Oklahoma for the previous two years reached a peak in late July and early August, 2012. By August 1st, rainfall for the preceding 30 days in much of Oklahoma was less than 25% of normal, and the U.S. Drought Monitor classification ranged from "severe" to "extreme" in much of the state. By August 7th, the situation had worsened further with the drought classification set at "severe" for much of the state, reaching the maximum "exceptional" classification in parts of Oklahoma. These conditions gave rise to rare and dangerous fire weather situations.

The Oklahoma Mesonet, the premier statewide weather network in the nation, runs an hourly Fire Danger Model, adapted from the one used nationally by the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). The model is adapted to the fuels common to Oklahoma. Among the products calculated by the Fire Danger Model is the Burning Index (BI), a combination of the spread component (how fast a fire will move) and the energy release component (how hot it burns). The burning index is related to the overall intensity of the fire, and thus how difficult it is to contain.

The Burning Index was examined for long-term Mesonet stations at:

- Creek County: Oilton (OILT)
- Payne County: Stillwater (STIL), Perkins (PERK), and Marena (MARE)
- Oklahoma County: Spencer (SPEN)
- Cleveland County: Norman (NRMN)

During the period July 28 – August 10, 2012, three of the six Oklahoma Mesonet sites (Norman, Stillwater and Perkins) had a maximum burning index above 80, in the category the United States Forest Service describes as: "control efforts at the fire head probably being ineffective". Oilton, in Creek County where a FEMA declaration was granted, peaked at a burning index of 75. In Oklahoma County at the Spencer site, a comparable peak value of 73 was measured. From the data, it can be shown that the fire potential in Cleveland and Payne Counties exceeded that of Creek County while the fire potential of Oklahoma County was comparable to that of Creek County.

Historically, the Burning Index values cited above are rare events. The Norman Mesonet site has only recorded a peak burning index of 80 or higher on 27 days since the model began (4,567 days total, or 0.6% of days). In Oklahoma County, the Spencer site has recorded 65 such days (1.4%) and in Stillwater such readings have been recorded on 74 days (1.6%). The largest climatology for such conditions exists for the Perkins site, and yet even at this location these severe conditions are only noted 2.7% of the time. The Marena site had recorded only a single day of such conditions and the Oilton site had never before achieved such high fire potential.

The data above, provided by the Oklahoma Climate Survey, clearly shows that the fire weather conditions in Payne, Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Creek Counties caused an extreme and rare event.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

S Piltz

Steven Piltz,
Meteorologist in Charge

Enclosure 4

Oklahoma Wildfires July 28th and continuing

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Cleveland	154	58	0	96	152	2	12	1	0	141	77	77	0	27	127
Creek	423	211	0	212	411	12	38	8	1	376	261	162	0	73	350
Oklahoma	38	22	0	16	36	2	5	0	0	33	27	11	0	7	31
Payne	63	23	0	40	63	0	5	5	0	53	15	48	0	4	59
Total	678	314	0	364	662	16	60	14	1	603	380	298	0	111	567
Percentage	100.00%	46.31%	0.00%	53.69%	97.64%	2.36%	8.85%	2.06%	0.15%	88.94%	56.05%	43.95%	0.00%	16.37%	83.63%

Breakdowns

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Cleveland	154	58	0	96	152	2	12	1	0	141	77	77	0	27	127
Percentage	100.00%	37.66%	0.00%	62.34%	98.70%	1.30%	7.79%	0.65%	0.00%	91.56%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	17.53%	82.47%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	5	0	0	53	58
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	7	1	0	88	96
Total	12	1	0	141	154

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Creek	423	211	0	212	411	12	38	8	1	376	261	162	0	73	350
Percentage	100.00%	49.88%	0.00%	50.12%	97.16%	2.84%	8.98%	1.89%	0.24%	88.89%	61.70%	38.30%	0.00%	17.26%	82.74%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	19	4	0	188	211

Updated 08/13/12 8:56 AM

Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	19	4	1	188	212
Total	38	8	1	376	423

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Oklahoma	38	22	0	16	36	2	5	0	0	33	27	11	0	7	31
Percentage	100.00%	57.89%	0.00%	42.11%	94.74%	5.26%	13.16%	0.00%	0.00%	86.84%	71.05%	28.95%	0.00%	18.42%	81.58%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	3	0	0	19	22
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	2	0	0	14	16
Total	5	0	0	33	38

Area	Homes	Single Family	Multi Family	Mobile Homes	Own	Rent	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Income Level Low	Med	High	Insured	Uninsured
Payne	63	23	0	40	63	0	5	5	0	53	15	48	0	4	59
Percentage	100.00%	36.51%	0.00%	63.49%	100.00%	0.00%	7.94%	7.94%	0.00%	84.13%	23.81%	76.19%	0.00%	6.35%	93.65%

	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	Total
Single Family	2	2	0	19	23
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	3	3	0	34	40
Total	5	5	0	53	63

Enclosure 5

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level*	Median Household Income*	Percent Elderly*	Percent Disabled*	Percent Pre-Disaster Unemployment*
National Average	**13.8%**	**$51,914**	**13.3%**	**19%**	**8.3%**
State Average	**16.2%**	**$42,979**	**13.7%**	**15.7%**	**4.7%**
Cleveland	**12.1%**	**$ 52,688**	**10.5%**	**11.7%**	**4.6%**
Creek	**15.4%**	**$ 42,317**	**15.3%**	**19.1%**	**6.2%**
Oklahoma	**16.8%**	**42,916**	**12.1%**	**13.7%**	**5.2%**
Payne	**23.4%**	**$ 34,752**	**10.6%**	**10.9%**	**5.5%**

* 2010.Census.gov; BLS.gov; OK.gov; okrehab.org

Enclosure 6

Oklahoma
Voluntary Organizations
Active in Disaster

COOPERATION | COMMUNICATION | COORDINATION | COLLABORATION

September 6, 2012

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Through: Mr. Tony Robinson
Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VI
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209

Dear Mr. President:

There is no doubt all Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Oklahoma VOAD) and partner agencies support the Governor and her appeal. We anticipate long term crippling effects on local communities if federal assistance is not received.

Oklahoma VOAD partners initiated support to the firefighters during the response phase and have seamlessly transitioned into supporting the survivors that have lost everything. Working with the hundreds of devastated families across the state has drained the available resources. Despite rapidly depleting funding, our partner agencies continue to assist survivors.

As our member agencies and partners visit the families and communities they see the extreme physical devastation and the severe emotional effect that the complete destruction has had on the lives of survivors. It has reinforced the fact that voluntary organizations alone are not able to sustain their support of long term recovery efforts across Oklahoma.

It is our firm belief and recommendation that federal assistance is required for the citizens of Oklahoma to fully recover and to rebuild local communities.

Sincerely

Steven Moran
Executive Committee Chair
Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Enclosure 7

INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM (IHP) COST ESTIMATES				
STATE: Oklahoma INCIDENT DATE: 07/28/12				
ESTIMATED HOUSING ASSISTANCE (HA)	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (Uninsured)**	**COST**	**TOTAL COST**	**CATEGORY TOTAL COST**
TEMPORARY HOUSING				$ 358,586
Rent (Pre-Disater Renters)- 1 month	12		$ 9,314	
Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)- 1 month	494		$ 349,271	
REPAIR ASSISTANCE				$ 117,954
Repair Costs (Owners w/Affected)	29	$ 1,500	$ 43,500	
Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor)	12	$ 3,588	$ 43,054	
Repair Costs (Owners w/Major)	1	$ 31,400	$ 31,400	
REPLACEMENT ASSISTANCE				$ 15,145,453
Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed)	493	$ 30,721	$ 15,145,453	
Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)	**547**		**$ 15,621,993**	
Estimated Average HA Award per Household		$ 28,559		
ESTIMATED OTHER NEEDS ASSISTANCE	**NUMBER (Uninsured)**	**COST**	**TOTAL COST**	**CATEGORY TOTAL COST**
ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major)	56	$ 11,500	$ 644,000	
ONA (Owners- Destroyed)	0	$ 11,500	$ -	
Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	**56**		**$ 644,000**	**$ 644,000**
Total Estimated Federal Share (75%)		$ 483,000		
Total Estimated State Share (25%)		$ 161,000		
Estimated Average ONA Award per Household		$ 11,500		
Total Estimated HA and ONA (Federal Share)			**$**	**16,104,993**

Housing Assistance Cost Estimate

County	Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)-1 month	Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)- 1 Month Cost Estimate	Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)-1 month	Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)-1 month Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/ Affected	Repair Costs (Owners w/ Affected) Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor)	Repair Costs(Owners w/Minor) Cost Estimate	Repair Costs (Owners w/Major)	Repair Costs (Owner w/Major) Cost Estimate	Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed)	Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed) Cost Estimate	Total HA
eveland	1	$697	114	$79,458	6	$9,000	1	$3,587	0	0	114	$3,502,194	$3,594,936
Creek	10	$7,920	304	$222,191	18	$27,000	6	$21,528	1	$31,400	303	$9,308,463	$9,618,502
dahoma	1	$697	26	$18,122	2	$3000	0	0	0	0	26	$798,746	$820,565
Payne	0	0	50	$29,500	3	$4,500	5	$17,939	0	0	50	$1,536,050	$1,587,989
Totals	12	$9,314	494	$349,271	29	$43,500	12	$43,054	1	$31,400	493	$15,145,453	$15,621,992

Other Needs Assistance Cost Estimate

County	ONA (All Renters and Owner w/Affected, Minor, Major	ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major) Cost Estimate	ONA (Owners-Destroyed)	ONA (Owners-Destroyed) Cost Estimate	Total ONA
Cleveland	8	$92,000			$92,000
Creek	36	$414,000			$414,000
Oklahoma	4	$46,000			$46,000
Payne	8	$92,000			$92,000
Totals	56	$644,000			$644,000

ENCLOSURE TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER
Creek	*$2,945,320*	*$281,065*					
Cleveland	*$1,099,000*	*$56,213*					
Oklahoma	*$263,760*	*$0*					
Payne	*$461,580*	*$56,213*					
Totals	***$4,769,660***	***$393,491***					