



ALBERT ASHWOOD
State Director

MARY FALLIN
Governor

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

May 19, 2015

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 § (206.36), Emergency citation, I request that you declare a major disaster declaration for the State of Oklahoma as a result of tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding that occurred May 5, 2015 and continuing. The following three counties are requested: **Cleveland, Grady and Oklahoma.**

On May 5, 2015, Oklahoma's latest round of record-breaking severe storms began. Since then, the state has experienced widespread flash flooding, damaging winds, baseball-size hail and at least 25 tornadoes. Three Oklahomans lost their lives due to the storms. All total, 828 homes and businesses were damaged in the storms. Of those, 157 were destroyed and 237 sustained major damage. And the threat of still more storms, tornadoes and flash flooding continues for our state.

Beginning May 5th, Oklahoma was under siege by torrential rains, flash flooding, hail, straight-line winds and 14 tornadoes. May 6th alone saw an EF3 tornado in Bridge Creek, EF1 in Norman, EF3 in Oklahoma City and 11 EF0 tornadoes elsewhere across the state. The first "flash flood emergency" was issued for central Oklahoma on the heels of several "tornado emergencies." In a matter of hours, widespread rainfall totals of 5-7 inches were reported with a higher total of 9.53 inches in Oklahoma City. This saturated the ground across Oklahoma, resulting in widespread runoff. First responders rushed to assist those trapped in tornado debris only to find flash flood waters adding insult to injury. Many motorists found themselves trapped in high water, requiring swift water rescue. Oklahoma's Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) members opened shelters and provided meals for storm victims as well as the first responders.

On May 6th Oklahoma also experienced its first death attributed to the storm. Sadly, a 43-year-old Oklahoma City woman drowned while taking shelter in her cellar when the tornado was followed by flash flooding. Two more deaths would later be added to the list of those caused by the storm. On May



10th an 81-year-old man was found near Tupelo and on May 13th a 60-year-old man was found in Le Flore County. Both had drowned due to flooding.

Severe weather on May 8th included a major hail storm. In Norman, many homes and businesses sustained roof and window damage and many vehicles were struck as baseball-size hail pummeled the Cleveland County community. The same area was hit two days prior with hail, straight-line winds and a tornado. That same day, earthen dams were also compromised by the storms. In Shawnee the rain swollen Grenada Estates Lake threatened breach of its earthen dam, forcing residents of nearby Windmill Ridge subdivision to evacuate. About 50 residents were displaced over night, requiring the American Red Cross to open an additional shelter.

By May 9th, another 9 tornadoes were reported across the state. In fact, from May 6-10 more tornadoes occurred in Oklahoma than during all of 2014. Flooding continued as 2-5 inches of rain fell over much of the state. Oklahoma's once drought-stricken waterways were now filling up and in many cases too fast. The previously parched lakes and rivers flooded, closing numerous state highways and even more local roadways. In some cases, complete roadways were washed out and remain closed today.

May 12-13th flooding continued as heavy rains kept many of the state's water ways at or above flood stage. Oklahoma's previously parched lakes and rivers were beyond capacity as forecasts called for continued rain.

May 16-17th Oklahoma saw 7 more tornadoes beginning with the long-lived massive twister that hit near the Jackson County community of Elmer. Its 36-mile track started in Texas before moving into Oklahoma. Power lines and structures were damaged. Tornadoes were also reported near Cleo Springs, Tulsa, Wagoner, Shawnee, Seminole and Broken Arrow. Still more reports of flash flooding and wind damage were received. Initial damage reports show another 126 homes and businesses damaged due the latest severe weather, with 39 of those either destroyed or with major damage.

The May storms came as Oklahomans continue to recover from the tornadoes and flash floods that hit the state March 25-28 and those that ravaged the state in May 2013. As you know, it was less than two years ago when Oklahomans experienced killer storms and the communities of Carney, El Reno, Little Axe, Moore, Oklahoma City and Shawnee were hit over a 10-day period with multiple rounds of tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flash flooding. Forty-nine died the 2013 storms.

Oklahomans, many still shell-shocked and traumatized from the impacts of the May 2013 storms as well as the storms on March 25, 2015, were victimized once again by this month's storms.

Oklahoma voluntary agencies that the state relies on so heavily during disasters have also been impacted. Many organizations, including the Salvation Army and American Red Cross, have not seen the donations typically seen in previous disasters, which has limited the amount of assistance they can provide to victims.

While resilient, Oklahomans are now weary and exhausted. With every sound of storm sirens, many residents in these communities relive the terror first borne with the May 2013 storm and now reinforced by these latest storms. Truly, the totality of these events has left the Oklahoma community, from

survivors to first responders, disaster relief agencies to all levels of government, extended beyond their means.

Preliminary Damage Assessments

The Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessments conducted indicate that Cleveland, Grady and Oklahoma counties had a total of 157 destroyed and 237 major damaged primary residential and business structures. An additional 434 received minor and affected damages. In all, 828 residences and businesses were damaged. Total Preliminary Damage Assessment numbers are listed in **Enclosure A**.

Fatalities and Injuries

The Oklahoma Office of the State Medical Examiner reports 3 people died in the storms. Details about each death are included below.

- 43-year-old female, found May 7, 2015 in her cellar in Oklahoma City. Cause of death is drowning.
- 81-year-old male, found May 10, 2015 near Tupelo. Cause of death is drowning.
- 60-year-old male, found 13, 2015 in Le Flore County. Cause of death is drowning.

The Oklahoma State Department of Health reports 40 were treated for injuries at local hospitals as a result of the storm. The injuries include 6 cut by or pierced, 9 struck by, or against, 23 transportation related, and 2 carbon monoxide poisoning.

Mass Care

Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (OKVOAD) – provided emergency immediate needs to disaster victims. Kitchens were operational, shelters were opened, chainsaw and debris clean-up teams were activated and case management services provided assistance to those impacted by the storm.

The American Red Cross opened 2 shelters for those displaced by the tornadoes and other severe weather. The shelter in Oklahoma City at Santa Maria Virgen Episcopal Church reported a total of 430 overnight stays since it opened May 6, 2015. The shelter remains open and displaced residents continue to stay overnight. Other shelters in Tuttle, Henryetta and Shawnee reported a total of 14 overnight stays. Red Cross casework outreach teams continue to provide financial assistance, bereavement and mental health support.

Two Multi-Agency Resource Centers were open through May 17 to assist those impacted by the storm. The MARCs were located at Bridge Creek Upper Elementary School, 2209 E Sooner Rd in Blanchard, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2440 SW 55th Street in Oklahoma City. Partners at the Bridge Creek MARC include United Way, Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, Oklahoma Insurance Department, Southern Baptist Disaster Relief, Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma, AmeriCorps NCCC, Catholic Charities, Oklahoma Conference of Churches and the Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma. Partners at the Oklahoma City MARC include Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma, AmeriCorps NCCC, Catholic Charities and the Oklahoma Conference of Churches.

The Salvation Army provided 4,636 prepared meals, 4,186 drinks and 6,096 snacks to those impacted by the storm, primarily in the Bridge Creek and south Oklahoma City areas. They also provided 104 clean up kits, 20 disaster preparedness bags, 364 food boxes, 60 tarps, 349 tote bins, 74 rakes and 33 brooms. Additionally during that time, 294 individuals, families were provided emotional and spiritual care by the Salvation Army.

Oklahoma Baptist Disaster Relief has provided assistance at 157 homes and businesses. This includes doing chainsaw work, providing temporary roofs, and heavy equipment debris removal. In addition, they served 15,970 meals and provided victims with emotional and spiritual care. Teams from four states assisted with the response, recovery efforts.

Serve Moore has been responding to the affected neighborhoods in southeast Oklahoma City, around Southeast 44th Street and I-35. They are providing residents in this area assistance with debris removal, minor repairs and minor roof tarping. They are also organizing volunteers for clean-up efforts at www.servemoore.com. Serve Moore is a collaborative effort of local churches working for renewal in Moore and the surrounding areas.

Catholic Charities reports 200 households have already applied for help for critical unmet needs, with more than 100 that are expected to require long-term recovery assistance.

Many VOAD organizations have reported they are not seeing typical donation levels and as such, have not been able to provide as much assistance as on previous disasters. We continue to urge monetary donations to VOAD member organizations.

Animal Care

The storm also endangered and displaced animals. The American Red Cross and Oklahoma City Animal Welfare Division partnered to shelter the pets of those who stayed in the Oklahoma City shelter. Animal Welfare took in all of the displaced pets. In Grady County, the McClain County Animal Response Team evaluated the need for displaced pet services; however, it was ultimately handled locally. Animal rescue groups continue to assist with pet reunification efforts as well as foster placement services for the animals. Additionally, at the request of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, the Oklahoma Military Department dropped round bales of hay to feed cattle stranded by flood waters south of Bowlegs in Seminole County.

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 12 counties on May 7, 2015 and amended the Executive Order to add an additional 32 counties on May 13, 2015, all in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. The counties under the State of Emergency are: Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Blaine, Bryan, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Cotton, Creek, Dewey, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Johnston, Latimer, Le Flore, Love, Major, McClain, McIntosh, Marshall, McCurtain, Murray, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, Sequoyah, Stephens and Tillman. 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 May 12, 2015, my Director of Emergency Management requested a joint Federal, State and local survey of Individual Assistance damages in Cleveland, Grady and Oklahoma counties. The surveys started on May 14, 2015 and focused on all Individual Assistance programs necessary to meet the unmet financial needs of the storm 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, Grady and Oklahoma.**

The State of Oklahoma has a Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA on February 10, 2014. 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.

Disaster History

The State of Oklahoma continues to address the devastating impacts of disasters that affected most portions of the State during the past eight 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 28 Presidentially-declared major disasters, 5 Presidentially-declared emergencies, 42 Fire Management Assistance Grants and 14 Gubernatorial disaster declarations.

In the past two years alone, Oklahoma has experienced record extreme drought, hundreds of earthquakes, an ice storm and still more killer tornadoes and flash flooding all of which have stressed the budgets and response capabilities at local and state government levels as well as among OK VOAD members and the private sector.

Infrastructure Impacts

Power Outages: Interruption of power service was a concern during and after the storms as many power poles were damaged or destroyed. More than 28,000 outages were reported due to the tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding. Four hospitals in the Oklahoma City metro area were among the power outages which required them to go on generator power.

Oklahoma Road Conditions: Interstate 35 from Oklahoma City to Norman was closed for more than six hours on May 6 due to storm-related accidents, high water and downed power lines. In response to the same storm, Interstate 44 from Chickasha to Oklahoma City was closed for more than 12 hours due to storm-related accidents, damages and downed power lines. The closures caused major transportation problems.

Additionally, numerous roads and highways were closed for an extended time period due to high water. State Highway 77 in Carter County, State Highway 80 in Cherokee County and State Highway 54 in Kiowa County were all closed for more than 7 days. All continue closed today due to the flooding.

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation reported State and local crews worked quickly to clear all roadways of damaged power lines, tree limbs and debris. ODOT also provided public safety information via their message boards on interstates.

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. On May 6, 2015 the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated. This continued until May 18, 2015 when the EOC returned to daily operations. OEM continues to provide WebEOC support and assistance to the local jurisdictions and OEM staff support in the affected areas.

The Oklahoma Department of Public Safety – provided Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troopers for rescue, initial injury assessment, security and traffic control in affected areas. OHP was required to close several highways due to traffic collisions, tornadoes, flooding and other weather related calls for service. Troopers continued to assist as the highway system in the Bridge Creek, Newcastle, Moore and Norman areas became gridlocked with overturned vehicles and collisions as individuals were fleeing the storm. Troopers also responded to downed power lines, which closed the Interstate system, and flash flooding. OHP worked to render aid, mitigate hazards, and clear roadways for emergency responders and utility companies. OHP Troopers provided water rescue for citizens trapped by high water in Norman along with aircraft resources for damage assessment. A mobile Command Post was dispatched to Bridge Creek as a communications bridge following the storm.

The Oklahoma Office of Geographic Information -- mapped damages, path of the storm and shelters.

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation – provided personnel and equipment necessary to repair and or barricade damaged transportation routes. Major highways, roads and bridges were cleared of debris, which assisted maintenance teams' accessibility to critical infrastructure.

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 Department – provided assistance to ensure the enforcement of insurance laws for disaster victims. Staff provided information and assistance to the public regarding insurance fraud and disreputable contractors who often times look to re-victimize those impacted by disasters. More than 6,255 insurance claims have been submitted regarding storm damages, the Insurance Department reports.

The Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) – in addition to general emergency coordination activities in the field, OSDH activated their Situation Room. Health department personnel also provided welfare checks on the aging and critical medical needs support for home-bound patients. A total of 122 tetanus shots were provided in the affected areas by OSDH and the Oklahoma City-County Health Department. OSDH also activated the Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps (OKMRC). OKMRC Stress Response Teams assisted at the Oklahoma City Shelter and OKMRC Registered Nurses assisted on site as needed in the affected areas.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections – provided stand-by labor for local debris removal operations as required.

The Oklahoma Military Department – activated the Joint Operations Center and provided support at the State EOC. Pre-staged light towers and generators for use in impacted areas.

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

The Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation – provided emergency assistance to guests and cleared debris in the State parks which were impacted by the storms.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality – contacted every public water supply and waste water treatment plant in the affected area to determine the status. Staff provided technical assistance to wastewater systems experiencing loss of power. In addition, staff provided assistance to public water supplies to ensure an uninterrupted supply of safe water. DEQ staff continues to work with jurisdictions regarding debris issues. This includes contacting municipalities and counties to explain the process of approval for temporary staging of debris or for burning or burial. Staff is inspecting and approving these debris sites upon request of affected communities and counties. In addition, the State Environmental Laboratory of DEQ is providing bacteriological testing for impacted private water wells free of charge. Each test costs \$28.21, which DEQ is absorbing.

Oklahoma Forestry Services – provided standby personnel and heavy equipment for debris removal as required.

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 tornado and other storm damage.

Oklahoma 211 – provided personnel and equipment to answer calls from concerned citizens about storm related damages and assistance providers. The call centers processed hundreds of requests for information and assistance.

The National Weather Service – meteorologists provided weather forecasting in advance of the storm and updates during and following the storm.

Tribal

OEM continues to reach out to Native American Tribes that may have been impacted by the storms. In Cleveland County the Kickapoo, Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee tribes exist. In Grady County the Chickasaw, Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Ft Sill Apache/Caddo-Wichita-Delaware tribes exist and in Oklahoma County the Kickapoo, Iowa and Citizen Pottawatomie, Absentee Shawnee tribes exist.

Weather Background

May 4, 2015 to May 17, 2015 presented a historic and unique time period for Oklahoma with widespread flash flooding, damaging winds, baseball size hail and at least 25 tornadoes occurring. This is a singular event as shown by the ongoing Modaki El Nino and presence of a longwave trof across the western United States. Additionally, the tropical air mass resident in the Gulf of Mexico has assured that deep layer moisture present for severe weather and flash flooding. The global pattern prior to early 2015 favored a mean longwave ridge position near the western U.S. coastline. This ridge deflected the jet stream north of Oklahoma and also caused Canadian air masses to plunge into the Gulf of Mexico. The few storm systems that managed to penetrate the ridge in 2014 had little moisture to produce rain across Oklahoma. Warm sea surface temperatures off the Washington/Oregon coasts also favored a persistent ridge. This pattern resulted in a worsening of drought conditions across the state.

Since 2010, the State of Oklahoma has experienced drought conditions. There have been brief periods of beneficial rainfall, most recently in May 2013 and mainly across central Oklahoma. This wet period ended and by 2014 drought conditions spread eastward across the entire state. One year ago 61% of the state was in extreme and exceptional drought status. Another wet period began in early 2015, with slowly improving drought conditions across eastern Oklahoma. A brief resurgence of drought conditions occurred in March 2015; thereafter, a synoptic scale weather pattern shift occurred and brought continual rainfall to Oklahoma.

Early 2015 saw the development of a Central Pacific “Modaki” El Nino. The official data shows this El Nino as weak. Teleconnections favor a western U.S. longwave trof, which replaces the prior longwave ridge. This transition started in March 2015, with increasingly wet conditions across much of Oklahoma. Rivers and lakes remained low during April as rainfall went to soil moisture recharge. Another fundamental difference between 2014 and 2015 is the lack of Canadian and Arctic air mass intrusions into the Gulf of Mexico. In March 2014, sea surface temperatures (SST) in the Gulf of Mexico were 2-3 degrees Celsius below normal while March 2015 had above normal SST. This also contributed to a historically low Oklahoma tornado count in 2014. The warm SST in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in a tropical air mass being readily drawn northward into Oklahoma as storm systems approached the state. By late April 2015, a steady stream of southwest U.S. systems had moved across Oklahoma, including one that produced several tornadoes on March 25th. These systems resulted in above normal rainfall for March and near normal for April.

May 4th was the beginning of a historic wet period across much of Oklahoma. The tropical air mass from the Gulf of Mexico move into the state as a longwave trof continued in the southwest U.S. Rain started on May 4th and continued into May 5th across a large part of Oklahoma. More significant rainfall occurred on May 6th as tornadoes struck central Oklahoma along with widespread flash flooding. The flash flooding was so severe it prompted the National Weather Service Office in Norman to issue the first ever ‘flash flood emergency’ for central Oklahoma. This was after several ‘tornado emergencies’ were issued earlier in the day for Norman and Moore. Numerous tornadoes occurred with an EF3 tornado in Bridge Creek, EF1 in Norman, EF3 in Oklahoma City and 11 EF0 tornadoes elsewhere in Oklahoma. Rainfall totals on May 6th were impressive with widespread 5-7 inches in a few hours. This saturated the ground across Oklahoma, resulting in widespread runoff. This started to fill lakes and rivers across the state.

A closed low settled into the mean longwave trof across the southwest U.S. on May 7th and moved slowly toward Oklahoma. Several days of severe thunderstorms occurred due to this system, which produced an additional nine tornadoes and widespread flooding across the state. The period of May 6th-9th produced more tornadoes than all of 2014. Rainfall totals of 2-5 inches were common across the state on the 8th and 9th. Lakes across western Oklahoma that were below the conservation pool started to quickly refill. Notable lakes at historical lows are Altus and Canton. These lakes have risen to 38% (+13.7 feet change) and 30% (+2.0 feet change) of the conservation pool respectively. The resulting flash flooding closed numerous state highways and even more local roads. Rising lake levels cutoff access to recreational areas and roads were washed out. Another storm system settled into the southwest U.S. and moved into Oklahoma on May 12th and 13th, resulting in more rain across the state. The soil across a large part of Oklahoma is at field capacity (saturated) with flash flood guidance values below 2.5 inches in a six-hour period. General rainfall with this system was 1-2 inches, with higher amounts in eastern Oklahoma.

The next in a long line of storm systems moved into Oklahoma on Saturday the 16th. Flash flood watches were posted well in advance of this system, as flash flood guidance values remained very low across a large part of Oklahoma. Lack of cold frontal intrusion into the Gulf of Mexico meant that deep layer tropical moisture flowed into Oklahoma as this system approached. The Storm Prediction Center posted a large moderate risk across the state with a 15% tornado threat. By mid-afternoon storms developed in Texas and moved towards Oklahoma. A long-lived destructive tornado moved into Oklahoma from Texas near Elmer. This tornado had a track estimated at 36 miles. It damaged numerous power lines and several structures. Additional tornadoes occurred near Cleo Springs, Tulsa, Wagoner, Shawnee, Seminole and Broken Arrow. In addition to the tornado threat, numerous reports of wind damage and flash flooding were received. This system produced another widespread 1-2 inch rainfall across the state with isolated amounts near 3 inches. Initial damage assessments by the National Weather Service show two EF2 tornadoes (one each in Tulsa and Wagoner counties). Further damage assessments regarding the May 16-17 storms are ongoing.

The Oklahoma Mesonet, a dense network of weather observation sites across the state, reports 30-day rainfall accumulations between 4 inches in the panhandle and 16 inches in south-central Oklahoma. Some notable 30-day totals are 16.89 in Madill, 16.85 in El Reno, 14.41 in Oklahoma City, 14.52 in Stigler, 14.12 in Mt Herman and 13.67 in Grandfield. Additional rain is expected May 19th and into Memorial Day weekend. This additional rain will worsen the ongoing across the state.

Socio-Economic Indicators

Regarding my request for Individual Assistance, please consider the socio-economic indicators identified below.

| | Average of Persons Below Poverty Level* | Median Household Income* | Percent Elderly* | Percent Disabled* | Percent Pre-Disaster Unemployment* |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| National Average | 13.8% | \$52,250 | 13.3% | 12.1% | 8.3% |
| State Average | 16.9% | \$45,339 | 12.4% | 15.7% | 3.7% |
| Cleveland County | 12.9% | \$ 54,989 | 11.5% | 12% | 3.5% |
| Grady County | 13.9% | \$49,637 | 14.7% | 15.8% | 3.7% |
| Oklahoma County | 18.5% | \$45,215 | 12.4% | 13.6% | 3.9% |

* 2013.Census.gov; BLS.gov (2014); 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 \$7,421,621, 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 \$19,246,000. 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 regarding this request that you declare a major disaster declaration for the State of Oklahoma. This is as a result of tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding that occurred May 5, 2015 and continuing in the counties of **Cleveland, Grady and Oklahoma**.

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

Oklahoma Tornadoes & Severe Storms 05/05/2015 to 05/10/2015

| Area | Homes | Single Family | | | Multi Family | | Mobile Homes | | Own | Rent | Affected | Minor | | | Major | | | Dest | Income Level | | | Insured | Uninsured | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | | 119 | 181 | 270 | 8 | 39 | 61 | 56 | | | | 94 | 143 | 244 | 236 | 37 | 134 | | 6 | 43 | 119 | | | 14 | 78 | 145 | 26 |
| Cleveland | 180 | 119 | 181 | 270 | 8 | 39 | 61 | 56 | 94 | 143 | 244 | 236 | 37 | 134 | 6 | 43 | 119 | 14 | 78 | 145 | 26 | 61 | 49 | 196 | 241 | 131 | 49 |
| Grady | 245 | 181 | 245 | | | | 56 | 244 | | 244 | | | 1 | 70 | 43 | 54 | 54 | 78 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 106 | 139 | | 106 | 139 |
| Oklahoma | 403 | 270 | 403 | | | | 94 | 236 | | 236 | | | 167 | 62 | 119 | 77 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 77 | 162 | 46 | 357 | | 46 | 357 |
| Total | 828 | 570 | 828 | 47 | 211 | 211 | 623 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 237 | 157 | 266 | 168 | 237 | 237 | 272 | 556 | 556 | 556 | 0 | 272 | 283 | 545 | 0 | 283 | 545 |
| Percentage | 100.00% | 68.84% | 100.00% | 5.68% | 25.48% | 25.48% | 75.24% | 24.76% | 24.76% | 24.76% | 28.62% | 18.96% | 32.13% | 20.29% | 28.62% | 28.62% | 32.85% | 67.15% | 67.15% | 0.00% | 32.85% | 34.18% | 65.82% | 0.00% | 34.18% | 65.82% | |

Breakdowns

| Area | Homes | Single Family | | | Multi Family | | Mobile Homes | | Own | Rent | Affected | Minor | | | Major | | | Dest | Income Level | | | Insured | Uninsured | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | | 119 | 181 | 270 | 8 | 39 | 61 | 56 | | | | 94 | 143 | 244 | 236 | 37 | 134 | | 6 | 43 | 119 | | | 14 | 78 | 145 | 26 |
| Cleveland | 180 | 119 | 181 | 270 | 8 | 39 | 61 | 56 | 94 | 143 | 244 | 236 | 37 | 134 | 6 | 43 | 119 | 14 | 78 | 145 | 26 | 61 | 49 | 196 | 241 | 131 | 49 |
| Percentage | 100.00% | 66.11% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 33.89% | 33.89% | 79.44% | 20.56% | 20.56% | 20.56% | 74.44% | 14.44% | 74.44% | 3.33% | 7.78% | 7.78% | 33.89% | 66.11% | 66.11% | 0.00% | 33.89% | 72.78% | 131 | 49 | 0 | 131 | 49 |

| | Affected | Minor | Major | Total |
|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Single Family | 89 | 4 | 9 | 119 |
| Multi-Family | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobile Homes | 45 | 2 | 5 | 61 |
| Total | 134 | 6 | 14 | 180 |

| Area | Homes | Single Family | | | Multi Family | | Mobile Homes | | Own | Rent | Affected | Minor | | | Major | | | Dest | Income Level | | | Insured | Uninsured | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|---------------|---------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | | 181 | 245 <td>270</td> <th>8</th> <th>39</th> <th>56 <th>56 <th>94</th> <th>244</th> <th>244</th> <th>236</th> <th>1</th> <th>70 <th>43 <th>54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | 270 | 8 | 39 | 56 <th>56 <th>94</th> <th>244</th> <th>244</th> <th>236</th> <th>1</th> <th>70 <th>43 <th>54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | 56 <th>94</th> <th>244</th> <th>244</th> <th>236</th> <th>1</th> <th>70 <th>43 <th>54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | | | | 94 | 244 | 244 | 236 | 1 | 70 <th>43 <th>54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | | 43 <th>54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | 54 <th>78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th></th> | 78 <th>54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th></th> | | | 54 <th>54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th></th> | 54 <th>54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th></th> | 54 <th>49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th></th> | 49 <th>196 <th>241</th> </th> |
| Grady | 245 | 181 | 245 | | | | 56 | 244 | | 244 | | | 1 | 70 | 43 | 54 | 54 | 78 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 106 | 139 | | 106 | 139 |
| Percentage | 100.00% | 73.88% | 100.00% | 3.27% | 22.86% | 22.86% | 99.59% | 0.41% | 0.41% | 0.41% | 28.57% | 17.55% | 31.84% | 22.04% | 22.04% | 22.04% | 20.00% | 80.00% | 80.00% | 0.00% | 20.00% | 43.27% | 56.73% | 0.00% | 43.27% | 56.73% | |

| | Affected | Minor | Major | Total |
|---------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Single Family | 52 | 32 | 58 | 181 |

| Multi-Family Mobile Homes | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | 16 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 56 |
| Total | 70 | 43 | 78 | 54 | 245 |

| Area | Homes | Single Family | | Multi Family | | Mobile Homes | | Own | Rent | Affected | Minor | Major | Dest | Income Level | | | Insured | Uninsured |
|------------|---------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|--|---------|-----------|
| | | Family | Family | Family | Homes | Low | Med | | | | | | | High | | | | |
| Oklaohama | 403 | 270 | 39 | 94 | 236 | 167 | 62 | 119 | 145 | 77 | 162 | 241 | 0 | 46 | 357 | | | |
| Percentage | 100.00% | 67.00% | 9.68% | 23.33% | 58.56% | 41.44% | 15.38% | 29.53% | 35.98% | 19.11% | 40.20% | 59.80% | 0.00% | 11.41% | 88.59% | | | |

| Single Family Multi-Family Mobile Homes | Affected | Minor | Major | Dest | Total |
|---|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 42 | 80 | 97 | 52 | 270 |
| | 6 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 39 |
| | 14 | 28 | 34 | 18 | 94 |
| Total | 62 | 119 | 145 | 77 | 403 |

INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM (IHP) COST ESTIMATES

STATE: Oklahoma

INCIDENT DATE: 5/5/2015

| ESTIMATED HOUSING ASSISTANCE (HA) | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (Uninsured) | COST | TOTAL COST | CATEGORY TOTAL COST |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| TEMPORARY HOUSING | | | | |
| Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)- 1 month | 133 | | \$ 99,229 | |
| Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)- 1 month | 199 | | \$ 139,078 | |
| REPAIR ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| Repair Costs (Owners w/Affected) | 15 | \$ 1,500 | \$ 22,500 | |
| Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor) | 87 | \$ 3,588 | \$ 312,144 | |
| Repair Costs (Owners w/Major) | 122 | \$ 32,900 | \$ 4,013,800 | |
| REPLACEMENT ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed) | 77 | \$ 32,194 | \$ 2,478,938 | |
| Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA) | 434 | | \$ 7,065,689 | |
| Estimated Average HA Award per Household | | \$ 16,280 | | |
| ESTIMATED OTHER NEEDS ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major) | 357 | \$ 1,329 | \$ 474,564 | |
| ONA (Owners- Destroyed) | 0 | \$ 1,329 | \$ - | |
| Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA) | 357 | | \$ 474,564 | |
| Total Estimated Federal Share (75%) | | \$ 355,923 | | |
| Total Estimated State Share (25%) | | \$ 118,641 | | |
| Estimated Average ONA Award per Household | | \$ 1,329 | | |
| Total Estimated HA and ONA (Federal Share) | | | \$ 7,421,612 | |



Mary Fallin
Governor

FILED

MAY 07 2015

OKLAHOMA SECRETARY
OF STATE

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE ORDER 2015-23**

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. Tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding beginning May 6, 2015, and continuing have caused extensive damage to public and private properties within the State of Oklahoma; and said damages have caused an undue hardship on the citizens of this state.

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. There is hereby declared a disaster emergency caused by the tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding 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. The counties included in this declaration are:

Alfalfa, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cleveland, Dewey, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Major, McClain, and Oklahoma.

This declaration may be amended to add counties as conditions warrant.

4. The State Emergency Operations Plan was activated on May 6, 2015, 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. 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.

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

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.

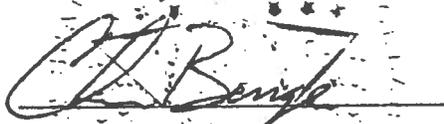
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed at Oklahoma City, this 7th day of May 2015.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA



MARY FALLIN

ATTEST:



SECRETARY OF STATE

SECRETARY OF STATE



Mary Fallin
Governor

FILED

MAY 13 2015

OKLAHOMA SECRETARY
OF STATE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AMENDED EXECUTIVE ORDER 2015-23

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. Tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding beginning May 6, 2015, and continuing have caused extensive damage to public and private properties within the State of Oklahoma; and said damages have caused an undue hardship on the citizens of this state.
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. There is hereby declared a disaster emergency caused by the tornadoes, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding 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. The counties included in this declaration are:

Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Blaine, Bryan, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Cotton, Creek, Dewey, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, Major, McClain, McIntosh, Marshall, McCurtain, Murray, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, Sequoyah, Stephens, and Tillman.

This declaration may be amended to add counties as conditions warrant.

4. The State Emergency Operations Plan was activated on May 6, 2015, 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.

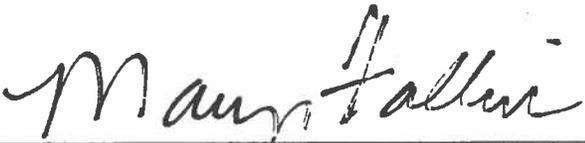
5. State agencies, in responding to this disaster emergency, may make necessary emergency acquisitions to fulfill the purposes of this proclamation without regard to limitations or bidding requirements on such acquisitions.

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

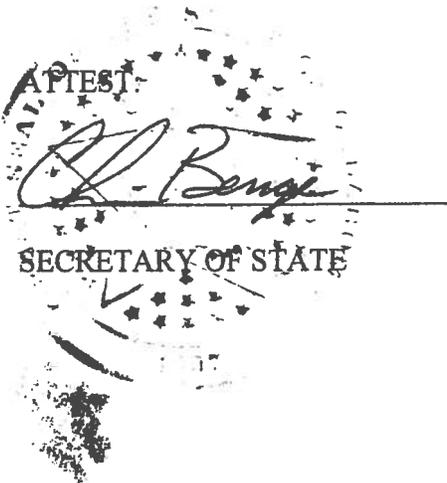
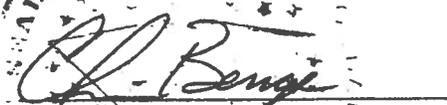
Copies of this Executive Order shall be distributed to the Director of Emergency Management who shall cause the provisions of this Order to be implemented by all appropriate agencies of State government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed at Oklahoma City, this 13th day of May 2015.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA



MARY FALLIN


TEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

ENCLOSURE C

SBA PDA RECAP: Final Summary Report- State of Oklahoma

Date of Survey: 5/14 to 5/15/2015
 Incident Date: 5/5/2015 to 5/10/15
 Date of PDA Request: 5/11/2015

Event: Tornado, Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds and Flooding
 DCMS: OK-00092

SBA Survey Team:
 LEAD: Marilyn Dogan
 Tim Clark
 Ted Martin

FEMA PDA: YES

SBA Only Survey: NO

| LV-Assigned | COUNTY | MEETS SBA Criteria | TOTAL Majors | SURVEY Status | HOMES | | | BUSINESS | | | NON PROFITS | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| | | | | | MAJ | \$\$ | MIN | MAJ | \$\$ | MIN | MAJ | \$\$ | MIN | MAJ | \$\$ | |
| Dogan | Cleveland | No | 0 | FINAL | 0 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Clark | Cleveland | Yes | 62 | FINAL | 40 | 542,000 | 21 | 72,000 | 22 | 314,000 | 27 | 362,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | |
| Clark | Grady | Yes | 57 | FINAL | 50 | 2,205,000 | 170 | 904,000 | 7 | 375,000 | 6 | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | |
| Dogan | Oklahoma | Yes | 86 | FINAL | 63 | 1,628,000 | 86 | 1,165,000 | 23 | 1,712,000 | 13 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | |
| Martin | Oklahoma | Yes | 107 | FINAL | 98 | 5,517,000 | 115 | 716,000 | 8 | 1,600,000 | 28 | 470,000 | 1 | 80,000 | 20,000 | |
| State Totals | | | | | 251 | 9,892,000 | 511 | 3,531,000 | 60 | 4,001,000 | 75 | 1,432,000 | 1 | 80,000 | 5 | 310,000 |

COMMENTS: