



Major Disaster Assistance from the DRF: New Hampshire

Overview

The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is the primary source of federal assistance following a major disaster declaration. The authority to declare a major disaster is provided to the President under the Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288).

The information below includes only DRF funding provided to New Hampshire as a result of assistance associated with a major disaster declaration. This information does not include other assistance provided through the DRF or disaster assistance provided by other federal sources, such as Small Business Administration disaster loans.

FEMA administers disaster relief through regional offices around the country. New Hampshire is part of Region I, headquartered in Boston, MA.

Major Disaster Declarations: FY2000-FY2015

A total of 19 major disaster declarations were made in the state of New Hampshire between FY2000 and FY2015. During that time, there were also four requests for major disaster declarations that were denied. The approved declarations led to \$201 million in actual and projected federal obligations from the DRF. Actual and projected obligations are used throughout this In Focus to account for the total amount of federal assistance ultimately obligated. This funding does not include the assistance that was provided directly by the state, either as a cost-share for federal assistance or through the state's own authorities and programs.

There was a high level of variation in the amount of actual and projected funding obligated for major disasters each year, with more than \$47 million in actual and projected obligations for disasters in FY2006 alone. **Figure 1** displays the actual and projected obligations to New Hampshire each fiscal year. The highest number of declarations in a single year was three, which occurred in FY2013.

Most Costly Declarations

The declaration associated with the largest actual and projected obligations from the DRF to the state of New Hampshire was for severe storms and flooding in FY2007. This declaration resulted in more than \$38 million in actual and projected obligations to New Hampshire from the DRF.

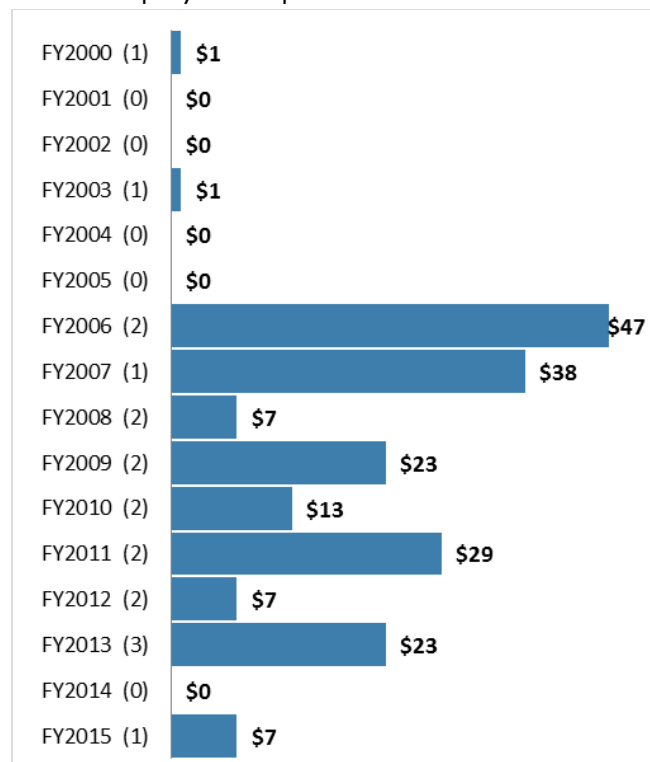
The next two most costly declarations were for severe storms and flooding in FY2006 and Tropical Storm Irene in FY2011.

Local Impacts

From FY2000 to FY2015, 10 county governments in New Hampshire received aid under major disaster declarations. Grafton County received aid for the highest number of declarations during this period, with 11.

Figure 1. DRF Actual and Projected Obligations for Declared Major Disasters in New Hampshire, by Fiscal Year

Figures are in millions of dollars, truncated. The number of declarations per year is in parentheses.



Source: CRS analysis of FEMA DRF obligations data as of December 2015.

Notes: Actual and projected obligations are recorded in the fiscal year in which the major disaster was declared. Only obligations from the FEMA DRF are included. Please consult the "Additional Resources" section for information on other federal assistance programs.

Types of Assistance Provided for Major Disasters

A major disaster declaration can authorize funding for different purposes, depending on the needs of the state. These purposes include:

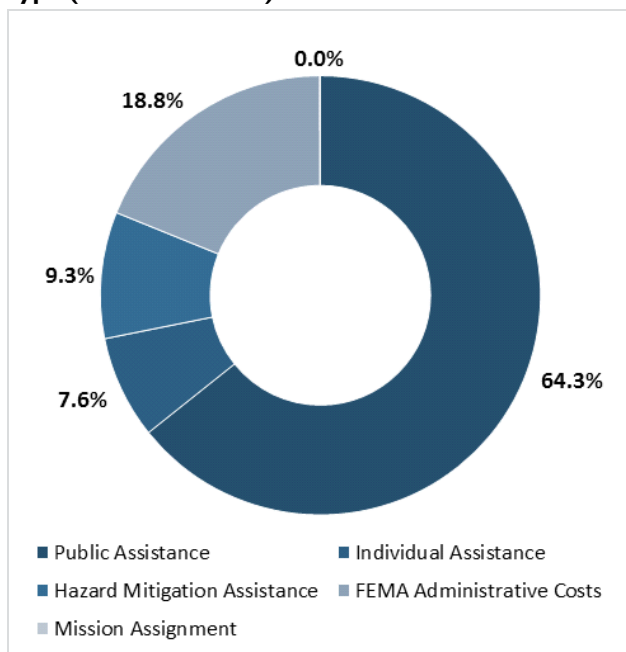
- *Public Assistance*, which is used by tribal, state, or local governments, or certain private nonprofit organizations to provide emergency protective services, conduct

debris removal operations, and repair or replace damaged public infrastructure;

- *Individual Assistance*, which provides direct aid to impacted households;
- *Hazard Mitigation Assistance*, which funds mitigation and resiliency projects and programs, typically across the entire state;
- *FEMA administrative costs* associated with each disaster declaration; and
- *Mission Assignment*, which tasks and reimburses other federal entities that provide direct disaster assistance.

The decision concerning which types of assistance to provide is made either when the major disaster is declared or when the declaration is amended. For many major disasters, all of the assistance types outlined above are authorized. For others, some assistance types are not authorized. **Figure 2** compares the actual and projected obligations for different types of assistance provided to New Hampshire as a result of a major disaster declaration from FY2000 to FY2015.

Figure 2. DRF Assistance for New Hampshire, by Type (FY2000-FY2015)



Source: CRS analysis of FEMA DRF obligation data as of December 2015.

Note: The specific assistance within each of the identified types may have changed in the period FY2000 to FY2015.

Other FEMA Assistance Funded Through the DRF

In addition to the major disaster assistance described above, there are other forms of assistance that are funded through the DRF. These include assistance associated with Emergency Declarations and with Fire Management

Assistance Grants. The funding associated with these types of assistance typically results in lower obligation levels than assistance provided as a result of major disaster declarations, although there is significant variation across incidents.

- *Emergency Declarations* are often made at the time a threat is recognized in order to assist tribal, state, and local efforts prior to an incident.
- *Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAGs)* provide aid for the control, management, and mitigation of fires.

FEMA Assistance Not Funded Through the DRF: National Flood Insurance Program

Floods represent a majority of all major disaster declarations nationwide. One of the primary sources of assistance for flooding events is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which is not funded through the DRF. For more information on the NFIP, please refer to CRS Report R44593, *Introduction to FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)*.

Additional Resources

Many existing CRS products address issues related to the DRF, the disaster declaration process, and types of DRF assistance. Below is a list of several of these resources:

- CRS Report R41981, *Congressional Primer on Responding to Major Disasters and Emergencies*
- CRS Report R43519, *Natural Disasters and Hazards: CRS Experts*
- CRS Report R43784, *FEMA's Disaster Declaration Process: A Primer*
- CRS Report R43537, *FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund: Overview and Selected Issues*
- CRS Report R44619, *FEMA Disaster Housing: The Individuals and Households Program—Implementation and Potential Issues for Congress*
- CRS Report R43990, *FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program: Background and Considerations for Congress*

CRS Experts

FEMA Disaster Assistance:

Bruce R. Lindsay
Jared T. Brown
Shawn Reese

National Flood Insurance Program:

Diane P. Horn

Bruce R. Lindsay, Analyst in American National Government

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.