

How to Document Home Ownership and Occupancy for FEMA

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As part of the disaster assistance process, FEMA must determine ownership and occupancy of damaged primary residences. FEMA has taken steps to make it easier for disaster survivors in Georgia to verify ownership and occupancy after experiencing loss.

Owners and renters experiencing loss from Tropical Storm Debby (damage Aug 4-20) or Hurricane Helene (damage Sept. 24-Oct. 30) must be able to prove they occupied the disaster-damaged primary residence before receiving Housing Assistance and some types of Other Needs Assistance. FEMA accepts a broad range of documentation:

Ownership

- Homeowners may provide official documentation such as:
 - The original deed or deed of trust to the property
 - A mortgage statement or escrow analysis
 - Property tax receipt or property tax bill
 - Manufactured home certificate or title
- In addition, FEMA will now accept a public official's letter or receipts for major repairs or improvements. The public official's statement (e.g., police chief, mayor, postmaster) must include the name of the applicant, the address of the disaster-damaged residence, the period of occupation and the name and telephone number of the official providing the verification.
- Survivors with heirship properties, mobile homes or travel trailers who do not have the traditional documentation of ownership may self-certify ownership as a last resort.
- Homeowners with the same address from a previous disaster only need to verify ownership one time. FEMA has also expanded the date of eligible



documents from three months to one year before the disaster.

Occupancy

- Homeowners and renters must document that they occupied the dwelling at the time of the disaster.
- Applicants may provide official occupancy documentation, such as:
 - Utility bills, bank or credit card statements, phone bills, etc.
 - Employer's statement
 - Written lease agreement
 - Rent receipts
 - Public official's statement
- FEMA will accept motor vehicle registration, letters from local schools (public or private), federal or state benefit providers, social service organizations or court documents.
- Applicants can also use a signed statement from a commercial or mobile home park owner, or self- certification for a mobile home or travel trailer as a last resort.
- If survivors have successfully verified occupancy to FEMA from a previous disaster within a two-year period, they do not need to do it again.

For the latest information about Georgia's recovery, visit fema.gov/helene/georgia and fema.gov/disaster/4821. Follow FEMA on X at x.com/femaregion4 or follow FEMA on social media at: [FEMA Blog](https://fema.gov/fema-blog) on fema.gov, [@FEMA](https://twitter.com/FEMA) or [@FEMAEspanol](https://twitter.com/FEMAEspanol) on X, [FEMA](https://facebook.com/FEMA) or [FEMA Espanol](https://facebook.com/FEMA) on Facebook, [@FEMA](https://instagram.com/FEMA) on Instagram, and via [FEMA YouTube channel](https://youtube.com/FEMA). Also, follow Acting Administrator Cameron Hamilton on X [@FEMA_Cam](https://twitter.com/FEMA_Cam).

