

Alabama – Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding

FEMA-4251-DR

Declared January 21, 2016

On January 13, 2016, Governor Robert Bentley requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding during the period of December 23-31, 2015. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 39 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of January 6-13, 2016, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On January 21, 2016, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Alabama. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding in Autauga, Barbour, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Elmore, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Russell, St. Clair, Walker, and Winston Counties. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (*Not requested*)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$28,286,268
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$5.92
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.41
- Countywide per capita impact: Autauga County (\$8.25), Barbour County (\$6.19), Blount County (\$7.42), Bullock County (\$19.53), Butler County (\$26.73), Chambers County (\$24.34), Cherokee County (\$8.79), Clay County (\$10.66), Cleburne County (\$9.30), Coffee County (\$36.33), Colbert County (\$4.10), Conecuh County (\$5.02), Covington County (\$85.30), Crenshaw County (\$27.89), Cullman County (\$53.88), Dale County (\$4.08), DeKalb County (\$5.24), Elmore County (\$10.46), Escambia County (\$13.10), Fayette County (\$4.59), Franklin County (\$8.86), Geneva County (\$19.95), Henry County (\$17.40), Houston County (\$8.06), Jackson County (\$8.52), Lamar County (\$5.53), Lawrence County (\$6.06), Lee County (\$5.24), Lowndes County (\$10.72), Macon County (\$135.69), Marion County (\$12.06), Marshall County (\$11.22), Monroe County (\$11.98), Perry County (\$34.32), Pike County (\$53.50), Russell County (\$25.80), St. Clair County (\$4.62), Walker County (\$7.64), and Winston County (\$22.94).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.57

¹ The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY16, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2015.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY16, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2015.