

South Dakota – Severe Winter Storm, Snowstorm, and Flooding FEMA-4155-DR

Declared November 8, 2013

On October 31, 2013, Governor Dennis Daugaard requested a major disaster declaration due to severe winter storm, snowstorm, and flooding during the period of October 3-16, 2013. The Governor requested a declaration for Disaster Unemployment Assistance and Public Assistance for 14 counties and two Tribes, snow assistance for six counties, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of October 28-31, 2013, joint federal, state, tribal, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested areas 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 November 8, 2013, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of South Dakota. This declaration made Disaster Unemployment Assistance available to affected individuals and households and Public Assistance available to state, tribal, 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 winter storm, snowstorm, and flooding in Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, and Ziebach Counties and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation within Dewey and Ziebach Counties and the Oglala Sioux Tribe within Jackson and Shannon Counties. This declaration also made snow assistance requested by the Governor available for a period of 48 hours for Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington Counties. Finally, this declaration 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 Public Utilities
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$37,869,637
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$46.51
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.39
- Countywide per capita impact: Butte County (\$265.87), Corson County (\$632.85), Custer County (\$50.36), Dewey County (\$34.09), Fall River County (\$35.36), Haakon County (\$115.43), Harding County (\$1,090.85), Jackson County (\$36.92), Lawrence County (\$46.91), Meade County (\$345.35), Pennington County (\$55.47), Perkins County (\$4,403.35), Shannon County (\$50.79), and Ziebach County (\$221.39).
The per capita impact for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation is included under Dewey and Ziebach Counties, and the per capita impact for the Oglala Sioux Tribe is included under Jackson and Shannon Counties.
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.50

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 FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.