

Kansas - Snowstorm FEMA-4112-DR

Declared April 26, 2013

On April 11, 2013, Governor Sam Brownback requested a major disaster declaration due to a snowstorm during the period of February 20-23, 2013. The Governor requested a declaration for emergency protective measures (Category B), permanent work (Categories C-G), and snow assistance under the Public Assistance program for 34 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of March 11 to April 9, 2013, 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 April 26, 2013, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Kansas. This declaration made assistance available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures (Category B) and the repair or replacement of buildings and equipment (Category E) damaged by the snowstorm in Barber, Barton, Dickinson, Ellis, Franklin, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Smith, and Stafford Counties. This declaration also authorized snow assistance for a period of 48 hours for Barton, Dickinson, Ellis, Franklin, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Smith, and Stafford Counties and snow assistance for a period of 72 hours for Barber County. 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: Emergency protective measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$3,910,941
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$1.37
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.37
- Countywide per capita impact: Barber County (\$10.95), Barton County (\$3.88), Butler County (\$1.92), Dickinson County (\$4.45), Douglas County (\$2.38), Ellis County (\$5.54), Ellsworth County (\$3.35), Franklin County (\$4.63), Harper County (\$6.39), Harvey County (\$3.55), Hodgeman County (\$24.64), Johnson County (\$1.38), Kingman County (\$6.75), Leavenworth County (\$1.99), Marion County (\$6.73), McPherson County (\$12.35), Ness County (\$16.75), Osage County (\$4.17), Osborne County (\$13.74), Pawnee County (\$10.00), Phillips County (\$10.97), Pratt County (\$7.11), Reno County (\$0.37), Rice County (\$4.22), Rooks County (\$11.90), Rush County (\$11.12), Russell County (\$4.53), Saline County (\$0.83), Sedgwick County (\$0.79), Shawnee County (\$1.82), Smith County (\$14.84), Stafford County (\$12.59), Sumner County (\$1.51), Wyandotte County (\$0.74).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.45

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 FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.