

Georgia Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds– FEMA-1833-DR

Declared April 23, 2009

On April 23, 2009, Governor Sonny Perdue requested a major disaster declaration due to severe weather events which included tornadoes, straight-line winds, hail, severe thunderstorms, flash flooding and flooding beginning on March 26, 2009, and continuing. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for 18 counties, Public Assistance for 30 counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. Beginning on April 8, 2009, joint Federal, State, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) began in the requested counties and remained in progress, due to flooding conditions, accessibility, and other factors. The results 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 23, 2009, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Georgia. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to affected individuals and households in Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Coffee, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Echols, Lanier, Lowndes, Miller, Mitchell, Pierce, Tift, Ware, Wheeler, and Worth Counties. This declaration also 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, flooding, tornadoes, and straight-line winds in Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Clinch, Coffee, Colquitt, Early, Echols, Grady, Lowndes, Mitchell, Montgomery, Pierce, Toombs, and Ware 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

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ 943
 - Destroyed - 137
 - Major Damage - 315
 - Minor Damage - 277
 - Affected - 214

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ (6%)
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ (62%)
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$12,455,782

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$33,763,020
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$4.12
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.31
- Countywide per capita impact:
 - Appling County (\$141.10)
 - Atkinson County (\$149.32)
 - Bacon County (\$247.88)
 - Baker County (\$182.24)
 - Ben Hill County (\$28.24)
 - Berrien County (\$154.80)
 - Clinch County (\$305.34)
 - Coffee County (\$65.21)
 - Colquitt County (\$122.18)
 - Early County (\$37.25)
 - Echols County (\$98.79)
 - Grady County (\$16.81)
 - Lowndes County (\$90.73)
 - Mitchell County (\$53.08)
 - Montgomery County (\$61.49)
 - Pierce County (\$103.29)
 - Toombs County (\$9.32)
 - Ware County (\$28.58)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.28

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 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY09, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2008.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY09, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2008.