

Kansas Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorm – FEMA-1885-DR

Declared March 9, 2010

On February 16, 2010, Governor Mark Parkinson requested a major disaster declaration due to severe winter storms and record snowfalls during the period of December 21, 2009, to January 10, 2010. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance, including snow removal assistance, for three counties; Public Assistance for 49 counties; and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of January 12 to February 15, 2010, joint Federal, State, and local 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 March 9, 2010, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Kansas. 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 winter storms and snowstorm in Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Doniphan, Elk, Franklin, Gove, Graham, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Labette, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, Miami, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Rawlins, Republic, Riley, Shawnee, Sheridan, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte Counties. This declaration also made Public Assistance, including snow assistance, requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments in Osage 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 N/A
 - 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: \$9,895,138
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$3.68
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.29
- Countywide per capita impact: Allen County (\$11.45), Anderson County (\$12.99), Atchison County (\$13.95), Bourbon County (\$9.96), Brown County (\$23.87), Butler County (\$4.55), Cherokee County (\$12.81), Cheyenne County (\$5.56), Clay County (\$4.08), Coffey County (\$2.69), Cowley County (\$3.28), Crawford County (\$4.98), Decatur County (\$3.57), Doniphan County (\$14.27), Douglas County (\$2.63), Elk County (\$31.34), Franklin County (\$12.36), Geary County (\$2.56), Gove County (\$3.32), Graham County (\$7.15), Greenwood County (\$18.96), Jackson County (\$41.15), Jefferson County (\$37.54), Jewell County (\$9.39), Labette County (\$13.66), Linn County (\$28.80), Logan County (\$4.26), Lyon County (\$13.96), Marshall County (\$17.95), Miami County (\$4.09), Montgomery County (\$2.56), Morris County (\$33.50), Nemaha County (\$46.16), Neosho County (\$7.12), Norton County (\$15.63), Osage County (\$16.20), Phillips County (\$4.28), Pottawatomie County (\$6.05), Rawlins County (\$4.46), Republic County (\$4.31), Riley County (\$3.55), Shawnee County (\$6.06), Sheridan County (\$4.41), Wabaunsee County (\$41.04), Wallace County (\$3.59), Washington County (\$30.98), Wilson County (\$15.73), Woodson County (\$20.94), and Wyandotte County (\$5.55).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.23

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 FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.