Oklahoma – Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds
FEMA-1970-DR

Declared April 22, 2011

On April 18, 2011, Governor Mary Fallin requested a major disaster declaration due to severe
storms, tornadoes, and straight-line winds on April 14, 2011. The Governor requested a
declaration for Individual Assistance for Atoka county and Hazard Mitigation for the entire State
of Oklahoma. During the period of April 15-16, 2011, joint Federal, State, and local Preliminary
Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested county 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 22, 2011, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of
Oklahoma. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to
affected individuals and households in Atoka County. 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

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:3 237
  
  Destroyed - 149
  Major Damage - 47
  Minor Damage - 33
  Affected - 8

- Percentage of insured residences:4 42%
- Percentage of low income households:5 69%
- Percentage of elderly households:6 14%
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: $3,276,342

Public Assistance - (Not requested)

- Primary Impact: -
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: -
- Statewide per capita impact: 7 -
- Statewide per capita impact indicator: 8 $1.30
- Countywide per capita impact: -
- Countywide per capita impact indicator: 9 $3.27
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).

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).

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.

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

Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, Federal Register, October 1, 2010.

Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, Federal Register, October 1, 2010.