Indiana Severe Storms and Flooding – FEMA-1732-DR

Declared November 30, 2007

On October 31, 2007, Governor Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. appealed the denial of his request for a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, and flooding during the period of August 15-27, 2007. The Governor had requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for one county, Public Assistance for seven counties, and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. During the periods of September 5-8, 2007, and October 23-24, 2007, 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 November 30, 2007, President Bush declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Indiana. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to affected individuals and households in Lake 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

(32%)

(13%)

Individual Assistance

٠	Total Number of Residences Impacted: ³	571

Destroyed -	3
Major Damage -	210
Minor Damage -	323
Affected -	35

• Percentage of insured residences: ⁴ (99	%)
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- Percentage of low income households:⁵
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$6,104,695

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact:
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate:
- Statewide per capita impact: ⁷
- Statewide per capita impact indicator: ⁸
- Countywide per capita impact:

Debris Removal \$6,098,130 \$1.00 \$1.24 Elkhart County (\$0.85) Hendricks County (\$1.17) LaPorte County (\$3.41) Lake County (\$8.01) Marshall County (\$6.90) • Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹

Porter County (\$0.85) Starke County (\$10.62) \$3.11

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 2
- ⁷ Based on State population in the 2000 Census.
- ⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.
- ⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.

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).