

Iowa – Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding FEMA-4126-DR

Declared July 2, 2013

On June 19, 2013, Governor Terry E. Branstad requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of May 19 to June 14, 2013. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance, including direct federal assistance, for 47 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of June 3-15, 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 July 2, 2013, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Iowa. This declaration made Public Assistance, including direct federal 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, tornadoes, and flooding in Appanoose, Benton, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Clayton, Crawford, Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hardin, Henry, Ida, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lyon, Mahaska, Marshall, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Sac, Sioux, Story, Tama, Wapello, Webster, Winnebago, and Wright Counties. 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 - (*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: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$22,441,418
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$7.37
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.37
- Countywide per capita impact: Appanoose County (\$7.02), Benton County (\$6.99), Buchanan County (\$18.75), Buena Vista County (\$44.92), Butler County (\$23.68), Cherokee County (\$212.33), Chickasaw County (\$7.77), Clay County (\$3.70), Clayton County (\$7.43), Crawford County (\$60.94), Davis County (\$5.08), Delaware County (\$11.90), Des Moines County (\$9.17), Fayette County (\$4.35), Floyd County (\$6.75), Franklin County (\$24.34), Greene County (\$53.02), Grundy County (\$76.50), Hardin County (\$12.85), Henry County (\$6.39), Ida County (\$24.27), Iowa County (\$34.68), Jasper County (\$21.99), Johnson County (\$25.60), Jones County (\$3.93), Keokuk County (\$11.13), Lee County (\$14.53), Linn County (\$3.71), Louisa County (\$5.02), Lyon County (\$34.54), Mahaska County (\$8.92), Marshall County (\$14.07), Mitchell County (\$131.05), Monona County (\$79.15), Monroe County (\$9.78), O'Brien County (\$5.51), Palo Alto County (\$6.90), Plymouth County (\$7.55), Poweshiek County (\$33.36), Sac County (\$5.04), Sioux County (\$8.31), Story County (\$7.28), Tama County (\$65.41), Wapello County (\$3.86), Webster County (\$8.29), Winnebago County (\$5.04), and Wright County (\$19.39)
- 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.