

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

South Dakota – Severe Storm, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding FEMA-4656-DR

Declared June 29, 2022

On June 10, 2022, Governor Kristi L. Noem requested a major disaster declaration due to a severe storm, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding on May 12, 2022. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 20 counties and two tribes and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of June 6-9, 2022, joint federal, state, tribal, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested areas 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, tribe, and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On June 29, 2022, President Biden declared that a major disaster exists in the State of South Dakota. 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 storm, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding in Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Codington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, and Turner Counties and the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation. 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 poverty households:⁵ -
- Percentage of ownership households:⁶ -

- Population receiving other government assistance such as SSI and SNAP: -
- Pre-Disaster Unemployment: -
- Age 65 and older: -
- Age 18 and under: -
- Disability: -
- IHP Cost to Capacity (ICC) Ratio: -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to utilities
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$6,733,541
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$7.59
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.63
- Countywide per capita impact: Aurora County (\$6.12), Beadle County (\$5.96), Bon Homme (\$7.20), Brookings County (\$44.04), Clay County (\$4.27), Codington County (\$15.16), Day County (\$4.49), Deuel County (\$16.68), Grant County (\$7.02), Hamlin County (\$86.29), Hanson County (\$5.77), Hutchinson County (\$29.00), Kingsbury County (\$52.94), Lake County (\$164.47), McCook County (\$70.95), Miner County (\$5.45), Minnehaha County (\$4.24), Moody County (\$9.61), Roberts County (\$6.82), and Turner County (\$8.95). The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota costs are included in Day, Codington, Grant, and Roberts Counties, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation costs are included under Moody County.
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$4.10

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. 42 U.S.C. § 5155 and 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(5).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁶ Ibid. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2020 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY22, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2021.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY22, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2021.