

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Minnesota – Severe Storms and Flooding FEMA-4722-DR

Declared July 19, 2023

On June 28, 2023, Governor Tim Walz requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms and flooding during the period of April 11-30, 2023. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 35 counties, one tribe, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of May 15 to June 23, 2023, 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 and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On July 19, 2023, President Biden declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Minnesota. 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 severe storms and flooding in Aitkin, Big Stone, Carlton, Chippewa, Clay, Grant, Houston, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, Morrison, Norman, Pine, Pope, Renville, Roseau, St. Louis, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Wilkin Counties and the Prairie Island Indian Community. 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 roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$10,452,712
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$1.83
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.77
- Countywide per capita impact: Aitkin County (\$13.12), Big Stone County (\$59.61), Carlton County (\$10.20), Cass County (\$3.46), Chippewa County (\$9.54), Clay County (\$4.92), Grant County (\$41.37), Houston County (\$5.85), Itasca County (\$2.59), Kittson County (\$35.99), Lac qui Parle County (\$68.24), Lake of the Woods County (\$4.59), Lyon County (\$3.78), Mahnomen County (\$23.89), Marshall County (\$30.25), McLeod County (\$0.74), Mille Lacs County (\$4.07), Morrison County (\$5.01), Norman County (\$73.42), Pine County (\$16.02), Polk County (\$2.64), Pope County (\$10.32), Prairie Island Indian Community (\$244.83), Ramsey County (\$2.13), Redwood County (\$2.39), Renville County (\$15.28), Roseau County (\$15.58), Sibley County (\$0.00), St. Louis County (\$8.64), Stevens County (\$28.46), Swift County (\$55.04), Traverse County (\$284.53), Wabasha County (\$3.93), Washington County (\$1.78), Wilkin County (\$17.97), and Winona County (\$1.51).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$4.44

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 FY23, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2022.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY23, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2022.