

Indiana – Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm FEMA-4173-DR

Declared April 22, 2014

On March 6, 2014, Governor Michael R. Pence requested a major disaster declaration due to a severe winter storm and snowstorm during the period of January 5-9, 2014. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 49 counties, snow assistance for 26 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. On March 31, 2014, the Governor’s request was denied. On April 8, 2014, Governor Pence appealed the denial and requested Public Assistance for 49 counties, snow assistance for 32 counties, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of February 10-27, 2014, 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 April 22, 2014, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Indiana. 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 winter storm and snowstorm in Boone, Clay, Hendricks, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Tipton, Vigo, Wabash, White, and Whitley Counties. This declaration also made snow assistance available for a 48 hour period in Boone, Clay, Hendricks, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Tipton, Vigo, Wabash, and White Counties. The snow assistance for Noble and Whitley Counties will be provided for a period of 72 hours. Finally, this declaration 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: Emergency protective measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$13,185,000
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$2.03
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.39
- Countywide per capita impact: Allen County (\$2.51), Benton County (\$0.17), Blackford County (\$3.38), Boone County (\$4.24), Carroll County (\$0.83), Cass County (\$0.14), Clay County (\$5.32), Clinton County (\$3.29), DeKalb County (\$0.19), Delaware County (\$1.52), Elkhart County (\$2.67), Fountain County (\$1.45), Fulton County (\$2.26), Grant County (\$2.90), Hamilton County (\$03.44), Hancock County (\$0.64), Hendricks County (\$4.79), Henry County (\$0.37), Howard County (\$1.76), Huntington County (\$4.82), Jasper County (\$4.24), Jay County (\$0.00), Johnson County (\$3.12), Kosciusko County (\$3.75), LaGrange County (\$3.30), Lake County (\$3.29), LaPorte County (\$0.03), Madison County (\$4.83), Marion County (\$2.69), Miami County (\$3.49), Montgomery County (\$2.53), Morgan County (\$6.55), Newton County (\$5.56), Noble County (\$3.58), Owen County (\$9.57), Parke County (\$7.21), Putnam County (\$5.49), Rush County (\$0.11), Shelby County (\$0.35), Sullivan County (\$6.08), Tipton County (\$7.15), Vanderburgh County (\$0.28), Vermillion County (\$0.15), Vigo County (\$5.24), Wabash County (\$5.16), Warren County (\$0.94), Wells County (\$0.37), White County (\$4.57), and Whitley County (\$4.43).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.50

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 FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.