

North Dakota - Flooding FEMA-1907-DR

Declared April 30, 2010

On March 5, 2010, Governor John Hoeven requested an expedited major disaster declaration due to flooding. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance Category B (emergency protective measures), including direct Federal assistance, for 18 counties and the Spirit Lake Nation. The Governor further requested Hazard Mitigation statewide. In response to that request, an emergency declaration was authorized on March 14, 2010. On April 14, 2010, Governor Hoeven amended his March 5, 2010, major disaster request, as a result of flooding, to include Public Assistance for 22 counties and one Tribal Nation, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of April 6-10, 2010, joint Federal, State, local and Tribal government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested jurisdictions 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 and Tribal governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On April 30, 2010, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of North Dakota. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local and Tribal governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the flooding in Barnes, Benson, Cass, Dickey, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, LaMoure, Logan, Mercer, Morton, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Stutsman, Traill, Walsh, and Wells Counties and the portions of the Spirit Lake Reservation that lie within these counties. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures in all counties and Tribes within the State of North Dakota.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 N/A
 - 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: \$6,212,845
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$9.67
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.29
- Countywide per capita impact: Barnes County (\$12.01), Benson County (\$15.59), Cass County (\$9.14), Dickey County (\$31.96), Emmons County (\$6.16), Foster County (\$8.40), Grand Forks County (\$5.38), LaMoure County (\$21.91), Logan County (\$16.18), Mercer County (\$6.82), Morton County (\$4.26), Nelson County (\$8.68), Pembina County (\$26.42), Ramsey County (\$21.33), Ransom County (\$145.43), Richland County (\$53.29), Sargent County (\$41.57), Steele County (\$26.43), Stutsman County (\$17.93), Traill County (\$36.41), Walsh County (\$46.43), and Wells County (\$14.67) and the portions of the Spirit Lake Reservation that lie within these counties (\$31.57).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.23

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 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.