



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DENNIS DAUGAARD, GOVERNOR

October 31, 2013

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20034

Through: Doug Gore
Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VIII
Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25267
Denver, CO 80225-0267

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster as a result of a severe winter storm, snowstorm and flooding on October 3, 2013, through October 16, 2013, for the counties of Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, and Ziebach and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe within Dewey and Ziebach counties as well as the Pine Ridge Reservation within Jackson and Shannon counties.

The State of South Dakota experienced a severe winter storm, snowstorm and flooding on October 3, 2013, through October 16, 2013. The severe winter storm and snowstorm was the result of a confluence of several large scale features in the atmosphere which do not normally come together in the early fall season. Early October in the Dakotas is known for fast moving weather systems embedded in an active jet stream across the Northern Plains. Weather events in early October typically have a duration of only several hours as these systems speed across the region producing a variety of precipitation types and periods of strong winds. The October 3-5, 2013, storm was different because it occurred in a high amplitude pattern and combined several elements of a full blown winter storm for many hours over the Black Hills and surrounding areas in western South Dakota. Early stages of the event began with a rain event late in the afternoon on October 3, 2013, when the low pressure center began to strengthen over eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The southerly surface flow around this low center drew large amounts of moisture northward into the Northern Plains which was lifted by the storm system and up-sloping terrain to produce a widespread rain event. Half an inch to an inch of rain fell over the central Black Hills and eastern slopes on October 3, 2013. During the evening hours, the low center began to advance in a northerly direction toward western South Dakota and continued to deepen. Cold air was entrained into the circulation and the precipitation turned to snow during the overnight hours. As the low pressure center continued slowly northward into western Nebraska on

October 4, 2013, the pressure gradient across western South Dakota increased dramatically and produced sustained northerly winds of 35 mph and higher from mid-morning on October 4, 2013, through mid-day on October 5, 2013. Wind gusts from 65 to 70 mph were reported at several locations on the plains of northwestern South Dakota. By early morning on October 6, 2013, the low pressure center had moved into central South Dakota and the effects of the storm began to decrease from west to east across the region. Record snowfall accumulations were measured in Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington counties. The unusual timing of this storm, occurring when the trees were still in full foliage and the density of the snow created an enormous weight load on trees. This combined with the wind load to produce widespread damage to trees as well as power poles and lines as the tree limbs snapped and toppled onto the power infrastructure causing power outages for over two weeks in some remote locations. In cities, downed power lines led to very dangerous traveling situations because they were covered up by snow and large drifts, so they could not be seen by motorists that were traveling during the storm. Emergency officials were kept busy removing stranded motorists off the roadways, even though no travel was advised, as well as notifying power crews of the locations of all the downed power lines. At the height of the storm, nearly 50,000 customers were without power in a fifteen county area and no travel was advised over fifty percent of the State.

From the beginning of the rainfall event on October 3, 2013, through the end of the snowfall event on October 5, 2013, liquid equivalent precipitation amounts of over four inches were common over the northern and central Black Hills and eastern slopes. This increased the ground moisture to near saturation in many areas across western South Dakota. The high amplitude pattern shifted eastward on Sunday October 6, and pushed a much warmer air mass and clear skies into the region. Temperatures rose from the mid-30s to the low 60s on October 6, 2013. The initial snow melt rapidly caused area streams to rise to near or above flood stage, after which flows decreased minimally. However, continued higher than normal flows continued for the remainder of the week into the next precipitation event which began on October 10, 2013.

On October 10, 2013, another deep low pressure center moved across western South Dakota. This was a warmer storm system and produced snow only in the higher elevations of the northern Black Hills and rain elsewhere. Additional liquid precipitation accumulations were upwards of 3.5 inches and fell over areas that received high amounts of snow accumulation from the prior weekend. The additional rainfall from this system combined with the melting snow caused flash flooding. Smaller creeks and streams reached or exceeded flood stage on October 11, 2013, through October 16, 2013. Small streams and creeks quickly overflowed their banks. Normally dry creeks were quickly inundated by flood waters and culverts were unable to handle the flow and caused flooding damage on roadways.

As the severe winter storm was occurring, a vast majority of western South Dakota was literally shut-down for four days. Schools were closed, non-essential State government employees were sent home from work, county governments were closed, city governments were closed, rancher and business traffic was halted, Interstate 90 was closed in the affected area, and most other roads had no travel advisories due to zero visibility conditions and large snow drifts blocking roadways. As a result of the snowstorm, Butte, Custer, Fall River, Meade, and Pennington counties experienced a record snowfall. Lawrence County did not receive a record snowfall in their county; however they have a higher amount of snowfall than the contiguous counties of Pennington and Meade counties, which therefore qualifies them as a record snowfall county according to FEMA disaster assistance policy 9523.1. The National Weather

Service collected this snowfall data and it is summarized in Enclosure D. County and city governments were overwhelmed by the record snowfall and struggled with maintaining accessibility for emergency traffic during the snowstorm. During the height of the snowstorm, government agencies were not able to assist all the 911 emergency calls and had to prioritize which calls they absolutely needed to respond to because emergency service vehicles were not able to access the locations of the calls due to the massive amounts of snowfall combined with very high winds creating blizzard conditions and large drifts. If they were able to access the caller, it took a great deal of snow removal as well as moving stuck vehicles on the roadways to reach the 911 caller. Unfortunately, three deaths were associated with this severe winter storm and snowstorm.

For this severe winter storm and snowstorm, the South Dakota Animal Industry Board has estimated a total of 15,000 to 30,000 head of livestock perished. Early field reports from the USDA FSA offices are estimating 67,000 head of livestock perished. As you can see, there is a significant difference in the estimates and that is due to multiple factors. One factor is there is no farm bill currently in place that would require producers to report their livestock losses in order to obtain federal assistance for their losses. Additionally, livestock producers are busy caring for their livestock that did not perish but are sick as a result of the severe winter storm. They are also busy burying their livestock that has perished. As a result, livestock producers have not had time to report any livestock losses. Surely as time goes on, the livestock lost as a result of the severe winter storm will be more accurate, but at this point these are the best numbers that can be obtained due to all the varying factors mentioned above.

Significant resources have been provided to properly dispose of these animal carcasses to mitigate any public health and safety hazard. The ranching community lost cattle, horses, and sheep from their herds. A major portion of these livestock losses were to cattle herds. Some livestock producers lost nearly all of their livestock which was their livelihood. As you can imagine, this loss has hit them very hard financially. The immediate cattle loss also negatively impacts the herd's future breeding stock because those cows were pregnant with next year's calves. As a result, the ranchers have lost this year's income as well as next year's income and must replace the breeding stock. This all coming at a time when cow numbers are the lowest in the United States since the 1950s, which will significantly raise the cost to replace the cows lost by this severe winter storm and snowstorm. As you can imagine, this has not only taken a financial toll on the ranching community but also an emotional toll. Ranchers are a very hardy, proud, and self-reliant group of people, but sometimes they need assistance as well to ensure their well-being today and for the future of their ranching operation.

For this reason, it is imperative a new farm bill be provided for these livestock producers that will provide financial compensation for their livestock losses. In addition, I am requesting Individual Assistance specifically for the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program. I am requesting Disaster Unemployment Assistance for not only the ranchers that now do not have any income as a result of their losses but to the ripple effect on other self-employed individuals that assist the livestock producers. In some instances, the self-employed services may no longer be needed because the ranchers no longer require the services due to all the livestock being lost. Other more wide impact ripple effects will be felt on car dealerships, grocery stores, convenience stores, insurance agents, accounting and law firms, auction markets, seed dealers, trucking companies, agriculture cooperatives, veterinarians, feed suppliers, implement dealerships, and agriculture supply stores.

In response to this severe winter storm and snowstorm, and in accordance with federal law, I have taken appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the State

Emergency Operations Plan on October 5, 2013, and issued a State of Emergency to exist. Affected county and tribal government also have issued disaster declarations for their jurisdictions. The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management coordinated the following state agency resources to aid local and tribal governments in response to the storm:

- State Incident Management Assistance Team members were sent to the Pennington County emergency operations center to assist command and general staff and provide liaison support back to the State emergency operations center.
- South Dakota Office of Emergency Management staff was deployed to Custer, Lawrence, Meade, and Butte counties as well as the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to assist county and tribal government emergency operations.
- The South Dakota National Guard soldiers were put on State active duty to assist rural electric cooperatives with power restoration. The National Guard provided personnel and bulldozers, loaders, and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT's) to pull power trucks through the snow and then later mud in order to put poles and lines back-up and restore power.
- Once the strong winds subsided, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and South Dakota National Guard personnel and equipment were necessary to clear the roadways so the interstates and other state highways could re-open and allow normal flow. Once state roadways were cleared, the South Dakota Department of Transportation assisted the City of Rapid City, Deadwood, Lead, and Spearfish with snow removal efforts as a result of their record snowfall amounts.
- The South Dakota Department of Transportation provided dump trucks and payloaders to assist the City of Spearfish with tree debris removal that was causing a public health and safety hazard.
- The South Dakota Department of Corrections provided inmates to the communities of Rapid City, Belle Fourche, Deadwood, Spearfish, and Sturgis to help clear tree debris.
- The South Dakota Division of Wildland Fire Suppression provided two highly trained hand-crews to assist the City of Rapid City, Fall River County, and Meade County with tree debris cleanup efforts.
- The South Dakota Animal Industry Board provided technical assistance to county governments and livestock producers on proper animal carcass removal and disposal procedures.
- The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management coordinated with the Civil Air Patrol to fly all state owned highways to locate and document all livestock that perished within the road right of way. Following this operation, a contract was put in place with a licensed rendering company to remove all animal carcasses within the State road right of ways to ensure public health and safety was maintained. Similar operations were also done at the county level.
- The South Dakota Department of Transportation removed animal carcasses from under State road bridges and within culverts to ensure water would flow properly.
- The South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks coordinated with the Civil Air Patrol to fly the entire Black Hills area to look for distressed elk hunters stranded at camps. The severe winter storm and snowstorm hit during elk hunting season, so there was a safety concern for the hunters that may have been trapped within their camps with no way out if an emergency arose.
- The South Dakota Division of Wildland Fire Suppression provided a Sno-Cat to Pennington County to help emergency officials reach 911 calls during the storm. Additionally, a bulldozer and operator were provided to help the county move massive snow drifts.

The Red Cross supported five shelters in the City of Rapid City, Lead, Hermosa, Spearfish, and Deadwood that were open for five days and served over 800 people. There were numerous other community supported shelters throughout the impacted area that served over 300 people and were open five nights. The Red Cross also provided support to families as a result of four home fires and three roof collapses as a result of the severe winter storm and snowstorm.

The South Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) met with county emergency managers from some of the hardest hit counties of Pennington, Lawrence, Butte, and Meade as well as the City of Rapid City, West River Ag Center, and the South Dakota Department of Agriculture to assess their unmet needs to see if VOAD assistance could supplement their ongoing efforts. The needs requested were for tree debris removal on private property for residents that needed assistance, chain saw crews, feeding the volunteer workforce, housing for volunteer workers, and financial assistance for affected people, especially the ranching community that lost in some cases all of their livestock herds.

In an effort to support the unmet needs, the South Dakota VOAD organized the following committees with a lead agencies assigned to each of them to coordinate the response and recovery efforts:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • Mass Sheltering/Feeding | Red Cross |
| • Volunteer Reception & Managing | Lutheran Social Services |
| • Damage Assessments | Red Cross |
| • Unmet Needs/Case Management | Catholic Social Services |
| • Emotional and Spiritual Care | Catholic Social Services |
| • Housing Needs | Habitat for Humanity |
| • Feeding/Financial Assistance | Salvation Army |
| • Public Relations | United Way of the Black Hills |
| • Fundraising/Finance | Black Hills Comm. Foundation |
| • Ag/Ranching | South Dakota Department of Agriculture |

The South Dakota VOAD recognized the need for additional resources beyond their capabilities and received assistance from the following National VOAD Agencies to aid in the response and recovery to this disaster:

- Southern Baptist Disaster Recovery Teams: chain saw crews for tree debris removal on private property
- Mennonites: chain saw crews and for debris removal on private property
- Samaritans Purse: tree debris removal on private property and financial assistance
- Farm Aid: financial assistance
- UMCOR: financial assistance
- AmeriCares: personnel for tree debris cleanup
- Lutheran Disaster Response: financial assistance
- National Catholic Charities: financial assistance
- Brethren Disaster Ministries: financial assistance
- Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation: financial assistance
- Indiana VOAD: emotional and spiritual needs as well as livestock carcass removal assistance
- Oregon VOAD: emotional and spiritual needs as well as livestock carcass removal assistance

In addition to all the VOAD activities, Vermeer Equipment provided financial assistance for the Ranchers Relief Fund to help ranchers recover from the devastating effects that the severe

winter storm had on the livestock herds. The South Dakota Department of Agriculture also coordinated a tweet cast through Ag Chat on Twitter and raised \$50,000 from Tyson Foods as the sponsor which donated \$10 for every tweet that mentioned #ranchersrelief in order to spread the word to have others donate to the fund. This provided a vast audience participating to raise money for the South Dakota ranchers.

This storm left fourteen counties with damaged power systems leaving homes, schools, critical facilities, and businesses in these counties without power. This storm event caused rural electric cooperatives to incur uninsured expenses. This will force the rural electric cooperatives to pass these unexpected costs on to their customers if they do not receive federal assistance. These increased costs will ultimately have an adverse effect on the local economy of the affected communities. This type of adverse effect will only cause more extreme hardship to livestock producers that lost thousands of head of livestock from this winter storm. Livestock producers in some cases lost nearly all of their livestock herds that they have worked their entire life to build-up which has caused extreme emotional impacts. Additionally, the snowstorm caused Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington counties to incur unexpected expenses for snow removal beyond their normal budgets as a result of the record snowfall.

On October 17, 2013, I requested from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) a joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessment of the impacted areas for public assistance damage. The preliminary damage assessment of public infrastructure for all fourteen counties and two tribal governments was conducted October 28, 2013, through October 31, 2013. The assessment confirmed fourteen counties and two tribal governments suffered severe impacts to public infrastructure.

The State has responded to three Presidential disaster declarations in the last six months and is still working through the recovery process from these three disasters with FEMA. As you understand, recovery from disasters takes years after the initial event to fully recover physically, emotionally, and financially. The costs associated with this disaster combined with the last three declarations increases the State's financial stress if federal assistance is not provided.

Total public assistance damages for the fourteen counties and two tribal governments are estimated to be at \$37,869,637 for a statewide per capita impact of \$46.51. The statewide per capita impact of \$46.51 is above the most recent statewide per capita impact indicator of \$1.39, effective October 1, 2013. Counties incurred damages ranging from \$34.09 per capita in Dewey County to a devastating \$4,403.35 per capita in Perkins County.

Significant personnel and equipment on the state, tribal, county, and local levels have been dedicated to recovering from the severe winter storm and snowstorm and flooding. I have further determined this severe winter storm and snowstorm and flooding is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments, and supplemental federal assistance is necessary. I do not anticipate any need for direct federal assistance at this time.

I respectfully request you declare a major disaster for the state of South Dakota as a result of this severe winter storm and snowstorm and flooding event. I am specifically requesting Public Assistance for the following counties: Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, and Ziebach and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe within Dewey and Ziebach counties as well as the Pine Ridge Reservation within Shannon County. I am also requesting snow removal assistance for the record snowfall counties of Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington. In

addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster.

As previously mentioned, I am also requesting Individual Assistance specifically for the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program to assist the ranching community to recover from this severe winter storm and snowstorm. Additionally, a new farm bill is greatly needed to further aid in the recovery process for the ranchers that have lost so much.

On October 31, 2013, I issued an Executive Proclamation declaring a disaster in South Dakota. Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are detailed on Enclosure B.

I certify for this major disaster, State and local governments, and private-non-profit organizations will assume the applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

I am also requesting the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program statewide. South Dakota has experienced great success in the past with mitigation. This incident presents us with another opportunity to mitigate future damages. The State is committed to mitigation projects which lessen the impacts of future disasters. This is evidenced by our approved standard Statewide Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan which prioritizes mitigation projects. The standard Statewide Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved on April 19, 2011.

I have designated Kristi Turman as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. She will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Again, Mr. President, I sincerely appreciate your consideration of my request and your willingness to assist South Dakota's citizens.

Sincerely,


Dennis Daugaard

DD:nn

cc: Senator Tim Johnson
Senator John Thune
Representative Kristi Noem

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

Enclosure B: Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

Enclosure C: Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

Enclosure D: 3 day Historic and Current Snowfall Data

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
 MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

1. Request Date _____

Burden Disclosure Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration. South Dakota	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). 26,924
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name Dennis Daugaard	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number Kristi Turman
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number
 Kristi Turman

6. Declaration Request For: Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Oct 3, 2013 End Date Oct 16, 2013 or Continuing *If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought Earthquake Explosion Fire Flood Hurricane Landslide Mudslide
 Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) Straight-Line Winds
 Tidal Wave Tornado Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Tsunami Volcanic Eruption Winter Storm
 Other (please specify) _____

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 This storm left fourteen counties with damaged power systems leaving nearly 50,000 customers without power in homes, schools, critical facilities, and businesses for over two weeks in some areas. This storm event caused rural electric cooperatives to incur uninsured expenses. This will force the rural electric cooperatives to pass these unexpected costs on to their customers if they do not receive federal assistance. These increased costs will ultimately have an adverse effect on the local economy of the affected communities. This type of adverse effect will only cause more extreme hardship to livestock producers that lost thousands of head of livestock from this winter storm. Livestock producers in some cases lost nearly all of their livestock herds that they have worked their entire life to build-up which has caused extreme emotional impacts. Additionally, record snowfall fell in Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington counties. Flooding also became an issue due to a quick warm-up and then subsequent rains falling on already saturated soils from the snow melt. See detailed additional information in the cover letter.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 The State of South Dakota responded with numerous state agencies to aid in the local response to this severe winter storm and snowstorm and flooding event. The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management coordinated all state resources requested by local government. The South Dakota Department of Transportation assisted with snow removal and tree debris removal operations. The South Dakota National Guard provided personnel and heavy equipment for power restoration. The South Dakota Department of Corrections provided inmates to assist with tree debris removal operations. The South Dakota Animal Industry Board provided technical expertise on the proper disposal of animal carcasses that perished as a result of the severe winter storm and snowstorm. The South Dakota Wildland Fire Suppression provided a sno-cat for response operations as well as a bulldozer to move massive amounts of snow. See the cover letter for additional details on all response actions.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed _____ Requested N/A Start _____ End _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
N/A

Public Assistance Dates Performed _____ Requested Oct 17, 2013 Start Oct 28, 2013 End Oct 31, 2013

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
N/A

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance N/A Individuals and Households Crisis Counseling Program Disaster Unemployment Assistance
 All Disaster Case Management Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).

Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, and Ziebach and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe within Dewey and Ziebach counties as well as the Pine Ridge Reservation within Jackson and Shannon counties.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).
Pine Ridge Reservation that lies within Jackson and Shannon counties.
Cheyenne River Indian Reservation that lies within Dewey and Ziebach counties.

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)*
(not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, and Ziebach and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe within Dewey and Ziebach counties as well as the Pine Ridge Reservation within Jackson and Shannon counties.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).

Pine Ridge Reservation that lies within Jackson and Shannon counties.
Cheyenne River Indian Reservation that lies within Dewey and Ziebach counties.

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:
N/A

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.
N/A

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

N/A I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).
Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington counties.

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date April 19, 2014 b. Type of Plan Enhanced Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs** for additional information in support of this request*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Oct 5, 2013 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

- Cover Letter Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*
 Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
 Additional Supporting Documentation _____



Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

October 31, 2013

Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

ENCLOSURE B

SOUTH DAKOTA PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Conducted October 28, 2013 through October 31, 2013

Estimates of Eligible Public Assistance Under PL 93-288, as Amended

COUNTY	2010 Population	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F		Category G		Total Estimated Damage	Dollars Per Capita
		Debris Clearance	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control	Buildings & Equipment	Utility Systems	Other	Other			
Butte	10,110	\$556,666	\$1,026,608	\$92,463		\$1,500	\$1,007,800	\$2,884		\$2,687,921	\$265.87	
Corson	4,050		\$642,500				\$1,920,555			\$2,563,055	\$632.85	
Custer	8,216	\$31,014	\$37,328	\$56,256			\$289,193			\$413,791	\$50.36	
**Dewey	5,301		\$25,893	\$152,335		\$2,500				\$180,728	\$34.09	
Fall River	7,094	\$111,669	\$16,346	\$10,127	\$112,668					\$250,810	\$35.36	
Haakon	1,937						\$223,587			\$223,587	\$115.43	
Harding	1,255		\$1,173,622				\$195,400			\$1,369,022	\$1,090.85	
*Jackson	3,031	\$10,000					\$101,915			\$111,915	\$36.92	
Lawrence	24,097	\$281,835	\$296,462			\$50,000	\$37,184	\$465,000		\$1,130,481	\$46.91	
Meade	25,434	\$272,872	\$1,228,670	\$86,850		\$500	\$7,194,850			\$8,783,742	\$345.35	
Pennington	100,948	\$2,278,249	\$195,603			\$18,527	\$3,107,680			\$5,600,059	\$55.47	
Perkins	2,982	\$80,969	\$8,282,526	\$47,586			\$4,719,700			\$13,130,781	\$4,403.35	
*Shannon	13,586	\$70,309	\$65,892	\$9,662			\$498,518	\$45,597		\$689,978	\$50.79	
**Ziebach	2,801		\$63,630	\$54,396		\$2,000	\$500,081			\$620,107	\$221.39	
State Agencies		\$8,715	\$98,608			\$6,337				\$113,660		
STATE TOTALS	814,180	\$3,702,298	\$13,153,688	\$509,675	\$112,668	\$81,364	\$19,796,463	\$513,481		\$37,869,637	\$46.51	
The population of South Dakota is 814,180 (2010 census).												
Butte, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington counties include costs for snow assistance. See Enclosure D												
* Includes costs from the Pine Ridge Reservation												
** Includes costs from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Reservation												

ENCLOSURE C

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

County/ Tribal Area	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	BIA	OTHER
Butte	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Corson	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Custer	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
**Dewey	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fall River	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Haakon	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Harding	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
*Jackson	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lawrence	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Meade	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pennington	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Perkins	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
*Shannon	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
**Ziebach	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>Totals</u>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Note: * counties include the Pine Ridge Reservation

** counties include the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Reservation

ENCLOSURE D

Historic and Current Snowfall Data

County / Tribal Area	NWS Snowfall (inches)	Period (# of days)	NCDC Record Snowfall Data		Evaluation				Comments
			Amount	Period	Record Exceeded	Near Record	Contiguous County	Core County	
Butte	32"	1	24"	1 day	yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Custer	29"	1	24"	1 day	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Fall River	28"	1	16.2"	1 day	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Lawrence	42"	1	47"	1 day	No	No	Yes	Meade and Pennington	Exceeded record snowfall of Meade and Pennington counties which are core record counties
Meade	25.6"	1	28"	1 day	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Pennington	32"	1	33.9"	1 day	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A

Note: The data provided on record snowfall was captured from the National Weather Service Office in Rapid City, SD.