



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DENNIS DAUGAARD, GOVERNOR

July 18, 2014

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

Through:

Tony Russell, Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VIII
Denver Federal Center
PO 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 pattern of severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes that occurred June 13 through June 20, 2014, for the South Dakota counties of Butte, Clay, Corson, Dewey, Hanson, Jerauld, Lincoln, Perkins, Minnehaha, Turner, Union and Ziebach and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe that lies within Corson County.

Beginning June 13 through June 20, 2014, a very slow moving upper level low pressure system allowed a series of significant weather systems to affect South Dakota. Multiple stationary boundaries stalled across the state, which resulted in repeated storm formation and associated hazards including hail, high winds, tornadoes, excessive rainfall, flooding and lightning.

During this period, excessive rainfall occurred in the state. As a result, twenty-six daily precipitation records were broken throughout the state, nine of which were 100 years or more old. This excessive rainfall resulted in flash flooding of streets, small creeks and streams and major flooding along the Big Sioux River.

In addition to excessive rainfall, several significant tornadoes occurred. The highest tornado damage was found just outside of Alpena in Jerauld County and was rated at an EF-4 on the Enhanced Fujita scale with winds estimated at 166-200 mph. This tornado completely leveled one farming operation near Alpena. Preliminary estimates show a total of six tornadoes occurred in Jerauld County alone and a preliminary total of twelve throughout the state during this timeframe.

The severe storm, flooding, and tornado events caused many issues with public and private infrastructure throughout the state as well as taking an extreme emotional toll on impacted citizens. The storm that struck Butte County resulted in two individuals traveling in a car to be swept off the road from the rushing water due to the heavy rainfall and flash flooding. After extensive search and rescue efforts, one of these individuals was rescued. Unfortunately, search and rescue officials continue to search for the other individual who still has not been located more than month after the storm.

In southeast South Dakota, heavy rain fell, totaling eight to nine inches in a 24 hour period in Lincoln County and the surrounding area. This resulted in flash flooding not only in this area, but in the downstream counties. In Lincoln County, approximately 90% of the homes within the City of Canton sustained some level of damage in their basements due to back-up of sewage and floodwaters. Since the heavy rainfall, residents have been dealing with cleaning out their belongings that were inundated with sewage back-up and floodwaters from overwhelmed city infrastructure. Within the City of Harrisburg, they also experienced flooding damage as a result of the heavy rainfall in Lincoln County. The elementary school became inundated with water and will require extensive cleanup efforts as well as replacement of the gymnasium's wood floor.

The South Dakota Department of Transportation owns a rail line in Lincoln County that was severely damaged and washed out from the floodwaters along the Big Sioux River. This rail line is located in both South Dakota and Iowa and serves two major ethanol production plants in South Dakota. The rail line is the major source for transportation of ethanol after it is produced and it cannot be used until necessary repairs are made. The ethanol plants are forced to use more costly truck transportation until the repairs are made to the rail line. After conversations with FEMA regional staff, they exercised their prerogative and decided to exclude over \$6.5 million of repair costs of the rail line in the preliminary damage assessment due to a cursory review of the lease on the rail line. This damage should be recognized as an overall impact to the State for purposes of this request even though the costly repair is not being included in the preliminary damage assessment figures. If afforded a major disaster declaration, the details can be thoroughly reviewed.

In response to the heavy rains in Lincoln County, state and local officials jumped into action and began coordinating with downstream Union County and communities that were going to be inundated with floodwater if mitigation actions were not taken. Temporary levees were built on the Big Sioux River by North Sioux City and Dakota Dunes because those communities would have been completely inundated with the floodwaters from the Big Sioux River according to National Weather Service river forecasting models. Interstate 29 was also closed for two days because state and county officials built a Hesco barrier berm across the interstate to connect with existing levees on the Big Sioux River to hold floodwaters back from flowing into North Sioux City and other small housing developments. The existing levees were also built up several feet within Dakota Dunes to protect the community from the forecasted floodwaters. When the floodwaters crested, they were lower than the forecasted flood models due to a breach in a levee upstream near Akron, Iowa. The breach upstream caused further inundation of rural roads and washing out of rural roads and culverts in that area. As the crest receded on the Big Sioux River, the temporary levee was removed from Interstate 29 to allow for normal traffic to flow. While the detour was in place on interstate, truck traffic was detoured approximately 450 miles and normal car traffic was detoured 55 miles. This caused not only an inconvenience and additional cost to the commerce and

traveling public, but also an economic loss to businesses in the area that did not see two days of normal summer traffic business.

Multiple tornadoes in Jerauld County caused substantial damage to homes and businesses, as well as power infrastructure, within the small town of Wessington Springs and the rural area surrounding the town. The tornado that struck the town of Wessington Springs was rated an EF2, and another tornado in the rural area near the town of Alpena was rated an EF4. Fortunately, there were no fatalities and only minor injuries resulting from the tornadoes.

In response to this severe weather, flooding, and tornadoes, 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 June 17, 2014 and issued a State of Emergency to exist. Affected counties also have issued disaster declarations for their jurisdictions. The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management coordinated the following state agency resources to aid local government response to the severe storms:

- State Incident Management Assistance Team members were sent to the Jerauld County and Union County emergency operations centers to assist command and general staff and provide liaison support back to the state emergency operations center for additional resources.
- South Dakota Office of Emergency Management staff were deployed to Jerauld, Lincoln, and Union counties to assist county government emergency operations.
- 127 South Dakota National Guard soldiers assisted in sandbag operations in Union County and 174 soldiers assisted in debris clean-up and security in Jerauld County. The National Guard provided personnel for sandbag operations in Union County and personnel and twenty four dump trucks, loaders, skid steer, track-hoe, wrecker, generator light sets, fuel truck, and a maintenance truck to assist with tornado debris cleanup in Jerauld County. Additionally, a UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter was provided for search and rescue missions in Jerauld County.
- The South Dakota Department of Transportation (SDDOT) provided personnel, two dump trucks and two loaders to assist the City of Wessington Springs with tornado debris removal that was causing a public health and safety hazard in the public rights of way. A SDDOT telehandler was utilized in Union County in support of the sandbagging operations.
- The South Dakota Department of Corrections provided 35 inmates to the town of Wessington Springs in Jerauld County to help clear tornado debris from the public right of ways. 100 inmates were utilized in Union County to help with the sandbag operations in preparation for flooding along the Big Sioux River. Additionally, 50 inmates were utilized in the City of Canton in Lincoln County to clear flooding debris from public areas.
- The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management coordinated with the Civil Air Patrol to fly the Big Sioux River to provide real-time aerial photos to be used by state emergency operations command staff to determine the widespread impacts of the flooding. The Civil Air Patrol also flew over the town of Wessington Springs to provide aerial photos of the town to show impacts to the community for emergency operations center command staff to make sound decisions for response actions.
- The South Dakota Game Fish and Parks, Highway Patrol, Department of Agriculture, Civil Air Patrol, and many local emergency responders coordinated a search for two missing people swept off the roadway by floodwaters in Butte County.
- The South Dakota Department of Health continues to provide tetanus shots to first responders and survivors in the town of Wessington Springs to protect them from

tetanus when they are cleaning up tornado debris. Additionally, testing of drinking water wells was conducted to ensure the wells were not contaminated and safe for drinking.

- The South Dakota Division of Insurance is working with storm survivors that are experiencing problems with their insurance claims.
- The South Dakota Housing Development Authority is working with tornado survivors in Wessington Springs to provide options for long-term housing.
- The South Dakota Office of Emergency Management provided 175 flood clean-up buckets to Lincoln County for citizens to use along with educational material for flood clean up, mold and mildew removal, and power washing information.
- The South Dakota Highway Patrol provided patrol and perimeter access control points into the tornado affected area in Wessington Springs.
- The South Dakota Game, Fish, & Parks provided law enforcement activities immediately following the tornado in Wessington Springs.

The South Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) is providing assistance to supplement county and community efforts. The following VOAD actions are occurring in Jerauld County and the town of Wessington Springs:

- SD Red Cross
 - Supported one shelter in Wessington Springs in Jerauld County that was utilized by 11 people.
 - Providing one professional counselor to assist with emotional and spiritual care.
 - Provided 6,243 meals, 13,105 snacks and 22,482 bottles of water
 - 43 Red Cross volunteers providing assistance.
 - Assisted in the set-up of a Multi-Agency Resource Center to provide assistance from volunteer organizations as well as governmental entities.
- Salvation Army
 - Partnered with Red Cross to assist with feeding operations.
- Lutheran Social Services
 - Set-up and is operating the Volunteers Reception Center to ensure survivors that need assistance are being partnered up with volunteer resources available to them.
 - Providing three professional counselors and three volunteers to help with emotional and spiritual needs.
 - Number of volunteers registered through LSS thus far is 2,121.
- Catholic Social Services
 - Providing one professional counselor to assist with emotional and spiritual care.
- Adventist Community Services
 - Four volunteers set-up and are managing the donation distribution center.
- Mennonite Disaster Service
 - Providing six volunteers for debris clean-up.
- 11 AmeriCorps team members are assisting survivors with recovering from the disaster.

The following VOAD actions are occurring in Lincoln and Union Counties:

- Established a Long Term Recovery Committee consisting of city officials, county officials, VOAD organizations, and community members. United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is providing case management.
- Lutheran Social Services, Catholic Social Services, and UMCOR are providing spiritual and emotional counseling.

- Community meetings have been held with the pastors association, city and county officials, and other community members to develop a Voluntary Services Center and to make services available for rebuilding and the recovery from the flood.
- Lutheran Social Services has opened a Volunteer Service Center in the City of Canton in Lincoln County to partner volunteers with survivors that need assistance.
- Red Cross is partnering with the Salvation Army to feed volunteers that are being housed at two community churches in the City of Canton in Lincoln County.
- 11 AmeriCorps team members are assisting survivors with recovering from the disaster.
- Samaritan's Purse has been to Lincoln County to assess need for services.
- Billy Graham Disaster Response Team has been to Lincoln County to assess need for services.

On July 3, 2014, 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 twelve counties and one tribal government was conducted July 14 through July 17, 2014. The assessment confirmed twelve counties and one tribal government suffered severe impacts to public infrastructure.

The State has responded to four Presidential disaster declarations in the last year and is still working through the recovery process from these 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 four declarations last year increases the State's financial stress if federal assistance is not provided.

Total public assistance damages for the twelve counties and one tribal government are estimated to be at \$6,831,293 for a statewide per capita impact of \$8.39. The statewide per capita impact of \$8.39 is above the most recent statewide per capita impact indicator of \$1.39, effective October 1, 2013. Counties incurred damages ranging from \$4.86 per capita in Minnehaha County to a devastating \$779.11 per capita in Jerauld County.

Significant personnel and equipment on the state and local levels have been dedicated to recovering from the flooding and tornado. I have further determined this pattern of severe storms, flooding and tornadoes 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 storms, flooding and tornadoes event. I am specifically requesting Public Assistance for the following counties: Butte, Clay, Corson, Dewey, Hanson, Jerauld, Lincoln, Perkins, Minnehaha, Turner, Union and Ziebach counties and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe that lies within Corson County. 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.

On July 18, 2014, 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 in Enclosures 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, 2014.

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dennis Daugaard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "D" at the beginning.

Dennis Daugaard
Governor

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 B

SOUTH DAKOTA PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Conducted July 14, 2014 through July 17, 2014

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		
Butte	10,110	\$2,000	\$14,402	\$180,131					\$196,533	\$19.44
Clay	13,864	\$2,500		\$89,056	\$10,000				\$101,556	\$7.33
*Corson	4,050			\$366,726					\$366,726	\$90.55
Dewey	5,301			\$150,447					\$150,447	\$28.38
Hanson	3,331			\$23,896					\$23,896	\$7.17
Jerard	2,071	\$154,842	\$242,580	\$693,109		\$72,590	\$442,838	\$7,581	\$1,613,540	\$779.11
Lincoln	44,828	\$83,566	\$38,357	\$1,817,650		\$6,293	\$49,566	\$2,672	\$1,998,104	\$44.57
Minnehaha	169,468	\$36,559	\$12,221	\$653,933				\$120,853	\$823,566	\$4.86
Perkins	2,982		\$49,418	\$80,324					\$129,742	\$43.51
Turner	8,347	\$300	\$8,803	\$195,559					\$204,662	\$24.52
Union	14,399	\$45,500	\$232,288	\$798,862					\$1,076,650	\$74.77
Ziebach	2,801			\$121,524					\$121,524	\$43.39
State Agencies			\$24,346						\$24,346	
STATE TOTALS	814,180	\$325,267	\$622,415	\$5,171,218	\$10,000	\$78,883	\$492,404	\$131,106	\$6,831,293	\$8.39
	The population of South Dakota is 814,180 (2010 census).									
* Includes costs from the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe										

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
Clay	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
*Corson	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Dewey	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hanson	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Jerauld	\$461,580	\$168,639	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lincoln	\$285,740	\$168,639	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Minnehaha	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Perkins	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Turner	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Union	\$329,700	\$56,213	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Ziebach	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>Totals</u>	\$1,077,020	\$393,491	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

*Note: * county includes the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe*

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

1. Request Date Jul 18, 2014

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).
 281,552

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

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 End Date
 Jun 13, 2014 Jun 20, 2014 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.
 The counties of Butte, Clay, Corson, Dewey, Hanson, Jerauld, Lincoln, Perkins, Minnehaha, Turner, Union and Ziebach and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe sustained considerable public infrastructure damage as a result of a pattern of severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes. Jerauld County sustained substantial damage to homes and businesses as a result of an EF2 and EF4 tornado that struck the town of Wessington Springs and outlying areas near the town of Alpena. The county of Lincoln received record setting rainfall that caused flooding not only in Lincoln County, but the downstream counties.

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.
 Significant state, local and voluntary resources were deployed in response and recovery of this disaster. The state provided emergency management, law enforcement, National Guard, inmates, health officials, and transportation personnel and resources along with the coordination of many voluntary agencies. A detailed listing is provided in the request letter.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested Jun 23, 2014 Start Jun 26, 2014 End Jun 27, 2014

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
The Individual Assistance request was denied on July 10, 2014.

Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested Jul 3, 2014 Start Jul 14, 2014 End Jul 17, 2014

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 Program 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).

N/A.

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

N/A

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.

The counties of Butte, Clay, Corson, Dewey, Hanson, Jerauld, Lincoln, Perkins, Minnehaha, Turner, Union and Ziebach and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe that lies within Corson County.

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

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

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).
 N/A

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, 2019 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 Jun 17, 2014 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

July 18, 2014
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