Texas Hurricane Dolly – FEMA-1780-DR

Declared July 24, 2008

On July 23, 2008, Governor Rick Perry requested a major disaster declaration due to Hurricane Dolly beginning on July 22, 2008, and continuing. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for 15 counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. The Governor further requested direct Federal assistance. This event was of the severity and magnitude that the need for supplemental Federal assistance was determined to be necessary prior to the completion of joint Federal, State, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs). Per 44 C.F.R.§ 206.33(d) and § 206.36(d), the requirement for a joint PDA may be waived for those incidents of such unusual severity and magnitude that formal field damage assessments are not required to establish the need for supplemental Federal assistance under the Stafford Act.¹

On July 24, 2008, President Bush declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Texas. This declaration made emergency protective measures, including to direct Federal assistance under the Public Assistance program requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis in response to Hurricane Dolly in Aransas, Bexar, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, and Willacy Counties. 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

• Total Number of Residences Impacted: ³	N/A
DestroyedMajor DamageMinor DamageAffected	
 Percentage of insured residences:⁴ Percentage of low income households:⁵ Percentage of elderly households:⁶ Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: Public Assistance	- - - N/A
 Primary Impact: Total Public Assistance cost estimate: Statewide per capita impact: ⁷ Statewide per capita impact indicator: ⁸ Countywide per capita impact: Countywide per capita impact indicator: ⁹ 	Emergency Protective Measures N/A - \$1.24 - \$3.11

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 FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.
- ⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.

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).