

Illinois Severe Storms and Flooding – Denial of Appeal

Denied on August 20, 2008

On April 8, 2008, Governor Rod R. Blagojevich requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms and flooding beginning on March 17, 2008, and continuing. The Governor had requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for 15 counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. On April 28, 2008, the request was denied. The Governor appealed the denial on May 23, 2007, and on May 27, 2008, and requested Individual Assistance for 15 counties, Public Assistance for 21 counties, and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. During the periods of April 1-7, 2008, and May 19-23, 2008, joint Federal, State, and local 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 August 20, 2008, the Governor's appeal for a major disaster declaration was denied based on the determination that the damage was not of such severity and magnitude as to be beyond the combined capabilities of the State, affected local governments, and voluntary agencies.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ 659
 - Destroyed - 64
 - Major Damage - 164
 - Minor Damage - 146
 - Affected - 285
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ (6%)
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ (56%)
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ (17%)
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$4,967,628

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$12,594,277
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$1.01
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.24
- Countywide per capita impact: Alexander County (\$185.97), Fayette County (\$6.24), Franklin County (\$8.14), Gallatin County (\$161.99), Hamilton County (\$33.79), Hardin County (\$11.88), Jackson County (\$5.50), Jasper County (\$6.07), Johnson County (\$42.29), Marion County (\$33.50), Massac County (\$33.41), Perry County (\$5.89), Pope County (\$190.40), Pulaski County (\$128.89), Randolph County (\$4.73), Richland County

(\$22.05), Saline County (\$58.37), Union County (\$58.69), Wayne County (\$7.82), White County (\$19.42), and Williamson County (\$3.55)

- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.11

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 The presence of 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.