Texas Hurricane Humberto – Denial

Denied on October 16, 2007

On September 20, 2007, Governor Rick Perry requested a major disaster declaration due to Hurricane Humberto on September 13, 2007. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance (Categories A and B), including direct Federal assistance for Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, and Orange Counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. During the period of September 17-27, 2007, 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.

On October 16, 2007, the Governor's request 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 1,464

Destroyed - 25 Major Damage - 96 Minor Damage - 240 Affected - 1,103

Percentage of insured residences:⁴ (42%)
Percentage of low income households:⁵ (76%)
Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -

• Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$4,776,334

Public Assistance

• Primary Impact: Costs for Debris Removal

Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$6,682,074
Statewide per capita impact: ⁷ \$0.32
Statewide per capita impact indicator: ⁸ \$1.24

• Countywide per capita impact: Chambers County (\$0.47),

Galveston County (\$1.85), Jefferson County (\$22.38), and

Orange County (\$6.68).

• Countywide per capita impact indicator: \$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);
 - o 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;
 - O Minor Damage home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
 - o 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.

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).

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).