Oklahoma Wildfires- FEMA-1846-DR

Declared June 19, 2009

On April 22, 2009, Governor Brad Henry requested a major disaster declaration due to severe urban and rural wildfires during the period of April 9-12, 2009. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for nine counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. During the period of April 11-16, 2009, 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 June 19, 2009, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Oklahoma. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to affected individuals and households in Carter, Cleveland, Grady, Lincoln, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, and Stephens 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	269
Destroyed -228Major Damage -1Minor Damage -11Affected -29	
 Percentage of insured residences:⁴ Percentage of low income households:⁵ Percentage of elderly households:⁶ Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: Public Assistance - (Not requested)	(40%) (68%) - \$3,840,138
 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 	- \$1.31 - \$3.28

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)).

- 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).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).