

Texas - Wildfires FEMA-1999-DR

Declared July 1, 2011

On April 16, 2011, Governor Rick Perry requested a major disaster declaration due to wildfires. The Governor requested a declaration for emergency protective measures (Category B) and direct Federal assistance under the Public Assistance program for 252 counties. On May 3, 2011, Governor Perry was notified that his request was denied. Governor Perry appealed the denial on May 26, 2011 for a major disaster declaration during the period of April 6 to May 3, 2011. During the period of May 2-6, 2011, 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 July 1, 2011, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Texas. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures (Category B), including direct Federal assistance.

in Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Brewster, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Clay, Coleman, Concho, Cottle, Crockett, Dawson, Duval, Eastland, Garza, Glasscock, Hall, Hemphill, Hockley, Irion, Kent, King, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Pecos, Presidio, Scurry, Stephens, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Trinity, Tyler, Val Verde, and Young Counties

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

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:² -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:³ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁴ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁵ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency protective measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$27,402,214
- Statewide per capita impact:⁶ \$1.31
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁷ \$1.30
- Countywide per capita impact: Andrews County (\$358.13), Archer County (\$38.79), Armstrong County (\$59.96), Bailey County (\$101.60), Baylor County (\$67.65), Brewster County (\$224.43), Callahan County (\$6.62), Carson County (\$255.96), Castro County (\$13.83), Clay County (\$79.23), Coleman County (\$12.43), Concho County (\$19.48), Cottle County (\$30.14), Crockett County (\$542.88), Dawson County (\$78.86), Duval County (\$11.60), Eastland County (\$15.31), Garza County (\$313.14), Glasscock County (\$33.51), Hall County (\$15.35), Hemphill County (\$217.91), Hockley County (\$20.17), Irion County (\$243.93), Kent County (\$66.68), King County (\$4,664.81), Lynn County (\$12.28), Martin County (\$31.83), Mason County (\$57.83), Mitchell County (\$58.21), Moore County (\$148.86), Motley County (\$1,142.05), Pecos County (\$155.61), Presidio County (\$32.27), Scurry County (\$56.58), Stephens County (\$10.87), Sterling County (\$30.48), Sutton County (\$44.45), Terrell County (\$126.98), Terry County (\$11.97), Throckmorton County (\$147.08), Tom Green County (\$6.12), Trinity County (\$3.93), Tyler County (\$14.03), Val Verde County (\$151.54), Young County (\$13.33).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$3.27

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 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.

³ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁴ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁵ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

⁷ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.

⁸ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.