

West Virginia – Hurricane Sandy FEMA-4093-DR

Declared November 27, 2012

On November 1, 2012, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin requested an expedited major disaster declaration due to Hurricane Sandy during the period of October 29 to November 8, 2012. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for six counties, Public Assistance, including direct federal assistance for 21 counties, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of November 2-13, 2012, joint federal, state, and local government 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 November 27, 2012, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of West Virginia. This declaration made Public Assistance, including direct federal assistance requested by the Governor available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by Hurricane Sandy in Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, Lewis, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, Webster, and Wyoming 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:³ 291
 - Destroyed - 24
 - Major Damage - 26
 - Minor Damage - 70
 - Affected - 171

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ 14.50%
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ 20.66%
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ 7.09%
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$1,767,091

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency protective measures

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$14,286,082
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$7.71
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.37
- Countywide per capita impact: Barbour County (\$41.59), Boone County (\$4.82), Braxton County (\$33.74), Clay County (\$43.18), Fayette County (\$28.56), Grant County (\$1.68), Greenbrier County (\$0.23), Kanawha County (\$10.83), Lewis County (\$5.19), Nicholas County (\$33.16), Pendleton County (\$9.75), Pocahontas County (\$8.60), Preston County (\$51.76), Raleigh County (\$3.97), Randolph County (\$41.91), Summers County (\$0.00), Taylor County (\$49.60), Tucker County (\$140.04), Upshur County (\$34.16), Webster County (\$196.64), and Wyoming County (\$10.17)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.45

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 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 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.