

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Louisiana – Tropical Storm Harvey FEMA-4345-DR

Declared October 16, 2017

On September 25, 2017, Governor John Bel Edwards requested a major disaster declaration due to Tropical Storm Harvey during the period of August 27 to September 10, 2017. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for Calcasieu Parish, Public Assistance for nine parishes, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. The Governor further requested the addition of six parishes to FEMA-3382-EM, and that five parishes already designated under the emergency remain. During the period of September 5-21, 2017, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested areas 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 October 16, 2017, President Trump declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Louisiana. 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 work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by Tropical Storm Harvey in Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, St. Charles, and Vernon Parishes. This declaration also made emergency protective measures (Category B), including direct federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis in Acadia, Assumption, De Soto, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Plaquemines, Rapides, St. Mary, and Vermillion Parishes. Finally, this declaration 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:³ 312
 - Destroyed - 19
 - Major Damage - 48
 - Minor Damage - 226
 - Affected - 19
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ 3.2%

- Percentage of low income households:⁵ 75.0%
- Percentage of ownership households:⁶ 84.3%
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$2,794,004

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency protective measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$8,301,657
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$1.83
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.46
- Countywide per capita impact: Allen Parish (\$6.37), Beauregard Parish (\$5.59), Calcasieu Parish (\$5.39), Cameron Parish (\$33.50), Natchitoches Parish (\$9.18), Red River Parish (\$30.65), Sabine Parish (\$25.64), St. Charles Parish (\$7.08), and Vernon Parish (\$10.24).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.68

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. 42 U.S.C. § 5155 and 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(5).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁶ Ibid. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY18, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2017.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY18, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2017.