

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Puerto Rico – Hurricane Fiona FEMA-4671-DR

Declared September 21, 2022

On September 20, 2022, Governor Pedro R. Pierluisi requested an expedited major disaster declaration due to Hurricane Fiona beginning on September 17, 2022, and continuing. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for all 78 municipalities and Hazard Mitigation for the entire commonwealth. This event was of the severity and magnitude that the need for supplemental Federal assistance was determined to be necessary prior to the completion of joint Federal, Commonwealth, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs). Per 44 C.F.R. § 206.33(d) and § 206.36(d), the requirement for a joint PDA may be waived for those incidents of such unusual severity and magnitude that formal field damage assessments are not required to establish the need for supplemental Federal assistance under the Stafford Act.¹

On September 21, 2022, President Biden declared that a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to affected individuals and households in the municipalities of Adjuntas, Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Arroyo, Barranquitas, Bayamón, Caguas, Canóvanas, Carolina, Cataño, Cayey, Ceiba, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerío, Corozal, Dorado, Fajardo, Florida, Guayama, Guayanilla, Guaynabo, Gurabo, Humacao, Jayuya, Juana Díaz, Juncos, Lares, Las Piedras, Luquillo, Maricao, Maunabo, Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovis, Patillas, Peñuelas, Ponce, Río Grande, Salinas, San Juan, San Lorenzo, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques, Villalba, Yabucoa, and Yauco. This declaration also made assistance for debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B), including direct Federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program for all 78 municipalities. Finally, this declaration made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures for the entire commonwealth.²

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

Individual Assistance

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ 0.74% Flood
- Percentage of poverty households:⁵ 43.4%
- Population receiving other government assistance such as SSI and SNAP: 0.37% SSI
46.4% SNAP
- Percentage of ownership households:⁶ 70.0%
- Pre-Disaster Unemployment: 15.7%
- Age 65 and older: 20.2%
- Age 18 and under: 19.2%
- Disability: 21.0%
- IHP Cost to Capacity (ICC) Ratio: N/A
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: N/A
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: -
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ -
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.63
- Countywide per capita impact: -
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$4.10

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 FY22, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2021.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY22, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2021.