Arizona – Severe Storms and Flooding FEMA-1950-DR

Declared December 21, 2010

On November 30, 2010, Governor Janice K. Brewer requested a major disaster declaration due to flash flooding during the period of October 3-6, 2010. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for Sovereign Tribal Nation of the Havasupai Tribe. During the period of October 20, 2010, joint Federal, State, Tribal, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested area 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 December 21, 2010, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Arizona. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to State, Tribal, 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 the severe storms and flooding in The Sovereign Tribal Nation of the Havasupai Tribe. This declaration made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures in The Sovereign Tribal Nation of the Havasupai Tribe.²

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

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

• Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ N/A

Destroyed -Major Damage -Minor Damage -Affected -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴
- Percentage of low income households:⁵
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate:

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact:
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate:
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸
- Tribal per capita impact: Tribe (\$3,240.56)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹

Damage to water control structures \$1,630,000 \$0.32 \$1.30 The Sovereign Tribal Nation of Havasupai

\$3.27

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- 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.

- 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 2000 Census.
- ⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.
- ⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.

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).

[•] 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);

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).