

Arizona Severe Winter Storms and Flooding – FEMA-1888-DR

Declared March 18, 2010

On February 16, 2010, Governor Janice K. Brewer requested a major disaster declaration due to a severe winter storm/snowstorm emergency during the period of January 18-22, 2010. Governor Brewer amended her request on February 24, 2010, to include flooding and high winds and to clarify that the request was for a severe winter storm, snowstorm, flooding, and high wind event. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for two counties and one Tribal Nation, Public Assistance for nine counties and six Tribal Nations, and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of January 26 to February 5, 2010, 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 March 18, 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 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 winter storms and flooding in Apache, Coconino, Gila, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties and the Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, San Carlos Apache, Tohono O’odham Nation, and White Mountain Apache Tribe. 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:³ 589
 - Destroyed - 51
 - Major Damage - 64
 - Minor Damage - 357
 - Affected - 117
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ 8%
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ 26%
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$3,555,622

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to Roads and Bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$11,482,979

- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$2.24
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.29
- Countywide per capita impact: Apache County (\$31.57), Coconino County (\$17.31), Gila County (\$14.85), Greenlee County (\$16.15), La Paz County (\$34.71), Mohave County (\$7.82), Navajo County (\$27.42), Pinal County (\$1.93), Yavapai County (\$4.59), Gila River Indian Community (\$44.51), San Carlos Apache Tribe (\$46.88), and the Tohono O’odham Nation (\$20.17). The costs estimate for the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, and White Mountain Apache Tribe are included under the counties of Apache, Coconino, Gila, and Navajo.
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.23

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 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.