

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

California – Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides FEMA-4308-DR

Declared April 1, 2017

On March 19, 2017, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. requested a major disaster declaration due to severe winter storms, flooding, and mudslides during the period of February 1-23, 2017. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 42 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of February 28 to March 15, 2017, 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 April 1, 2017, President Trump declared that a major disaster exists in the State of California. 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, flooding, and mudslides in Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba 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 - (*Not requested*)

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

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of ownership households:⁶ -

- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency protective measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$537,119,780
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$14.42
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.43
- Countywide per capita impact: Alameda County (\$7.42), Alpine County (\$256.56), Amador County (\$32.82), Butte County (\$1,259.01), Calaveras County (\$14.62), Colusa County (\$37.93), Contra Costa County (\$9.15), Del Norte County (\$227.38), El Dorado County (\$125.16), Glenn County (\$25.92), Humboldt County (\$27.59), Kings County (\$12.02), Lake County (\$107.32), Lassen County (\$83.85), Marin County (\$26.35), Mariposa County (\$71.72), Merced County (\$15.32), Modoc County (\$103.70), Monterey County (\$41.74), Napa County (\$108.39), Nevada County (\$23.14), Plumas County (\$33.16), Sacramento County (\$12.00), San Benito County (\$22.58), San Joaquin County (\$6.16), San Luis Obispo County (\$10.78), San Mateo County (\$9.26), Santa Barbara County (\$18.96), Santa Clara County (\$13.68), Santa Cruz County (\$111.42), Shasta County (\$33.71), Sierra County (\$244.29), Siskiyou County (\$10.33), Solano County (\$4.83), Sonoma County (\$12.93), Stanislaus County (\$7.63), Sutter County (\$140.01), Tehama County (\$69.45), Trinity County (\$156.68), Tuolumne County (\$30.20), Yolo County (\$9.57), and Yuba County (\$90.04).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.61

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 FY17, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2016.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY17, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2016.