

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Resighini Rancheria – Flooding FEMA-4312-DR

Declared May 2, 2017

On April 3, 2017, Chairman Rick Dowd Sr. requested a major disaster declaration due to flooding during the period of February 8-11, 2017. The Chairman requested a declaration for Public Assistance permanent work (Categories C-G) and Hazard Mitigation for the Resighini Rancheria. On March 1, 2017, joint federal and tribal 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 tribe and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On May 2, 2017, President Trump declared that a major disaster exists in the Resighini Rancheria. This declaration made Public Assistance permanent work (Categories C-G) requested by the Chairman available to the Resighini Rancheria on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the flooding. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Chairman available for hazard mitigation measures for the Resighini Rancheria.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: Damage to utilities

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$416,536
- Per capita impact:⁷ \$2,892.61
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.43

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.