## Arizona – Yarnell Hill Fire Denial of Appeal

## Denied on September 13, 2013

On July 9, 2013, Governor Janice K. Brewer requested a major disaster declaration due to the Yarnell Hill Fire beginning on June 28, 2013, and continuing. The Governor requested the Individuals and Households Program and Disaster Case Management for Yavapai County and Hazard Mitigation statewide. The Governor also requested direct federal assistance in the form of Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program support for the Yarnell Hill Fire burn area. On August 9, 2013, the Governor's request was denied. On September 4, 2013, Governor Brewer appealed the denial. On July 7, 2013, joint federal, state, and local government 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 state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.<sup>1</sup>

On September 13, 2013, the Governor's appeal for a major disaster declaration was denied based on the determination that the damage was not of such severity and magnitude as to be beyond the combined capabilities of the state, affected local governments, and voluntary agencies.<sup>2</sup>

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

## **Individual Assistance**

• 7	Total Number of Residences Impacted: <sup>3</sup>	116
	Destroyed - 93	
	Major Damage - 2	
	Minor Damage - 7	
	Affected - 14	
• F	Percentage of insured residences: <sup>4</sup>	38.3%
• P	Percentage of low income households: <sup>5</sup>	50%
• P	Percentage of elderly households: <sup>6</sup>	42.5%
	Total Individual Assistance cost estimate:	\$1,543,683
Public Assistance – (Not requested)		
• P	Primary Impact:	N/A

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate:
  Statewide per capita impact: <sup>7</sup>
  Statewide per capita impact indicator: <sup>8</sup>
  \$1.37
- Countywide per capita impact:

• Countywide per capita impact indicator:<sup>9</sup> \$3.45

<sup>3</sup> 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.
- <sup>1</sup> By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

- <sup>6</sup> Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).
- <sup>7</sup> Based on State population in the 2010 Census.
- <sup>8</sup> Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.
- <sup>9</sup> Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>•</sup> 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);

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).