San Carlos Apache Tribe – Power Outage

Denied on August 5, 2013

On May 3, 2013, Tribal Chairman Terry Rambler requested a major disaster declaration due to a power outage during the period of May 2-4, 2013. The Tribal Chairman requested emergency protective measures (Category B) under the Public Assistance program and Hazard Mitigation for the San Carlos Apache Tribe. During the period of June 19-21, 2013, 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 that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On August 5, 2013, the Tribal Chairman’s request for a major disaster declaration was denied based on the determination that the damage was not of such severity and magnitude as to warrant supplemental Federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act.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 elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency Protective Measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: $29,059
- Per capita impact:⁷ $2.89
- Per capita impact indicator:⁸ $1.37

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:
   o 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);
   o 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;
   o Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
   o 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 2010 Census.

8 Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, Federal Register, October 1, 2012.