

Washington – Wildfires and Mudslides FEMA-4243-DR

Declared October 20, 2015

On October 7, 2015, Governor Jay Inslee requested a major disaster declaration due to wildfires and mudslides during the period of August 9 to September 10, 2015. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for three counties and one tribe; Public Assistance, including direct federal assistance for 13 counties; and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of September 14-25, 2015, joint federal, state, tribal, 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, tribes, and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On October 20, 2015, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Washington. 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 wildfires and mudslides in Chelan, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Whatcom, and Yakima Counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. 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:³ 621
 - Destroyed - 145
 - Major Damage - 4
 - Minor Damage - 7
 - Affected - 465

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ Chelan County 40% Okanogan County 40%
Stevens County 40%
Confederated Tribes of the Colville 20%
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ Chelan County 1% Okanogan County 15%
Stevens County 5%
Confederated Tribes of the Colville 10%
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ Chelan County 17.0%
Okanogan County 19.4%
Stevens County 19.9%

- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: Confederated Tribes of the Colville N/A
\$3,582,760

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Emergency Protective Measures
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$41,736,858
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$6.21
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.41
- Countywide per capita impact: Asotin County (\$0.00), Chelan County (\$65.20), Columbia County (\$0.00), Douglas County (\$0.00), Ferry County (\$30.46), Garfield County (\$0.00), Klickitat County (\$0.00), Lincoln County (\$3.78), Okanogan County (\$396.72), Pend Oreille County (\$562.33), Stevens County (\$19.24), Whatcom County (\$10.50), and Yakima County (\$24.58) and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (\$545.25), Kalispel Tribe of Indians (\$0.00), Spokane Tribe of Indians (\$0.00), and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (\$0.00).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.57

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 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY16, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2015.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY16, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2015.