Oglala Sioux Tribe – Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding

FEMA-4237-DR

Declared August 7, 2015

On June 29, 2015, President John Yellow Bird Steele requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding during the period of May 8-29, 2015. President Steele amended his request on July 29, 2015, and requested a declaration for Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. During the period of July 20-25, 2015, 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 7, 2015, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists for the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by President Steele available to the tribal members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by President Steele available for hazard mitigation measures for the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.²

<u>Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster</u>

Individual Assistance

• Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ 292

Destroyed - 6 Major Damage - 43 Minor Damage - 137 Affected - 106

Percentage of insured residences:⁴
Percentage of low income households:⁵
Percentage of elderly households:⁶
11%

• Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$2,205,459

Public Assistance - (Not requested)

Primary Impact: N/A
Total Public Assistance cost estimate: N/A
Per capita impact: N/A
Per capita impact indicator: 8
\$1.41

- 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
- 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 FY15, Federal Register, October 1, 2014.

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: