






INITIAL DAMAGE REPORTING





Housekeeping....

-  Restrooms...
-  Cell phones...
-  In case of emergency....









This program is to provide information related to:

1. The Initial Damage Assessment process
2. Discuss the roles and impact of local and county government.



This course consists of the following 6 modules:

1. Damage Assessment in Pennsylvania
2. Damage Reporting Process
3. Damage Categories
 -  Individual Assistance (IA) - Based on impact, number of homes Destroyed/Major damage and impact.
 -  Public Assistance (PA) - Based on per capita and impact.
 -  Impact Statement
 -  Hazard Mitigation

Continued.....








This course consists of the following modules:

- 4. Reporting Tools
- 5. Damage Assessment Assistance
- 6. Comprehensive Emergency Management Program

The Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation (BORM) oversees the disaster assistance programs. Contact: Chris Evans PEMA 717-651-2171



During the crucial initial local damage assessment, responders determine:

-  Incident events and extent of impact
-  Hardest hit areas
-  Locations that need the fastest response
-  Impact to businesses, residents, and property
-  Unmet needs



MODULE 1:

WHAT IS DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ?



Module 1: Damage Assessment in PA

Damage assessment is defined as “the appraisal of the effects of any disaster.”








Damage assessment is used to determine:

- Whether local resources are capable of handling the disaster
- The urgency, priority, and need for additional resources
- If a disaster declaration is required



Module 1: Damage Assessment in PA

Types of incidents that may warrant damage assessment:

-  Fires
-  Floods
-  Wind Storm / Tornado
-  Snow / Ice / Blizzards
-  Earthquakes
-  Hazardous Materials Spill
-  Civil Unrest / Terrorism



Examples of damage:





Date	Touchdown Time	County	City	Rating	Injuries	Fatalities
4/20/15	7:55 pm EDT	Centre	Colyer Lake	EF0	0	0
5/31/15	4:00 pm EDT	Mercer	Hermitage	EF0	0	0
6/8/15	3:40 pm EDT	Northumberland	Gowen City	EF0	0	0
6/27/15	5:06 pm EDT	Butler	Cranberry	EF0	0	0
6/30/15	2:11 pm EDT	Chester	Honey Brook	EF1	0	0
6/30/15	8:15 pm EDT	Northumberland	Riverside	EF1	0	0
7/9/15	4:40 pm EDT	Lycoming	Montoursville	EF1	0	0
7/9/15	4:55 pm EDT	Snyder	Selinsgrove	EF0	0	0
7/9/15	6:40 pm EDT	Berks	Tilden Township	EF1	1	0
8/10/15	9:45 pm EDT	Butler	West Sunbury	EF0	0	0
08/20/15	6:05 pm EDT	Union	Mifflinburg	EF1	0	0
09/30/15	12:40 am EDT	Lancaster	Rohrerstown	EF1	0	0



Tropical Storm Lee: Schuylkill County





Tropical Storm Lee: York County





Tropical Storm Lee: Lycoming County





pennsylvania 

Tropical Storm Lee: Lycoming County Route 87





Tropical Storm Lee: Lebanon County



Tornado





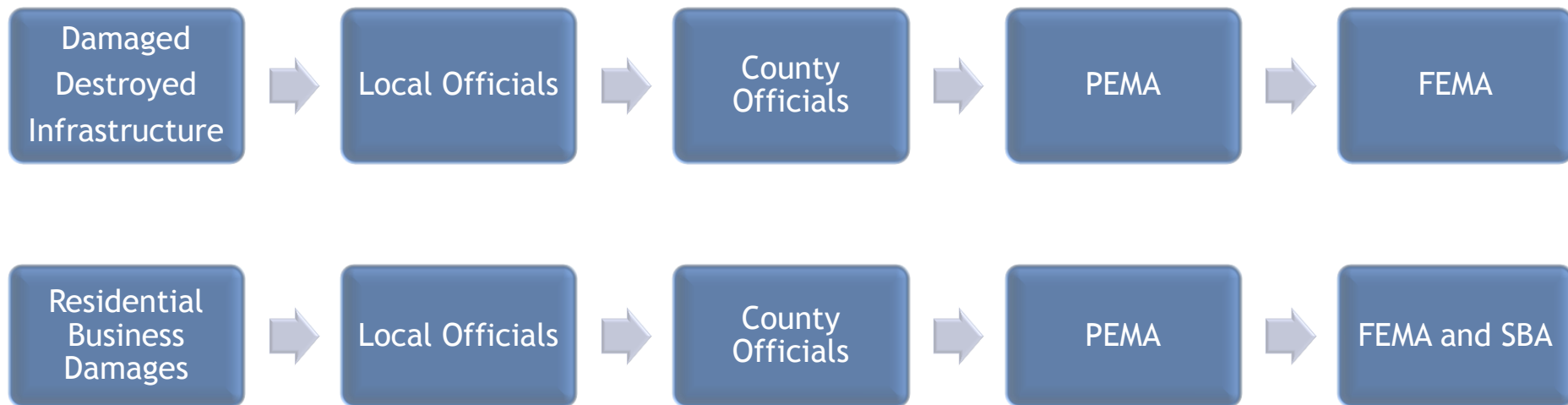
MODULE 2:

DAMAGE REPORTING PROCESS



Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

PA Damage Reporting is a collaborative process that engages local, county, state, and federal agencies.










Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Municipal Reporting:

Damage is reported at the local level to the county.

Information reported includes:

-  Resources needed to respond -Who, What
-  Extent of damage -What
-  Location of damage -Where
-  Possible time of day -When
-  Details of the incident -How



Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Municipal Reporting (continued):

Each county collects damage assessment data differently; check with your county to determine how to submit.

Means of submitting data include:

-  Electronically
-  Manually










MODULE 3:

DAMAGE CATEGORIES: INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA)



Module 3: Individual Assistance

-  Federally supported recovery program *if PA receives a Federal Declaration.*
-  *Based on number of major and destroyed homes and businesses, plus impact. No magic number!*
-  Designed to assist organizations / persons who lack adequate insurance coverage
 -  Individuals / Families
 -  Businesses
-  Designed to meet the critical expenses not covered by other means
-  Not intended to restore personal property to pre-disaster condition



Module 3: Individual Assistance

Programs included in IA:



1. Low-Interest loans



Covers expenses not covered by state/local programs or private insurance



2. Individual and Family Grant Program (IFG)



Provides cash grants to support families and individuals not covered elsewhere



3. Veterans Benefits



Provides death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and mortgage adjustments for veterans following a disaster



Module 3: Individual Assistance

IA programs include (Continued):



4. Temporary Housing Assistance



Supports individuals with homes that have sustained damage until repairs can be made



5. Tax Refunds



Support through loss deductibles on federal taxes



6. Unemployment Benefits



Assistance for residents who sustained loss of employment due to the incident



Module 3: Individual Assistance

IA programs include (Continued):



7. Legal Counsel



Provide free legal advice for low-income families



8. Crisis Counseling



Provide relief of any grief, stress, or mental health issues caused or aggravated by the incident



9. Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)



Financial assistance for groups of businesses impacted by disaster



Module 3: Individual Assistance


The severity of the damage of a structure is assessed according to the following categories:

-  Affected
-  Minor
-  Major
-  Destroyed
-  Inaccessible



Module 3: Individual Assistance

Affected

 Dwellings with minimal damage to the structure and/or the contents, and the home is habitable without repairs. In a flood disaster, affected homes have minimal flooding with less than 3 inches of water in an occupied or required room.

 Examples:

 Structure does not need temporary repairs to be deemed usable

 Damage is cosmetic







Hurricane Sandy





Module 3: Individual Assistance

Minor







-  Minor damage encompasses a wide range of damage and is generally the most common type of damage.
-  Minor damage exists when the home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in less than 30 days. Some of the items that determine minor damage are listed below.
-  Examples:
 -  Windows or doors unsecured (damaged)
 -  Damage to functional components (i.e. furnace, water heater, HVAC, etc.)
 -  Damage, or disaster-related contamination, to a private well or septic system





Module 3: Individual Assistance

Major

-  Major damage exists when the home has sustained structural or significant damage or is uninhabitable and requires extensive repairs. Any one of the following may constitute major damage.
-  Examples:
 -  Failure of structural elements of the residence (e.g., walls, roof, floors, foundation, etc.) that are repairable
 -  Damage to a dwelling that will take more than 30 days to repair (not including contractor delays or availability of materials)
 -  Eighteen inches or more of water on the first floor or water that covers electrical outlets
 -  Homes with a basement may be considered for major damage if the water level has compromised the structural integrity of the home



Hurricane Sandy



Module 3: Individual Assistance

Destroyed



Destroyed means the structure either is a total loss or is damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible. Any one of the following may constitute a status of destroyed.



Examples:



Structure is permanently uninhabitable



Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls or foundation, walls, or roof)



Condemnation of structure that will require demolition or removal by the local government because of disaster-related health and safety concerns



An unaffected structure that will require removal or demolition by the local government because of a confirmed imminent danger (e.g., impending landslides, mudslides, or sinkholes)



Hurricane Sandy



Module 3: Individual Assistance

Inaccessible

 Homes that are inaccessible by reasonable means due to the disaster-related loss of access

 Examples:

 Roadway washes out leaving no access to the structure

 Trees down across the ingress or egress

Hurricane Sandy











MODULE 3 CON'T :

DAMAGE CATEGORIES: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)



Module 3: Public Assistance





-  Federally supported recovery program. *If PA receives a Federal Declaration.*
-  Designed to provide supplemental assistance to state, tribal, and local governments
-  Federal shares of funding is 75% with a 25% non-federal match required. *Depending on disaster.*
-  Grants available for:
 -  Emergency work
 -  Permanent work





Module 3: Public Assistance

Emergency Work

(Category A) Debris Removal

-  Tree and wood brush
-  Building wreckage
-  Sand, mud, silt, and gravel
-  Vehicles and other recovery-related materials

 To be eligible, the debris removal must meet one of the following criteria:



-  Eliminate immediate threat to life safety, public or private property preservation
-  Ensure economic recovery




Module 3: Public Assistance

Emergency Work (Continued)

 (Category B) Emergency Protective Measures- activities undertaken by a community prior to, during, and following a disaster. These include actions to:

-  Eliminate or reduce an immediate threat to human life
-  Eliminate or reduce and immediate threat of significant damage to public or private property

 Common actions include:



-  Search and rescue, emergency medical care, mass sheltering, security, food/water/ice provisions, temporary facilities, state or local EMC activations



Module 3: Public Assistance

Permanent Work

 (Category C) Roads and Bridges- eligible items include:

-  Surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, decking, piers, girders, abutments, slope protection
-  Only repairs to disaster-related damage are deemed eligible


 (Category D) Water Control facilities - eligible items includes:



-  Dams, reservoirs, levees, drainage channels, pumping facilities, irrigations facilities



Module 3: Public Assistance

Permanent Work (Continued)

 (Category E) Buildings and Equipment- include content, utility systems, consumables, and debris removal

-  Consideration may be given to any existing insurance policies prior to funding.
-  If damaged greater than 50%, authority is given to FEMA to replace with a pre-disaster capability structure.

(Category F) Utilities


-  Water treatment plant and delivery systems, power generation, and sewage collection systems



Module 3: Public Assistance

Permanent Work (Continued)

(Category G): Parks, Recreation, and Other Areas

-  Playground equipment, swimming pools, tennis courts, docks and piers, picnic and golf areas



Module 3: Public Assistance

Six Steps of Public Assistance



Step one



Local emergency management conducts a windshield survey (damages and IMPACT)



Scope of damage - Size of the areas that have been impacted



Severity of damage - Minor, Major, Destroyed



Impact to the local jurisdiction - Impact on government functions



Data collected is submitted to county emergency management agency to be combined with other jurisdictions' data

Continued....



Module 3: Public Assistance

Six Steps of Public Assistance

Step one Continued...

 Per capita loss must meet state threshold

1. County (Oct 2015)

$\$3.57 \times \text{popl} = \text{damage reqd for county to be declared}$
(Tioga needs approx \$150,000 in damages)

2. State (Oct 2015)

$\$1.41 \times \text{Pa. popl} = \text{damage reqd for PA. to be declared}$
(Pa. needs approx \$17.9 million in damages)

 Then Information is transmitted to PEMA



Six Steps of Public Assistance (Continued)

Step two

 PEMA provides a review of data to determine:

 Unmet needs

 Threshold limits met

 PEMA submits to the Governor a request for a Federal Declaration

 FEMA / PEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment teams confirm findings through on-site assessment



Six Steps of Public Assistance (Continued)



Step three

Presidential Declaration approved

-  Public notification of declaration and types of awards available

Step four

PEMA arranges for an applicant briefing


-  Explanation of how the program will work
-  Invitations to all eligible agencies impacted by the event




Six Steps of Public Assistance (Continued)

Step five

 Applicant briefing followed by a kick-off meeting

 Paperwork compiled and submitted from local agencies to the state/federal government for consideration

 All documentation and supporting materials submitted prior to closeout date

Step six

 FEMA reviews final documentation and allocated funding to the state for approved reimbursements



MODULE 3 CON'T :

IMPACT STATEMENT



Impact Statement

EVEN IF THE COUNTY OR STATE MAKES THE THRESHOLD FOR IA OR PA, FEMA IS STILL GOING TO RELY HEAVILY ON THE IMPACT CAUSED THE DISASTER(S) TO MAKE THEIR DECISION. THE MORE EVIDENCE THAT WE CAN PROVIDE WHEN REQUESTING A FEDERAL DISASTER DECLARATION THE QUICKER A DECISION WILL BE MADE AND HELP WILL ARRIVE TO OUR COMMUNITIES.








Impact Statement

THE IMPACT STATEMENT SHOULD NOT DWELL ON FINANCIAL LOSSES ONLY, BUT THE HARDSHIPS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY THE COMMUNITY PARTICULARLY CASUALTIES, STRESSES ON SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS, TASKING OF EMERGENCY RESPONDERS, LOSS OF VITAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES OR ANY OTHER CLEAR AND COMPELLING JUSTIFICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO HELP IN RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE EVENT.



Impact Statements

 Counties must provide following information when requesting a Federal Disaster Declaration (s) for SBA, IA and PA.

-  Describe deaths and/or injuries in relation the event
-  Describe voluntary agency assistance provided; for example, American Red Cross
-  Indicate affected jurisdictions status in reference to disaster declarations
-  Provide efforts taken to respond, including current actions pending

Continued....



Impact Statements (Continued)



Provide a 12 month historical on past disasters, include pertinent factors, such as economic, geographic and demographic factors.



Describe the overall impact of the event, be sure to include how communities and jurisdictions were affected. Topics may include, but are not limited to the following:


- Dwellings, critical infrastructure and critical facilities, emergency conditions that present health and safety hazards, status of repairs and estimated completion date.



Provide efforts taken to respond, including current actions pending



Impact Statements (Continued)

 During Hurricane Sandy, PEMA Central Area Office: received:

1. Over 60 Resource requests
2. 21 out of 23 County Disaster Declarations
3. 190 Municipal Disaster Declarations
4. 18 out of 23 County Impact Statements.




MODULE 3 CON'T :

HAZARD MITIGATION



Hazard Mitigation

 Reducing, eliminating, redirecting, or avoiding the effects of hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan

 Identifies hazards and risks to communities

 Intends to reduce impact from hazards

Benefits

 Reduces loss of life, property, and financial assets

 Reduces recovery costs

 Increases funding for mitigation projects

HM Plan -Requirement for Federal Assistance



MODULE 4:

REPORTING TOOLS



Module 4: Reporting Tools

Damage Assistance Reporting

Populations information to report:

Evacuees

 Sheltered, evacuated, location

Casualties

 Dead, injured, missing, hospitalized

Current Status

 Situation overview, unmet needs, required assistance






Module 4: Reporting Tools


Damage Assistance Reporting (Continued)

Property information to report:

Structures

-  Primary residences
-  Multiple-unit dwellings, mobile homes
-  Businesses, industries, vehicles, utilities







Public Property

-  Roads and bridges, water control, public buildings and equipment, critical infrastructure, historically significant locations



Module 4: Reporting Tools

Reporting - Damage Assessment Forms


-  **1.SBA Consolidated Damage Survey Forms**
 -  Used to document individual residential and business damage
-  **2.Municipality/County Initial Damage Report(IA-1)**
 -  Used to consolidate residential and business damage information for a municipality or county
-  **3.DAP-19 Local Damage Assessment Form**
 -  Used to document information identifying damaged infrastructure within a municipality




Module 4: Reporting Tools

Reporting - Damage Assessment Forms (Continued)

4.DAP-17 Preliminary Damage Assessment Form (County)

 Used to consolidate infrastructure damages by municipality within a county

5.Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Form

 Used to record the results of the joint FEMA/SBA Preliminary Damage Assessment



Module 4: Reporting Tools

Reporting - Damage Assessment Forms (Continued)

6. Applicant and County Responsibilities in PDA

 Guidance for the municipality / county pertaining to the conduct of a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment

The above forms can be found on the PEMA website -
Forms & Documents - Forms Library -(Public
Assistance/Individual Assistance).



Module 4: Reporting Tools

Suggested Field Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

 Tyvek suits, cotton jumpsuits

 Proper Eyes, Hand, Head and Foot Protection

Recording equipment

 Digital cameras

 Laptops

 Global Positioning System (GPS)

 Smart Phones



Module 4: Reporting Tools

Additional Resources



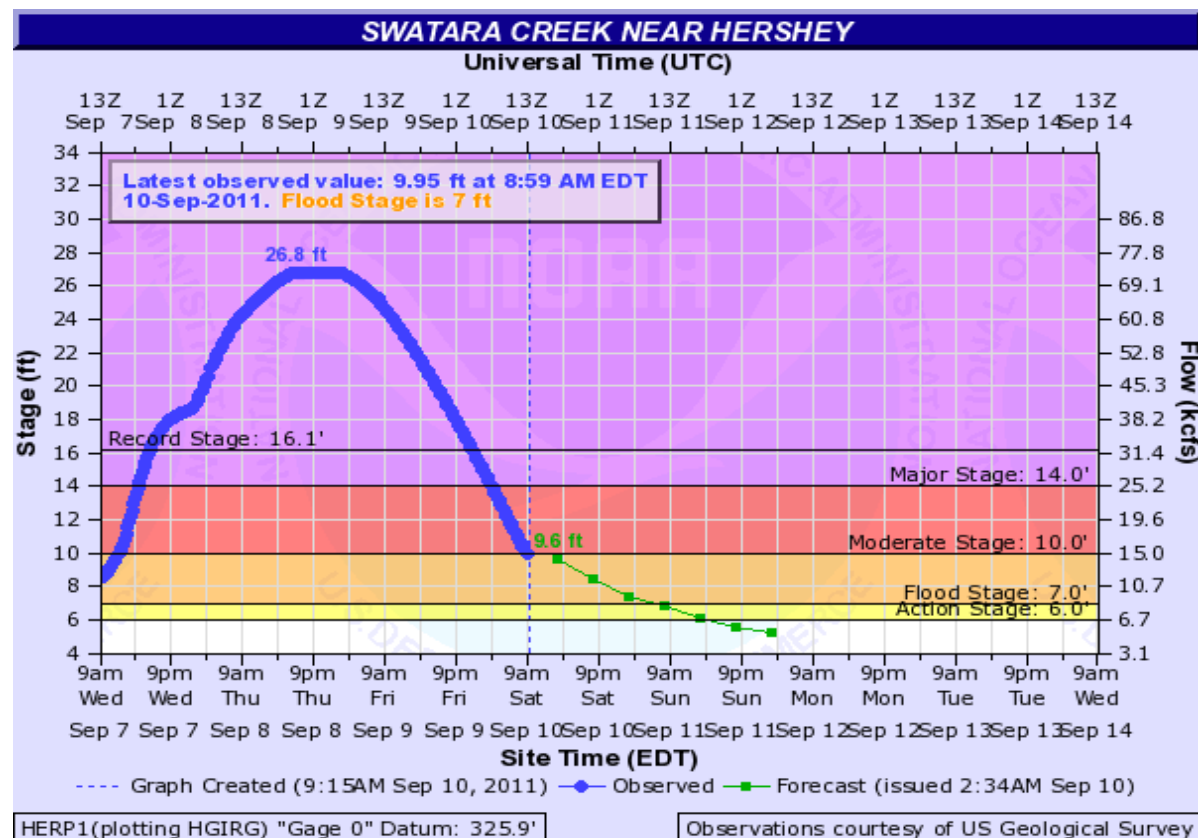
Monitoring



River gauges



Rain gauges








MODULE 5:

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ASSISTANCE



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Disaster Declaration

-  Each level of declaration activated provides for additional aid to the incident
-  Required when applying for aid from state and federal agencies
-  Allows the lifting of certain regulatory requirements (ex. Procurement Process)



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Municipal Disaster Declaration



Title 35 definition:







The condition declared by the local governing body when in their judgment the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering threatened or caused thereby. (Chapter 71, Titles, Purposes, Definitions)



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance





County Disaster Declaration

-  Declaration made based on severity
-  Provides additional response and recovery assets to the local jurisdiction
-  Can be declared even if the local jurisdiction has not yet declared
-  Each county has different internal thresholds to meet for a declaration



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

State Disaster Declaration

-  State may declare in the absence of the county or municipality
-  Additional response and recovery assets are made available upon declaration
-  No additional monies made available upon declaration
-  General assistance available from various state agencies



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Presidential Disaster Declaration

 Opens the availability of funding to state, county, and municipal jurisdictions

1. Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
2. Small Business Administration (SBA)
3. Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)

These are found through: www.disasterassistance.gov



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Disaster Assistance



Individuals and Households Program (IHP)




Provides assistance to individuals and households affected by a disaster to enable them to address necessary expenses and serious needs, which cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or insurance (include personal property, medical, dental, funeral and other)



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Disaster Assistance

Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans

 low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.




Continued...



Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Disaster Assistance

Continued...

-  Maximum \$40,000 for personal property
-  Maximum \$200,000 for property damage
-  Maximum \$2,000,000 for business damage

Threshold to meet SBA





-  At least 25 homes or businesses sustained uninsured loss of at least 40%





Module 5: Damage Assessment Assistance

Disaster Assistance

Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)

-  EIDLs provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after a disaster.
-  Maximum \$2,000,000
-  Maximum term of 30 years
-  Fixed interest rate at the time of declaration

Thresholds to meet...

-  At least five businesses having substantial uninsured economic loss
-  Governor must clarify the businesses are in need of assistance not available elsewhere

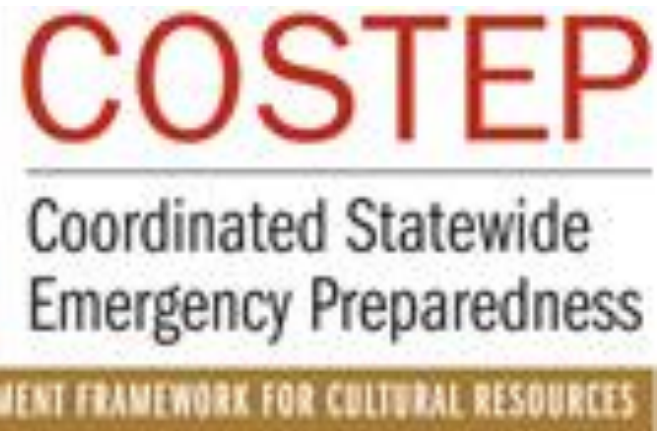
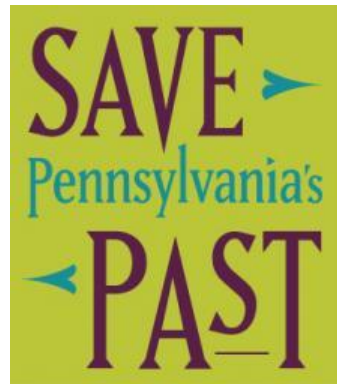


MODULE 6:

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



-  Active Coordinator
-  Adequate Resources
-  Location
-  Equipment
-  People
-  Exercises
-  Municipal Program Review



Coordinated Statewide Emergency Preparedness: An Emergency Management Framework for Cultural Resources

Laura Hartz Stanton -Director of Preservation services

www.nedcc.org/disaster/costep.php





Thank you!



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