

Maximizing FEMA Grants Disaster Funding: PDAs & Eligibility

Recovery Bureau - Public Assistance Unit: Patrick Gorman

Recovery Bureau - Individual Assistance Unit: Lt. Brad Waugh



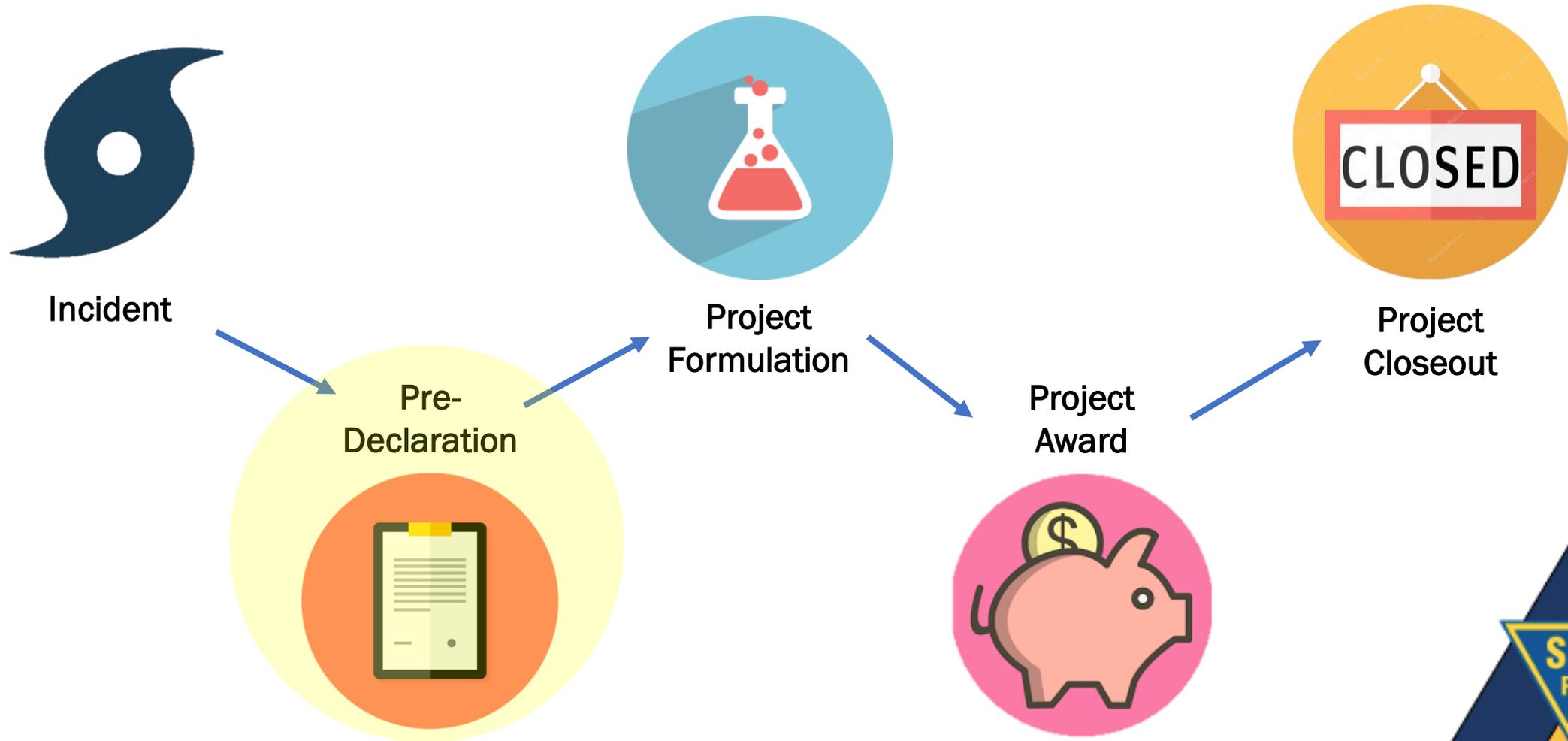
What is Public Assistance?

Supplemental financial assistance to state, local governments, and certain non-profit organizations for response and recovery activities required as a result of a disaster/event.

“REMEMBER”: It is a FEMA reimbursement program based upon each Applicant performing work they deem necessary to protect the welfare of the public and continue to provide essential services “regardless” of Federal Aid.



Lifecycle of a Project



The Preliminary Damage Assessment

Mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole.

(44 CFR 206.33)

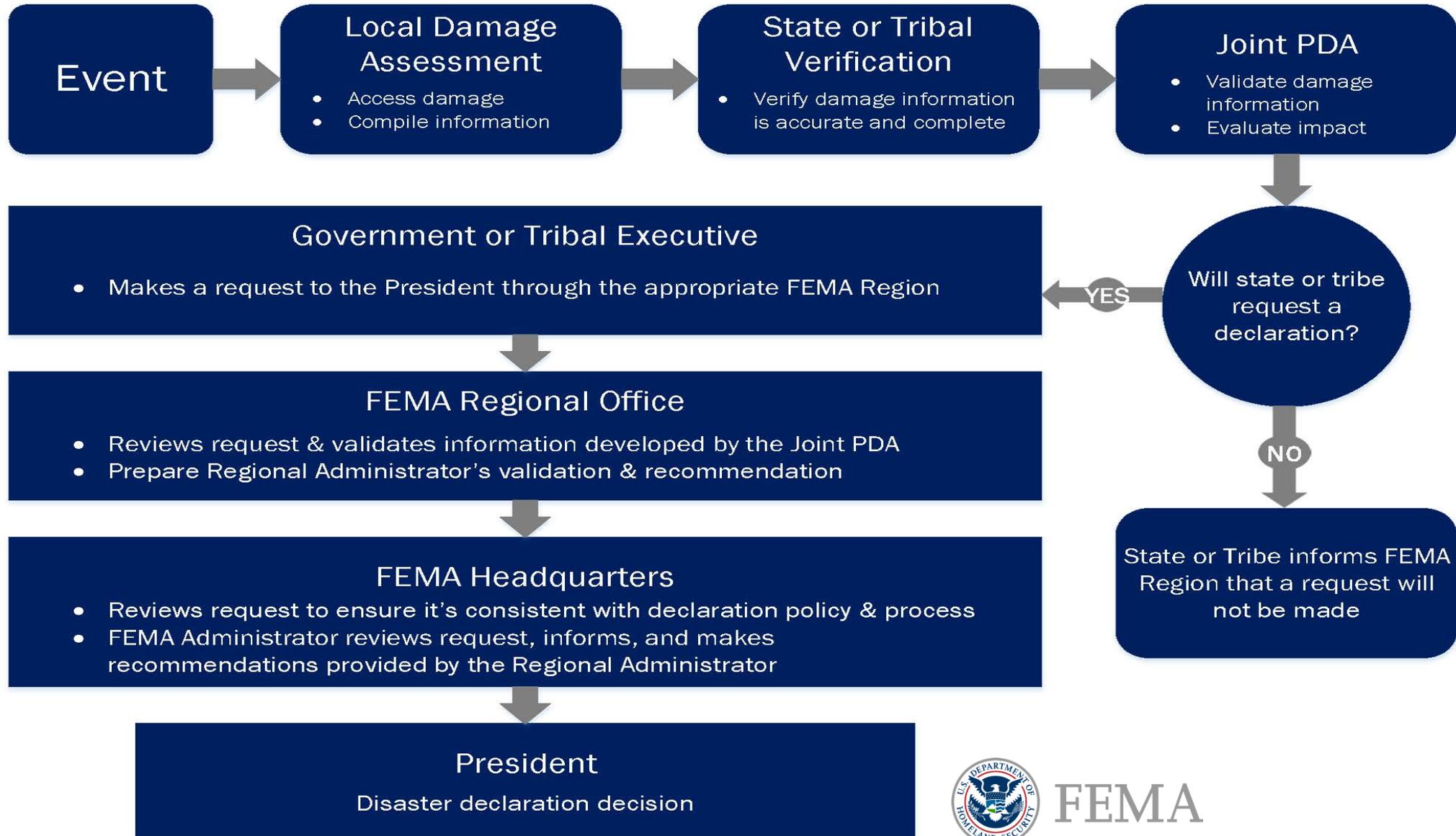


Overall Goal of PDAs

- Perform the most accurate assessment possible
- Include “All” known impacts toward recovery
- Identify potential “duplication of benefits”
** e.g. Insurance, third party funds or other
Federal Agencies DFA, FHWA, USACE
- Eligibility is same as Project Worksheet (PW) and “estimates are acceptable” on PDAs



Declaration Process



FEMA

Declaration Criteria - Costs

Federal Indicators:

- Statewide per capita impact indicator FY22- \$1.63
(every citizen value) 9,288,994
- Countywide per capita impact indicator FY22-\$4.10
- Statewide Threshold equals \$15,141,060.22
- Mitigation costs can not be included in PDA
- Duplication of Benefits :
 - ✓ Must also consider programs from other Federal Agencies such as FHWA, USACE, etc.
 - ✓ Must reduce damage cost by anticipated insurance proceeds



PA Disaster Assistance Indicators by NJ County, FY22

County	2020 Census	County Indicator, FY22
ATLANTIC	274,534	\$ 1,125,589
BERGEN	955,732	\$ 3,918,501
BURLINGTON	461,860	\$ 1,893,626
CAMDEN	523,485	\$ 2,146,289
CAPE MAY	95,263	\$ 390,578
CUMBERLAND	154,152	\$ 632,023
ESSEX	863,728	\$ 3,541,285
GLOUCESTER	302,294	\$ 1,239,405
HUDSON	724,854	\$ 2,971,901
HUNTERDON	128,947	\$ 528,683
MERCER	387,340	\$ 1,588,094

County	2020 Census	County Indicator, FY22
MIDDLESEX	863,162	\$ 3,538,964
MONMOUTH	643,615	\$ 2,638,822
MORRIS	509,285	\$ 2,088,069
OCEAN	637,229	\$ 2,612,639
PASSAIC	524,118	\$ 2,148,884
SALEM	64,837	\$ 265,832
SOMERSET	345,361	\$ 1,415,980
SUSSEX	144,221	\$ 591,306
UNION	575,345	\$ 2,358,915
WARREN	109,632	\$ 449,491
STATE TOTAL	9,288,994	\$ 15,141,060



FEMA

Declaration Criteria - Impact

Localized adverse impacts-renewed focus

“Money never tells the full story”

FEMA Considers:

- Extraordinary concentration of damages
- Impact to critical facilities / services
e.g. Hospitals, Electric/ Gas, Water / Sewer,
Police / Fire, Communications
- Past 12-month disaster history locally and statewide



“Whole Picture” Approach PDA Field Team Checklist

Designed to engage a systematic review of jurisdiction-wide damages and impacts.

Requirements:

- ✓ Population: To validate the threshold
- ✓ Impacts: To citizen safety, to essential services
- ✓ Damages: To Right of Way (ROW) and Improved Property
- ✓ Priorities: Critical Services
- ✓ Special considerations: Environmental/ Historic/ Preservation



Assessing and Prioritizing Damages

**** Show me the worst first ****

- Where are the most severely damaged areas?
- Where are the most costly damages? Top \$\$
- Where do the damages have the most severe impact on the community?
- Loss of Critical services?
- What work is most beyond your capability?

**** Use the fillable PDA Form to report**



New Jersey PDA CONOPS

➤ Phase 1 :

- Day of Event through Day 7

➤ Phase 2 :

- Day 8 through Day 14
- Day 15 through Day 21
- Day 21 through Day 30



Phase 1 : Day of Event thru Day 7

- ‘ Phase 1’ of the PDA “Windshield Survey” shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than seven (7) days after an incident or event, or as otherwise directed by NJOEM.

Step 1: The NJOEM Emergency Response Bureau (ERB) Regional Representatives will work with County OEMs in communicating to all affected municipalities and any other eligible applicant (ie, BOEs) that initial PDA submissions should be completed and submitted.

Step 2: Each “Municipal” OEM Coordinator in the affected area shall collect the required information and submit the PDA to its respective “County” OEM Office.

Step 3: The County OEM shall also collect and provide their own initial PDA data for County-owned assets.



Phase 1 cont'd

Note: NJOEM Recovery Bureau Public Assistance Unit personnel shall be responsible for contacting State agencies and quasi-State agencies (Univs, MUA's, Authorities) and coordinating their initial cost estimates with the Emergency Response Bureau personnel.

Step 4: The County OEMs must forward the completed PDA submissions to the NJOEM ERB for review and reporting accuracy during this time.

Step 5: If preliminary damage assessments do not satisfy FEMA thresholds, the ERB will notify the affected counties in writing that the State is unable to satisfy the State threshold and cannot seek federal assistance.

Step 6: If it is determined that there is a possibility of meeting the State threshold, the ERB will notify the “Recovery Bureau” and the affected counties, and proceed to ‘Phase 2’.



Preliminary Damage Assessment Form

- Please make sure to fill out any and all relevant information in the yellow sections.

**Please note: IA totals do not count toward Public Assistance State Thresholds for Funding.*

County:	Select One	Type:	Select One	Municipality / Agency / Entity:		Date:		
CONTACT INFORMATION								
Name:		Title:		Phone:		Extension:		
Email:								
IDNIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) – Counties and Municipalities Only								
Evacuated (#)	Displaced (#)	Sheltered (#)	Injured (#)	Missing (#)	Deceased (#)	Disaster Related Unemployed Persons (#)		
Type of Structure	# Affected	# Minor	# Major	# Destroyed	# Uninhabitable	# Inaccessible	Est. Loss (\$)	Insured (%)
Single Family Homes								
Multi-Family Units								
Businesses								
Industrial Units								
Individual Assistance Totals >	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities								
Category of Work (A-G)				Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)	
A – Debris Removal						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)								
B – Emergency Protective Measures						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)								
C – Roads and Bridges						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)								
D – Water Control Facilities						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. dam, reservoir, pump station, canal, levee, channel, etc.)								
E –Buildings and Equipment						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. building/vehicle damages, structural damage/collapse, critical facility, # of sites, etc.)								
F – Utilities						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. complete/partial/ongoing shutdown, critical function, type of damage, # of sites, etc.)								
G – Parks, Recreational, and Other Facilities						Select One	Select One	
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. ballfields, playground equipment, scoreboard, bulkhead, jetty, railroad, docks, etc.)								
Public Assistance Total (\$)				\$ 0				

PDA Description

Page 2

Additional comments: *(If more space is needed, please include a continuation page with your submission).*

- Brief paragraph explaining each category of work in detail*
 - Quantify
 - Include locations (coordinates or cross streets)

*Evidentiary photos to support PDA Form “additional comments” section is advised.

Types of Assessment Options

- **Onsite Inspection**
- **PA Desktop Assessment (Virtual/Hybrid)**
- **Enhanced Hybrid/Windshield Damage Assessment**
- **ArcGIS Survey123**
- **Aerial Imagery**
- **Predictive Modeling**
- **Parcel-Enriched Building Footprints**
- **Predictive Modeling: HAZUS**
- **PA PDA Review Tool**
- **High Resolution Aerial Imagery and Artificial Intelligence**

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021), p.54-55

Onsite Inspections (Traditional Approach)

- Joint PDAs for PA have typically been completed with in-person site assessments because PA damage assessments require a considerable amount of site-level information.
- Site assessments may include in-person visits to the damaged facility and interviews with representatives from potential applicants who may have already completed the work (e.g., emergency protective measures or debris removal) or are familiar with the anticipated method of repair (permanent work)

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021), p.54-55



FEMA

PA Desktop Assessments (Virtual/Hybrid Approach)

- Preferred to in-person assessments and should be the default, barring unusual circumstances
- Can submit requirement information/data, documentation, and photographs demonstrating impact
- Thorough IDAs are necessary to conduct desktop assessments during the joint PDA
 - Site inspections may still need to be conducted for large projects
- Joint PDA teams must validate estimates with visual confirmation
 - Visual confirmation does not necessarily need to be in-person in certain circumstances
- Joint PDA concept of operations will need to be adjusted for desktop assessment

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021), p.54-55; FEMA Virtual Options for Remotely Conducting Preliminary Damage Assessments



FEMA

Aerial Imagery

- Provides visuals on the ground without physical presence
- FEMA can request manned flyovers to collect oblique aerial photographs and overhead imagery
- Certain types of imagery can be viewed in three dimensions (3D)
- FEMA can analyze aerial imagery that is captured by SLTT governments



Source: FEMA Virtual Options for Remotely Conducting Preliminary Damage Assessments



FEMA

Best Practices for Validating Damages

- Include accurate GPS coordinates for damaged locations
- Provide photographs to support validation
 - Photographs of damages, debris sites
 - Show magnitude of vegetative debris operation and temporary staging sites



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Phase 2 : Day 8 thru Day 14

Field Assessment:

- During Phase 2, the affected Municipalities, Counties, State agencies, quasi-State agencies, and any other eligible applicants shall prepare a second /more detailed / updated version of their PDAs and forward them to the Recovery Bureau. The Recovery Bureau will analyze the “updated” PDA submissions, verify the damage information and costs incurred, and advise NJOEM leadership if the State has met the threshold.



Phase 2: Day 15 thru Day 21

- Final Cost Assessment:
 - Evaluating major damaged sites.
 - Identify if all applicants affected have participated .
 - “During this time a determination to conduct a Joint FEMA and State PDA should occur”
- Upon the recommendation of NJOEM leadership, the State Director will ask the Governor to submit a formal request to the FEMA Region II Administrator via the Recovery Division for a FEMA and State Joint PDA.



Phase 2: Day 21 thru Day 30

- NJOEM will continue to collect residual and verify damage information.
- NJOEM and FEMA will conclude the Joint PDA
- Within 30 days of the event, the State of New Jersey Governor's Office must submit either a Request for Declaration or a Time Extension request letter to the FEMA Regional Administrator to extend the PDA process for an additional 30 days.



Phase 2: Day 21 thru Day 30 cont'd

- If the result of the Joint PDA determines whether the State's damage cost threshold for the incident has been met. The Governor may request a Federal declaration from the President via a formal request to the FEMA Region II Administrator within 30 days of the incident date or the approved Time Extension date.
- If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is granted, each affected municipality, county, State agency, Quasi-State agency, and any other eligible applicant will be notified by the NJOEM Recovery Bureau as to the next steps in the reimbursement process via email notification and public media.



Alternative Scenarios

Appeals

The Governor can appeal the denial of a major disaster or emergency declaration request. The appeal must be submitted within 30 days of the date of the denial letter and should include additional information justifying the need for supplemental federal assistance.

Post Declaration Actions

Add-ons: The Governor or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), can request designation of additional counties and programs within 30 days of the declaration or the end of the incident period, whichever is later. The Governor or GAR, may submit an extension request within the 30-day period, providing a valid reason supporting an extension.



Emergency Work

** Category A - Debris Removal

What is the overall impact of debris?

- Clearance, Removal, Storage and Monitoring debris operation of Vegetative, C & D, White Goods, Sand, Hazardous Waste from Public ROW.
- *Removal of / from Private Property authorized only by FEMA in extreme circumstances, however, debris brought to curb is eligible
- Assess quantity and type of jurisdiction-wide debris. Vegetative, Construction Demolition Debris, White Goods and Hazardous Material. Coastal Areas can include Sand removal.
- Assess jurisdiction's approach for removal and disposal: FAL, FAE, Contractors, Shared Service Agreement, Rental Equip., etc



Emergency Work



Category B- Emergency Protective Measures

- Emergency Protective Measures: Those prudent actions taken by an Applicant to reduce disaster damage, ensure continuation of essential services and eliminate or reduce immediate threat to life, health and safety of the general public and improved property
- Eligible Work Includes:
 - Warnings, Search, Rescue and Evacuation
 - Security w Police, Fire and DPW, remove health and safety hazards
 - Sheltering, mass care, medical care, food, water, ice
 - Generator use, Build Berms, Sandbagging, Bracing, Shoring and emergency demo of damaged structures
 - Emergency Repairs, e.g.; Pump Stations, generators, Electric, gas, water service, temporary road repair for emergency access
 - **Assess jurisdictions actions: Pre, during and ongoing actions of Police, Fire, EMS, FAL, FAE, etc.



Emergency Work

Category B – Snow Declaration

**FEMA typically Declares a 2 day eligibility.

- Applicant designates their “continuous 48-hour” time period. All departments must use the same 48-hour period.

Eligible work includes:

- Snow removal and dumping
- Salting, Sanding, Brining of roads and other eligible facilities
- Vehicle towing (emergency conditional)
- Relevant Categories of Work , “C thru G” are eligible per PAPPG.



Permanent Work



Category C - Road and Bridge Systems

Category D - Water Control Facilities

Category E - Public Buildings/Equipment

Category F - Public Utilities

Category G - Other-Parks, Recreation

18 Month Completion Deadline, XXXX xx, 2022

Must Complete Physical Work within regulatory time frame

**A Time Extension can be requested from the NJ OEM for 30 additional months.*



Pre-Event Documents for Categories C-G (Permanent Work)

- Notated maps of affected locations
- Photographs
 - Damaged structure
 - Damaged materials of the facility
- Recent safety inspection or maintenance records that show pre-disaster condition (large projects only)
- Codes and standards to be considered (when it dramatically increases costs)
- Brief statement about whether work is force account, contract, or a combination
- Force Account Labor
 - Cost summary (separate out regular time and overtime)
 - Contracts/agreements to verify rates
- Force Account Equipment cost summary
- Force Account Supply cost summary
- Material invoices, historic costs for similar work, estimates by professionals familiar with facility, or commercial estimating source
- Contracts, bids, invoices (required for large projects), historic costs for similar work, estimates by professionals familiar with the facility, or commercial estimating source
- Relevant documentation validating unique requirements impacting cost
- Relevant documentation validating impact on normal community functions
- Relevant documentation for validation of environmental and historic preservation considerations



Category C (Roads and Bridges)

Eligible road and bridge components include:

Road Components Include:

Road components include the following:

- Surfaces
- Bases
- Shoulders
- Ditches
- Drainage structures
- Low water crossings
- Associated facilities

Bridge Component Include:

- Decking
- Guardrails
- Girders
- Pavement
- Abutments
- Piers
- Slope protection
- Approaches
- Associated facilities

Note: FEMA cannot reimburse for damages to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) roads

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide Appendix J (Aug2021)



FEMA

Category D (Water Control Facilities)

Eligible water control facilities include:



Note: Flood control works must not be under specific authority of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) and/or Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide Appendix J (Aug 2021); FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Ver.4 Appendix N



FEMA

Category E (Buildings and Equipment)

Eligible buildings and equipment include:

Buildings

All structural and non- structural components, including:

- Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems
- Furnishings

Equipment

- Contents and equipment within the building
- Vehicles
- Construction equipment

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide Appendix J (Aug2021)



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Category F (Utilities)

Eligible utilities include:

Water storage facilities, treatment plants, and delivery systems

Power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities

Natural gas transmission and distribution plants

Sewage collection systems and treatment plants

Communication systems

Note: Facilities must be publicly owned by Grantee or Applicant

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide Appendix J (Aug 2021)



FEMA

Category G (Parks, Recreational, and Other Facilities)

Eligible parks, recreational, and other facilities include:



Note: Beaches must be improved and not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) or other Federal entity

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide Appendix J (Aug 2021); FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Ver.4 Appendix N

“What To Leave With”

- Available photos, advise Applicant to take “many during and after photos”, Drawings, and written reports ... If available during PDA
- Annotated maps of damage areas ... If available during PDA
- List of damage sites “with GPS Coordinates” ... A “ MUST” to support Joint State / FEMA PDA.
- Summary of impacts
- **Insurance Policy information (Required by FEMA) with anticipated insurance proceed figure.**
- Available cost information: FAL, FAE, FAM, Contractor Invoices/ estimates, Eng. or Contractor estimates for Permanent Work .. Category C - G
- Special Considerations: Environmental / Historic



Best Practices for Work Eligibility

- Verify that the Applicant is legally responsible for conducting work
- Verify if work is eligible under Other Federal Agency's programs and if facility is under the authority of Other Federal Agencies as these should be excluded from the PDA
 - Roads established by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 - Farmland debris cleanup funded by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Waterway Debris funded by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Flood control works under specific authority of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) and/or Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
 - Beaches overseen by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE)



FEMA

Preliminary Damage Assessment Costs

Force Account Labor

Force Account Equipment

Leased Equipment

Supplies

Contract Services

Mutual Aid Agreements

Repairs and Replacement

Landslides and Slope
Stabilization

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63



FEMA

Force Account Labor

- Utilizing the potential applicant's personnel
- Based on hourly rates plus fringe benefits
- Overtime, premium wage, and compensatory time should be consistent with pre-disaster written policies
- Stand-by time costs will be considered when incurred in preparation for and directly related to actions necessary to save lives and protect health and safety

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63



FEMA

Force Account Labor

- Straight-time and overtime labor costs differ depending on type of employee and whether employee is performing emergency work or permanent work
 - For budgeted and unbudgeted employees involved in Debris Removal, both straight-time and overtime are considered.
 - **Emergency work** – Only overtime is considered for budgeted employees. For unbudgeted employees performing emergency work, both straight-time and overtime are considered.
 - **Permanent work** – Both straight-time and overtime labor costs are considered for budgeted and unbudgeted employees.

Table 5. Emergency Work Labor Eligibility

Emergency Work Labor Eligibility		
Budgeted Employee Hours	Overtime	Straight-Time
Permanent employee	☑	
Part-time or seasonal employee working during normal hours or season of employment	☑	
Unbudgeted Employee Hours	Overtime	Straight-Time
Reassigned employee funded from external source	☑	☑
Essential employee called back from furlough	☑	☑
Temporary employee hired to perform eligible work	☑	☑
Part-time or seasonal employee working outside normal hours or season of employment	☑	☑

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63; FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Ver.4pp.65-96



FEMA

Force Account Labor Documentation

What to Document

- Number of employees performing a given task
- Type of employee (budgeted or unbudgeted)
- Type of work being performed
- Regular time and overtime hours worked
- Hourly rate

How to Document

- Timesheets, run sheets, or payroll
- Description and location of work performed
- Overtime, comp time, and holiday pay policies

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63



FEMA

Force Account Equipment

- Utilizing the potential applicant's equipment
- Cost of using force account equipment, including permanently mounted generators, based on hourly rates
- Only time that the equipment was in use will be considered, unless it was used intermittently for more than half of the day
- To estimate force account equipment:
 - May use FEMA equipment rates or use tribal, state, or local equipment rates that meet FEMA's criteria
 - <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/schedule-equipment-rates>
 - Can base costs on mileage rates for vehicles, if less costly than hourly rates

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63

Force Account Equipment Documentation

What to Document

- Type of equipment being used
- Type of work being performed
- Hours used/miles driven
- Equipment rate used

How to Document

- Using the national cost code:
- <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/schedule-equipment-rates>
- Vehicle usage logs with:
 - Operator name
 - Hours/dates worked

Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63



FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates

- For applicant-owned equipment in good mechanical condition, complete with all required attachments
- Rates cover costs eligible under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121, et seq., for ownership and operation of equipment, including depreciation, overhead, all maintenance, field repairs, fuel, lubricants, tires, OSHA equipment and other costs incidental to operation
- Labor costs of the operator are not included in the rates and should be approved separately from equipment costs
- [FEMA 2019 Schedule of Equipment Rates](#)

Search the 2019 Schedule of Equipment Rates

Show 10 ▼ entries

Search:

Cost Code ▲	Equipment ◆	Specifications ◆	Capacity or Size ◆	HP ◆	Notes ◆	Unit ◆	2019 Updated Rate ◆
8204	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 In	to 200	Trailer Mounted.	hour	\$50.41
8208	Loader - Tractor - Knuckleboom	model Barko 595 ML		to 173		hour	\$169.74
8209	Loader - Wheel	model 210 w/ Buck Saw 50 inch Bar		to 240		hour	\$98.48
8210	Clamshell & Dragline, Crawler		149,999 lbs	to 235	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	\$134.68
8211	Clamshell & Dragline, Crawler		250,000 lbs	to 520	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	\$178.82



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Leased Equipment

- Equipment leased by potential applicant
- FEMA will consider costs submitted based on the terms of the lease
- Must be reasonable

What to Document

- Type of equipment that was leased
- Type of work being performed
- Cost of leased equipment

How to Document

- Invoices and proof of payment (including fuel)
- Lease documents



Supplies

- Supplies or materials that are or will be purchased and are justifiably needed to effectively respond to and/or recover from the incident
- Reimbursable supplies taken from the potential applicant's stock for incident usage
- Based on invoices, established methods, historic prices, cost estimates from materials pulled from stock (and what it would cost at that time to replace pulled stock), or area vendor prices

What to Document

- Materials or supplies required for emergency work or permanent work
- List minor supplies and materials
- Note significant expenditures and include unit costs

How to Document

- Invoice or historical record to support the claimed cost (if from stock)
- Invoice and proof of payment (if purchased)
- Inventory List



Contract Services

- FEMA will consider the cost of contract services based on the terms of the contract
- Costs must be compliant with procurement standards and contract requirements

What to Document

- All contract work
- All costs
- Estimate, bid, or contract (for large projects)

How to Document

- Summary of all contract work and costs
- Procurement process documentation
- Procurement policy
- Invoices

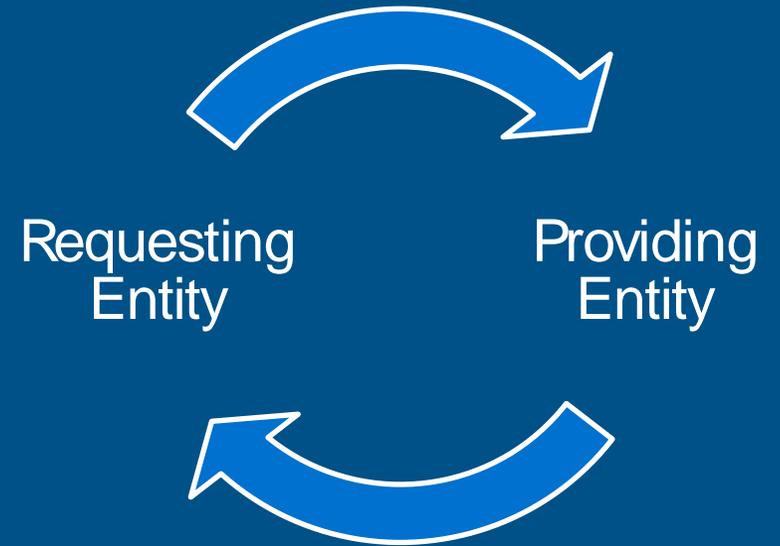
Source: FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide (Aug 2021) pp.57-63



FEMA

Mutual Aid Agreements

- Potential applicant requests resources from another jurisdiction through a mutual aid agreement
- Costs incurred by the potential applicant are considered
- When a state has a statewide mutual aid agreement that designates the state as being responsible for reimbursing mutual aid costs, FEMA will consider the state's incurred costs
- Agreements and costs should be consistent with past practices for mutual aid
- What to document:
 - All Mutual Aid Costs
- How to document:
 - Summary of all mutual aid costs (labor, equipment, supply and/or material costs and location where work was performed.
 - Invoices from the Providing Entity (If available)



Environmental Historical Preservation (EHP)

Staff Functions

- Provide specialized guidance and practical long-term subject matter expertise to communities across the county to ensure that proposed projects align with Federal environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders
- Review every project resulting from the PDA
- During the PDA process, EHP staff investigate damage claims in tandem with initial information-gathering
 - Compliance with laws and executive orders may influence cost capturing but also ensure potential projects are designed with compliance in mind
- Grantee requests are shared with EHP staff, typically at the county level



FEMA

Public Assistance (PA) Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Workshop

Region 2 Recovery Division | New Jersey

August - September 2022



FEMA

Workshop Objectives

Participants will demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of:

- Categories of Work
- Eligible Expenses
- Information Needed for IDAs
- Estimating Damages
- Completing NJ's PDA Form



Category A: Debris Removal

- Improved public property
- Public rights-of-way
- Federal-aid roads
- SLTT authorized debris on public ROW by residents
- Private road where debris clearance was necessary for emergency access
- Private residential property where debris poses a threat to the public
- Applicant maintained navigable waterways



- Natural or unimproved land
- Land used for agricultural purposes
- Private road that is behind a locked gate
- Private driveways or parking lots
- Private commercial property without FEMA pre-approval
- Flood control works that are under the specific authority of another federal agency
- Removal of materials related to renovations





Category A: Debris Removal

• FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. What kind of debris is it? (Vegetative, construction & demolition (C&D), Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), White Goods, etc.)
3. How much debris is there? (Tons or cubic yards)
4. Who is moving it? (Force account or contractors)
5. Is there going to be debris reduction or temporary staging sites?
6. Any unique circumstances like hazardous materials or special equipment needed?

Types of Documentation

- Annotated maps of debris-affected locations
- Photos of work completed, work to be completed, documenting estimates
- Debris quantity calculation sheets
- Statements about work (force account, contract, combo)
- Contracts
- Insurance
- Permits

Photos: Which is Better? Why?



FEMA

Good Photos Can Tell the Story



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Scenario 1: Tropical Storm Isaias – New Jersey

On August 4, 2020, Tropical Storm Isaias heavily impacted New Jersey with wind-driven rains and damaging winds causing severe damage to public and private property. Reported rainfall totals were as high as 7.86 inches, and winds peaked at 75 miles per hour . Two confirmed EF-1 tornadoes impacted Ocean and Cape May Counties. Damages included numerous large trees and tree limbs down, blocked or partially blocked roads, power outages, wind-damaged roofs, trees falling on structures, street flooding, and damage to vehicles, buildings, and public and private residences. Tidal flooding was reported in coastal areas.





Activity 1: Atlantic City – Isaias

- 240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste
- As of 8/27/2020, work is 60% complete
- Debris removal is not covered under insurance
- Debris removal is not the responsibility of another Federal Agency



Activity 1: Atlantic City – Isaias Debris Disposal

Tipping Slip 1 \$276.40

Estimate four additional loads of similar size



FEMA

Activity 1: Atlantic City
Force Account Labor
Summary (1/3)

Regular Time: **\$714.72**
Overtime: **\$863.63**

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT										PAGE 1 OF 3				
FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY RECORD														
APPLICANT City of Atlantic City				PA ID NO. 001-02080-00			PROJECT NO. 4488			DISASTER TS Isaisa				
LOCATION/SITE Various - throughout Atlantic City						CATEGORY A			PERIOD COVERING 8/3/20 TO 8/8/20					
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED Tropical Storm Isaias debris removal														
	DATE	Dates and Hours Worked Each Week							Costs					
		8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	8/6/20	8/7/20	8/8/20	8/9/20	TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.		8.00						8.00	\$23.70		\$23.70	\$189.60	
JOB TITLE Superintendent	O.T.		7.50						7.00	\$35.55		\$35.55	\$248.85	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.		8.00						8.00	\$18.64		\$18.64	\$149.12	
JOB TITLE Sanitation Supervisor	O.T.		7.50						7.50	\$27.96		\$27.96	\$209.70	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.		8.00						8.00	\$12.75		\$12.75	\$102.00	
JOB TITLE Sanitation Supervisor	O.T.		7.50						7.50	\$19.13		\$19.13	\$143.48	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.					8.00			8.00	\$11.00		\$11.00	\$88.00	
JOB TITLE Laborer	O.T.					7.50			7.50	\$16.50		\$16.50	\$123.75	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.				8.00				8.00	\$12.25		\$12.25	\$98.00	
JOB TITLE Laborer	O.T.		7.50						7.50	\$18.38		\$18.38	\$137.85	
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.			8.00					8.00	\$11.00		\$11.00	\$88.00	
JOB TITLE Laborer	O.T.			7.50					7.50			\$0.00	\$0.00	
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME												\$714.72		
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME												\$863.63		

Activity 1: Atlantic City
Force Account Labor
Summary (2/3)

Regular Time: **\$1,854.84**
Overtime: **\$2,524.18**

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT										PAGE 2 OF 3				
FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY RECORD														
APPLICANT City of Atlantic City				PA ID NO. 001-02080-00			PROJECT NO. 4488			DISASTER TS Isaisa				
LOCATION/SITE Various - throughout Atlantic City						CATEGORY A			PERIOD COVERING 8/3/20 TO 8/8/20					
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED Tropical Storm Isaias debris removal														
	DATE	Dates and Hours Worked Each Week							Costs					
		8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	8/6/20	8/7/20	8/8/20	8/9/20	TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS	
NAME ██████████	REG.		7.00						7.00	\$18.72		\$18.72	\$131.04	
JOB TITLE Supervisor	O.T.		6.50						7.00	\$28.08		\$28.08	\$196.56	
NAME ██████████	REG.	8.00	8.00	8.00					24.00	\$20.08		\$20.08	\$481.92	
JOB TITLE Equipment Operator	O.T.	6.00	8.50	4.00					18.50	\$30.12		\$30.12	\$557.22	
NAME ██████████	REG.	8.00							8.00	\$12.75		\$12.75	\$102.00	
JOB TITLE Laborer	O.T.	6.00							6.00	\$19.13		\$19.13	\$114.78	
NAME ██████████	REG.		8.00	8.00		8.00			24.00	\$26.21		\$26.21	\$629.04	
JOB TITLE Equipment Supervisor	O.T.		9.50	4.00					13.50	\$39.32		\$39.32	\$530.82	
NAME ██████████	REG.							8.00	8.00	\$12.25		\$12.25	\$98.00	
JOB TITLE Laborer	O.T.		8.00	12.00					20.00	\$18.38		\$18.38	\$367.60	
Kelly, Gary	REG.			8.00	8.00				16.00	\$25.24		\$25.24	\$403.84	
JOB TITLE Carpenter Supervisor	O.T.			4.00	8.00		8.00		20.00	\$37.86		\$37.86	\$757.20	
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME												\$1,845.84		
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME												\$2,524.18		

Activity 1: Atlantic City
Force Account Labor
Summary (3/3)

Regular Time: **\$849.20**
Overtime: **\$1,360.68**

(Note: Actual timesheets accompanied the force account labor summary as proof/validation of information in the summary record.)

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT										PAGE 3 OF 3			
FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY RECORD													
APPLICANT City of Atlantic City				PA ID NO. 001-02080-00			PROJECT NO. 4488			DISASTER TS Isaisa			
LOCATION/SITE Various - throughout Atlantic City						CATEGORY A			PERIOD COVERING 8/3/20 TO 8/8/20				
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED Tropical Storm Isaias debris removal													
	DATE	Dates and Hours Worked Each Week							Costs				
		8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	8/6/20	8/7/20	8/8/20	8/9/20	TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.			8.00					8.00	\$22.70		\$22.70	\$181.60
JOB TITLE S. Maintenance Repairer	O.T.			4.00			8.00		12.00	\$34.05		\$34.05	\$408.60
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.			8.00		8.00			16.00	\$25.07		\$25.07	\$401.12
JOB TITLE Laborer 3	O.T.			4.00	8.00		8.00		20.00	\$37.61		\$37.61	\$752.20
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.			8.00					8.00	\$17.64		\$17.64	\$141.12
JOB TITLE Equipment Operator	O.T.			4.00					4.00	\$26.46		\$26.46	\$105.84
NAME [REDACTED]	REG.			8.00					8.00	\$15.67		\$15.67	\$125.36
JOB TITLE Equipment Supervisor	O.T.			4.00					4.00	\$23.51		\$23.51	\$94.04
									0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00
Laborer	O.T.								0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00
NAME	REG.								0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00
JOB TITLE	O.T.								0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME												\$849.20	
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME												\$1,360.68	

Activity 1: Atlantic City
Force Account Equipment
Summary (1/2)

Total Hours: 143.5
Total Cost: \$2,864.49

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT SUMMARY RECORD										PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>2</u>			
APPLICANT CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY				PA ID NO. 001-02080-00			PROJECT NO.			DISASTER TS Isaias			
LOCATION/SITE Atlantic City						CATEGORY A			PERIOD COVERING 08/03/20 TO 08/08/20				
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED Debris Removal													
Type of Equipment		OPERATOR'S NAME	Dates and Hours Used Each Day							Costs			
INDICATE SIZE, CAPACITY, HORSEPOWER, MAKE, AND MODEL AS APPROPRIATE	EQUIPMENT CODE NUMBER		DATE	8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	8/6/20	8/7/20	8/8/20	8/9/20	TOTAL HOURS	EQUIPMENT RATE	TOTAL COST
Truck, Pick up - 1 ton	8802	Abdullah, Ahmid	Hours		15.5	8.0					23.5	\$17.91	\$420.89
Truck, Pick up - 1 ton	8802	Ward, John	Hours		15.5	8.0					23.5	\$17.91	\$420.89
Truck, Pick up - 1 ton	8802	Holmes, Larry	Hours		15.5	8.0					23.5	\$17.91	\$420.89
Van, 1/2 ton	8181	Head, Stephen	Hours		15.5	8.0					23.5	\$25.82	\$606.77
Truck, Pick up, Crew 1 ton	8808	Gardner, Sameeh	Hours		15.5	8.0					23.5	\$22.99	\$540.27
Truck, Pick up, Crew 1 ton	8808	Little, James	Hours			12.0					12.0	\$22.99	\$275.88
Truck, Pick up, 1/2 ton	8801	Calloway, Jeffrey	Hours	14.0							14.0	\$12.78	\$178.92
GRAND TOTALS											143.5		\$2,864.49

Activity 1: Atlantic City
Force Account Equipment
Summary (2/2)

Total Hours: 164.5
Total Cost: \$8,607.28

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT										PAGE 2 OF 2			
FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT SUMMARY RECORD													
APPLICANT CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY				PA ID NO. 001-02080-88			PROJECT NO.			DISASTER TS Isaias			
LOCATION/SITE Atlantic City						CATEGORY A			PERIOD COVERING 08/03/20 TO 08/08/20				
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED Debris Removal													
Type of Equipment		OPERATOR'S NAME	Dates and Hours Used Each Day						Costs				
INDICATE SIZE, CAPACITY, HORSEPOWER, MAKE, AND MODEL AS APPROPRIATE	EQUIPMENT CODE NUMBER		DATE	8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	8/6/20	8/7/20	8/8/20	8/9/20	TOTAL HOURS	EQUIPMENT RATE	TOTAL COST
Chipper, 130m, trailer	8203	Grams, James	Hours	8.0	17.5	4.0					29.5	\$24.89	\$734.26
Chipper, 130m, trailer	8203	Crosby, Bill	Hours		12.0				8.0		20.0	\$24.89	\$497.80
Payloader, 115	8573	Castellani, Dean	Hours	6.0	16.5	4.0					26.5	\$49.55	\$1,313.08
Payloader, 115	8573	Williams, Crayton	Hours		12.0	8.0					20.0	\$49.55	\$991.00
Truck, Dump 14CY Rolloff 2010, 475	8723	McNeeley, Gerald	Hours	8.0	8.5	12.0					28.5	\$77.50	\$2,208.75
Truck, Dump 14CY Rolloff 2010, 475	8723	Kelly, Gary	Hours		8.0	12.0			8.0		28.0	\$77.50	\$2,170.00
Truck, Dump 8 CY	8720	Ruiz, Joseph	Hours			12.0					12.0	\$57.70	\$692.40
GRAND TOTALS 										164.5		\$8,607.28	



Activity 1: Atlantic City - Isaias

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No <input type="text"/>	No <input type="text"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			

Category B: Emergency Protective Measures

FEMA provides Public Assistance funding for Emergency Protective Measures (EPM) conducted before, during, and after the incident if the measures:

Eliminate or lessen immediate threats to lives, public health or safety

or

Eliminate or lessen immediate threats of significant additional damage to improved public or private in a cost-effective manner



- Flood fighting
- Transporting resources for response
- Emergency Operating Center related costs
- Supplies and commodities
- Medical care and transport
- Search and rescue
- Dissemination of information



- Mold remediation
- Emergency berms or temporary levees
- Emergency repairs to prevent further damage
- Emergency slope stabilization
- Shoring or bracing facilities



Category B: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. What actions were required?
3. Who performed those actions?
4. Did they work normal hours or overtime?
5. Were they part-time or full-time employees?
6. Was mutual aid used?
7. Were any contracts used?
8. What equipment was used? By Whom? For how long?
9. Any donated resources or volunteer work?

Scenario 1: Tropical Storm Isaias – New Jersey

On August 4, 2020, Tropical Storm Isaias heavily impacted New Jersey with wind-driven rains and damaging winds causing severe damage to public and private property. Reported rainfall totals were as high as 7.86 inches, and winds peaked at 75 miles per hour . Two confirmed EF-1 tornadoes impacted Ocean and Cape May Counties. Damages included numerous large trees and tree limbs down, blocked or partially blocked roads, power outages, wind-damaged roofs, trees falling on structures, street flooding, and damage to vehicles, buildings, and public and private residences. Tidal flooding was reported in coastal areas.





Activity 2: Newark - Isaias

Types of Emergency Protective Measures include:

- Traffic control
 - Critical facility visits and support
 - Public Information
 - Response to storm-related emergencies
- As of 8/21/2020, work is 100% complete
 - Overtime costs incurred are as follows:
 - Newark OEM: \$6,400
 - Newark Fire Division: \$50,000
 - Newark Police Division: \$158,000
 - Emergency Protective Measures are not covered under insurance
 - Emergency Protective Measures are not the responsibility of another Federal Agency



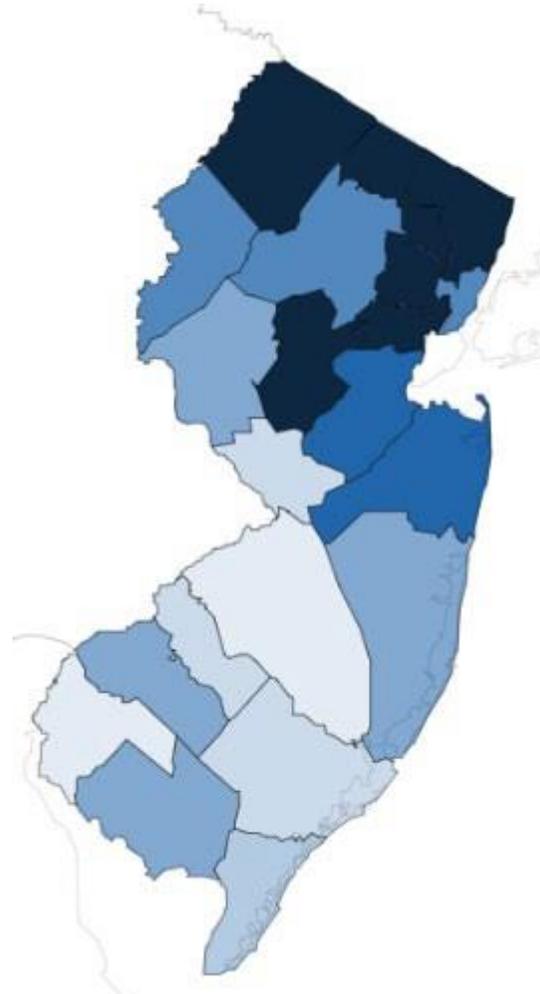
Activity 2: Newark - Isaias

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)	Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.			

Category B: Emergency Protective Measures - SNOW

Criteria

- Record or near record (within 10%) snowfall per National Weather Service (NWS)
- Historical snowfall records: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/snowfall-extremes/>



Eligible Work

- Snow removal
- Snow dumps
- De-icing
- Salting
- Sanding of roads and other eligible facilities

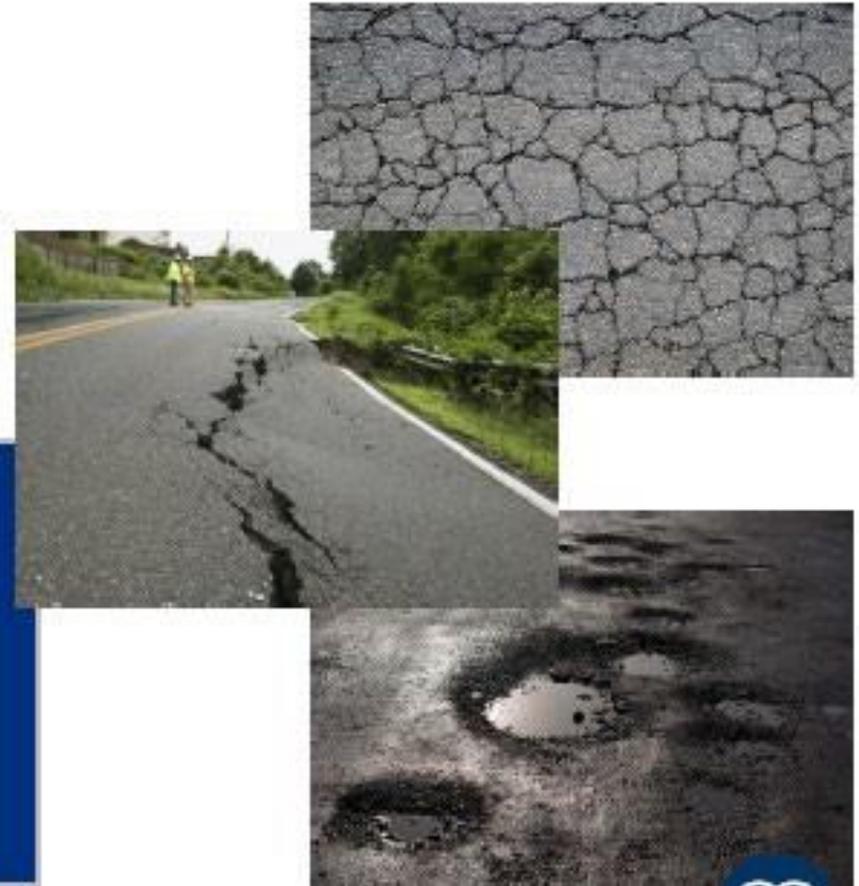


Category C: Roads and Bridges

- Road damage caused by the incident can appear similar to road damage caused by other causes, such as aging, repeated traffic or frequent rain
- Costs related to maintenance of roads is ineligible



- The Applicant must demonstrate that the damage claimed was directly caused by the incident and wasn't pre-existing:
 - Pre-event photos
 - Inspection reports
 - Maintenance records





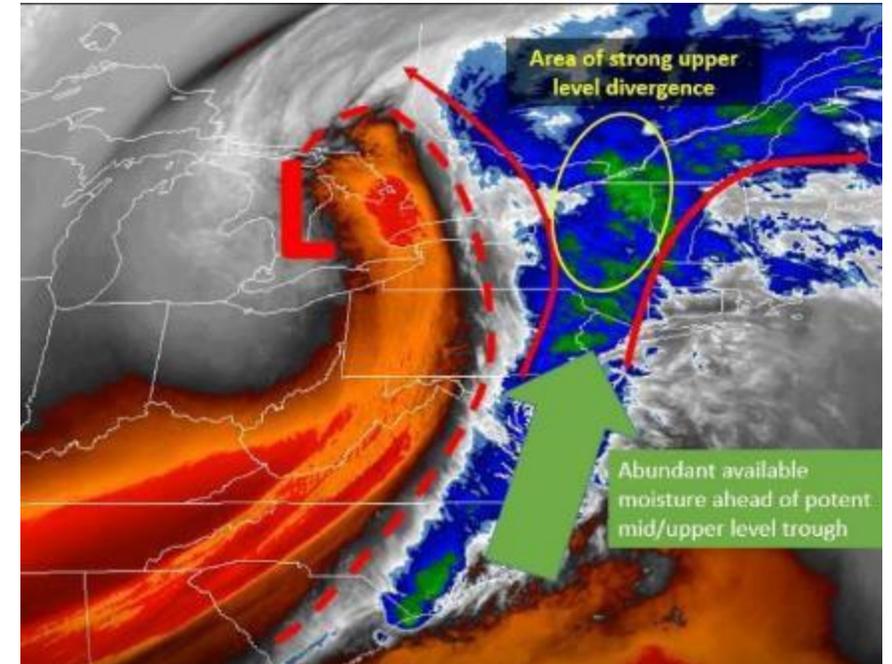
Category C: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. Who is responsible for this portion of the road?
3. What type of considerations must be identified?
4. What type of material will be needed to repair this damage?
5. Is the repair material the same as before?

Scenario 2: Halloween Storm – New York

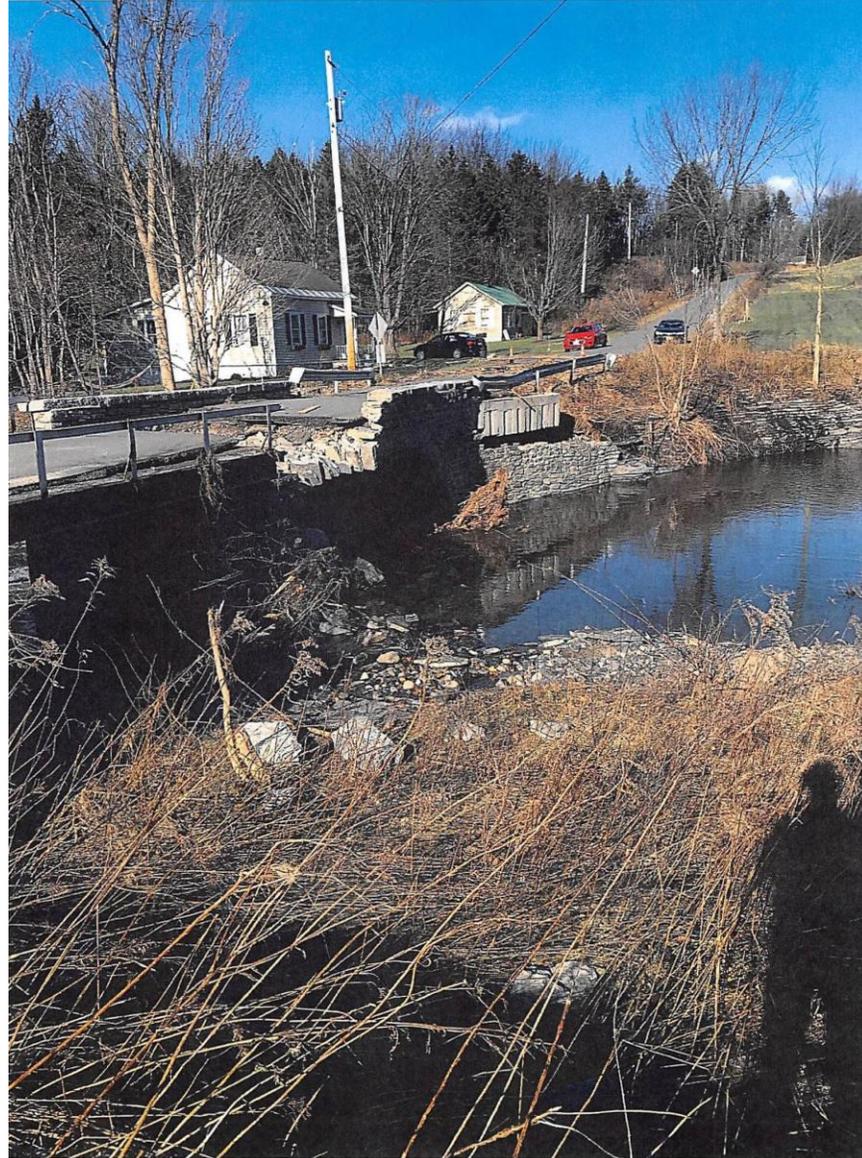
From October 31 through November 1, 2019, rain overspread the state of New York from southwest to northeast becoming heavy during the evening of October 31 and ending by 02:00 on November 1.

Flooding began during the evening of October 31 and rivers and streams continued rising into November 1, some not falling below flood stage until November 4. Intermittent flooding was widespread throughout the State. The weather system also brought damaging winds at the same time as the heavy rain on October 31. A second round of strong winds impacted the entire state on November 1. This weather event affected a large portion of New York State with flash flooding, slope failures, downed trees, and power outages. Numerous private residences, as well as public property and infrastructure, were damaged or destroyed.



Activity 3: Fairfield, NY -
Halloween Storms

Farmington Road Bridge





Activity 3: Fairfield, NY - Halloween Storms

- Farmington Road
 - Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair
 - Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.
 - NYDOT is paying for temporary bridge and walk-through. Demo was completed by NYDOT at no expense to Town of Fairfield.
 - No insurance coverage
 - The Town of Fairfield is responsible for all permanent work (not FHWA).
 - Estimated Cost: **\$380,000**, permanent repairs to be paid for by Town of Fairfield | 0% complete



Activity 3: Fairfield - Halloween Storm

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)	Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.			
C – Roads and Bridges	\$ 380,000	0	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)	Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.			

Category D: Water Control Facilities

FEMA provides Public Assistance funding to restore water control facilities to pre-disaster design, capacity, and function unless the facility is under the authority of another Federal Agency, such as USACE or NRCS

Purpose of Water Control Facilities			Examples of Water Control Facilities		
Channel alignment	Recreation	Navigation	Dams and reservoirs	Levees and floodwalls	Canals
Land reclamation	Irrigation	Maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat	Aqueducts	Sediment and debris basins	Coastal shoreline protective devices
Interior drainage	Erosion prevention	Flood control	Irrigation facilities	Pumping facilities	Navigational waterways



Category D: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. Is there a threat of system or localized failure?
3. Are repairs to these facilities the responsibility of USACE or any Federal Agency?
4. Are there any EHP considerations?
5. Are there any recent inspection reports or maintenance records?

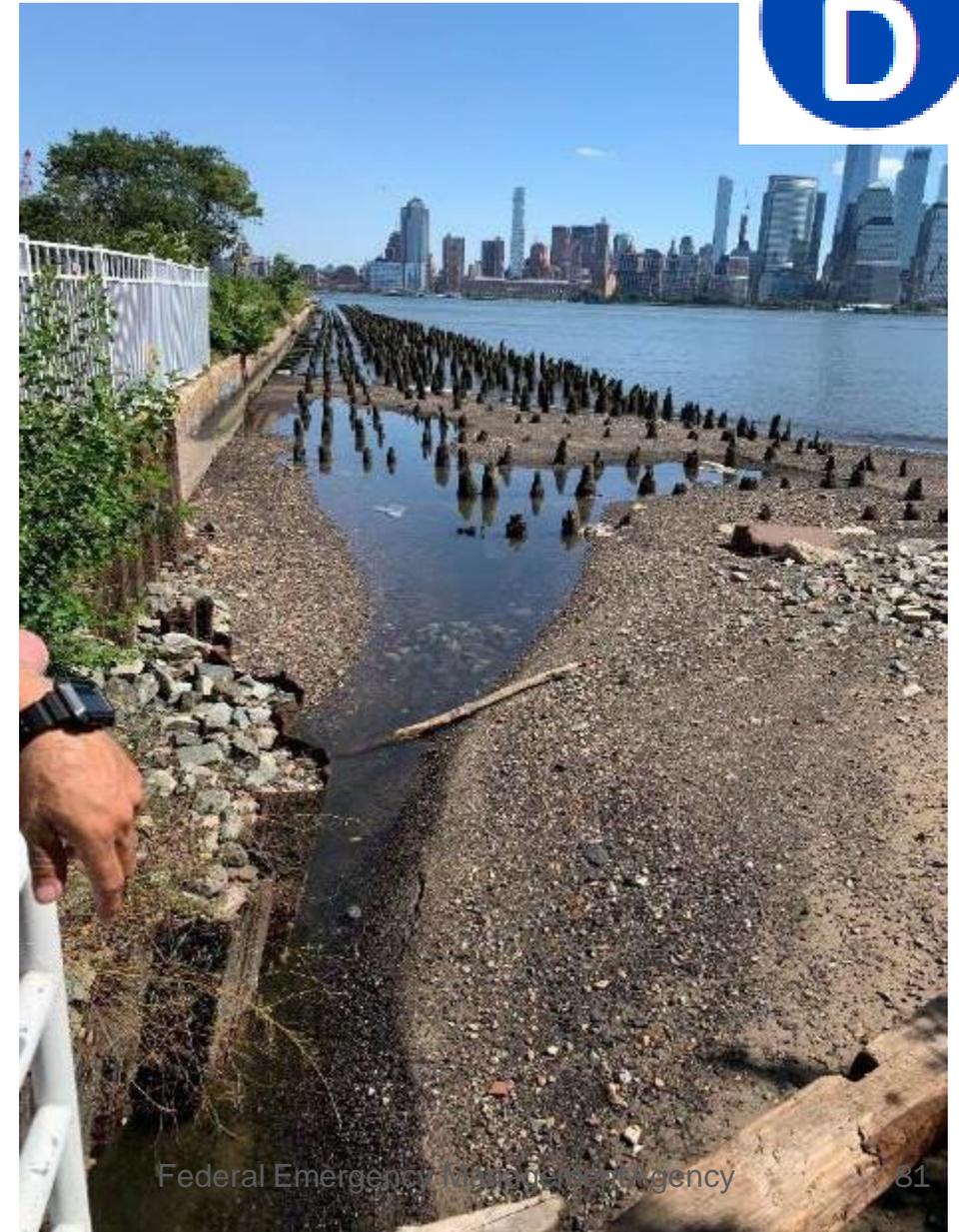
Scenario 3: Remnants of Hurricane Ida – New Jersey

- The remnants of Ida brought significant rainfall as well as three confirmed tornadoes to the state beginning late in the afternoon of September 1 through the early morning hours of September 2, 2021. At times, rainfall rates exceeded one inch per hour with final rainfall totals of 5-9 inches recorded. This brought significant flash flooding to numerous locations with several homes and businesses inundated. Several roads and highways were impassable and closed, with numerous water rescues of citizens trapped in their cars.
- Some homes and apartment complexes were evacuated due to the flash flooding. Three tornadoes were confirmed in New Jersey, one EF-3 (estimated winds of 150 mph) with two injuries, one EF-1 (estimated winds of 90 mph) and one EF-0 (estimated winds of 75 mph). In Gloucester County, the tornados damaged an area approximately 12 miles long and ¼ mile wide. The Passaic, Raritan, Millstone and Rockaway Rivers all reached major flood stage as a result of the rainfall, with several other rivers reaching moderate flood as well.
- Multiple fatalities were confirmed due to the flash flooding.



Activity 4: Jersey City, NJ – Ida

Outfall location: blocked flow
to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets



Activity 4: Jersey City, NJ – Ida
Richard St.: Broken H2O main
result from broken sewer





Activity 4: Jersey City, NJ - Ida

- Outfall location: blocked flow to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets;
 - Combined sewer flow
 - Extended box culvert out further, mitigation opportunity
 - 6' X 10' box culvert reduced down to 2' x 2' opening
 - Needs to be pumped out and culvert extended
 - Not insured or covered by another Federal Agency
 - Estimated Cost: **\$1,000,000** | 0% Complete

- Richard St.: Broken H2O main result from broken sewer
 - Private residences affected.
 - J Fletcher Creamer working 24 hours/7 day for 3 weeks to repair
 - Not insured or covered by another Federal Agency
 - Estimated Cost: **\$1,500,000** | 10% Complete



Activity 4: Jersey City - Ida

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)	Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.			
C – Roads and Bridges	\$ 380,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)	Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.			
D – Water Control Facilities	\$ 2,500,000	5	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. dam, reservoir, pump station, canal, levee, channel, etc.)	Outfall location: blocked flow to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets Richard St.: Broken H2O main result from broken sewer			



Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Repair or replacement of buildings and equipment is eligible under the Public Assistance Program

Buildings		Equipment and Supplies	
<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All structural and non-structural components, including mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems• Contents and equipment within the building• Furnishings	<p>FEMA considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The age of the building• Evidence of regular maintenance or pre-existing issues• The severity and impacts of the incident• Whether the Applicant took prudent actions to prevent additional damage	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vehicles• Construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When equipment is not repairable, FEMA uses "blue book" values to estimate the eligible cost• If the cost to replace an item is less than the cost to repair it, FEMA limits PA funding to the replacement cost



Category E: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. Was there damage to the structure, the contents, or both?
3. Is the building leased or owned?
4. Was it in use during the incident period?
5. Is there insurance coverage? What's the limit? What's the deductible?
6. Are there any EHP considerations?

Scenario 3: Remnants of Hurricane Ida – New Jersey

- The remnants of Ida brought significant rainfall as well as three confirmed tornadoes to the state beginning late in the afternoon of September 1 through the early morning hours of September 2, 2021. At times, rainfall rates exceeded one inch per hour with final rainfall totals of 5-9 inches recorded. This brought significant flash flooding to numerous locations with several homes and businesses inundated. Several roads and highways were impassable and closed, with numerous water rescues of citizens trapped in their cars.
- Some homes and apartment complexes were evacuated due to the flash flooding. Three tornadoes were confirmed in New Jersey, one EF-3 (estimated winds of 150 mph) with two injuries, one EF-1 (estimated winds of 90 mph) and one EF-0 (estimated winds of 75 mph). In Gloucester County, the tornados damaged an area approximately 12 miles long and ¼ mile wide. The Passaic, Raritan, Millstone and Rockaway Rivers all reached major flood stage as a result of the rainfall, with several other rivers reaching moderate flood as well.
- Multiple fatalities were confirmed due to the flash flooding.



Activity 6: Bayonne, NJ – Ida
City Park Garage
Bayonne Senior Ctr.





Activity 6: Bayonne, NJ - Ida

- City Garage Hook Rd.
 - 5 police vehicles damaged - over run with water while in operation. Problems include hydrolock, electrical failure, and overheating. Applicant expects all vehicles to need new engines and electrical work.
 - Insurance will cover all but **\$5000** deductible for each vehicle. Not covered by another Federal Agency.
 - Cost Estimate: \$300,000 total/**\$25,000** uninsured amount | 0% Complete

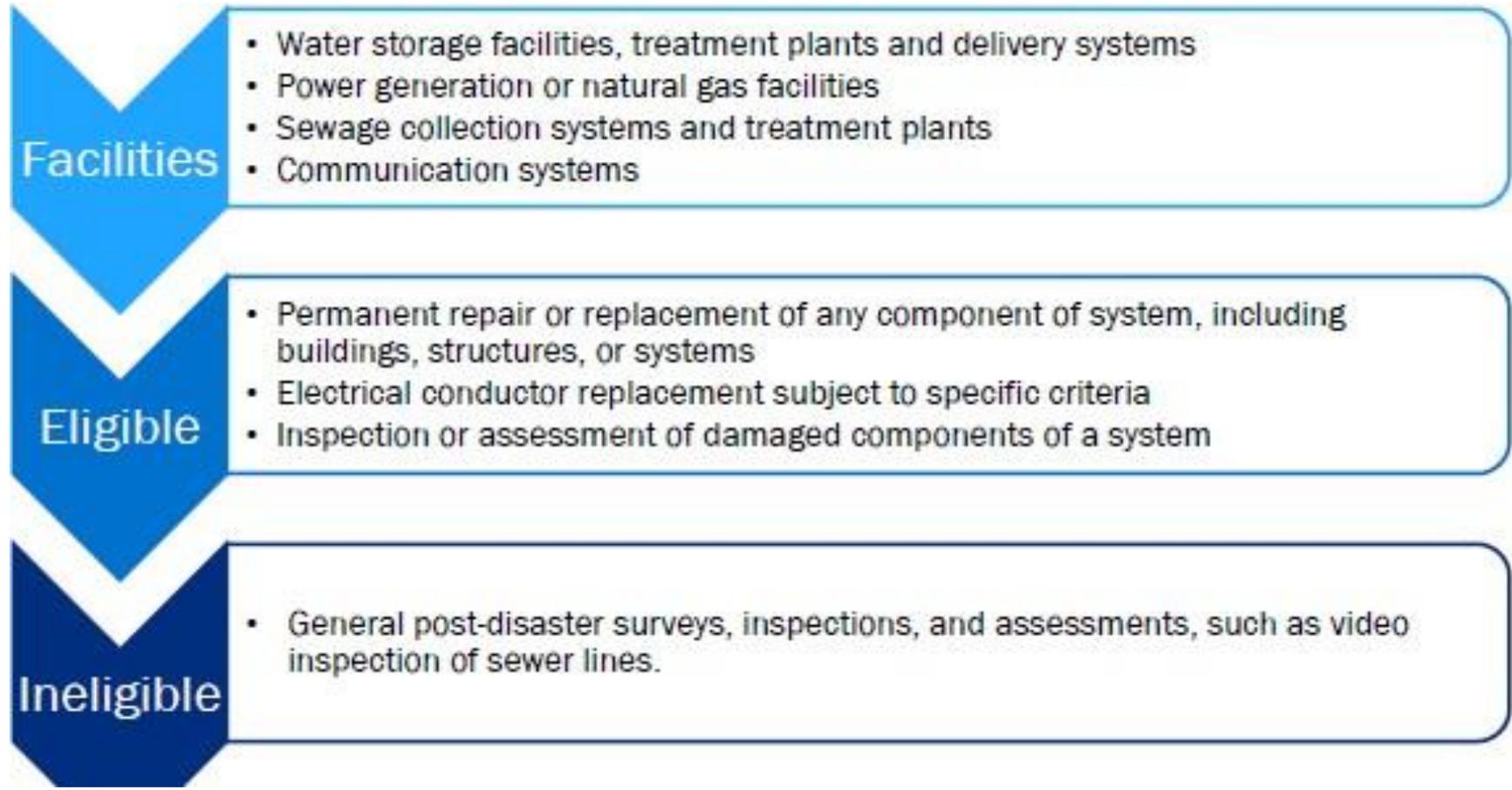
- Bayonne Senior Center
 - 15" water throughout recreation room and kitchen/ dining area.
 - Replace +/- 4,000 sf of carpet and drywall to 24" above finished floor.
 - Minimum content damage except for large commercial refrigerator/ freezer.
 - Possibly insured with \$25K deductible - awaiting clarification. Not covered by another Federal Agency.
 - Cost Estimate: **\$25,000** | 0% Complete



Activity 5: Bayonne, NJ - Ida

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)	Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.			
C – Roads and Bridges	\$ 380,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)	Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.			
D – Water Control Facilities	\$ 2,500,000	5	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. dam, reservoir, pump station, canal, levee, channel, etc.)	Outfall location: blocked flow to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets Richard St.: Broken H2O main result from broken sewer			
E – Buildings and Equipment	\$ 50,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. building/vehicle damages, structural damage/collapse, critical facility, # of sites, etc.)	City Garage Hook Rd. - 5 police vehicles damaged (insured - covering deductible only) Bayonne Senior Ctr - 15" water throughout rec. room and kitchen/dining (possibly insured with \$25K deductible)			

Category F: Utilities





Category F: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. Who is responsible for the facility?
3. Does the facility cross jurisdictional boundaries? (Costs must be allocated in the jurisdiction they were incurred)
4. Is the facility plant damaged or the distribution system?
5. Will reconductoring be required?

Scenario 4: Remnants of Hurricane Ida – New York

Post Tropical Depression Ida crossed just south and west of Long Island, New York during the overnight and early morning hours of September 1-2, 2021. The remnants of Ida brought significant rainfall to portions of southern upstate New York, New York City, and Long Island from the late afternoon hours of September 1 through the early morning hours of September 2. At times, rainfall amounts exceeded one inch per hour, with final rainfall totals recorded at between 4 and 8 inches. This led to widespread flash flooding, with numerous reports of basement apartments being flooded across New York City, some of which led to fatalities. Several other homes and businesses were flooded. The New York City Metropolitan Transit Authority was shut down during the overnight hours of September 1 and remained mostly shut down through September 2. Numerous roads and highways were impassable and closed, with some water rescues of persons trapped in their cars in floodwaters. Several rivers reached minor flood stage as a result of the rainfall.



Activity 6: Long Island Power Authority, Nassau County, NY - Ida



LIPA Costs per County	Total Claim Cost in Dollars, per County	% of Total cost	LABOR COST, no Fringe (Validated)	LABOR Dollars per County, based on Percentage Column D (Validated)	Fringe Total Cost: 73.88% ST & 23.3% OT (Validated)	Fringe Benefits dollars per County based on percentage Col. D (Validated)	MATERIAL Dollars (NOT Validated)	MATERIAL Dollars per County, based on Percentage Column D (Not Validated at this Time. Ok to Use)	PSEG Fleet/Equipment (Validated)	PSEG Fleet/Equipment based on Percentage Col. D (Validated)	Total Labor (Validated), Fringe (Validated), Fleet (Validated) and Material (NOT Validated) Columns F, H, J & L	CAT B = 25% Assumption	CAT F = 75% Assumption
Nassau County	\$159,158,000.00	48%	\$21,773,165.77	\$10,451,119.57	\$8,183,502.78	\$3,928,081.33	\$4,926,060.67	\$2,364,509.12	\$23,961.27	\$11,501.41	\$16,755,211.44	\$4,188,802.86	\$12,566,408.58
Rockaways	\$3,505,000.00	1%	\$21,773,165.77	\$217,731.66	\$8,183,502.78	\$81,835.03	\$4,926,060.67	\$49,260.61	\$23,961.27	\$239.61	\$349,066.90	\$87,266.73	\$261,800.18
Suffolk	\$168,290,000.00	51%	\$21,773,165.77	\$11,104,314.54	\$8,183,502.78	\$4,173,586.42	\$4,926,060.67	\$2,512,290.94	\$23,961.27	\$12,220.25	\$17,802,412.15	\$4,450,603.04	\$13,351,809.11
	\$330,953,000.00										\$34,906,690.49	\$8,726,672.62	\$26,180,017.87
													\$34,906,690.49



FEMA

Activity 6: Long Island Power Authority, Nassau County, NY - Ida



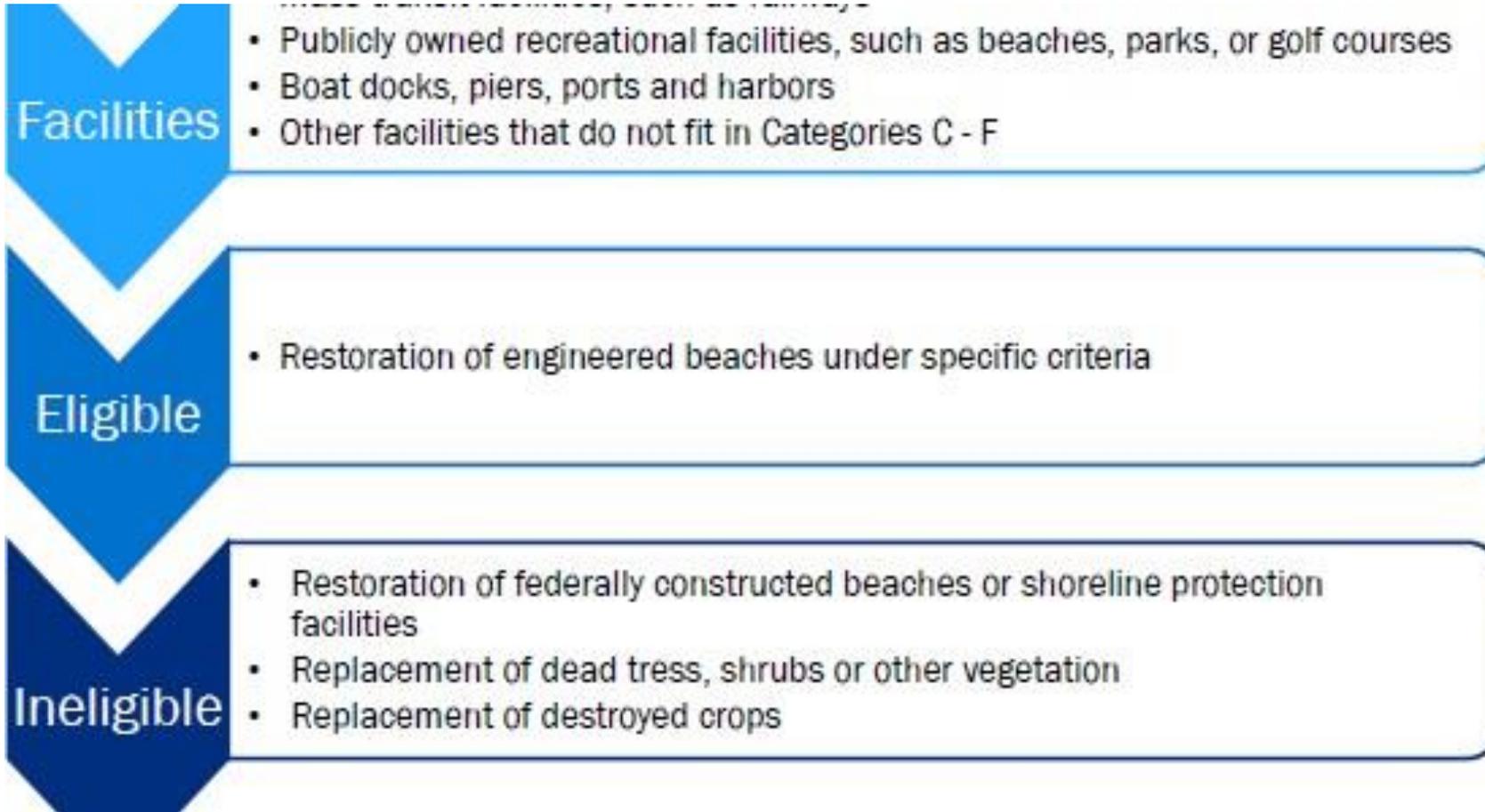
- Overhead Power Distribution Line Repairs to the Transmission and Distribution System, PSEG and Contractors
 - Work Order (Jobs) performed: 11,171
 - Not insured or covered by another Federal Agency
 - Estimated Cost: **\$12,566,408.58** | 100% Complete

Activity 6: Long Island Power Authority, Nassau County, NY - Ida



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)	240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste			
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)	Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.			
C – Roads and Bridges	\$ 380,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)	Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.			
D – Water Control Facilities	\$ 2,500,000	5	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. dam, reservoir, pump station, canal, levee, channel, etc.)	Outfall location: blocked flow to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets Richard St.: Broken H2O main result from broken sewer			
E – Buildings and Equipment	\$ 50,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. building/vehicle damages, structural damage/collapse, critical facility, # of sites, etc.)	City Garage Hook Rd. - 5 police vehicles damaged (insured - covering deductible only) Bayonne Senior Ctr - 15" water throughout rec. room and kitchen/dining (possibly insured with \$25K deductible)			
F – Utilities	\$ 12,566,409	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. complete/partial/ongoing shutdown, critical function, type of damage, # of sites, etc.)	Overhead Power Distribution Line Repairs to the Transmission and Distribution System, PSEG and Contractors.			

Category G: Parks, Recreational, Other



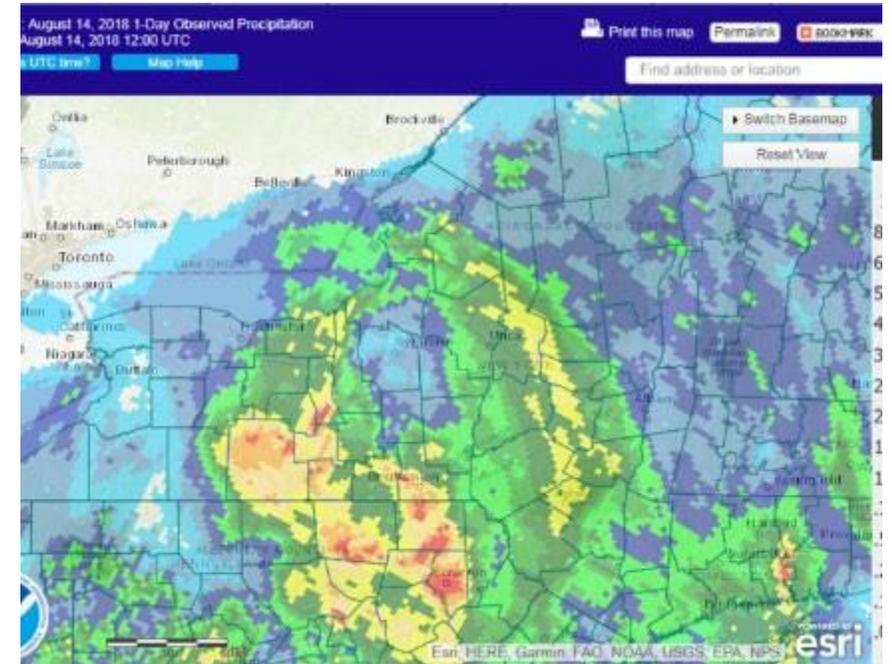


Category G: FEMA Questions to Anticipate

1. What is the cause of the damage?
2. What type of facility is damaged?
3. Is the beach under the authority of USACE?
4. Is this an improved natural feature and has it been maintained?
5. Does the damage cause unsafe conditions?

Scenario 5: Southern Tier Flooding - New York

During the period of August 13-15, 2018, a slow-moving upper-level low pressure system was situated over the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Region. A surface low pressure system with an associated stationary frontal boundary, situated in southern New York, ushered in very moist tropical air. Beginning in the early morning hours on August 13, showers and thunderstorms commenced in New York's southern tier counties. During the next two days, showers and thunderstorms produced heavy torrential rainfall. Impacts included widespread road flooding, road washouts, flooded commercial and residential structures and multiple water rescues.



Activity 7: Lodi Point State Park, Lodi, NY – S. Tier Flooding



Lodi Point is a small state park located on the east shore of Seneca Lake, with few facilities – a small boat launch and marina, picnic shelter, comfort station and playground.





Rain Event Damage

Much of the park was flooded by the rain event, with significant flow going thru the park, but there was no major structural damage to the park from the storm.

Mud washed into the lawn areas and playgrounds. The playground safety surfacing needs to be removed and replaced. Mud and silt on the lawns will need to be dried out, spread, and seeded. The new playground mulch will be delivered and installed beginning the week of September 3rd, and the lawn work has already begun.

Woody and other debris was deposited on lawns and along the shore. Most of this material has already been collected and removed.

Mud and debris was deposited in the parking lot. While cleaned up to a useable state early, the use of the parking lot as an overall staging platform for the area has led to a large amount of mud/dirt/debris being deposited back into the lot.

There was no damage to the park water and septic systems.

There was no damage to the comfort station.

There appears to have been no damage to the marina structures from the flood waters, but this is still being examined. Some settling is visible on one of the marina groins and it is unclear whether this is a result of being overtopped or a longer term development.



Mud over playground surfacing



Needed Repairs and Costs

Playground surfacing needs to be excavated and replaced. \$2,500 for replacement surfacing, \$2,500 for rental equipment.

Lawn Repairs will mostly be completed by using silt deposited at the site, but some topsoil will be needed. \$3,000 of topsoil, \$2,000 of grass seed.

Pavement near the boat launch will need to be cut out and replaced full depth, while other areas of the site will need an overlay. Estimate is \$130,000.

Marina repairs are minor, with some work needed at the sheet pile caps and some repairs needed to the east side groin where it was overtopped. \$25,000 maximum (still assessing). There is some cracking visible in the concrete boat launch ramps but this appears to be older than the flood event. Conditions prevented a full assessment at this time, but there could be damage to the launch slabs (from the unloading operations) that was not observable due to the weather and the amount of debris in the water. It is unlikely that the slabs themselves were damaged but there might be repairs around the ramp toe needed from when trees snagged on the ends of the ramps.

Total Expected Repair Costs: \$175,000





Activity 7: Lodi Point State Park, Lodi, NJ – S.

Tier Flooding

- Minor damages to playground areas including mulch and equipment, estimated repairs of **\$5,000**
- Minor repairs to marina to include sheet pile caps and east side groin; estimated repairs of **\$25,000.**
- Note: because of the detailed descriptions and photos, in-person PDA/site inspection was not needed.
- Not insured or covered by another Federal Agency
- Work is 0% Complete

Activity 7: Lodi Point State Park, Lodi, NJ – S. Tier Flooding



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) – All Entities				
Category of Work (A-G)	Estimated Cost (\$)	Percentage Work Complete (%)	Insured? (Y/N/Unknown)	Responsibility of another Federal Agency (Y/N/Unknown)
A – Debris Removal	\$ 21,021	60	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. type of debris, cubic yard [CY] quantity, etc.)		240 cubic yards of debris consisting of mostly trees, branches and some bulky waste		
B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 214,400	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. brief description, type of work, actions taken, how you estimated, etc.)		Overtime costs for EPM by OEM, Fire and Police.		
C – Roads and Bridges	\$ 380,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. road, bridge, culvert, critical access, gravel, paved, # of sites, etc.)		Stone and mortar bridge (100 + years), damaged and flagged by NY DOT as damaged beyond repair Associated road repair 100 LF X 30 LF wide.		
D – Water Control Facilities	\$ 2,500,000	5	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. dam, reservoir, pump station, canal, levee, channel, etc.)		Outfall location: blocked flow to 5th, 6th & 7th Streets Richard St.: Broken H2O main result from broken sewer		
E – Buildings and Equipment	\$ 50,000	0	Yes	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. building/vehicle damages, structural damage/collapse, critical facility, # of sites, etc.)		City Garage Hook Rd. - 5 police vehicles damaged (insured - covering deductible only) Bayonne Senior Ctr - 15" water throughout rec. room and kitchen/dining (possibly insured with \$25K deductible)		
F – Utilities	\$ 12,566,409	100	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. complete/partial/ongoing shutdown, critical function, type of damage, # of sites, etc.)		Overhead Power Distribution Line Repairs to the Transmission and Distribution System, PSEG and Contractors.		
G – Parks, Recreational, and Other Facilities	\$ 30,000	0	No	No
<u>Description of Impact:</u> (e.g. ballfields, playground equipment, scoreboard, bulkhead, jetty, railroad, docks, etc.)		Minor damages to playground areas including mulch and equipment. Minor repairs to marina to include sheet piling and East side pier		
Public Assistance Total (\$)		\$ 15,761,830		

Federal Emergency Management Agency 1
0
5

Authorities and References

- **Stafford Act** <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/stafford-act>
- **44 CFR** <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-44/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-201>
- **Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG)**
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_pappg-v4-updated-links_policy_6-1-2020.pdf
- **2021 Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide and Pocket Guide**
<https://www.fema.gov/disaster/how-declared/preliminary-damage-assessments/guide>

Thanks to FEMA Region VI for many of the graphics used in this presentation!

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EHP – Description of Damages

- In order to ensure future FEMA Funding, be sure to consider and report any EHP concerns such as:

- Is the site in the floodplain?
- Does the site contain bodies of water or wetlands?
- Was any work conducted in/near water?
- Is the structure 45 years or older?
- Does the property have historic or cultural significance?
- Are there ground disturbing activities?
- Is the damaged facility listed on a Local/National Historic Register of Historic Places?
- Was a Temporary Debris Management Area (TDMA) utilized during debris removal?
- Is the debris final disposal site a permitted facility?
- Was sand handled at any point during debris removal operations? If so, was the sand sifted and where was it ultimately disposed of? What was the source of the sand if used for replenishment?
- Were there any sandbags used
- Was any work conducted on a beachfront or within established dunes?
- Was there any hazardous material handled?
- Are there leaking drums, oil slicks on water, ruptured fuel tanks?



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Green Sheet

- Environmental Requirements
- Environmental guidelines affecting recovery
- Floodplains
- Historic Preservation
- Tribal Nations
- Wetlands Habitats
- Endangered Species
- Hazardous Materials and Debris Management
- Reporting Agencies and contacts



FEMA



NEW JERSEY - GREEN SHEET



Environmental and Historic Preservation and Disaster Recovery

As you repair and rebuild your storm damaged communities, environmental and historic preservation issues may seem unimportant. As with all federal funding, however, certain requirements related to environmental and historic resources must be addressed. The information and assistance described in this document will help you avoid complications and funding delays. The most important message is that FEMA Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) staff is committed to helping you identify and meet your environmental compliance responsibilities. This document discusses the environmental compliance process and provides important contacts.

The New Jersey Office of Emergency

Management (NJOEM) is the main point of contact for Subrecipients and the public, oversees grant administration and is committed to following all environmental laws and regulations in its disaster recovery operations under the Stafford Act. For more information regarding NJOEM, visit: www.state.nj.us/njoem/.

Please identify any potential environmental issues and discuss them with the NJOEM staff as soon as possible. This will help streamline the environmental review process.

Please contact EHP staff or FEMA Public Assistance for any environmental or historic preservation support.



Sincerely,

Your NJOEM and FEMA Team

Environmental Laws and Project Requirements

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a major environmental law that directs federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of their actions. Additional EHP laws, regulations and Executive Orders (EOs) may be triggered by the action depending on the scope of work. NEPA reviews need to be completed before FEMA approves work or obligates funding, and should be performed as part of the planning process on larger projects for best results. Similarly, State agencies and local government applicants should weigh their projects' environmental, social and economic impacts.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) reviews are best incorporated into the NEPA in case any conditions must be incorporated into the project; other due diligence investigations (e.g., geotechnical investigations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, wetland delineations, etc.) do not typically require permits. Permits are often required for site preparation, excavation, demolition, and construction, and applicants should obtain all required permits and approvals prior to initiating the activities they authorize. Documentation of permits and approvals is required per closeout procedures as part of partial and final reimbursement to the Subrecipient. Failure to comply with applicable federal, state and local environmental and historic laws could jeopardize or delay potential funding. Please contact your NJHPO/FEMA team with questions.

Other Federal Laws

- ◆ Endangered Species Act
- ◆ National Historic Preservation Act
- ◆ Coastal Barrier Resource Act
- ◆ Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Act
- ◆ Clean Water Act
- ◆ Executive Order 11988: Floodplains
- ◆ Executive Order 11990: Wetlands
- ◆ Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice

EHP Review Requirements

Project types such as emergency protective measures and some debris removal may not require a detailed EHP review.

Here are examples of projects types that may require a detailed EHP review, including consultation:

- ◆ Debris removal in streams or waterways
- ◆ Debris disposal in areas previously not permitted
- ◆ Projects located on the beach
- ◆ Improved or alternate projects
- ◆ Projects that may affect historic properties or endangered species
- ◆ New construction and changes in footprint

Section 406 Hazard Mitigation PA Program

- Focuses on the current declared disaster and the actual elements or systems that were damaged as direct result of the declared event. The program will authorize additional funding to address the damaged facility in order to mitigate potential future damages.
- Funds are available through Public Assistance if mitigation measures are deemed cost-effective, eligible, and technically feasible.
- Mitigation measures are solution-permanent, involving eligible facilities that were damaged or destroyed during the event generating the disaster declaration.
- If the facility is eligible for 406 mitigation funding, **the applicant is responsible for the cost share of any project.**



FEMA

What Is Individual Assistance

- This program provides assistance to support the citizens / residents with recovery from disaster effects who have “uninsured or underinsured” necessary expenses and serious needs. This may include assistance for temporary housing and housing repairs, critical disaster related expenses, and the replacement of essential personal property.
- FEMA Individual Assistance is not intended to restore damaged property to its pre-disaster condition **“but rather”** to provide survivors with a “safe, sanitary and functional” dwelling from which they can continue their recovery.



Individual Assistance Continued

- FEMA may provide funding to the State or Tribal Governments to support programs e.g. :
- Individual and Households Program (IHP)
- Crisis Counseling Program (CCP)
- Disaster Case Management (DCM)
- Disaster Legal Services (DLS)
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)



Description	Data Source(s)	Indicators
<p>State Fiscal Capacity and Resource Availability*: FEMA will evaluate the availability of State resources, and where appropriate, any extraordinary circumstances that contributed to the absence of sufficient resources.</p>	<p>State and Regional Assessment, Bureau of Economic Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Taxable Resources (TTR) • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <p>And U.S. Census Bureau:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Area Per Capita Personal Income 	<p>State, Tribal, and local government, Non-Governmental Organizations, and private sector resources may offset the need for or reveal an increased need for supplemental Federal assistance.</p>
<p>Uninsured Home and Personal Property Losses*: FEMA will consider disruption to life-saving, life-sustaining, and essential community services, or to utilities or infrastructure that can adversely impact a population's ability to safely and securely reside within the impacted community, and may have a disproportionate impact on populations with additional needs.</p>	<p>PDA and State and Regional Assessment data to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cause of damage 2. Impacted jurisdictions and concentration of damage 3. # of homes impacted and degree of damage 4. Estimated cost of assistance 5. Homeownership rate of impacted homes 6. % of affected households with sufficient insurance 	<p>Disruption to life-saving, life-sustaining, and essential community services, or to utilities or infrastructure beyond 72 hours may indicate a need for supplemental Federal assistance.</p>

<p>Disaster Impacted Population Profile: FEMA will consider the demographics of a disaster impacted population that may identify additional needs that require a more robust community response and delay a community's ability to recover from a disaster.</p>	<p>U.S. Census Bureau detailing the following demographic data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of population for whom poverty status is determined 2. % of affected population receiving governmental assistance 3. Pre-disaster unemployment rate 4. % of population 65+ 5. % of population under 18 6. % of population with a disability 7. % of population in which English is spoken < "very well" 8. Unique consideration regarding American Indian population 	<p>Communities with additional needs above state or national averages may indicate an increased need for supplemental Federal assistance.</p>
<p>Impact to Community Infrastructure: FEMA will consider disruption to life-saving, life-sustaining, and essential community services, or to utilities or infrastructure that can</p>	<p>PDA and State and Regional Assessment data to include significant disruptions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life-saving and life-sustaining services for 72+ hours (police, fire, EMS, hospital/medical, sewage, water treatment, etc.) 	<p>Disruption to life-saving, life-sustaining, and essential community services, or to utilities or infrastructure beyond 72 hours may indicate</p>

<p>adversely impact a population's ability to safely and securely reside within the impacted community, and may have a disproportionate impact on populations with additional needs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Essential community services for 72+ hours (schools, social services, child care, elder care, etc.) 3. Transportation infrastructure and utilities for 72+ hours 	<p>a need for supplemental Federal assistance.</p>
<p>Casualties: FEMA will consider the number of missing, injured, and deceased individuals following a disaster.</p>	<p>State Assessment: report on # of individuals who are missing, injured or deceased.</p>	<p>The number of individuals who are missing, injured, or deceased due to a disaster may indicate a heightened need for supplemental Federal disaster assistance.</p>
<p>Disaster Related Unemployment: FEMA will consider survivors who lost work or became unemployed due to a disaster and who do not qualify for standard unemployment insurance benefits.</p>	<p>State and Regional Assessment: report on # of disaster survivors who lost work or became unemployed due to disaster and do not qualify for standard unemployment.</p>	<p>The number of disaster survivors who lost work or became unemployed due to a disaster and who do not qualify for standard unemployment insurance may indicate a heightened need for supplemental Federal assistance.</p>

FEMA Damage Assessment Categories

**Be sure to strictly follow the FEMA definitions for damage assessments.

*There are different definitions for *Conventionally Built Homes* vs. *Manufactured Homes*.

1. Affected
2. Minor
3. Major
4. Destroyed

*Inaccessible properties should solely be marked inaccessible and not assigned a damage level.



IA Degrees of Home Damage

- **Destroyed** – The residence is a total loss (e.g., damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible, requires demolition, and/or confirmed to be in imminent danger).
- **Major** – The residence has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs.
- **Minor** – The residence has sustained a wide range of damage that does not affect structural integrity, but could affect habitability.
- **Affected** – The residence has minimal cosmetic damage to the exterior and/or interior.





IA Affected







IA Major



IA Destroyed



