

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Preliminary Damage Assessment



FEMA

Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **What is a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)**
- **Declaration Process**
- **FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Programs**
- **State Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment**
- **Joint FEMA/State PDA Roles and Responsibilities**
- **Types of Data Collection**
- **Damage Classifications**
- **Questions**



Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

The PDA is both a management tool and a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage as well as an assessment of the unmet needs of individuals, the public sector and the community as a whole.

Information is used for the Governor's request for a Presidential Declaration and also for FEMA's Recommendation, Analysis and Verification to the President.



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Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

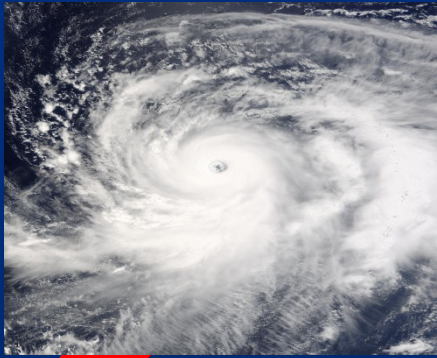
The Preliminary Damage Assessment identifies:

- Scope and Degree of Damage
- Potential Staffing and Funding Needs
- Unmet Needs of Disaster Survivors
- Potential Placement of Disaster Recovery Centers and other services



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Overall Process



State Damage Assessment
Local PDA to Survey the Impacted Areas

Joint Federal/State PDA

Governor requests a Federal Disaster Declaration

Regional Validation, Analysis & Recommendation

President Declares Federal Disaster

State/Federal Partnership Response/Recovery



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Individual Assistance Programs

Major Disaster Declaration

Individual & Household Program

Temporary Housing Assistance

Home Repair and Replacement Grants

Medical, Dental, Funeral Expenses

Personal Property & Transportation Replacement Grants

Food Commodities (USDA)

USDA Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (DSNAP)

Legal Services

Crisis Counseling Services

DUA

Disaster Case Management (DCM)

SBA

Childcare Reimbursement



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Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

Before FEMA can conduct a PDA, the Governor of the affected State must first verify their own damages through Local and State damage assessments. The State must also agree to provide State representation for the Joint FEMA/State PDA.

Local representatives who have knowledge of the damages and the impacted areas are also an important part of the PDA effort.



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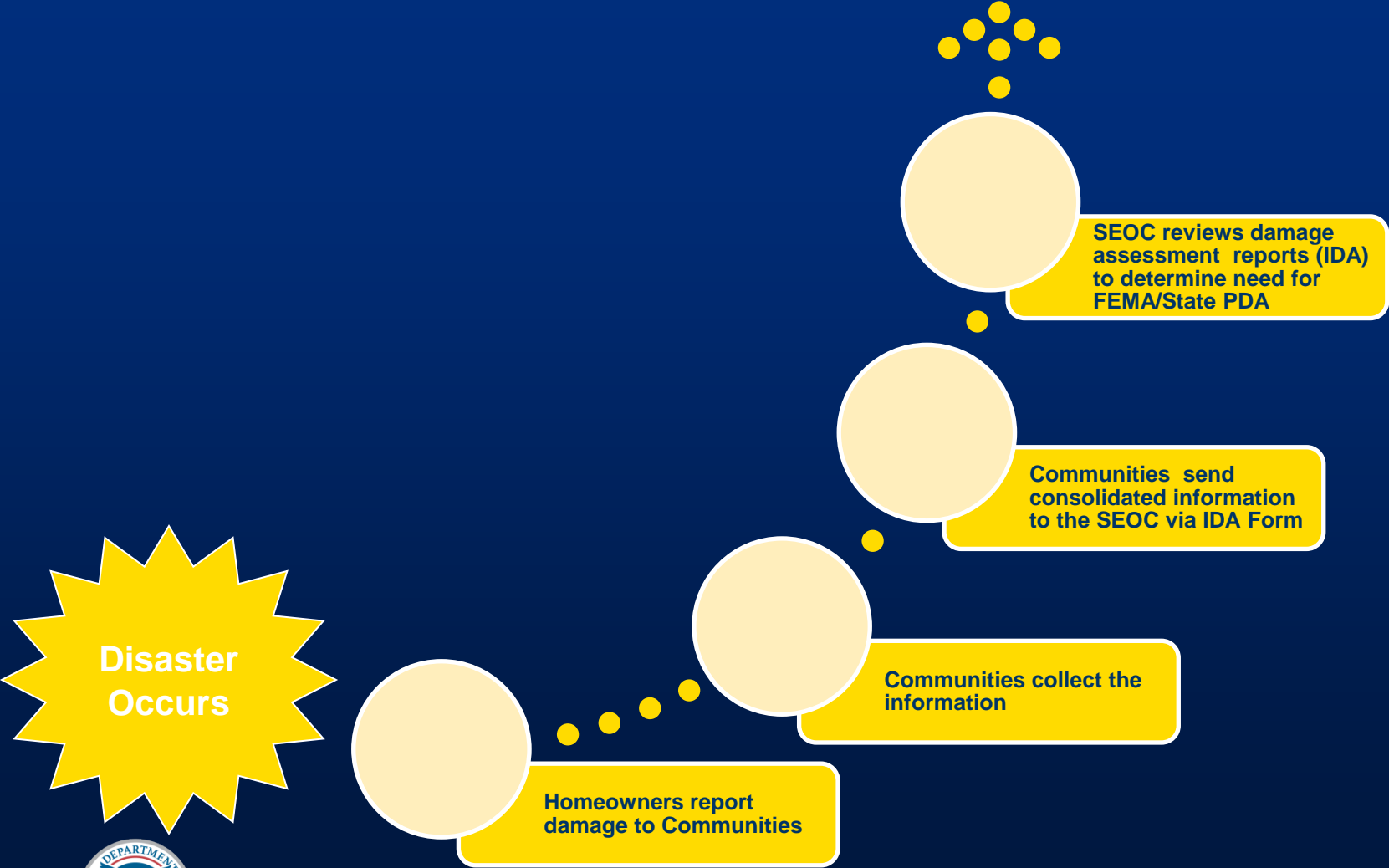
State of Rhode Island Damage Assessment Process



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Overall Process- Phase 1

RI



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Initial Collection

RI

- The SEOC will direct homeowners with damage to report to their communities
- Communities should compile information
- Communities should consolidate the information on the IDA Form (Residential/Business Tab)
- SEOC will receive damage information from the communities on a regular basis via the IDA Form



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Rhode Island IDA Report

INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (IDA) REPORT RESIDENTIAL/BUSINESS DAMAGE (Parts B & C)

FAX COMPLETED PDA REPORT TO RIEMA AT 401-944-1891 or email to lawrence.macedo@ema.ri.gov

INCIDENT INFORMATION

(1) TYPE(S) OF DAMAGE (check appropriate box(s)): PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS

(2) INCIDENT TYPE: (indicate type of storm or incident): **Blizzard Nemo** (3) INCIDENT DATE(S):

(4) REPORTING (check appropriate box): INITIAL REPORT FOLLOW-UP (5) REPORT DATE:

(6) ESTIMATED NUMBER IMPACTED: # RESIDENCES IMPACTED # BUSINESSES IMPACTED

CONTACT INFORMATION

(7) NAME OF CITY/TOWN/STATE AGENCY: (8) County:

(9) LOCAL OFFICIAL CONTACT:

(9) BUSINESS NUMBER: (10) FAX NUMBER: (11) E-MAIL:

PART B: RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE (if more space is needed, insert additional rows or copy this report), also indicate whether primary or secondary residence

(12) STREET/ROAD NAME	(13) STREET/ROAD NUMBER(S)	(14) INSURANCE (Yes or No)	(15) (check applicable)		(16) (check applicable)		(17) (check applicable)			(18) Water Depth (ft)
			Multiple Family	Single Family	Basement	Floor #	Water	Sewer	Electrical	

(19) SPECIAL NEEDS CONSIDERATION: (20) LANGUAGE:

PART C: BUSINESS DAMAGE (if more space is needed, insert additional rows)

(21) BUSINESS NAME/ PRIVATE NON-PROFIT FACILITY NAME	(22) STREET/ROAD NUMBER(S)	(23) CONTACT NUMBER	(24) INSURANCE (Yes or No)	(25) % Structure	% Contents Loss	(26) COMMENTS

PAGE ____ of ____

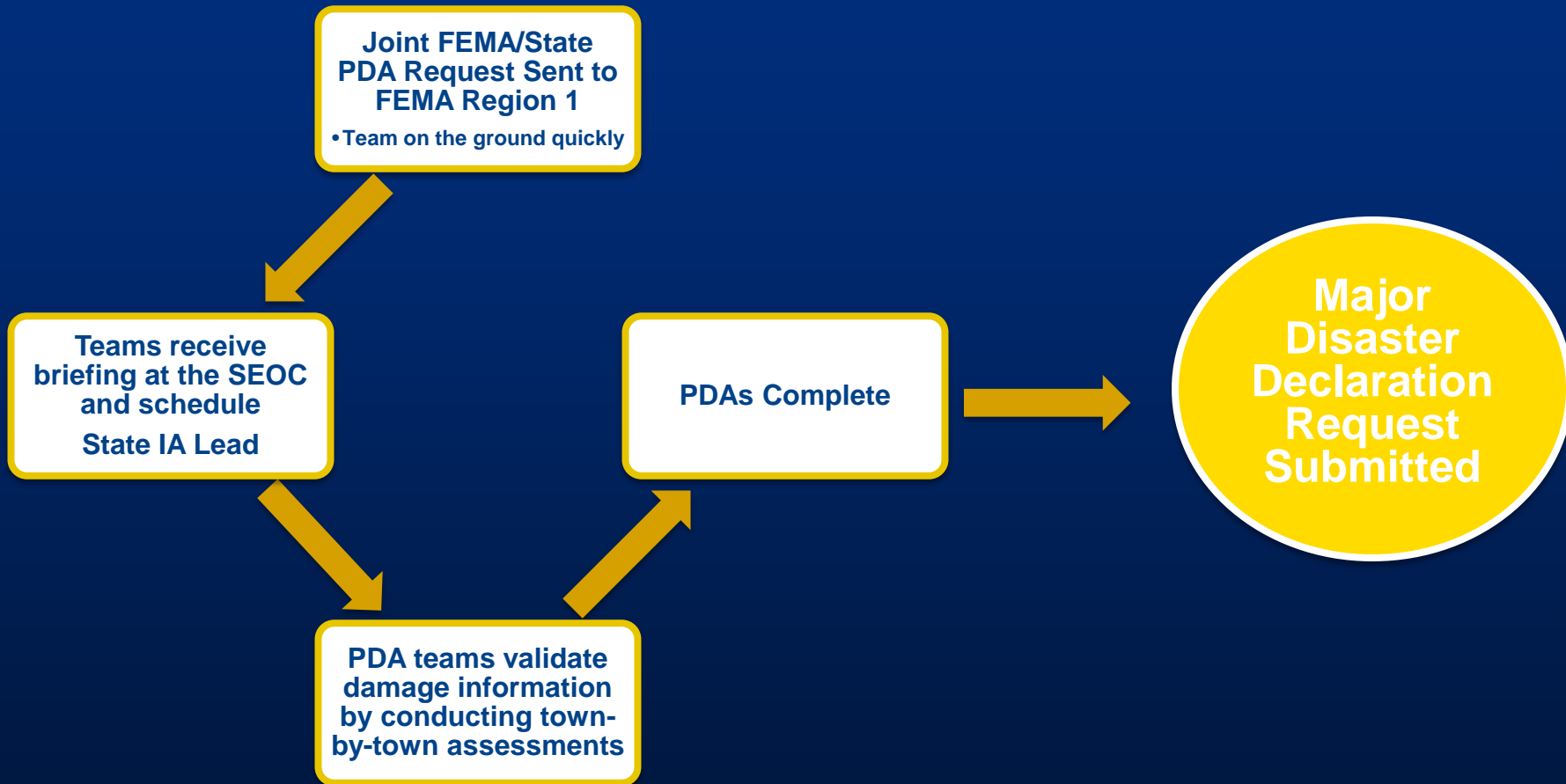
PLEASE REPORT PUBLIC DAMAGE BY SELECTING "Public Damage" TAB ON BOTTOM OF THIS WORKBOOK



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Overall Process- Phase 2

RI



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Preliminary Damage Assessment

- State EOC will schedule the damage assessment teams
 - By town and by general time frames
 - Local EMA Directors will assist
- Team = FEMA, SBA*, State Rep, Local Rep
 - Assessment is lead by State and Local Rep
 - Bring teams to greatest concentrations of damage first
- Manage Expectations
 - PDAs schedules may change day to day
 - Just because a home was not assessed, does not mean it is ineligible.
- Information compiled COB everyday
 - Schedule for the next day determined



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Process Stressors

RI

- Consistent Information
 - Information integrity is **KEY**
- Public information even more important
- PATIENCE
- Communication
- Manage Expectations
 - IA PDAs require greater coordination in Rhode Island due to the lack of County Government
 - Information collection and sharing is extremely important to provide services ASAP



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Local Role

- **Identify impacted primary residences**
- **Provide personnel familiar with the damaged area**
- **Brief PDA teams**
- **Provide local geographic data**



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Local Role

Additional Information FEMA needs from local sources:

- American Red Cross activity (shelters, injuries, etc.)
- Non ARC shelters
- Demographics—elderly, low income, ethnicity, primary/secondary homes, agricultural, industrial, etc.
- Areas of vacation or secondary homes
- Economic impacts—businesses closed, people out of work, etc.
- Power outages, inaccessible areas, road/bridge outages



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State Role

- Identify counties requiring a PDA
- Identify homes and structures with damage
- Organize and schedule the PDA with local EMA offices and share scheduling plans with FEMA
- Provide state PDA team members for each team.



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FEMA Role

- Coordinate PDA planning with the state
- Provide PDA team members
- Conduct PDA's and exit interviews with the local officials
- Compile results of the PDA for the Regional Analysis and Summary and Recommendation



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FEMA / SBA Partnership

When state officials contact FEMA and request an IA PDA, SBA also participates.



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FEMA / SBA Partnership

The Small Business Administration Provides Low Interest Loans to Qualified Survivors for Home Repair, Replacement, and Personal Property Loss

SBA Determination of Disaster Loss is based on repair or replacement costs compared to pre-disaster fair market values



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FEMA/SBA Partnership

- SBA provides a summary of our findings to FEMA for inclusion in their report and recommendation.
- This summary includes the number of Homes, Businesses, and Non-Profit Institutions that sustained major or minor damage by SBA's definition and a dollar estimate of the aggregate loss.



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Types of PDA Data Collection

- Windshield Survey
- Aerial Survey
- Computer Modeling
- Door to Door



Composition of Individual Assistance PDA Field Teams

IA PDA Teams consist of personnel from:

- FEMA
- State EMA
- Local EMA
- SBA
- FEMA PIO
- FEMA Mitigation



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Other Interested Parties

- Congressional / Political Representative
- Other Federal, State and Local Government Representative
- Volunteer Organization Representative
- News Media



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Data Collection Forms

- Street Sheet
- Field Notes



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Data Collection – Street Sheet

Degrees of Damage

Affected Habitable

Minor

Major

Destroyed

Inaccessible

More on this later



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Data Collection – Street Sheet

- Damaged Address
- Single Family Home
- Multi-Family Home
- Manufactured Home



Data Collection Street Sheet

Occupancy Types

Owner (O)

Renter (R)

Secondary Home (Not Primary)



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Data Collection – Street Sheet

- Inaccessible
- Private Road or Bridge
- Utilities Out
- Water Depth
 - Basement
 - Living Area
- Other



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Data Collection

Insurance

- It is essential to determine if the damaged property is insured for the cause of damage (e.g., a **severe storm** causes roof damage and **flooding** causes damage to the foundation. If the dwelling is not insured for that cause of damage, no insurance should be indicated.



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PDA Narrative Report

PDA NARRATIVE REPORT					
City	County	State	Date	Page	Local Government Official/Contact #
1. Event type (i.e. flood, wind driven rain, tornado) and description of damage trends observed (i.e., water contamination).					
2. Identify issues related to sewer back up (i.e., insurance, damage to sewer lines, normal sewer back up).					
3. Identify areas with utilities out; include projected date of restoration.					
4. Identify areas of concentrated damages.					
5. Identify remote areas.			6. Identify major inaccessible areas and reasons (i.e., mudslide, landslide, roads out).		
7. Describe types of structures surveyed (i.e., brick, wood frame, foundation, basements, etc).					
8. Describe prevalence of damage to manufactured homes or mobile home parks.					
9. Number of businesses impacted.			10. Names of major employers impacted (i.e., description, # of employees).		
11. Other factors that impact tax-base (i.e., vacation and tourism properties damaged, permanent exodus of population from disaster area, loss of use of commercial areas, loss of production base).			12. Describe agricultural impact, if applicable (i.e., loss of crops, livestock).		
13. Are there currently shelters open?					
14. Estimated number of displaced households and where they are staying.					
15. Are there sufficient housing and rental resources to meet the needs of the displaced? If no, where are the nearest available resources?					
16. Describe local and VOAD activities, and agency resources available.					
17. Is there a significant need for counseling services?					
18. Describe impact on special populations (i.e., access and functional needs, people with language barriers, seniors and children).					
19. List Tribal nations impacted.					
20. List storm related fatalities and injuries (provide total numbers and names if possible).					
21. Any other factors affecting the area not listed above (i.e., evacuations, manufactured homes moved, schools as shelters, secondary homes, concern of local contact).					



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Data Collection – Field Notes

1. Event Type
2. Issues Related to Sewer Back-Up
3. Identify Areas with Utilities Out
4. Identify Areas of Concentrated Damage
5. Identify Remote Areas
6. Identify Major Inaccessible Areas
7. Describe Types of Structures Surveyed
8. Describe Damage to Manufactured Homes or Mobile Parks



Data Collection – Field Notes

9. Number of Businesses Impacted

10. Names of Major Employers Impacted

11. Other Factors that impact the Tax Base

12. Describe any Agricultural Impact

13. Are there Currently Shelters Open?

14. Estimate the Number of Displaced Households



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Data Collection – Field Notes

15. Are there Sufficient Rental Recourses in the Area?
16. Describe the Local VOAD Activities
17. Is there a Significant Need for Counseling Services
18. Describe the Impact of Special Populations
19. List Tribal Nations Impacted
20. List Storm Related Injuries and Fatalities
21. List any other Factors Not Listed Above



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Damage Categories

- Affected Habitable
- Minor
- Major
- Destroyed



Affected

- This category includes dwellings with minimal damage to structure and/or contents and the home is habitable without repairs.



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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:
- Windows or doors unsecured (damaged)
- Damage to functional components (i.e. furnace, hot water heater, HVAC, etc.)
- 6” to 18” of water in an essential living space
- Damage to private well or septic system



Major

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



Destroyed

- Destroyed means the structure is a total loss or damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible. Any one of the following may constitute a status of destroyed:
- Structure is permanently uninhabitable
- Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls, or roof)
- Only foundation remains
- An unaffected structure that will require removal or demolition (e.g., homes in imminent danger due to impending landslides, mudslides, or sinkholes)



Innovations for Conducting PDAs

- Better utilization of technology
- Enhanced Collection of GIS Data
- Digital Photography
- Predictive Modeling



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Questions?



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