



NEVADA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FOR FEDERAL DECLARATIONS

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GRANTS & RECOVERY
- CORIN ROTH,
GIS ANALYST

OUR AGENDA

8:00-8:30	Registration & Tool Download
8:30-9:00	Welcome & Introductions
9:00-10:15	PDA Training Part 1
	When? As soon as the damage is viewable
	Why? Justify need for assistance
	Who? Damage Assessment Teams
10:15	Break
10:30-11:30 PDA	Training Part 2
	What? Damage Assessment
11:30-12:00	PDA Tool Introduction
12:00	Lunch
1:30-3:30	PDA Training Part 3
	How? PDA Tool
3:30-4:00	Q&A & Feedback session
4:00	Conclusion

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

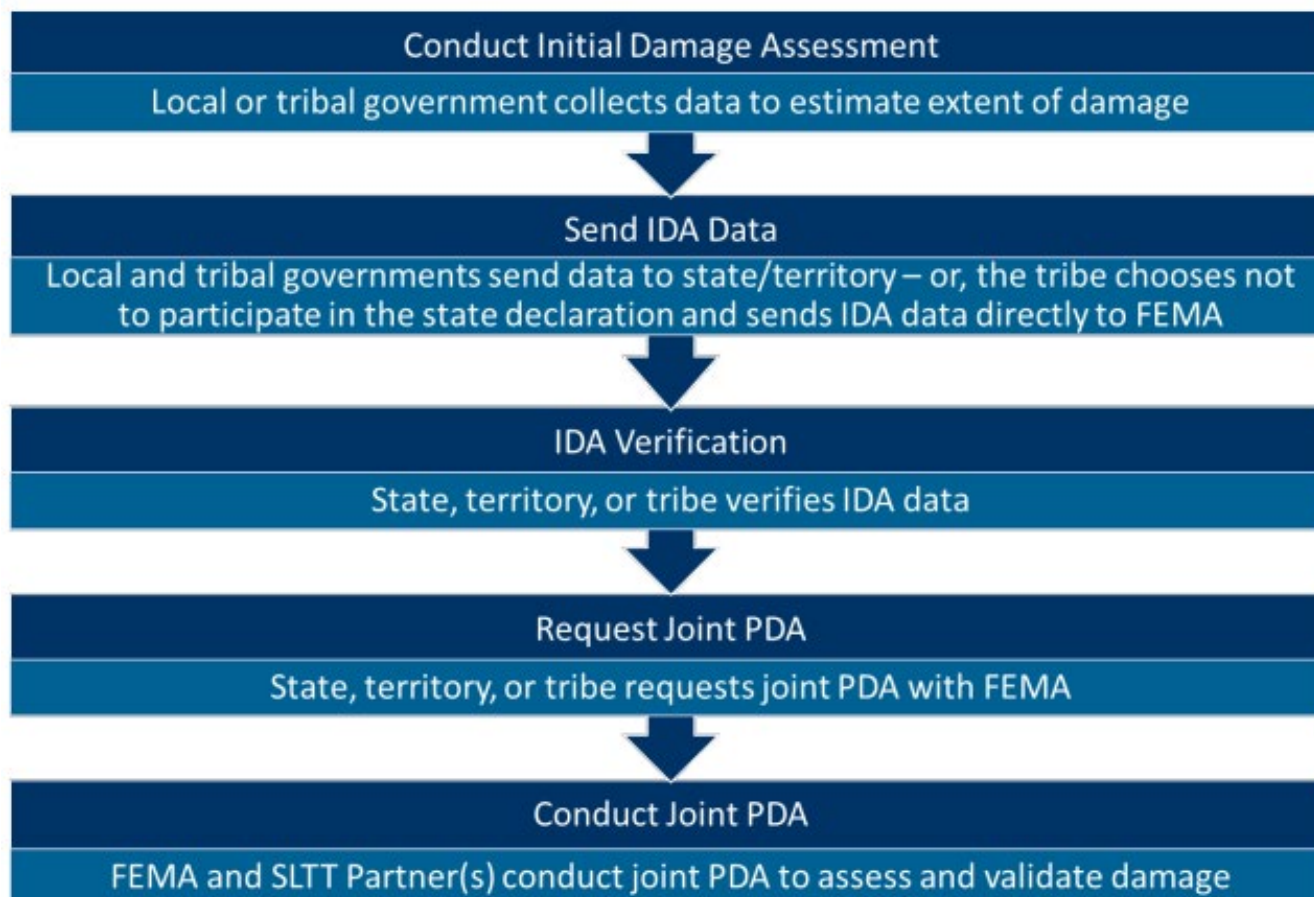
Please introduce yourself:

- Your name
- Your agency
- Your role
- Have you signed into the app?

WHEN?

**AS SOON
AS THE
DAMAGE IS
ACCESSIBLE**

THE PDA PROCESS



WHY?

JUSTIFY
NEED FOR
ASSISTANCE

Why Do Damage Assessment?

Conducting a local damage assessment enables local officials to:

- Determine the severity and magnitude of the event
- Quantify homes and businesses impacted by the disaster
- Determine whether local resources will be sufficient to effectively respond and recover from the event.



Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Other Federal Agencies (OFAs)

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL INDICATORS FOR FFY22

STATEWIDE INDICATOR \$1.63 COUNTY INDICATOR \$4.10

POP 3,104,614 STATEWIDE \$5,060,520.82

County	Population	Federal Indicator	County	Population	Federal Indicator
Carson City	58,639	\$240,419.90	Lyon	59,235	\$242,863.50
Churchill	25,516	\$104,615.60	Mineral	4,554	\$18,671.40
Clark	2,265,461	\$9,288,390.10	Nye	51,591	\$211,523.10
Douglas	49,488	\$202,900.80	Pershing	6,650	\$27,265.00
Elko	53,702	\$220,178.20	Storey	4,104	\$16,826.40
Esmeralda	729	\$2,988.90	Washoe	486,492	\$1,994,617.20
Eureka	1,855	\$7,605.50	White Pine	9,080	\$37,228.00
Humboldt	17,285	\$70,868.50	*Tribal		\$250,000.00
Lander	5,734	\$23,509.40	Statewide	3,104,614	\$5,060,520.82
Lincoln	4,499	\$18,445.90	*** Population based on 2020 U.S. Census		

There is no set number of damaged homes that will automatically trigger a Presidential disaster declaration. Each disaster must be evaluated individually based on the impacts:


- Cause of Damage
- Concentration of Damage
- Disaster Impacted Population Profile
- Impact to Critical Community Infrastructure
- Disaster-Related Deaths and Injuries
- Emergency Sheltering Information
- Feeding Operations Information
- Information Related to Distribution of Emergency Supplies
- Individual Client Assistance (Client Casework) Information
- Information Referral Services
- Unique Conditions That Affect Tribal Governments

ASSESSING AND DEMONSTRATING IMPACTS

INSURANCE COVERAGE

Capturing an accurate picture of the number of insured and uninsured homes is critical to the damage assessment process.

Large numbers of damaged uninsured homes or damaged homes without insurance applicable to the peril may suggest a greater need for supplemental federal assistance.



FEMA INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Supplemental assistance to disaster survivors for unmet needs caused by a disaster. Support may include:

- assistance for temporary housing and housing repairs,
- critical disaster-related expenses,
- the replacement of essential personal property,
- and funding to the SLTT government for IA program services.

For more information, refer to the Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

At least 25 homes, 25 businesses (or combination) have uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of the estimated fair replacement value or pre-disaster fair market value, whichever is lower.

At least three businesses each sustaining uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of the estimated fair replacement value or pre-disaster fair market value, whichever is lower, and causes 25 percent or more of the work force in their community to be unemployed for at least 90 days.



STATE
DISASTER
ASSISTANCE

Disaster Relief
Account

Emergency
Assistance Account

WHO?

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAMS



PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

- The DEM has primary responsibility for assembling and activating the state PDA teams **upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s).**

PDA ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government

- Conducts initial damage assessment (IDA)

Tribal Government

- Conducts IDA if participating in State dec request
- Conducts IDA & coordinates FEMA joint PDA when going direct dec request

State or Territorial Government

- Manages PDA process by coordinating Local & Tribal governments and FEMA
- Review damages identified during IDA to determine FEMA request
- Participate in joint PDA

FEMA Region

- Ensure all necessary information is ready before joint PDA
- Participates in the joint PDA
- Provides data-driven recommendation to FEMA HQ on justification of a Presidential Dec request.

Joint PDA Team

- Fed, state, tribal, local government representatives
- Conduct site visits to validate damages identified during IDAs



TYPES OF DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAMS

Local- Rapid Damage Assessment

Local Teams-First Responders, Public Works, Roads Dept,
voluntary agencies:ARC, CERT,Team Rubicon

State- Preliminary Damage Assessment

State PDA Teams, Engineers, NDOT, B&G, NDEP,ARC, CERT

Fed- Joint Damage Assessment

State PDA Team, Fed PDA Team, Local PDA Team

EFFECTIVE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAMS

- Protect your safety and that of the team
- Identify a Team Coordinator/Leader & SME's
- Manage multiple priorities and deadlines
- Organize findings and documentation
- PDA's move smoothly and quickly
- Uniform processes, plan, train and exercise before an event

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MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY



January 21, 2020

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WATCH YOUR STEP!

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PDA TEAM PREPARATION

Local representatives and County EM Directors should work to ensure that travel for PDAs moves smoothly and quickly.

Develop routes of travel for the teams, taking into account safe and accessible travel routes.

Prepare maps that mark the damaged areas.

Prepare to show the federal and state officials the major damage sites.

Prepare to show damage sites that are typical of the type and severity of damage that occurred.

Make copies of project information, damage estimates, and documentation for completed work.

Bring information about extent of insurance coverage, if applicable.

PDA TEAM PREPARATION CONTINUED

Bring

Bring basic socio-economic data on the impacted area (i.e. unemployment data, information about which roads serve as main access points for residents and businesses, environmental information, etc.)

Develop

Develop cost estimates for the team. These must be based on:

- Historic documentation (for similar repairs),
- Estimates calculated from local road experts, local contractors, or estimates developed with cost-estimating software.”

Schedule

Schedule time to discuss damage, review supporting documentation and conduct site visits

15 MINUTE BREAK



WHAT?

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT INCLUDES:

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Public facilities and infrastructure

INDIVIDUAL

- Primarily private residences

BUSINESS

- Equipment, inventory, loss of income

PUBLIC/Private Non-Profit

- Expenses Incurred (administrative/salary costs), property damage/loss

AGRICULTURAL

- Estimated loss to livestock, crops, etc.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

- Facilities, sewer, electrical, gas, water, etc.

- 
- ✓ Annotated maps of damage areas
 - ✓ List of damage sites
 - ✓ Summary of impacts
 - ✓ Available codes and standards
 - ✓ Available insurance information
 - ✓ Available cost information
 - ✓ Available photographs, drawings, reports, maintenance records, etc.

DATA COLLECTION CHALLENGES

What challenges do you face gathering damage assessment data?

How do you manage the gathering of documentation to support a request for disaster assistance?

Where are the most severely damaged areas?



Where are the most costly damages?



Where do the damages have the most severe impact on the community?



Where are the damaged essential or critical facilities?



What is an efficient and accessible route?

PRIORITIZING DAMAGES

FEMA PA CATEGORIES

Emergency Work

- Cat A – Debris Removal
- Cat B – Emergency Work

Permanent Work

- Cat C – Roads & Bridges
- Cat D – Water Control Facilities
- Cat E – Buildings & Equipment
- Cat F – Utilities
- Cat G – Parks, Recreational & Other

CATEGORY A- DEBRIS REMOVAL

- Debris Removal activities include clearance of:
 - Trees and woody debris
 - Building wreckage
 - Sand, mud, silt & gravel
 - Other disaster related material deposited on public, and in limited cases, private property



EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE DEBRIS REMOVAL

Debris removal from a street or highway to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles.

Debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards.

Private Property

- Citizens move the debris to street for curbside pickup
- Public health & safety issue
- Economic recovery of the community is threatened

EXAMPLES OF *INELIGIBLE* REMOVAL

- Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways
- Flood control works under the authority of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Agricultural land
- Natural, unimproved land, such as heavily wooded areas and unused areas

CATEGORY B - EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES

- Emergency Protective Measures are actions taken before, during, and after a disaster to eliminate or lessen immediate threats to life, public health, or safety, or to eliminate or lessen immediate threats of significant additional damage to improved public and private property in a cost effective manner.



CAT B EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE WORK

Transporting and pre-positioning equipment and other resources for response

Flood fighting

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)-related costs

Emergency Access

Supplies and commodities

Medical care and transport

Evacuation and sheltering costs

Childcare

Safety inspections

Search and Rescue

Fire fighting

Security, such as barricades, fencing, or law enforcement

Use or lease of temporary generators for facilities that provide essential community services

Dissemination of information to the public to provide warnings and guidance about health and safety hazards

CATEGORY C ROADS & BRIDGES

■ Permanent Work required to restore roads (paved, gravel, and dirt), bridges, and their components to their pre-disaster design and function is considered unless the restoration falls under the authority of an other federal agencies (OFA).



CATEGORY C ROADS & BRIDGES

ELIGIBLE FEATURES FOR ROADS (PAVED, GRAVEL, & DIRT)

Surfaces

Bases

Shoulders

Ditches

Associated facilities,
such as lighting,
sidewalks, guardrails,
and signs

Low water
crossings



CATEGORY C ROADS & BRIDGES ELIGIBLE FEATURES FOR BRIDGES BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Decking

Guardrails

Girders

Pavement

Abutments

Pier

Slope protection

Approaches

Associated
facilities, such as
lighting, sidewalks,
and signs

CAT C EXAMPLES OF INELIGIBLE WORK

Permanent restoration of private roads, including homeowners' association roads, are not eligible for FEMA PA funding

Only repairs to disaster-related damage are eligible

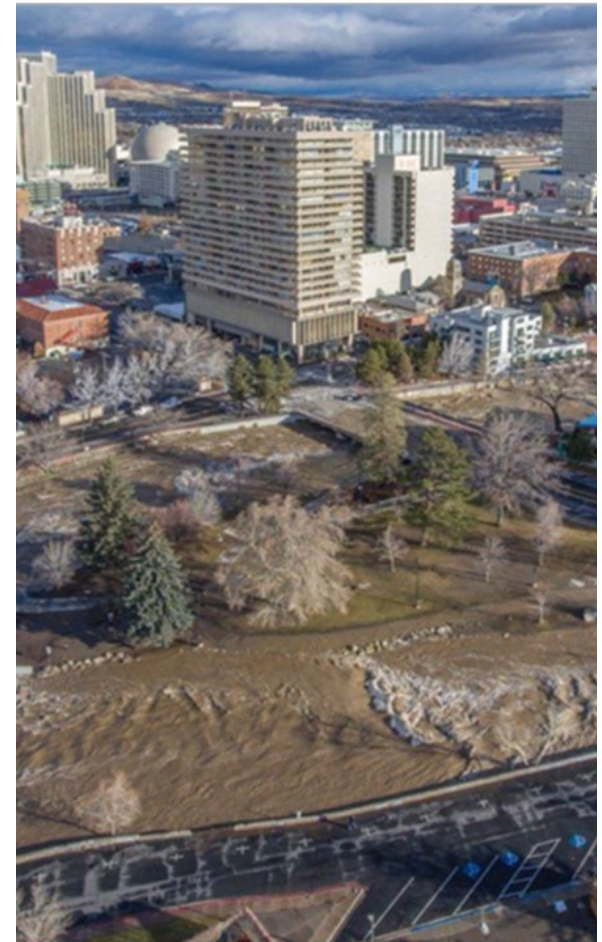
Maintenance items are not eligible such as routine cleaning of culverts and ditches

Alligator cracking of roads

Any thing that is the responsibility of OFA

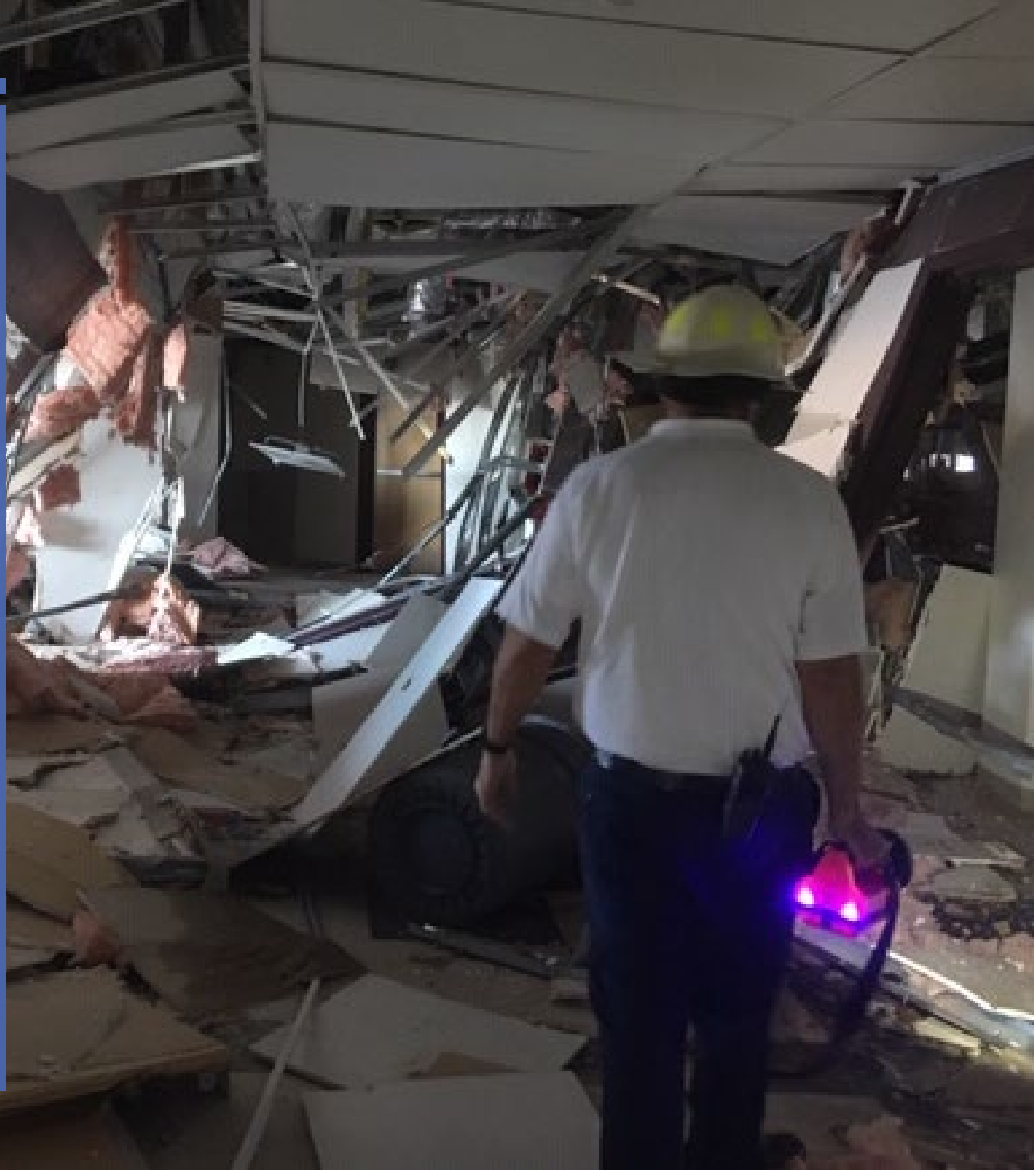
CATEGORY D - WATER CONTROL FACILITIES

- Dams and reservoirs
- Levees and floodwalls
- Lined and unlined engineered drainage channels
- Canals
- Aqueducts
- Sediment and debris basins
- Storm water retention and detention basins
- Coastal shoreline protective devices
- Irrigation facilities
- Pumping facilities
- Navigational waterways and shipping channels



CATEGORY E – BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT

- *Buildings:*
- Work required to restore damaged buildings will be considered along with upgrades required by codes and standards. This includes all structural and non-structural components, including mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, as well as contents, furnishing and equipment within the building.



DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES: INSURANCE

- Is the facility insurable?
- What was the cause of damage?
Flood? Wind?
- Is the facility in the floodplain?



- Is the facility insured?
- What is the deductible?
- Has the facility been damaged in past disasters?

CATEGORY E – BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT

- Equipment
- Work required to restore damaged equipment will be considered. This includes any vehicles and construction equipment



CATEGORY F - UTILITIES

- Work required to restore damaged utility facilities to pre-disaster design and function will be considered under Category F.
- **This includes:**
 - Water storage facilities, treatment plants, and delivery systems
 - Power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities, including, but not limited to, wind turbines, generators, substations, and power lines
 - Natural gas transmission and distribution facilities
 - Sewage collection systems and treatment plants
 - Communication systems



CATEGORY G – PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND OTHER

- Mass Transit facilities such as railways
- Beaches
- Parks
- Playground equipment
- Swimming pools
- Tennis courts
- Boat docks
- Piers
- Picnic tables
- Golf courses
- Ball fields
- Fish hatcheries
- Ports and harbors
- Other facilities that do not fit in Categories C–F



CAT G EXAMPLES OF INELIGIBLE WORK

- Plantings ineligible for replacement include, but are not limited to:
- Replacement of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation not required for erosion control
- Replacement of destroyed crops
- Cosmetic or aesthetic vegetation, such as landscaping around public facilities or in median strips along roadways



COSTS *INELIGIBLE* FOR PA

Loss of useful service
life of facilities

Increased operating
expenses (with limited
exceptions for specific
emergency health and
safety tasks)

General surveys to
assess damage

Cost of restoring
facilities that were not
in active use at the
time of the disaster

Cost to upgrade codes
and standards



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DEGREES OF DAMAGE: (IA - HOMES AND BUSINESSES)

- Affected
- Minor
- Major
- Destroyed





AFFECTED

- a home is considered affected if the damage to the home is mostly cosmetic.



MINOR

- a home with repairable non-structural damage





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MAJOR

- a home with structural damage or other significant damage that requires extensive repairs.

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DESTROYED

the home is a total loss

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BE READY TO RECOVER: RESOURCES

dem.nv.gov

- Response and Recovery Guide for Local Governments (RRGLG)
- Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework

FEMA.gov

- FEMA PDA Pocket Guide
- FEMA Damage Assessment Operations Manual
- Public Assistance and Program Policy Guide

DEM CONTACTS

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