COURSE GOAL

To prepare participants to successfully conduct a PDA and to establish uniform processes and procedures for performing PDAs.
COURSE TOPICS

• Why do Damage Assessment
• Assembling PDA Teams
• Utilize tools in conducting PDAs
• Accurately identify, assess, and document damages
• Support the assessment for the declaration recommendation – Tell the Story
• Resources
EMERGENCY/DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS

Emergencies are a Local Event!
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.
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.
ASSEMBLING PDA TEAMS
KEYS TO AN EFFECTIVE PDA & PDA TEAM

- 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
The Local or County PA Damage Assessment Team Members are generally representatives:

- potential applicants from government offices
- or Private Nonprofits (PNP) that perform education, medical, utility or emergency services.

PA damage assessment team members should be familiar with:

- type of work being evaluated
- be able to collect information and supporting documentation.
The Local or County IA Damage Assessment Team Members may be representatives of:

- Emergency management,
- Government offices,
- NGOs, Community
- Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs,
- or local residents.

IA damage assessment team members should be trained in:

- Gathering information related to location,
- Ownership,
- Occupancy, and insurance coverage of impacted residences and
- Categorizing damage according to criteria established by FEMA.
PDA TEAM COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Designate teams and team members
- Assign specific damage assessment tasks to team members by geographic location or type of damage
- Develop procedures for activation
- Provide training
- Alert team members on how to submit information (via phone, radio, tablet or mobile device, etc.)
- Provide a deadline for submission of data
- Consolidate all information into one report
- Provide data to County/State/Federal Emergency Management and key decision-makers
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.
• 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 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 time to discuss damage, review supporting documentation and conduct site visits
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Rapid Damage Assessment

Preliminary Damage Assessment

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment
RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

- Conducted by local or tribal personnel
- Provide results of assessment to the local point of contact
- Priority given to severely damaged and critical facilities
Rapid Damage Assessment

1. Disaster strikes
2. Response & Rapid Damage Assessment
3. Declaration
4. Applicants’ Briefing
5. Request
6. Kickoff Meeting
7. Projects Formulated
8. Projects funded
9. Projects closed
RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

- The emergency manager reports to the next level of government (Local/Tribal to County)
- Collect and save all data and paperwork to document all costs incurred
DELIVERABLES OF LOCAL/TRIBAL DA TEAMS

✓ 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.
PRIORITIZING DAMAGES

• 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?
The PDA is conducted between the affected local/county/tribal entity and state to document the impact and magnitude of the disaster on both private and public sectors.
The DEM has primary responsibility for assembling and activating the state PDA teams upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s).
PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAMS

• Teams consist of local, State, Private industry, and Federal Government representatives

• 1 – 6 Teams up to 4 members available per team

• Teams are properly equipped to accurately assess, record & report damage
The Governor will use the results of the PDA and other information as the basis for declaring a state of emergency or requesting federal disaster assistance.
A team of local/tribal, state and federal personnel conducts the joint PDA.
BASIS OF A JOINT PDA

A Governor’s request for a declaration by the President -
“...shall be based upon a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments.”

-- Section 401, Public Law 93-288, as amended
# Joint PDA Team Member Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMA</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Potential Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Leads the PDA</td>
<td>- Submits request for Joint PDA</td>
<td>- Identifies damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Provides expertise in FEMA eligibility</td>
<td>- Provides State damage assessments; situation reports</td>
<td>- Describes impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Documents Special Considerations issues</td>
<td>- Coordinates and identifies damages with potential applicants</td>
<td>- Leads team to sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Develops PDA assessments</td>
<td>- Schedules site visits; recommends sequence</td>
<td>- Provides population and budget data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reports to FEMA and State</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Provides insurance information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Identifies Special Considerations issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Provides cost information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UTILIZE TOOLS IN CONDUCTING PDAS
# Site Assessment Sheet

**NEVADA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**  
**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SITE ESTIMATE**

## Part I - Applicant Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>NAME OF APPLICANT</th>
<th>LOCAL CONTACT NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL CONTACT PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Part II - Site Information

**Key for Damage Category:**  
- a) DRRS/RELOCATION  
- b) PROTECTIVE MEASURES  
- c) WATER CONTROL FACILITIES  
- d) ROADS AND BRIDGES  
- e) PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
- f) PUBLIC UTILITIES  
- g) OTHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE NO.</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>LOCATION (Use map location, addresses, etc.)</th>
<th>GPS Reading</th>
<th>Photo Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description of Damage:**

**General Impact:**

1. Identify and describe damages which constitute a health and/or safety hazard to the general public.

**% Complete**  
**Cost Estimate**
## PDA INDIVIDUAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

### Site by Site
- **Category**
- **Location**
- **Damage**
- **Impact**
- **% Complete**
- **Cost**

### PDA Site Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (use map location, address, etc.)</th>
<th>Description of Damages/Repairs</th>
<th>GPS Reading (Lat/Long)</th>
<th>Photo References</th>
<th>% Complete</th>
<th>Cost Estimate $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

1. Identify and describe damages which constitute a health and/or safety hazard to the general public.

---

**General Impact**

- Identify and describe damages which constitute a health and/or safety hazard to the general public.
SITE ASSESSMENTS: DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES

- Describe damages, scope of response, scope of repairs
  - Note types of construction
  - Include dimensions of facility and damages
  - Distinguish between emergency, temporary, and permanent repairs
  - Distinguish between work completed and work to be completed
  - Consider eligible codes and standards
  - Consider repair versus replacement
DESCRIPTON OF DAMAGES (CONT’D)

- Determine how work will be done: force account, contract, mutual aid, mission assignments, volunteers, donated resources
- Describe basis of cost estimate
- Determine if facility suffered damages in previous disasters
DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES (CONT’D)

- Record if a critical facility
- Determine responsibility
- Record damages to OFA-responsible facilities; list as $0
DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES

- Is the site in the floodplain?
- Are there leaking drums, oil slicks on water, ruptured fuel tanks?
- Does the site contain bodies of water or wetlands?
- Is the structure 50 years or older?
- Did something of significance occur here?
- Does the property have cultural significance?
Is the facility insurable?

What was the cause of damage? Flood? Wind?

Is the facility in the floodplain? An SFHA?

Is the facility insured?

What is the deductible?

Has the facility been damaged in past disasters?
EXAMPLES: DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Inspected/ Projected</th>
<th>No. of Sites</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Location (use map location, address, etc.)</th>
<th>Lat/Long</th>
<th>Description of Damages/Repairs</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>% Complete</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Floodwaters destroyed 20 picnic tables, 10 grills and 200-ft of 6-ft high chain link fencing.

Cost estimate based on force account labor, equipment and materials of applicant’s historic data.

High winds destroyed the City’s two bay (60-ft x 50-ft) masonry constructed fire station #4 beyond repair. The City’s engineer estimated $1,800,000 to replace the facility. The City has insurance on the facility with $100,000 deductible.
### Examples: Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number Inspected/ Projected</th>
<th>No. of Sites</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Location (use map location, address, etc.)</th>
<th>Lat/Long</th>
<th>Description of Damages/Repairs</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>% Complete</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **350 homes are stranded by the bridge collapse, requiring a 12-minute detour...**
- **Sewage treatment facilities inoperable for the entire county for 12 days...**
- **133 people were sheltered for 5 days...**
### Site Assessment: Cost Estimate

**Number Inspected/Projected**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Inspected/ Projected</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Location (use map location, address, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description of Damages/Repairs**

**Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Complete</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use appropriate techniques**

- Force Account
- Unit Costs
- Lump Sum

**Describe Basis of Cost Data**

- Local / Historic Data
- Existing contracts
- Commercial estimating references
- FEMA Cost Codes

**Record $0 for:**

- Inaccessible/concealed facilities
- Ineligible work
- Hazard mitigation opportunities

**Provide total est. cost**

- Deduct anticipated insurance proceeds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR ALL SITES AND DAMAGES</th>
<th>IF APPLICABLE AND AVAILABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Map of facility location and impacted area</td>
<td>▪ Copies of contracts (debris and other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Summary of impacts</td>
<td>▪ Debris Management Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Sketches of damages and repairs</td>
<td>▪ Local Ordinances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Summary of work and cost estimates</td>
<td>▪ Maintenance Records / Inspection Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Codes and Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Insurance documents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COST CODES

- FEMA SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT RATES:
  https://www.fema.gov/schedule-equipment-rates
ACCURATELY IDENTIFY, ASSESS, AND DOCUMENT DAMAGES
DEGREES OF DAMAGE: (IA - HOMES AND BUSINESSES)

- **Affected** – Structure is habitable with slight damage to the exterior of the building. No damage to the interior of the building.

- **Minor** - Structure is habitable with some damage to the exterior of the building usually a water mark or debris line no higher than two feet from the ground level. Damage to the interior of the building usually includes carpeting and drywall with watermark or debris line below the electrical outlets.

- **Major** - Structure may be habitable moderate damage to the exterior of the building usually a water mark or debris line no higher than the doorknob and bottom window ledge. Damage to the interior of the building with watermark or debris line above the electrical outlets.

- **Destroyed** - Structure is inhabitable extensive damage to the exterior of the building usually a water mark or debris line higher than the door and windows.
See FEMA IA presentation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Affected Habitable</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>Multi Family</td>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>Manufactured Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>Insured</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low Income</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insured</td>
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<td>Insured</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Nevada Division of Emergency Management

## Damage Assessment Summary

### Individual Assistance

This form collects the total number of structures affected!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Affected Habitable</th>
<th>Businesses Affected</th>
<th>Not Determined</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carson City</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark County</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elko</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esmeralda</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lander</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lyon County</td>
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<td>Mineral County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pershing County</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storey County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washoe County</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Pine County</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Homes Affected**: 582
- **Total Businesses Affected**: 25
CRITERIA USED BY FEMA

The federal disaster law restricts the use of arithmetical formulas or other objective standards as the sole basis for determining the need for federal supplemental aid. As a result, FEMA assesses a number of factors to determine the severity, magnitude, and impact of a disaster event. In evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration, a number of primary factors, along with other relevant information, are considered in developing a recommendation to the President for supplemental disaster assistance. Primary factors considered include:

- Number of homes destroyed or with major damage;
- Impact on the infrastructure or critical facilities;
- Imminent threats to public health and safety;
- Impacts to essential government services;
- Unique capability of Federal government;
- Dispersion or concentration of damage;
- Level of insurance coverage in place for homeowners and public facilities;
- Assistance available from other sources (Federal, State, local, voluntary organizations);
- State and local resource commitments from previous, undeclared events;
- Frequency of disaster events over recent time period.
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.
CATEGORY A - DEBRIS REMOVAL
GOALS & ELIGIBILITY

- Eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health & safety
- Eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property
- Ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large
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
Example - Category A:
Vegetative debris on roadways:

- Total miles of road impacted = 65 miles (map)
- Average amount of debris per mile = 230 cy/mile (photographs and locations provided)
- Cost for removal and disposal = $12/cy (contract provided)
- Locations of work to be completed provided (map)
- Cost calculation = (65 mi x 230 cy/mile = 14950 cy) x $12/cy = $179,400
- Locations for reduction and disposal sites (map)

Total estimated cost = $179,400
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAT B EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Transporting and pre-positioning equipment and other resources for response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flood fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency Operations Center (EOC)-related costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Supplies and commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical care and transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evacuation and sheltering costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Childcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Safety inspections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Search and Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fire fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Security, such as barricades, fencing, or law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use or lease of temporary generators for facilities that provide essential community services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dissemination of information to the public to provide warnings and guidance about health and safety hazards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example - Category B

Sandbagging of City Buildings

- FA labor - 60 overtime hrs @ $35/hr avg. = $2,100
- FA equipment - (1) 15 cy dump truck for 60 hrs @ $65/hr = $3,900
- Materials – sand and sandbags = $3,100

Total estimated cost = $9,100
PERMANENT WORK
CATEGORIES C THROUGH G
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 another federal agency (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 be limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decking</th>
<th>Guardrails</th>
<th>Girders</th>
<th>Pavement</th>
<th>Abutments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pier</td>
<td>Slope protection</td>
<td>Approaches</td>
<td>Associated facilities, such as lighting, sidewalks, and signs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAT C EXAMPLES OF **INELIGIBLE WORK**

- Permanent restoration of private roads, including homeowners’ association roads, are not eligible for FEMA PA funding, and thus are not considered.
- 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 (especially if grass is growing out of the cracks)
- Any thing that is the responsibility of OFA
Example - Category C

Lake Arnold Bridge Washout – CR 233 (map)

- Two span, 80 ft long x 24 ft wide, concrete beam and deck structure
- Restoration cost est = $240/sq ft. (historic costs provided by county engineer)
- Cost calculation = 80 ft x 24 ft x $240/sq ft = $460,800; engineering (15%) = $69,120; geotechnical (1.5%) = 6,912
- Safety inspection and basis for historic cost estimate are available

Total estimated cost = $536,832
Work done to restore publicly-owned water control facilities that do not fall under the authority of an OFA may be considered. Water control facilities are those facilities built for the following purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel alignment</th>
<th>Maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Interior drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation</td>
<td>Erosion prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land reclamation</td>
<td>Flood control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Storm water management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Channel alignment
- Recreation
- Navigation
- Land reclamation
- Irrigation

- Maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat
- Interior drainage
- Erosion prevention
- Flood control
- Storm water management
CATEGORY D - WATER CONTROL FACILITIES

They include:

- 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
Example - Category D

Fish Creek Debris Basin Restoration

- Basin dimensions: 300 ft x 200 ft x 10 ft
- Estimated depth of debris = 1.5 ft
- Amount of debris attributable to flood = 80% (basin last cleaned 3 mo earlier @ $20.00/cy)

FA labor and equipment

- Cost calculation = 0.8 x (300ft x 200ft x 1.5 ft) x (1cy/27 cu ft) x $20.00/cy = $53,333

Total estimated cost = $53,333
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.
• **Equipment**

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

Building #212 – 123 City Center (map)

- 4 stories ea. = 120 ft. x 100 ft
- Built 1998
- Basement and first floor flooding – flood debris removal, building mechanical systems, damaged furniture removal and replacement, interior wall repair and painting
- Repairs to be performed by contract services
- Estimated cost to repair = $840,000 (contract provided)
- Insurance = $700,000 (policy provided)

Total estimated cost = $140,000
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
Example – Category F
Common Electric

- 14 utility poles destroyed – conductor will be re-hung (photos)
- FA labor, equipment, and materials
- Estimated cost of repair = $4,750/pole. (historic cost)
- Work has begun on 5 of 14 poles
- Cost calculation = 14 poles x $4,750/pole = $66,500

Total estimated cost = $66,500
Eligible publicly owned facilities in this category include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass Transit facilities such as railways</th>
<th>Piers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaches</td>
<td>Picnic tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Golf courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground equipment</td>
<td>Ball fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pools</td>
<td>Fish hatcheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath houses</td>
<td>Ports and harbors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennis courts</td>
<td>Other facilities that do not fit in Categories C–F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat docks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Example - Category G

Springfield Park

- Clean/repair: 10 wood picnic tables, playground apparatus, 4 benches, 16 trash receptacles, 2 sets of bleachers. (photos)

- Replace: 400 playground safety play surface tiles @ $24.50/tile - verbal quote (photos)

- FA labor = 20 regular hr @ $25/hr avg. (with benefits) = $500

- Playground safety tiles = 400 tiles at $24.50/tile = $9,800

Total estimated cost = $10,300
SUPPORT THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE DECLARATION RECOMMENDATION – TELL THE STORY
The federal disaster law restricts the use of arithmetical formulas or other objective standards as the sole basis for determining the need for federal supplemental aid. As a result, FEMA assesses a number of factors to determine the severity, magnitude, and impact of a disaster event. In evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration, a number of primary factors, along with other relevant information, are considered in developing a recommendation to the President for supplemental disaster assistance. Primary factors considered include:

- Amount and type of damage (number of homes destroyed or with major damage);
- Impact on the infrastructure of affected areas or critical facilities;
- Imminent threats to public health and safety;
- Impacts to essential government services and functions;
- Unique capability of Federal government;
- Dispersion or concentration of damage;
- Level of insurance coverage in place for homeowners and public facilities;
- Assistance available from other sources (Federal, State, local, voluntary organizations);
- State and local resource commitments from previous, undeclared events; and
- Frequency of disaster events over recent time period.
### FEDERAL INDICATORS FOR FFY17

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ADJUSTMENT (+1.1%)**

**STATEWIDE THRESHOLD INDICATOR $1.43  COUNTY THRESHOLD INDICATOR $3.61**

**POP 2,700,551  STATEWIDE $3,861,788**

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<th>Federal Indicator</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Federal Indicator</th>
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<td>*** Population based on 2010 U.S. Census</td>
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## Damage Assessment Summary

### Individual Assistance

This form collects the total number of structures affected!

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Affected Habitable</th>
<th>Businesses Affected</th>
<th>Not Determined</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Homes Affected

- Total Homes Affected: 582

### Total Businesses Affected

- Total Businesses Affected: 25
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.
**WHAT ARE CRITICAL OR ESSENTIAL FACILITIES?**

*One that if destroyed or severely damaged would present an immediate threat*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals and urgent care facilities</th>
<th>Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric utilities, facilities, and systems</td>
<td>Other important government facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water treatment and wastewater treatment facilities</td>
<td>Important transportation corridors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications facilities</td>
<td>Primary state and county bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and police stations</td>
<td>Dams and levees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EXAMPLES OF IMPACTS

The impact to a community is a key factor in assessing the need for PA funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of families affected</th>
<th>Loss of firefighting capability for community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential services interrupted</td>
<td>Significant loss of administrative space with no alternative facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency vehicles cannot access victims or health care facilities</td>
<td>Recreational loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of tax base</td>
<td>Vulnerability to additional damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengthy detours (35 minute/5 mile detour)</td>
<td>No adverse impacts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where are the worst hit areas?

Determine areas and facilities that suffered the greatest impact.
QUESTIONS: IMPACTS

What are the impacts on the community?

Used to support declaration and set priorities for site assessments
What is the overall impact of debris?

Assess magnitude and type of jurisdiction-wide debris

Assess jurisdiction’s approach for removal and disposal
QUESTIONS:
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- What emergency measures are needed?

  Identify emergency response actions ongoing and proposed
QUESTIONS:
FACILITY DAMAGES

- What infrastructure is affected?
  Provide a category-based review of jurisdiction-wide damaged facilities
What work has been done to date?

Review completed site assessments or work performed
QUESTIONS:
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- What other information is available?

  Review insurance, environmental, historic preservation, and mitigation issues
# PDA Data Collection Tool

## Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>Debris</td>
<td>Emergency Protective Measures</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Water Control Facilities</td>
<td>Public Buildings</td>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>Parks, Recreation or Other</td>
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- **Percentage of Total:**
  - Debris: 44.27%
  - Emergency Protective Measures: 10.65%
  - Roads: 0.00%
  - Water Control Facilities: 1.09%
  - Public Buildings: 22.13%
  - Utilities: 21.85%
  - Parks, Recreation or Other: 0.00%
  - Total: 100.00%

### Statewide Per Capita Impact
- **($1.41 State Threshold):** $1.41
- **Statewide Threshold Difference:** $3807,721
## PDA STATEWIDE SUMMARY REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY APPLICANT OR COUNTY</th>
<th>A DEBRIS</th>
<th>B EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES</th>
<th>C ROADS AND BRIDGES</th>
<th>D WATER CONTROL FACILITIES</th>
<th>E PUBLIC BUILDINGS</th>
<th>F UTILITIES</th>
<th>G PARKS, RECREATION OR OTHER</th>
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<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$750,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,800,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$994,081</strong></td>
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</table>

Other Federal Agencies (None)
Percentage of Total

|                          | 10.65% | 39.75% | 21.29% | 14.11% | 14.20% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |

**US Bureau of Census 2010 State Pop.**
2,700,511

**Statewide Per Capita Impact ($1.41 State Threshold)**
$ 1.43

Statewide Threshold Difference
$ -3,182,350

$3,861,731
Event

→

Local Damage Assessment
• Assess Damage
• Compile info

→

State or Tribal Verification
• Verify damage info is accurate & complete

→

Joint PDA
Fed-State-Local
• Validate damage info
• Evaluate impact

Will State or Tribe request a declaration?

YES

Governor or Tribal Government Executive
• Makes a request to the President through FEMA Region

FEMA Regional Office
• Reviews request and validates Joint PDA info
• Prepare Regional Administrator’s Validation and Recommendation

FEMA Headquarters
• Review request to ensure its consistent with declaration policy and process
• FEMA Administrator reviews request, informs and makes recommendation provided by the Regional Administrator

President
• Disaster declaration decision

State or Tribe informs FEMA Region that a request will not be made

NO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF DECLARATION</th>
<th>SITUATION</th>
<th>REQUEST REQUIREMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>• Effective response is beyond State and local capability&lt;br&gt;• Requires Federal emergency assistance&lt;br&gt;• Not to exceed $5 million</td>
<td>• Confirmation that Governor has taken appropriate action and executed State emergency plan&lt;br&gt;• Efforts and resources used or to be used&lt;br&gt;• Type and extent of Federal aid required&lt;br&gt;• Must submit request within 5 days, but no longer than 30 days after the occurrence of the incident&lt;br&gt;• No permanent work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Disaster</td>
<td>• Effective response is beyond State and local capability&lt;br&gt;• Requires Federal assistance for disaster-related losses&lt;br&gt;• Can include all FEMA programs</td>
<td>• Confirmation that Governor has taken appropriate action and executed State emergency plan&lt;br&gt;• Efforts and resources used or to be used&lt;br&gt;• Type and extent of Federal aid required&lt;br&gt;• Estimate of damages and losses, including impact on public and private sector&lt;br&gt;• Governor certification to comply with cost sharing requirements&lt;br&gt;• Must be requested within 30 days of the incident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COLLECTING DISASTER IMPACT INFORMATION

- State Damage Reports
- PDA Request Reports
- FEMA Situation Reports
- Media
- Predictive computer modeling
- Remote sensing
NEVADA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:
HTTPS://WWW.LEG.STATE.NV.US/NRS/NRS-414.HTML

DISASTER RELIEF ACCOUNT (DRA):
HTTP://WWW.LEG.STATE.NV.US/NRS/NRS-353.HTML#NRS353SEC2705

FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND POLICY GUIDE (PAPPG)
HTTPS://WWW.FEMA.GOV/MEDIA-LIBRARY/ASSETS/DOCUMENTS/111781

FEMA DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OPERATION MANUAL
HTTPS://WWW.FEMA.GOV/MEDIA-LIBRARY/ASSETS/DOCUMENTS/109040

FEMA SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT RATES:
HTTPS://WWW.FEMA.GOV/SCHEDULE-EQUIPMENT-RATES
NEVADA RESPONSE AND RECOVERY GUIDE

- Activation/Coordination of Resources
- Declaration Process
- Damage Assessment
- Request for Assistance from the State and Federal Government
- Programs Available
- Recovery
- Templates & Resources

- DEM Recovery and Mitigation document links including Federal document links
  http://dem.nv.gov/About/RandM/

- Nevada Recovery Framework – In progress
FEDERAL AGENCIES

- FEMA
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Small Business Administration
- U.S. Department of Education
- Federal Highway Administration
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Etc.
QUESTIONS

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