

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) DAMAGES

Enter the number of homes affected or sustaining minor or major damage, as well as the number destroyed. Estimate the dollar amount of damage to those homes. Also estimate the amount (a percentage) of the damage that is covered by insurance. In completing this section, refer to the "Sample Damage Assessment" which follows for definitions of affected, minor, major and destroyed and to the "Sample Methodology for Calculating Residential Damage" for assistance in estimating losses.

Enter the number of businesses sustaining minor and major damage and the number destroyed. Estimate the dollar amount of damage to those businesses. Also estimate the amount (a percentage) of the damage that is covered by insurance.

Complete the Agriculture Damages section as applicable.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) DAMAGES

In this section estimate those costs that have been incurred by county and local government agencies in their response to the disaster or damages to facilities they own.

Category A – Debris Clearance. Determine the costs incurred for clearing debris from public roads and streets in order to maintain traffic flow. Also determine costs incurred for removing debris from all other public property to restore public services and protect the public health and safety. Costs for removing public buildings damaged by the disaster that are a threat to public safety should also be considered, as should costs for removing debris from private property by government forces to protect the public health and safety.

Category B – Protective Measures. Determine the following costs: those incurred for performing emergency flood protection including sandbagging, diking, pumping and emergency stream clearance; costs incurred for the emergency purchase of safety barricades, signs and other warning, safety or traffic control devices; those incurred for emergency search and rescue operations including extra law enforcement and fire personnel needed and overtime pay; costs incurred for emergency security and traffic control including extra law enforcement personnel and overtime pay; those incurred for other emergency protective measures taken to protect public health and safety including warning of further risks and hazards, dissemination of public information on health and safety measures, etc.

Category C – Road and Bridge Systems (non-Federal). Determine the amount of damage to highways, roads and streets. Include costs of damage to normal right-of-ways such as culverts, curbs, gutters, public sidewalks, shoulders, embankments, drainage ditches, road or street signs, traffic control signs, street lights, signal lights, etc. Also determine the costs for repairing or replacing damaged bridges.

Category D – Water Control Facilities. Determine if costs have been incurred to repair or replace dikes, levees, drainage channels, irrigation works, dams or other water control facilities.

Category E – Public Buildings and Related Equipment. Estimate the amount of damage to public buildings. Also estimate the cost of replacing operating supplies and inventory contained in the damaged buildings. Determine if any publicly owned equipment, such as squad cars or fire trucks, was damaged as a result of the disaster and estimate the cost to repair or replace it. If any of these costs are covered by insurance, put a comment in box 14 as to the extent of that coverage.

Category F – Public Utility Systems. Determine if storm and/or sanitary sewer systems have been damaged and estimate the cost of repair or replacement. Also determine if any sewage or water treatment plants, public water systems or public light/power facilities have been damaged and estimate the cost of repair or replacement. Include any damage to rural electric cooperatives in this section.

Category G – Other. Estimate the cost of damage incurred in municipal parks or recreational facilities. Include in this category any other disaster-related costs incurred by local governments which are not already accounted for in any of the above sections..

SAMPLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

<u>SINGLE OR MULTI FAMILY</u>	Flood Event	Livable
Destroyed	* Not economically repairable * Pushed off foundation	No
Major	* 2 or more feet on 1 st floor – no basement * Structural damage; collapsed basement walls	No
Minor	* Less than 2 feet on first floor – no basement * 1 to 8 feet in basement	No
Affected	* Less than 1 foot in basement * Minor access problem	Yes
 <u>MOBILE HOMES</u>		
Destroyed	* Water above floor level * Unit swept from foundation	No
Major	* Water-soaked bottom-board * Shifted on piers	No
Minor	* Utilities flooded * Piers shifted/washed out	No
Affected	* Access problems, no water touched the unit	Yes

In all flood events, provide information regarding water levels and duration of flood.

SAMPLE METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE

Overall average method

1. Damage Factors:

Affected/Minor	1-30%	use 15% as median
Major	31-80%	use 55% as median
Destroyed	81-100%	use 100%

2. For each Category (Affected/Minor, Major, Destroyed):

Average Market Value of Home in Municipality
x Number of Homes Damaged per Category
x Damage Factor
= Estimated Dollar Damages

3. Sample Calculation:

SoCo Average: \$630,000

The Average Market Value of a single-family home in County X is \$100,000.

12 homes were judged to have minor damage, 2 had major damages and 1 was destroyed.

$$\$100,000 \times 12 \times 0.15 = \$180,000$$

$$\$100,000 \times 2 \times 0.55 = \$110,000$$

$$\$100,000 \times 1 \times 1 = \$100,000$$

Total Damages Estimated At \$390,000

DAMAGE DEFINITIONS

Primary Residence/dwelling:

Any individual unit of housing. Included are single- and multiple-family homes (including farm-related residences), condominiums, townhouses, apartment houses, hotels and motels (if the occupants make such accommodations their residences), mobile homes (including motor homes and travel trailers used as residences), and nursing homes. *Notations should be made of non-traditional dwellings, i.e., tent, tree-house*

Business:

Businesses of any size, including rental property, cottage industries, home offices. Includes non-profit organizations such as charities, churches, private universities, etc. Includes fishers (boats, nets, traps). Also includes agri-related businesses such as trucking companies; packing houses, and fishing industry businesses such as canneries. DOES NOT INCLUDE farms, ranches, or aquacultural concerns.

Other:

Secondary homes or vacation property, unless counted as rental property Detached structures, including garages, outbuildings; pump houses. DO NOT count in this category if the primary building has already been counted above as "residence" or "business". *Notations should be made of non-structural losses, i.e., vehicles only.* DO NOT INCLUDE farm related losses.

Destroyed:

Building/item is a total loss or is damaged to the extent that it is not usable and not economically repairable. No longer in existence, or sustaining greater than 75% uninsured damage.

Major Damage.

Building/item is damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs. Not habitable, unsafe, or sustaining between 40 and 75% uninsured damages.

Minor Damage:

Building/item is damaged and may only be used under limited conditions, but may be restored with minor repairs.

Affected (Buildings only):

Some damage to structure and/or suspected damage to necessary appliances. Structure is usable without repairs with loss of ingress/egress (high water, bridge or road wash out), unsafe conditions (sewage, non-potable water, no utilities); or threat from slides, erosion, etc.



Initial Recovery Actions Overview

Technical Assistance Programs
Recovery Branch
Governor's Office of Emergency Services

July 2008



Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)

- Initial Damage Estimates identify the rough extent of the damage.
- Helps CA OES to prioritize Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) efforts, which in turn can lead to a state or federal disaster declaration.
- Must be done by local governments so CA OES can plan the PDA.



After an Event

- Local Proclamation
- Evaluate the Damage: Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)
- Request for Assistance
- Preliminary Damage Assessment
- State or Federal Assistance



Local Proclamation

- Has to be done within 10 days of an emergency or event requiring a proclamation, not within ten days of noticing the damage.
- Governing body originates the county proclamation of a local emergency, unless specifically the responsibility of an individual within the local government.



Evaluate the Damage (IDE)

- Gather the preliminary damage data (public assistance, individual assistance, agricultural, etc).
- Complete the Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) on OES RIMS online.
- Continue to gather damage data to prepare for PDA.



Role of Initial Damage Estimate

- Helps confirm response activities.
- Local governments must gather rough cost data from disaster into RIMS as the IDE.
- IDE can be put together by anyone, is not intended to be highly accurate, can be to the nearest \$1,000.
- Is an order-of-magnitude type of estimate: \$200,000, or \$20,000 or \$2 million.



Operational Area and the IDE

- Very important that Initial Damage Estimates (IDEs) are done before requesting state or federal disaster assistance!
- As soon as reasonably possible, gather damage information from all affected local governments within Operational Area (OA).
- Very important that this is done thoroughly; remember to contact all special districts and private non-profit (PNP) organizations within affected area.



Eligibility

- Items listed in IDE for Public Assistance cannot include privately owned or commercial facilities.
- Items listed cannot include things that only *might* happen, or damage that is not related to the disaster.



Public Assistance Disaster Categories

- A: Debris removal
- B: Emergency response
- C: Roads
- D: Open channel waterways
- E: Buildings and equipment
- F: Utilities
- G: Parks, recreation, and other



Request for Assistance

- After local proclamation & review of damage data
- Evaluate the level of assistance needed
 - Director's Concurrence
 - Governor's Proclamation
 - Presidential Emergency Declaration
 - Presidential Major Declaration
- Submit a request to OES



Levels of State Public Assistance

- PA assistance only, no IA.
- Director's Concurrence
 - State assistance of permanent restoration only.
- Governor's Proclamation
 - State assistance for emergency and permanent repair work, including debris removal, emergency response and protective measures, and permanent restoration.



Levels of Federal Public Assistance

- PA & IA assistance available.
- Presidential Emergency Declaration
 - Federal assistance for debris removal and emergency response & protective measures.
- Presidential Major Disaster Declaration
 - Federal assistance for all types of disaster assistance.



Public Assistance

- PA staff from OES' Recovery Branch are sent to the damaged area as soon as it is safe, to survey the damage and to estimate repair costs.
- Damage sites and facilities are visited in order to prepare cost estimates for restoring these to their pre-disaster function and capacity, depending on eligibility.



Public Assistance Thresholds

- No thresholds are involved for providing CDAA (state-only) assistance.
- Public Assistance usually has to meet thresholds in order to qualify for federal assistance.
- FEMA PA: County threshold is \$3.11 per capita, State threshold is \$1.24 per capita.
- Per 2000 Census CA population, the state threshold is about \$40 million.



Individual Assistance

- IA staff works with SBA, USDA and FEMA to gather, assess, and analyze damage to personal and real estate property, businesses, and the general economy in the community.
- The information gathered could result in a request for a disaster declaration by the President, or by an appropriate federal agency.



Individual Assistance Categories

- Number of damaged dwellings
- Degree of damage
- Insurance Coverage
- Income Levels
- Types of structures-(Single Family, Mobile-Home, Multi-family)
- Ownership/Occupancy status
- Personal Property loss



Public Assistance & Individual Assistance Differences

- **PA:** Approximate dollar estimate of the cost to repair infrastructure, per CDAA or FEMA eligibility.
- **IA:** Count of damaged homes and businesses having various degrees of damage, per Small Business Administration regulations. These are recalculated into dollar amounts per fair market values for use by FEMA and SBA.



TAP Activities

Technical Assistance Programs (TAP) staff:

- Coordinates PDA activity.
- Generates, updates and distributes PDA guidelines and procedures.
- Develops and provides PDA training.
- Transfers recovery efforts to PA and IA once disaster aid is established.



When Disaster Strikes – Initial TAP Efforts

- Monitors RIMS, news sources for updates on disaster and related issues.
- Contacts SOC and Warning Center for latest updates.
- Contacts OES Regions and gathers current information, including IDEs.
- Alerts appropriate OES management.



PDA Deployment Preparation

- Recovery Branch Manager is informed that staff will be needed for PDA.
- FEMA management is contacted for their staff, if appropriate.
- Contact information of affected OAs from Regions is obtained
- Initial appointments with OAs for PDA field activity are set.



PDA Meeting

- OES management and appropriate staff are invited.
- Most current information about disaster is distributed.
- Brief PDA Teams on:
 - Procedures
 - PDA forms and information packets
 - Safety
 - Special consideration information



PA PDA Field Activity

- Coordinate PA PDA field activity.
- Collect data from the field.
- Compile information and help with situation reports.
- Create final report, forward it to OES Division, Branch, and Section chiefs.



PA PDA Forms

- Site Estimates Form lists the specific projects per local government. Identifies categories, location, damage description, effect on community, and estimated cost. More accurate than IDE, not as scientific as construction estimates will be. Usually rounded to nearest \$1,000 or \$10,000, depending on scale.
- Applicant Summary Form compiles the projects by category as a cover sheet.



IA PDA Field Activity

- Coordinate IA PDA Activity
- Collect field data from IA PDA teams
- Review & analyze damage assessment information
- Follow up with state & federal agencies on damage assessment findings to assess their need to department's programs



PDA Public Assistance Final Report

- PDA Final Report is generated in a spreadsheet format, by county or state agencies, and with costs broken down by damage category.
- Populations of counties and state are inserted into appropriate fields, and total costs are divided to produce cost of damage per capita.
- These are compared to the FEMA thresholds on the form.



PDA Individual Assistance Final Report

- Lists damaged homes and businesses by county and by extent of damage.
- Used to determine if an IA declaration by FEMA and/or SBA will be made within a county.



PDA After Action

TAP staff will:

- Provide PA & IA with PDA reports.
- Assist OES Logistics staff with the return of PDA resources.
- Seek input on how PDA went.
- Evaluate PDA effectiveness and timeline.
- Prepare After Action Report.



PDA Contacts