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

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

Joint Public Assistance (PA) Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): a validation of the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) estimates and information that are included in the declaration request.

- FEMA and the SLTTs share roles and responsibilities

- Both sides prepare for collaboration

- Conducted in teams

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

SLTT Roles

- Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)

- Request Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA); Co-lead Joint PDA

- Schedules Site Visits, develops itinerary

- Describe impacts and provides cost estimates

- Provide individual tribe-specific cultural information (if applicable)
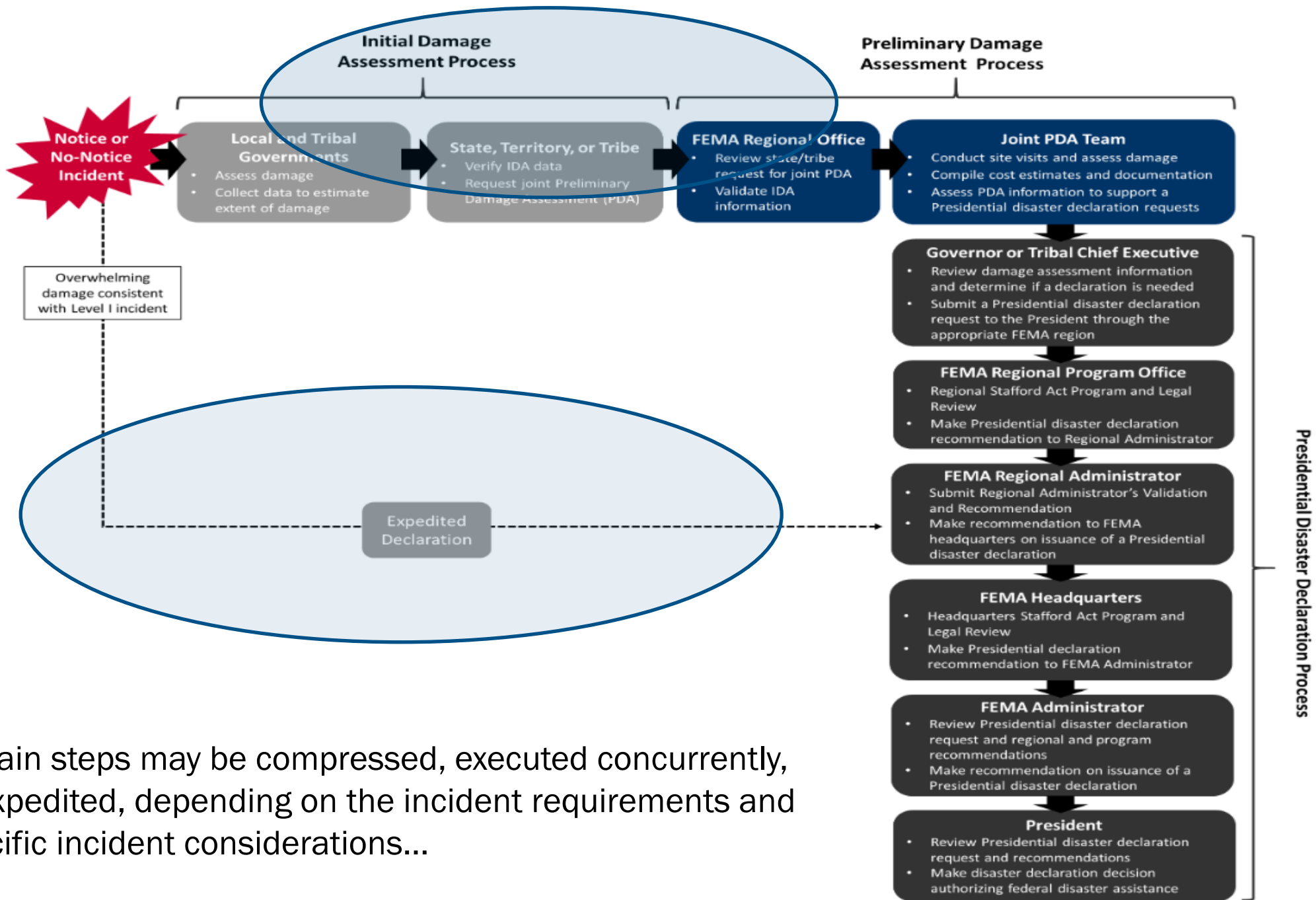
FEMA Roles

- Technical Assistance for Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) if requested

- Co-lead Joint PDA

- Document and validate impacts and cost estimates

- Provide FEMA program-specific guidance

- Develop Regional Administrator's Validation and Recommendation (RVAR)

Certain steps may be compressed, executed concurrently, or expedited, depending on the incident requirements and specific incident considerations...

Tasks of PA Inspectors during PDAs

o <u>Lead a PDA "round table" meeting with your assigned applicant</u>

   o Explain where we are in disaster declaration process, brief overview of PA program & what is needed for the PDA, then proceed with walking through PA categories of work with the applicant

o <u>Conduct site inspections</u>

   o Debris, large projects, complex damages, sites that may have EHP considerations, 406 Mitigation

o <u>Submit a Quick Capture entry for sites you physically inspect</u>

   o Provides valuable snapshot in time for future use, documents FEMA's in person observations, seamless mechanism to capture photos and damage information, spatial awareness and analysis

   o Points can be exported to the FEMA Damage Inventory Survey Template

o <u>Compile a damage inventory PDA sheet for each applicant assessed</u>

   o Eligibility determination, damage description and dimensions, cost, impact, method of repair, % work complete, contract, etc.

Impact Statements

Capturing the impact of damage in impact statements is an essential PA programmatic assessment requirement. Impact statements help illustrate whether the disaster is beyond the capacity of the impacted jurisdiction and if supplemental federal assistance is required to recover. Impact statements should include the following basic components:

- An outline of the incident (whether human-caused or natural, time of occurrence and location),
- A description of the impacted population,
- An explanation of losses and whether the losses have economic impact, and
- Numbers or statistics that lend context to the incident.

Example Impact Statement

Example Applicant Debris Removal Operation (FA Labor & Equipment)

City of Example started debris cleanup on 10/29/2020 using City forces. The City is using (4) 25 CY grapple trucks and (3) 15 CY dump trucks. The 25 Cy trucks average 7 loads a day while the 15 CY dump trucks average 5 loads a day. Crews have been operating from sunup to sundown 7 days a week since the storm impacted the County. The City is operating two debris disposal sites at (2) City landfills. The City Public Works director estimates the debris operation is at 70% complete.

Debris will be reduced by burning via air curtain at the following two permitted landfills:

-        123 Road, Atlanta, GA Public 35045 Works Dept Landfill (33.166668. -86.319402)

- EMA Road, Atlanta, GA 35045 off HWY 148 (33.174016, -86.232847)

Debris estimates Citywide

25 CY truck averages 7 loads a day = 175 CY(1) 15 CY dump truck

averages 5 loads a day = 75 CY

175 CY x 4 trucks = 700 CY per day

700 CY x 21 days = 14,700 CY

75 CY x 3 dump trucks = 225 CY per day

225 CY x 21 days = 4,725 CY

Categories of Work

Public Assistance PDAs

Category A
Debris Removal

- Major types of debris:

  - Vegetative (trees, limbs, brush)

  - Construction and demolition (siding, roofs, porches, brick and block, etc.)

  - Metals (metal roofs, manufactured homes)

  - White goods (Major household appliances such as washers, dryers, freezers, refrigerators

  - Household hazardous materials (normal amounts and types of cleaning materials, gas or propane cylinders, paint, etc.)

  - Hazardous materials (major industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational products)

  - Sediment/sand

Category B
Emergency Protective Measures

- Examples of Emergency Work:
    - Protective Measures
    - Barricading
    - Sandbagging
    - Boarding Up Windows
    - Temporary Roof Coverings
- Fire & Police Activities
- Temporary Relocation
- Mutual Aid

Category C
Roads and Bridges

- If impassable, note alternative routes.

- Identify maintenance responsibility.

- Note road surface materials, lanes, and road-classification.

- Note bridge size and type (steel, concrete, timber, truss).

- Describe specific type of damage.

- Note any history of previous damage.

- Describe the social and economic impacts.

Category D
Water Control Facilities

- Identify the organization responsible for maintenance.

- Provide clear, concise description of facility.

- Note purpose of facility and extent of damages.

- Note ensuing threats.

- Identify impacts.

Category E
Public Buildings and Contents

- More than 50% damaged?

- Note building type.

- Clearly identify functions of damaged buildings/equipment.

- Describe and dimension damaged building elements.

- Is there insurance?

- Has the facility function been moved somewhere else?

- Is the building historic? Over 50 years old?

- In floodplain or COBRA zone?

Category F
Public Utilities

- Critical facility-work mainly complete at time of PDA.

- Distinguish damage to physical plants and distribution or collection systems.

- Note components/system damages & dimensions.

- Determine operational status: time offline and back online.

- Describe local response.

- Note extent and frequency of previous damage.

- Describe the work remaining.

Category G
Parks, Recreational, and Other Facilities

- Identify type of facility that sustained damage.

- Note the function of the facility.

- Identify the organization responsible for maintenance.

- Describe specific damage.

- If a beach, ensure it meets criteria for engineered beach.

- May include damaged roads, utilities, erosion, structures, etc. located within a park.

Costs

Considered for PDA

- Force Account Labor
- Force Account Equipment
- Leased Equipment
- Supplies
- Contract services
- Repair or Replacement
- Mutual Aid

Costs NOT considered for PDA

- Loss of useful service life of facilities
- Tax Assessments
- Increased operating expenses
- Surveys to assess damage
- Insured losses (less the deductible)

Costs: Potentially Eligible for PA but not for PDA

- Cost of administration or management

- Cost of engineering

- Cost to upgrade codes and standards

- Cost of mitigation measures

Costs: Insurance Coverage in Force

- When conducting a PA damage assessment, FEMA considers whether or not a disaster-impacted facility has insurance coverage in force and what the insurance policy covers. Beyond what is covered through insurance, FEMA will consider the following information when assessing damage:

  - Potential applicant's deductible

  - Damage not covered under an existing policy or required by regulation

  - Circumstances where eligible FEMA PA restoration costs exceed policy limits but do not include costs to upgrade codes and standards

What is the result of a PA PDA?

- Regional Administrator's Validation and Recommendation (RVAR)

- Estimated cost of assistance pivot table

- Damage Inventory

  - If the state gets the Declaration, we will provide a clean DI to the JFO which accelerates the EC Call and the RSM

- A Complete GIS MAP with the documented damages and areas of impacts

Disaster Number:			Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Name:	
Applicant Name:			Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Phone:	
Applicant FIPS:			Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Email:	
Applicant Point of Contact Name:				
Applicant Point of Contact Phone:				
Applicant Point of Contact Email:				

Category	Name of damage/facility	% Work Complete	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip	Latitude	Longitude	Describe Damage	Primary Cause of Damage	Approx. Cost	% Work Complete	Labor Type	Has received PA grant(s) on this facility in a past?	Applicant priority
O	0	0	Projected		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
F	0	0	Projected		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	Hurrican	$0	0%	C	0	Urgent
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0
O	0	0	0		0	0	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	0	$0	0%	0	0	0

FEMA Region 4 - Mississippi
ELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT for Hurricane IDA 8/28/2021 to 9/1/2021

	Cat A Debris	Cat B Emergency	Cat C Road	Cat D Water	Cat E Buildings	Cat F Utilities	Cat G Other	Total	State Pop	Cost per Capita	Total Counties
All Counties	$ 2,239,376	$ 2,136,756	$ 255,038	$ -	$ 123,015	$ 16,051,972	$ 1,770,292	$ 22,576,448	2,967,297	$7.61	19
	9.92%	9.46%	1.13%	0.00%	0.54%	71.10%	7.84%	County Per Capita Min: $4.01	Max: $116.88		
Met County Threshold Only	$ 2,239,376	$ 2,136,756	$ 255,038	$ -	$ 123,015	$ 16,051,972	$ 1,770,292	$ 22,576,448	2,967,297	$7.61	19
	9.92%	9.46%	1.13%	0.00%	0.54%	71.10%	7.84%	County Per Capita Min: $4.01	Max: $116.88		

County	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Subtotal	County Pop.	Cost per Capita	% of Eligible	Applicants Pending
⊟ Amite	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,534,811	$ -	1,534,811	13,131	$ 116.88	6.80%	0
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,516,011	$ -	$ 1,516,011				
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,800	$ -	$ 10,800				
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,000	$ -	$ 8,000				
⊟ Claiborne	$ 8,660	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 60,000	$ -	68,660	9,604	$ 7.15	0.30%	0
	$ 8,660	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,660				
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 60,000	$ -	$ 60,000				
⊟ Copiah	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 212,000	$ -	212,000	29,449	$ 7.20	0.94%	0
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 176,000	$ -	$ 176,000				
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 36,000	$ -	$ 36,000				
⊟ Covington	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ -	$ -	$ 29,400	$ -	114,400	19,568	$ 5.85	0.51%	0
	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000				
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 29,400	$ -	$ 29,400				
⊟ Franklin	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 336,891	$ -	$ 336,891	8,118	$ 41.50	1.49%	0
	$	$	$	$	$	$ 336,891	$	$ 336,891				

Joint Public Assistance (IA) Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

Overview of IA Information Collected

- FEMA uses the following levels of damage to categorize residences:

  - Destroyed

  - Major

  - Minor

  - Affected

- FEMA may also use the following identifiers:

  - Inaccessible (cannot reach residence to verify damage)

  - Unaffected (no significant damage present)

- Other information collected:

  - Is the residence insured or uninsured?

    - Flood Insurance?

  - Is the residence primary or secondary (occupied 6+ months of the year)?

  - Is the residence owned or rented?

  - Is the residence a single family home, multi-family home, manufactured home, or non-traditional dwelling?

Data Collection

Information to Provide and Help Verify - Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

- Cause of damage
- Concentration of damage
- Homeownership rate of impacted homes
- Insurance coverage rates
- Number of homes destroyed and number with major, minor, and affected damage
- Inaccessible areas

- Special Flood Hazard Areas
- Primary or secondary residences
- Other relevant information like income levels, poverty, trauma, etc.
- Enrolled Tribal Members (for Tribal Declarations)

Damage Assessment Collection ("Street Sheet")

City:_Niceford_____   County:_Somewhere   State:Anywhere__   Disaster Type: Flooding_____   Date__0/00/10___   Page __1___ of __10__

FEMA: Ms FEMA_____   State: Mr. EMA_____   Local: Mrs. 911_____   SBA__Ms. Loanapp_____

Address	Affected Habitable SF O(1)	SF R(2)	MF O(1)	MF R(2)	MH O(1)	MH R(2)	Low Income(3)	Insured(4)	Minor SF O(1)	SF R(2)	MF O(1)	MF R(2)	MH O(1)	MH R(2)	Low Income(3)	Insured(4)	Major SF O(1)	SF R(2)	MF O(1)	MF R(2)	MH O(1)	MH R(2)	Low Income(3)	Insured(4)	Destroyed SF O(1)	SF R(2)	MF O(1)	MF R(2)	MH O(1)	MH R(2)	Low Income(3)	Insured(4)	Not Primary(5)	Inaccessible(6)	Private Road or Bridge(7)	Utilities Out(8)	Basement(9)	Living Area(10)	Other(11)
1 W Cross Rd																					1										1	N						6ft	
10 Happy Rd																	1						1	N														9ft	
5 No Meter Ln									1						1	N																						6in	
6 Crooked St																									1						1	N						10ft	
19 Church St																			2				2	N														10ft	
12 Brickhouse ct																	1						N	1														5ft	
100 Tree Circle																													1		1	N						3ft	
13 Hope Rd																	1						1	N														?	
27 Bucket Ct																	1						1	N														5ft	
10 Slanted Way																													1		1	N						?	
1 Affected Rd	1						N	1																															
2 Affected Rd		1					1	N																															
3 Affected Rd	1						N	N																															
4 Affected Rd			1	1			1	1																															
5 Affected Rd	1						N	N																															
11 Affected Rd					1		1	N																															
12 Affected Rd						1	1	N																															
13 Affected Rd	1																																						
14 Affected Rd	1																																						
15 Affected Rd	1						1	N																															
16 Affected Rd	1																																						
Totals	7	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1						1		4		2				5	1	3				1			4							
Category Totals	12								1								6								4														

Degrees of Damage

Degrees of Damage Categories

1) Affected
2) Minor
3) Major
4) Destroyed
5) Inaccessible

Degree of Damage Example

Affected – Cosmetic damage only. Visible water line is below the floor system

Degree of Damage Example

Minor – Damage to the chimney and the wall of the home

Degree of Damage Example

Major – Damaged structural component and possible shifting of residence.

FEMA

Degree of Damage Example

Destroyed – residence completely off the foundation. Multiple structural components are damaged beyond repair.

Degree of Damage Example

Inaccessible – damage cannot be visually verified.

Technology in PDAs

Integrating Technology Into PDAs

Various technologies can be used to improve the timeliness, accuracy, transparency, and comprehensiveness of damage assessment. SLTT government partners are encouraged to explore and leverage additional technologies they may have access to.

- Mobile Surveys (Survey123, ArcGIS QuickCapture, Field Maps, Crisis Track, Orion, etc.)

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Geospatial Damage Assessment (GDA) Tool

- Remote Sensing

  □ Aerial imagery (Unmanned Aircraft Systems, Satellite, Flight Paths)

    • ICEYE – Hurricane Fiona and Hurricane Ian

- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

  □ Stories | FEMA Geospatial Resource Center (arcgis.com)

Why Survey123, QuickCapture, and Field Maps?

Survey123, QuickCapture, and Field Maps for PDAs enables FEMA to electronically collect, submit, and validate damage assessment information immediately following a disaster.

Data Collection

Survey 123 Field Data Collection & Analysis Tool
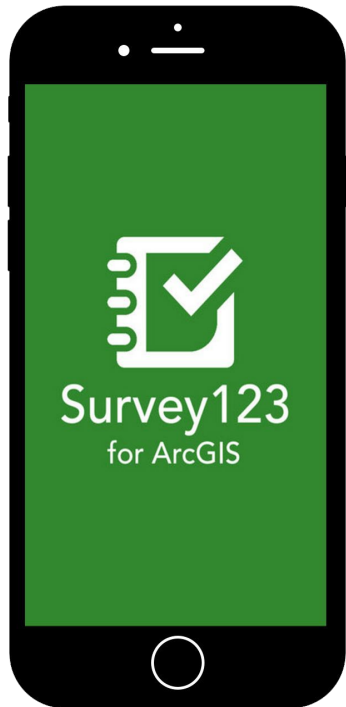
Survey123 for damage assessments enables FEMA and its partners to electronically collect, submit, and validate damage assessment information immediately following a disaster
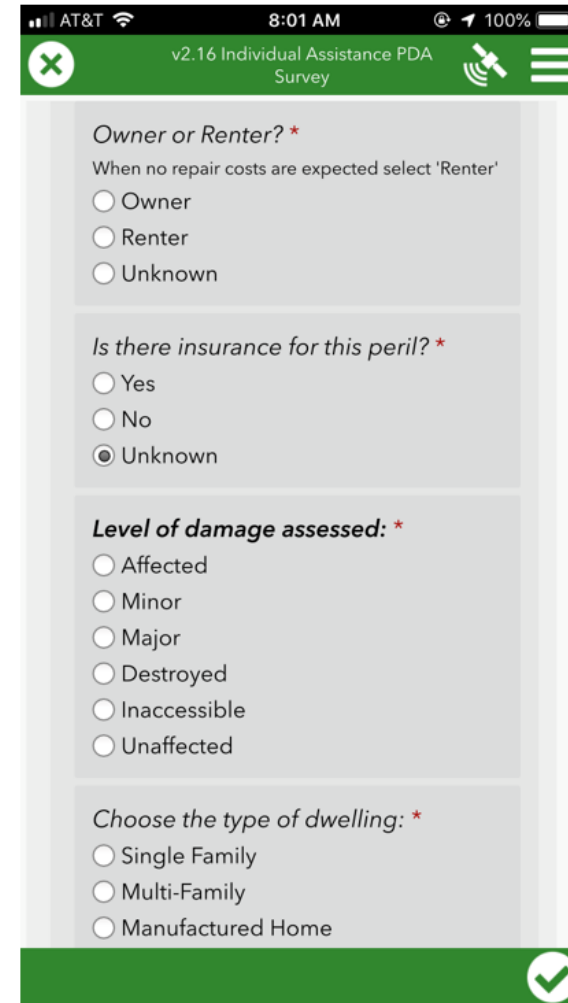
Data Collection

QuickCapture Field Data Collection Tool

QuickCapture for windshield damage assessments enables FEMA and its partners to electronically collect and submit damage assessment information simply and quickly following a disaster
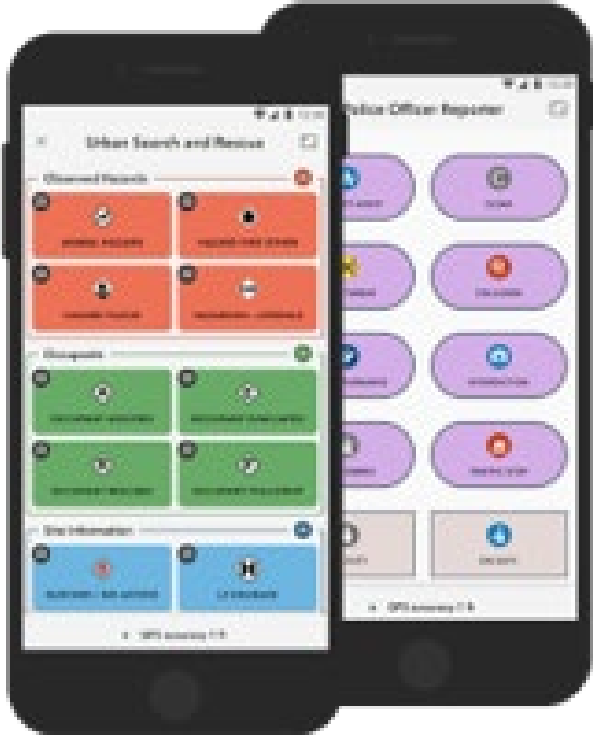
Data Collection

Field Maps Data Collection Tool

Field Maps enables FEMA to validate SLTT IDA data directly from their device without having to duplicate data collection methodology.
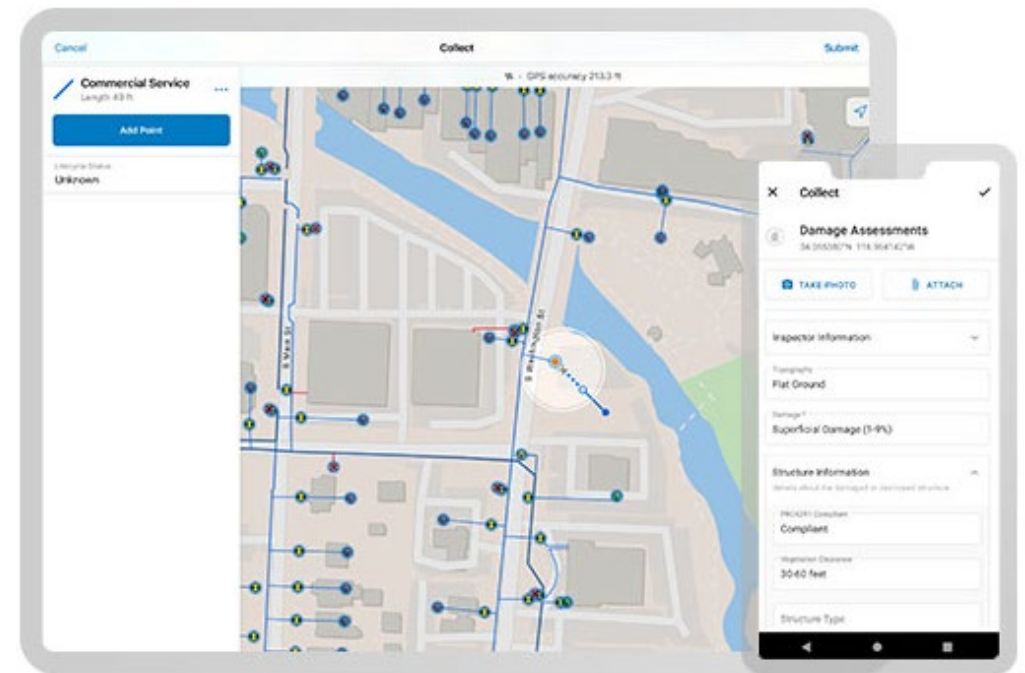
Quick Capture PDA Damage Inven...
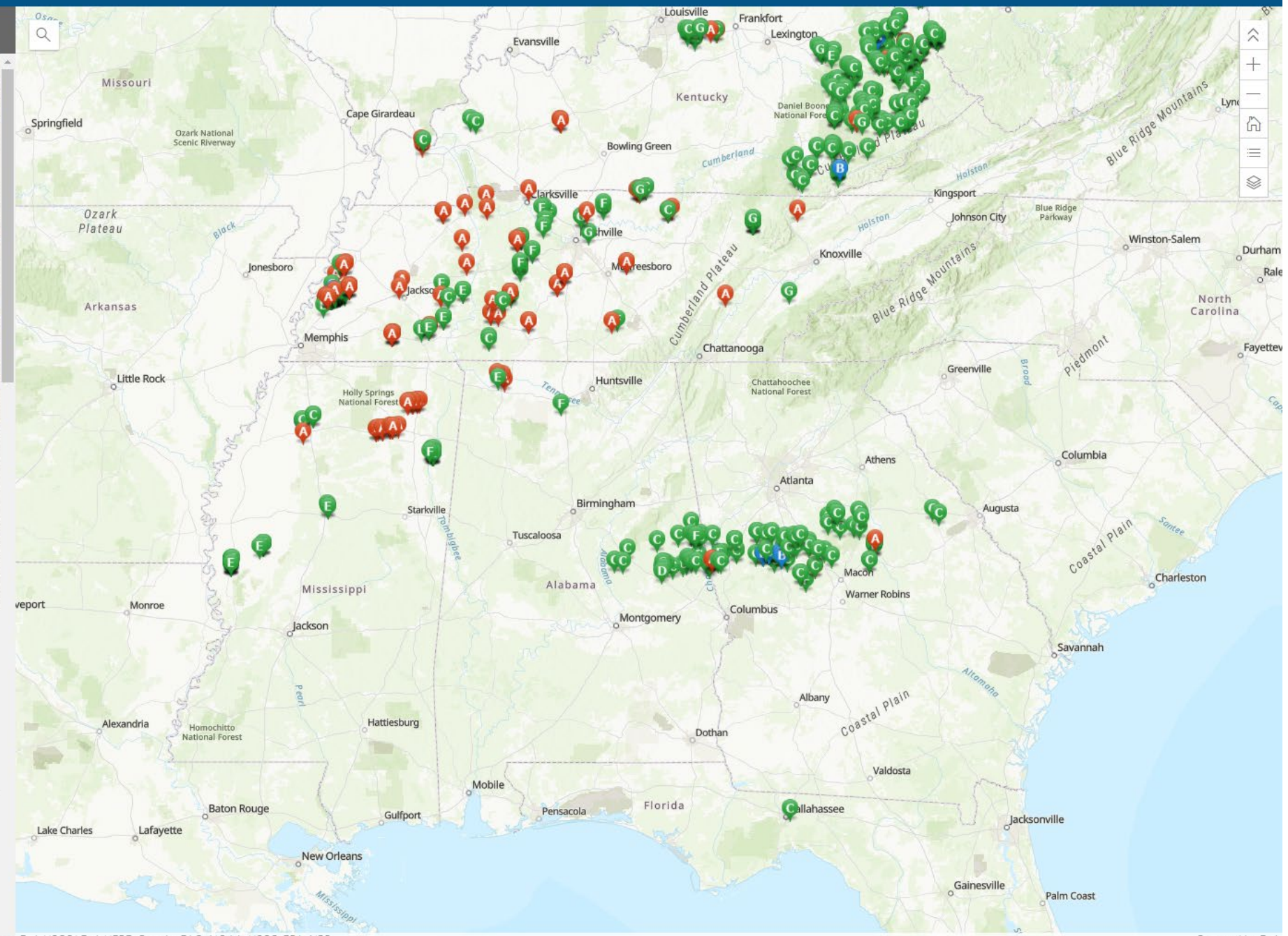
owing information is not for public release. This information should not be considered the final report. For the most updated PDA results, visit the PDA Reporting Application (V4)
Damage counts exclude both secondary residences and assessments that need review.

Owner/Renter - Field Team Confirmed

- Unknown: 12.2k
- Null: 98
- Renter, Confirmed: 2.5k
- Owner, Confirmed: 14.9k

Last update: a few seconds ago

Owner/Renter | Has Insurance | Has Flood Insurance
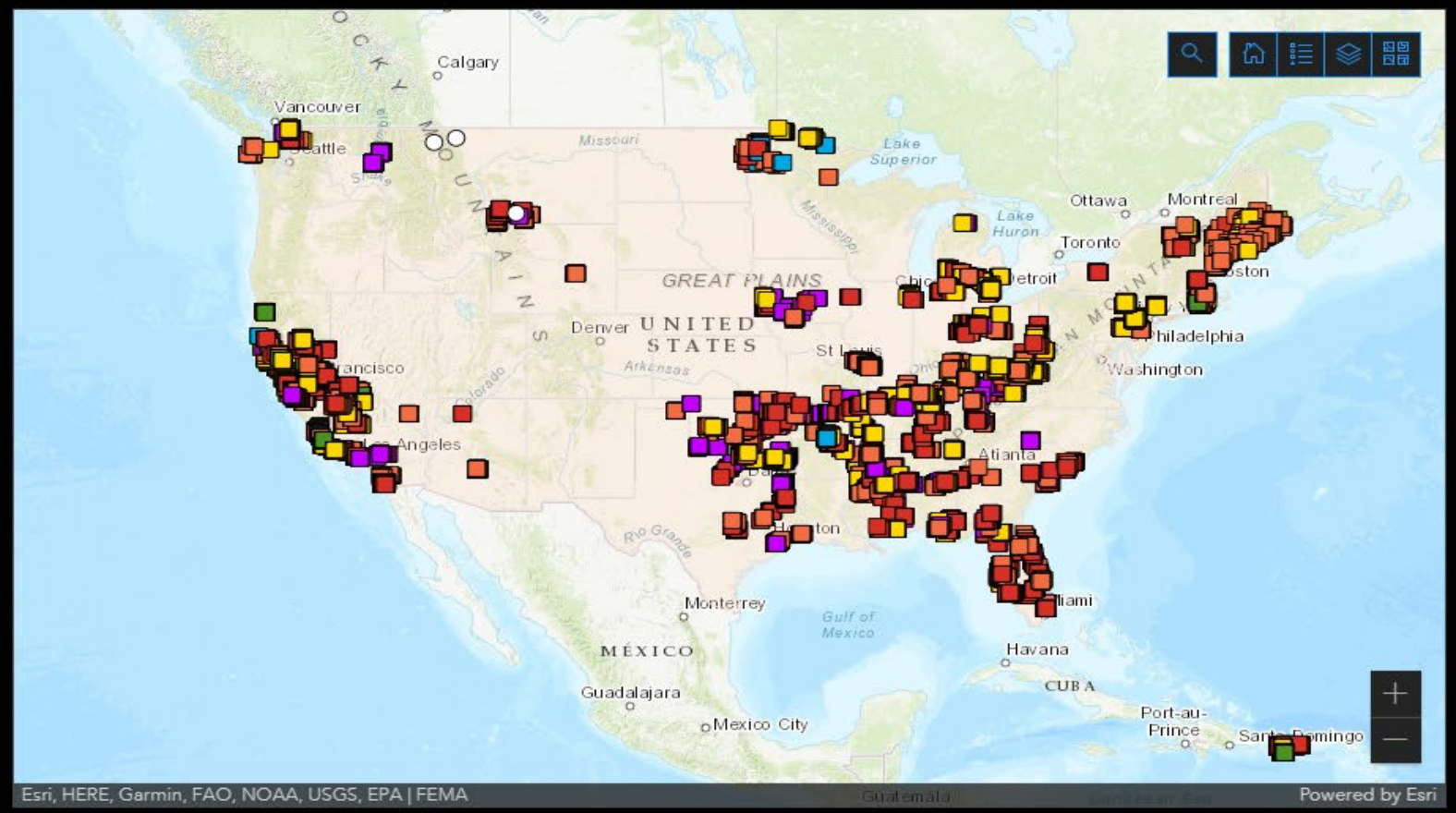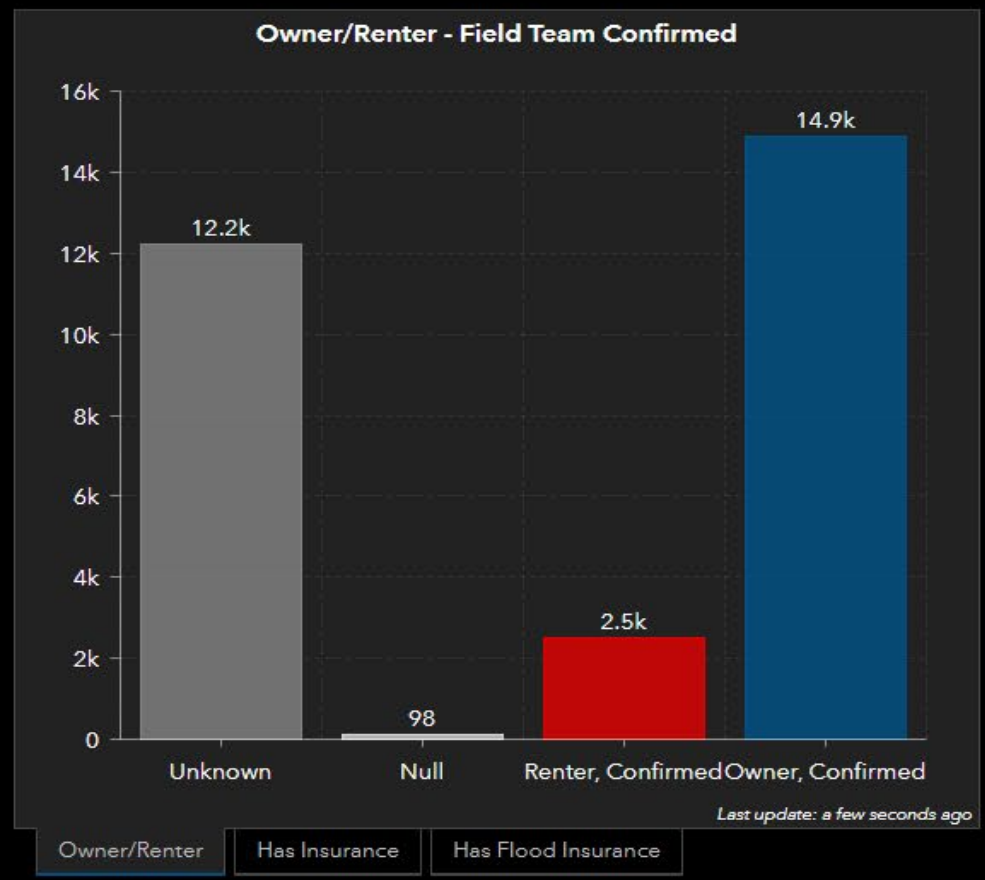
Total Residences Assessed

14,814

- Destroyed Units: 3,325
- Major Units: 10,967
- Minor Units: 12,839
- Affected Units: 6,650
- Unaffected Units: 1,082
- Inaccessible Units: 279
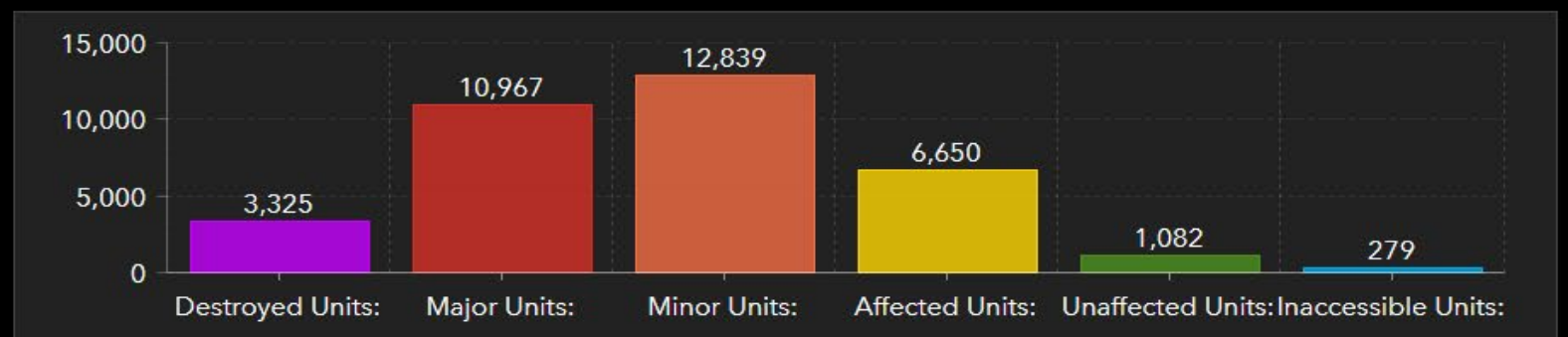
How to Share IDA Data with FEMA

- FEMA can accept IDA geospatial datasets from SLTT governments.

- Fact sheet identifies how to share initial damage assessment data with FEMA Regions.

- FEMA will upload data into internal system for validation and records management.

- Recommended file format is a file geodatabase (.gdb) or excel (.csv).

FEMA Fact Sheet

How to Share Initial Damage Assessment Geospatial Datasets with FEMA

FEMA can accept initial damage assessment (IDA) geospatial datasets from state, tribal, and territorial (STT) governments. The dataset will be uploaded to FEMA's Field Assessment and Collection Tools (FACT) System for review by the FEMA Regional Office as part of a virtual Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) or to inform and coordinate an in-person Joint PDA.

Digital Damage Assessment Surveys

- FEMA utilizes a digital damage assessment survey to collect damage information during Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA).
- The templates for FEMA's surveys are publicly available on FEMA.gov/PDA for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) jurisdictions to use when seeking to adopt digital damage surveys for their initial or windshield assessment operations.
- SLTT jurisdictions may edit the templates and add any additional questions, as desired. As posted, the templates allow jurisdictions to collect the same data during the IDA that FEMA will need to review, assess, and validate during the Joint PDA.

Process for Submitting IDA Data to The FEMA Regional Office

- Following a disaster, an STT may choose to use the digital survey template for the initial assessment of damages, as outlined in 44 CRF § 206.33(a), to request a Joint PDA.
- When requesting a Joint PDA, STT emergency management officials may choose to coordinate with their geospatial information systems (GIS) counterparts in order to download a file geodatabase (.gdb) version of the IDA dataset. This file format is the most efficient way for FEMA to review IDA data.
  - A file geodatabase file format of the data is especially helpful as it allows FEMA to review photos associated with each damage location on the map.
  - Excel files (.csv) are a secondary option but are not preferred since this format will not transmit photos. Without photos, FEMA cannot visualize damages to inform the strategy of a field operation or virtually assess damages during a remote assessment.
- Once FEMA has uploaded the STT's file geodatabase (.gdb) into the FACT System, the Regional Office will determine, in coordination with the STT, whether the Joint PDA will be in-person, virtual, or a hybrid of each.
  - For virtual PDAs, the STT file geodatabase dataset can be validated directly within the FACT System in conjunction with a pre-arranged virtual collaboration/meeting platform.
  - For in-person PDAs, the FEMA PDA Coordinator and Field Assessors can review damage points on the map in order to build a common operating picture prior to before deploying to the field.

October 2021 | 1 of 1

Resources

PDA Request Letter Template

☐ Template for STT's to request to their respective FEMA Region to conduct Joint PDAs.

Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) Checklists

- Condense information found in the PDA Guide into a quick-reference format.

- Outline documentation and information essential to paving the way for a successful Joint PDA operation.

- Highlight additional resources that a jurisdiction may optionally share during the PDA that can assist in the operation.
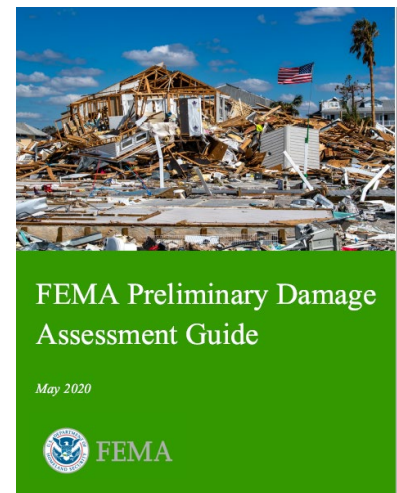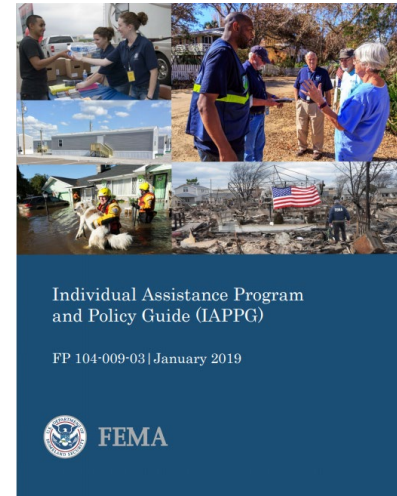
- Partner feedback is welcome!

Resources

The IAPPG, and PDA Guide:

- Promote accuracy, consistency, & efficiency

- Emphasize the roles and responsibilities of all levels of government in PDAs

- Detailed overviews of the IA and PA programs

- Appendix D of the PDA Guide addresses Tribal-Specific Considerations

There are also a variety of resources you can access from our Unit PDA SharePoint page: https://usfema.sharepoint.com/sites/ORR/recovery/PDA/SitePages/PDA.aspx

FEMA PDA Website:
https://usfema.sharepoint.com/sites/ORR/recovery/PDA/SitePages/PDA.aspx

Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG)

FP 104-009-03 | January 2019

FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide

May 2020

Additional Resources

- Electronic Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations
  [Title 44 - Emergency Management and Assistance - Code of Federal Regulations](#)

- FEMA PDA Guide, Pocket Guide and Forms for Collecting Information
  [Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide | FEMA.gov](#)

- Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance
  [Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance | FEMA.gov](#)

- Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG)
  [Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide | FEMA.gov](#)

- How a Disaster Gets Declared
  [How a Disaster Gets Declared | FEMA.gov](#)

- Individual Assistance Declaration Factors
  [Individual Assistance Declaration Factors | FEMA.gov](#)

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FEMA