

Disaster Damage Assessment IA / PA

“Serving Our Commonwealth”



◆ ◆ ◆ Disaster Damage Assessment ◆ ◆ ◆

HOUSEKEEPING

- ❖ Know Your Exits (Fire / Active Threat / Etc...)
- ❖ Respect individual responses & Opinions
- ❖ Threat And Or Active Shooter / Secure / Lock Down
 - ❖ RUN – HIDE - FIGHT
- ❖ Questions Are Welcomed At Any Time
- ❖ Fire Alarm Activation
- ❖ Restrooms
- ❖ Take Notes
- ❖ Mobile Device Etiquette
- ❖ No Smoking
- ❖ Course Paperwork



ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE
LEARN HOW TO SURVIVE A SHOOTING EVENT



RUN

HIDE

FIGHT

CALL 911 ONLY WHEN IT'S SAFE TO DO SO

Instructor Greg Buckler



CAMPBELL
COUNTY | KY

- OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT -

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Rolling Hills To River Cities

◆ ◆ ◆ Campbell County Office Of Emergency Management ◆ ◆ ◆

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**KENTON
COUNTY**

LEADING FROM THE FRONTIER TO THE FUTURE

◆ ◆ ◆ Kenton County Homeland Security Emergency Management ◆ ◆ ◆



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HOUSEKEEPING

- ❖ Know Your Exits (Fire / Active Threat / Etc...)
 - ❖ Run – Hide - Fight
- ❖ Fire Alarm Activation
- ❖ Secure / Lock down / Threat and or Active shooter
- ❖ Questions are welcomed at any time
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- ❖ Respect individual responses
- ❖ No Smoking



ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE
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RUN



HIDE



FIGHT

CALL 911 ONLY WHEN IT'S SAFE TO DO SO





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Welcome & Introductions

Name

Agency

Experience Level



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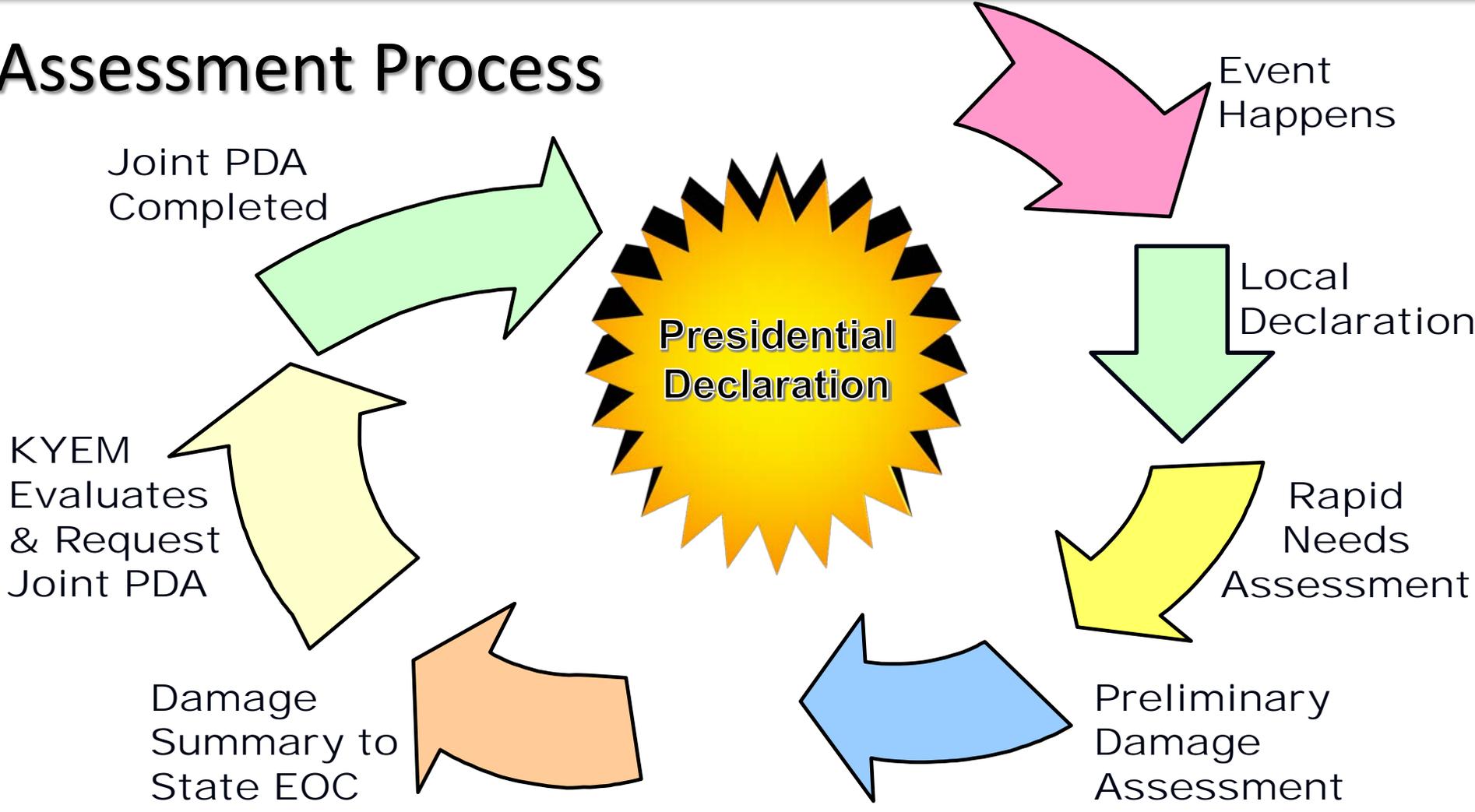
- 1. Understand the three types of damage assessments and when they are used.**
- 2. Learn how to perform field Initial Damage Assessments that inform decision making relating to local, state and federal assistance.**
- 3. Understand the basic management and administrative processes associated with Initial and joint Preliminary Damage Assessments.**
- 4. Learn how to support joint federal/state Preliminary Damage Assessments.**



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Assessment Process



Event Happens

Local Declaration

Rapid Needs Assessment

Preliminary Damage Assessment

Presidential Declaration

Joint PDA Completed

KYEM Evaluates & Request Joint PDA

Damage Summary to State EOC



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Stafford Act (FEMA) Disaster Declarations

Individual Assistance – provides financial assistance and other forms of assistance for private citizens and business.

Public Assistance – provides cost reimbursement to the state and localities for damages to public infrastructure and facilities.



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IA & PA Disaster Declaration Indicators

For Individual Assistance

No threshold number or amount

Based on economic impact on the community

“Destroyed” or with “Major” damage

For Public Assistance

Per Capita x population = Threshold

Per Capita changes each year

Per Capita Threshold

- **Per Capita for counties is the Pop x \$3.61**
- Examples:
- Kenton County $159,720 \times 3.61 = \$5.7$ million
- Boone County $118,811 \times 3.61 = \$4.2$ million
- Campbell County $90,336 \times 3.61 = \$3.2$ million
- Owsley County $4,755 \times 3.61 = \$17,165.00$
- Robertson County $2,282 \times 3.61 = \$8,238.00$

State-Wide Threshold

- $\$1.43 \times 4,339,367 = \$6,205,294.81$



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Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration

**May be an alternative, if the President
denies an Individual Assistance Declaration
under the Stafford Act**

**Must be a total of 25 residences and/or
businesses with damage that is at least 40% of
the pre-disaster fair-market value for that
structure**



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3 Damage Assessment Types

1). Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)

2). Initial Damage Assessment (Local PDA)

- Individual Assistance
- Public Assistance

3). Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)



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Assessment Goals

- 1. Assess threats to life safety to deploy all disaster response resources tactically.**
- 2. Assess local property and infrastructure damage to determine need for state assistance and need to request a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment.**
- 3. Assess eligibility for the governor to request federal major disaster declarations.**



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Larger Events

- **Needs assessment**
- **Concentrate on number affected and degree of damage**





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Smaller Events

- Needs assessment
- Be more concerned about meeting the SBA criteria
- Look for SBA potential applicants first



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Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)

RNAs focus on life safety, significant hazards and critical needs. Usual time-frame: first 24 hours.

RNAs can be done by windshield surveys in geographic sectors or by flyover. Can also be reported by residents.

RNAs occur during the *Response Phase* of disaster activity.

All RNA results are submitted to the Kentucky State Emergency Operations Center via the regional office, using the Rapid Needs Assessment form.



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RNAs Evaluate Disaster Impacts:

1. Food and water
2. Evacuation and re-entry
3. Shelter issues
4. Affected dwellings/facilities
5. Medical emergencies
6. Hazardous material dangers
7. Disrupted transportation corridors
8. Utility restoration (PNP)





Rapid Needs Assessment

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EM 24 Hour Phone No.: (502) 564-7815

INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

1) DATE _____ 2) POLITICAL SUBDIVISION _____
3) REPORTING OFFICIAL _____ 4) PHONE NUMBER _____

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES

NUMBER OF:
5) DEAD _____ 6) EVACUATED _____
7) MISSING _____ 8) SHELTERED _____
9) HOSPITALIZED _____ 10) INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES REQUIRING TEMPORARY HOUSING _____

RESIDENCES

11) DESTROYED _____ 12) UNINHABITABLE _____ 13) DAMAGED (HABITABLE) _____

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS

14) DAMAGED BUT USABLE _____ 15) NOT SERVICABLE _____

UTILITIES

16) WATER SYSTEMS _____ 17) ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS _____
18) SEWER SYSTEMS _____ 19) NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS _____

DAMS AND LEVEES

20) DESTROYED _____ 21) DAMAGED _____ 22) THREATENED _____

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

23) DAMAGED _____ 24) DESTROYED _____

ROADS AND BRIDGES

25) ROADS/STREETS DAMAGED _____ 26) ROADS/STREETS BLOCKED _____
27) BRIDGES DAMAGES/USABLE _____ 28) BRIDGES DAMAGED/UNUSABLE _____
29) IMMINENT THREATS OR HAZARDS _____

GENERAL SITUATION

KyEM Form 521
22 December 1999

INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK

V-1-1-1 000-00-0

Residence →

Utilities →

**Roads/
Bridges** →

← **Casualties**

← **Hospitals**

← **Dams/Levees**

← **Public Bldgs**

← **General
Situation**



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Transition To Damage Assessment

RNA

Initial reported
damages

“Windshield” survey

RNA completed and
submitted within 24
hours



PDA

- Confirmed damages
- Actual names/address
- KYEM Form 551, Individual Assistance Damage Survey Report
- KYEM Form 501, Public Assistance Damage Survey Report



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Local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

This assessment is the local government’s evaluation of disaster impacts. It focuses on:

- Residences (IA)
- Businesses (IA)
- Emergency activities (PA)
- Public infrastructure and facilities (PA)



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Preliminary Damage Assessment

Local assessments determine if KYEM will request a joint federal/state/local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).

Damage surveys are conducted during the *Recovery Phase* of disaster activity.

Damage Survey Reports are submitted to KYEM via the regional office within 72 hours, if no special circumstances.





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“The Process”

- 1). Conduct and submit Rapid Needs Assessment**
- 2). Local State of Emergency Declaration**
- 3). Submit written declaration to State EOC via the KYEM Area Office**
- 4). Conduct and submit Local Preliminary Damage Assessment documentation**
- 5). Assist with KYEM verification of assessment**
- 5). Participate in Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment**



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Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment

A Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA) is a local-state-federal damage survey that verifies the need for Federal recovery assistance.





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Damage Assessment Types

- 1). Rapid Needs Assessment**
- 2). Local Preliminary Damage Assessment**
- 3). Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment**



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Local Government Administrative & Management Responsibilities



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County Responsibilities

- **Develop damage assessment policies and procedures**
- **Designate the primary damage assessment coordinator(s)**
- **Identify team members**
- **Train and exercise procedures at least annually**



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County Responsibilities (cont.)

- **Review and submit summary PDA information to KYEM during disasters**
- **Update damage assessment information between the time of submission and the Joint PDA**
- **Partner with KYEM and FEMA during the Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment**



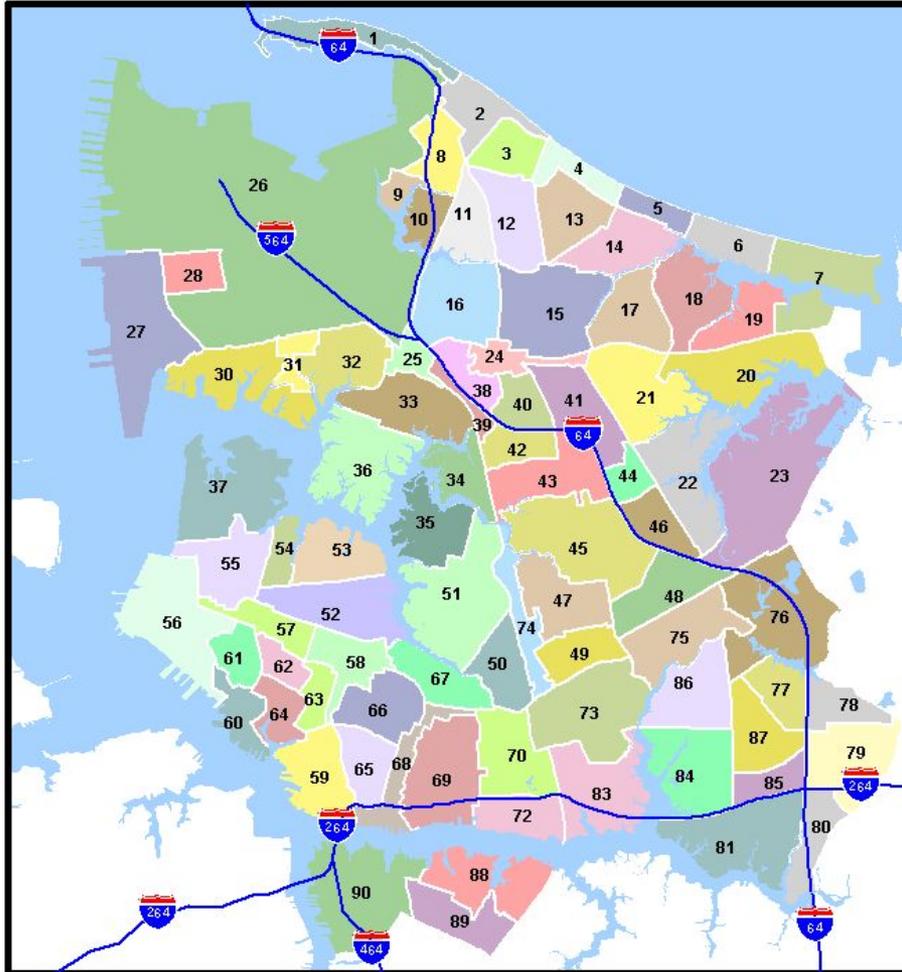
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Common Deficiencies in Strategy

- **Community has not been prearranged into sectors.**
- **Demographic characteristics of the damage areas not known.**
- **Not conducting pre-deployment briefings.**
- **Team members not pre-determined or trained.**



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- Segment the jurisdiction into sections.
- Team members are paired into teams and assigned multiple sections.
- The boundaries may be by magisterial district, fire district, streets, etc.



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Types of Teams

- 1. Field Operation Teams (IA and PA)**
- 2. Administrative and Management Teams**



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Team Composition

Ideal Team Members

**Building and Fire Code
Officials**

Property Value Administrator

Planners/ LEPC Members

CERT Team Members

Facility Managers

Public Works Staff

Elected Official’s Staff

Amateur Radio Operators

GIS Staff



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Your Teams Go Kit

- **Assessment forms/instructions**
- **Maps**
- **Flashlights/Batteries**
- **Cell Phone/Radio**
- **First Aid Kit/Insect Repellant/Sunscreen**
- **Weather/Safety Protective Gear/Identification Vests**
- **Digital Camera**
- **GPS**
- **Pens/Pencils/Clipboards**
- **Contact Names/Numbers**
- **Water/Snacks**
- **Dependable Transportation**



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DISASTER STRIKES





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Pre-Deployment Activities

- **Schedule a briefing with damage assessment coordinators and teams**
- **Provide assignments for each damage assessment team**
- **Recap damage assessment categories and forms**
- **Emphasize safety issues**
- **Establish call in and reporting procedures**



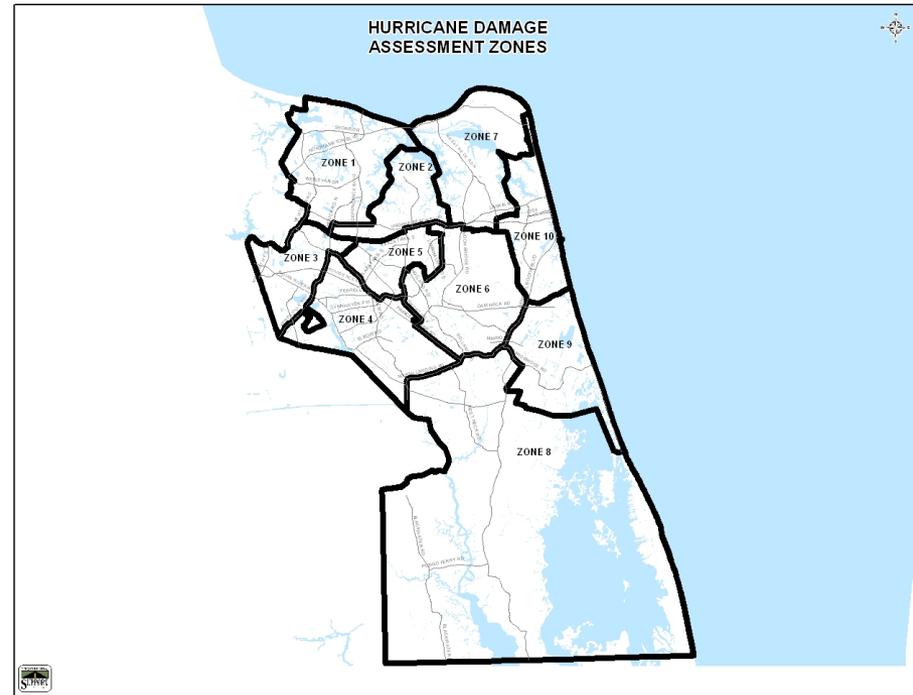
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Each PDA team consists of at least two members; Joint PDA teams will have more.

Each team tours areas assigned, inspects damage, completes forms and reports information rapidly.

Each team member should have credentials of some type, (vest, ID card, etc.).

Team Assignments





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Team Deployment

If in doubt, don't go out.

You are doing damage assessment.

You are not a first responder!





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Team Field Operations

*Where the Boots Hit
the Ground!*





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Survey Methods

Windshield Survey (RNA)

Walk the Street (PDA)

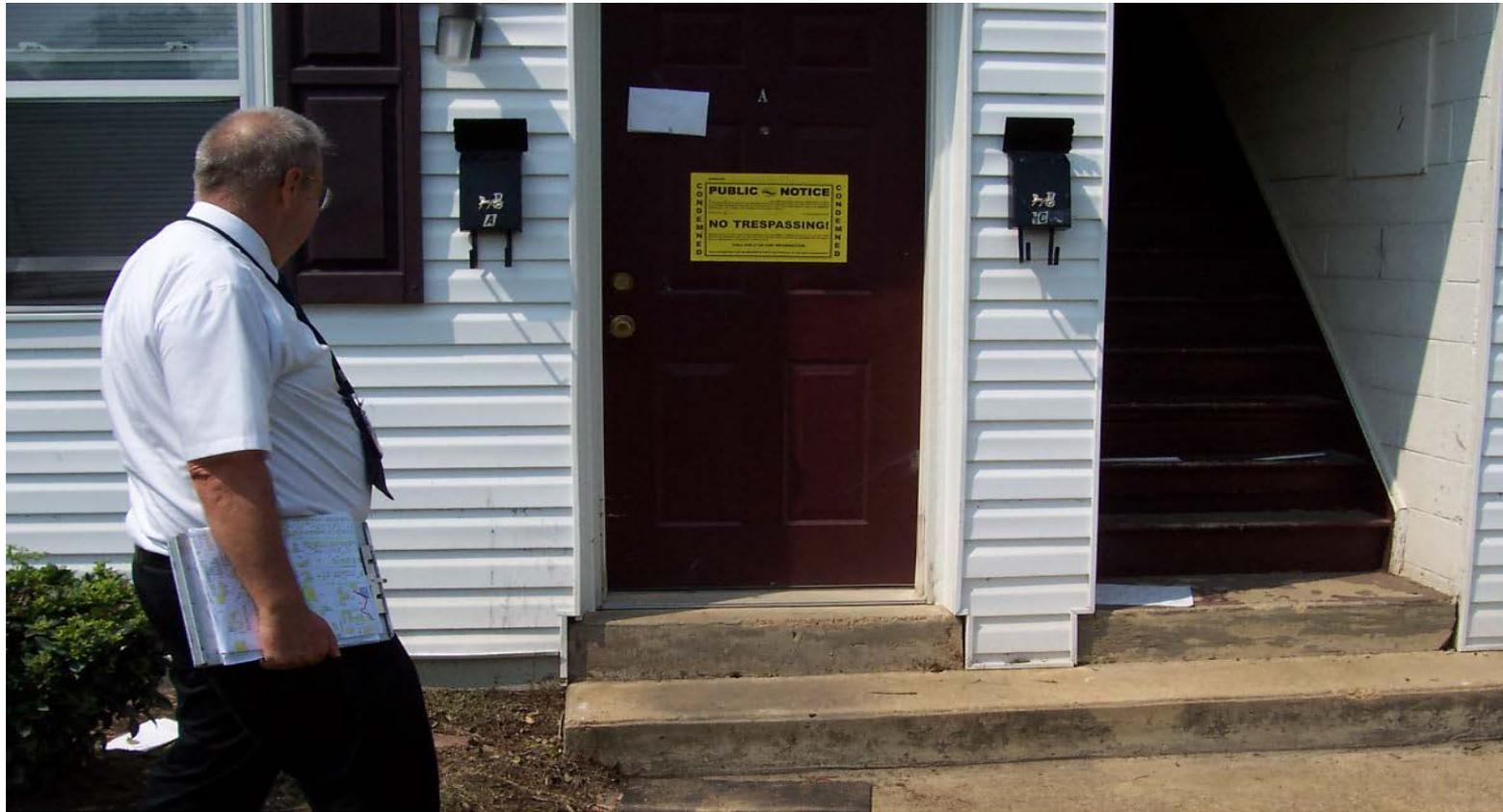
Fly Over (depends on the extent of damage)

(Are not mutually exclusive. One or a combination of the methods may be used.)



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Accurate, factual damage assessment requires visual inspection of the structure . . .





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Individual Assistance Data Collection

Important Data Elements

- **Category of Damage**
- **Primary or Secondary Residence**
- **Owner or Renter**
- **Accessibility – private bridges**
- **Special Needs – language, disability**
- **Detached garages, sheds are not considered unless business-related**
- **Landscape, docks and piers, shorelines, and landslides are not eligible**



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General Info



Water Depth

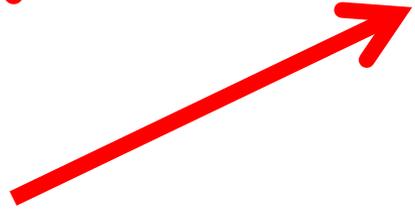


Type



Address

Who



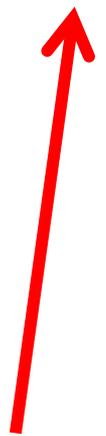
Status = Own or Rent



Income Level



Degree of Damage



Insurance



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**Sample:
Local
Government
Caller
Damage
Report**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DAMAGE ASSESSMENT – TELEPHONE REPORT				
1. CALLER NAME			2. PROPERTY ADDRESS (include apt. no; zip code)	
3. TELEPHONE NUMBER			4. TYPE OF PROPERTY	5. OWNERSHIP
Home	Work	Cell		
Best time to call	Best number to use		<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family (usually Apts.) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if residence is a vacation home—not a primary residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Lease (business only)
6. CONSTRUCTION TYPE				
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
7. TYPE OF INSURANCE				
<input type="checkbox"/> Homeowner's insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Back-up <input type="checkbox"/> Flood (Structure) <input type="checkbox"/> Flood (Contents) <input type="checkbox"/> No				
8. DAMAGES (Check all that apply)				
HVAC <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Water Heater <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> On <input type="checkbox"/> Off Natural Gas <input type="checkbox"/> On <input type="checkbox"/> Off Roof Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Windows <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Sewer <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK Major Appliances <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
9. SOURCE OF DAMAGES				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sewer back-up <input type="checkbox"/> Primarily Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Wind/Wind driven rain <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado Other <input type="checkbox"/>				
10. Based on the damages reported, the property is currently <input type="checkbox"/> Habitable <input type="checkbox"/> Uninhabitable				
11. CALLER'S ESTIMATE OF DAMAGES				
REPAIRS		CONTENTS		TOTAL
\$		\$		\$
11. COMMENTS				
12. CALL TAKER			13. DATE & TIME REPORT TAKEN	



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Sample: Local Online Damage Report

- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfMFiebHS_f2VR6D1PNDkmB5pZyB7Ij3y-vquy9u5fxjH-ug/viewform
- <https://tinyurl.com/7wnvbsxk>



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Estimating Insurance Coverage

Only uninsured/underinsured properties are relevant for determining the probability of federal assistance.

Type of disaster damage makes a difference for insurance purposes.

Wind, or wind and driving rain

Flooding

Hurricane/High Wind



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KYEM Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Level Guide

DAMAGE DEFINITIONS	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	THINGS TO LOOK FOR	WATER LEVELS
AFFECTED BUT HABITABLE	AFFECTED BUT HABITABLE	AFFECTED BUT HABITABLE	AFFECTED BUT HABITABLE
Structure has received MINIMAL damage and is <u>habitable without repairs</u> .	Chimney or porch damaged. Carpet on first floor soaked. Broken windows.	Few missing shingles, some broken windows. Damage to air conditioning units/etc. Some minor basement flooding.	Less than 2 inches in first floor. Minor basement flooding. MOBILE HOME , no water in "Belly board".
MINOR	MINOR	MINOR	MINOR
Structure is damaged and uninhabitable. Minor repairs are necessary to make it habitable. <u>Will take less than 30 days to repair</u> .	Interior flooring/ exterior walls with minor damage. Tree(s) fallen on structure. Shingles missing. Windows broken.	Many missing shingles, doors and windows broken. Looses or missing siding. Minor shifting or settling foundation. Minor septic system damage.	2 inches to 16 inches in first floor WITHOUT basement. 1 foot or more in BASEMENT. Crawlspace-reached insulation. Mobile home- "Belly board" to 6 inches.
MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR
Structure is currently uninhabitable. Extensive repairs are necessary to make it habitable. <u>Will take more than 30 days to repair</u> .	Walls collapsed. Exterior frame damage. Roof off or collapsed. Major damage to utilities, furnace, water heater, well & septic system.	Portions of roof & decking missing. Twisted, bowed, cracked or collapsed walls. Structured penetrated by large foreign object. Foundation damaged.	16 inches to 4 feet in first floor WITHOUT basement. 1 foot or more in first floor WITH BASEMENT. 6 inches to 16 inches in MOBILE HOME with plywood floor. 1 inch in MH with particle board floor.
DESTROYED	DESTROYED	DESTROYED	DESTROYED
Structure is a total loss. NOT economically feasible to rebuild.	Structure leveled above the foundation or second floor is gone. Foundation or basement is significantly damaged.	Structure is leveled or has major shifting off of foundation or only the foundation remains. Roof is gone with noticeable wall distortion.	More than 4 feet in first floor. More than 16 inches in MH with plywood floors. 2 inches or more in MH with particle board floor.
Individual Damage Assessment Tips for Estimating Water Depths:			
Brick-2 1/2 inches per course	Lap or Aluminum siding-4 or 8 inches per course	Star risers--7 inches	
Concrete block- 8 inches per course	Door knobs 36 inches from floor	Standard door--6 feet 8 inches	

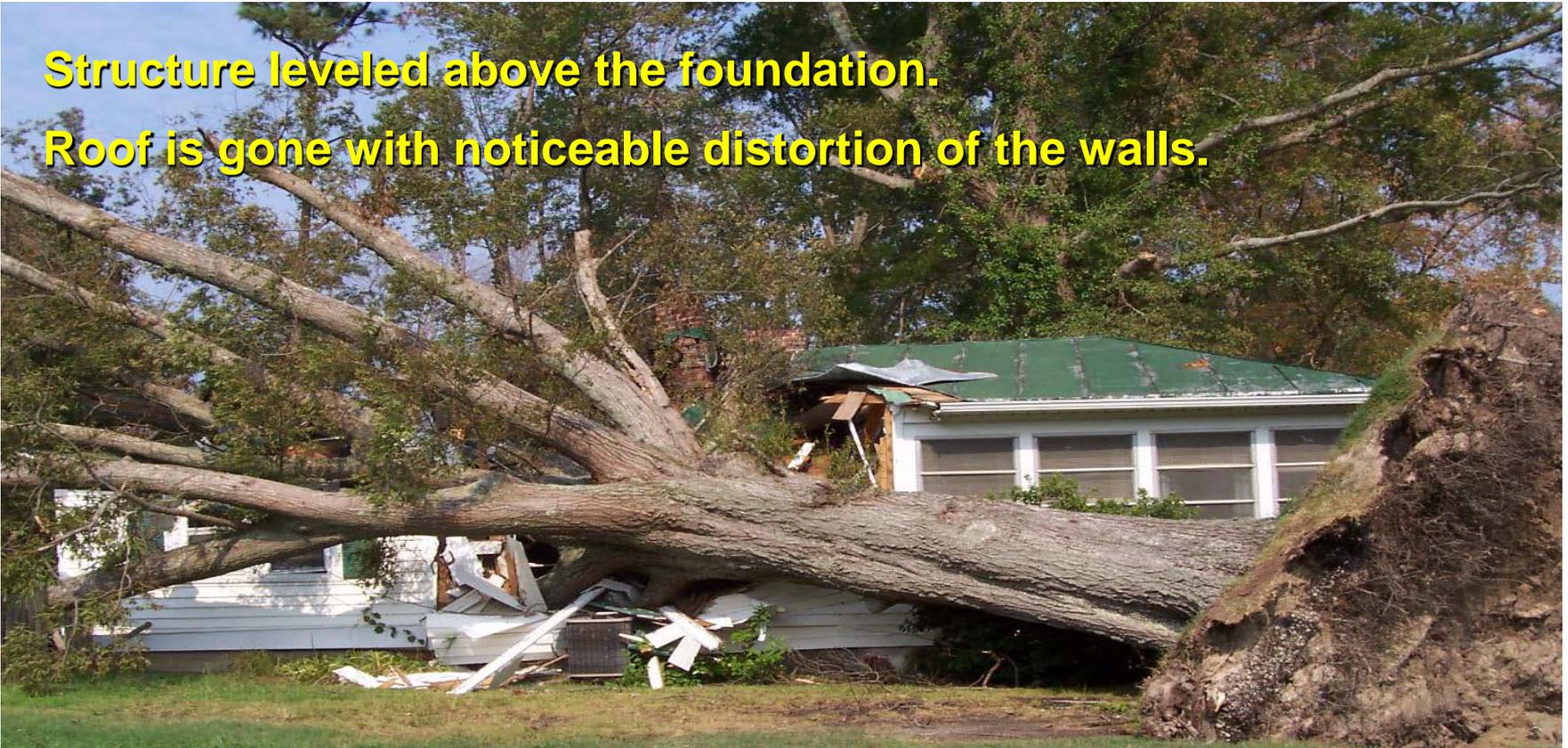


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Destroyed

Structure leveled above the foundation.

Roof is gone with noticeable distortion of the walls.





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Destroyed





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Destroyed

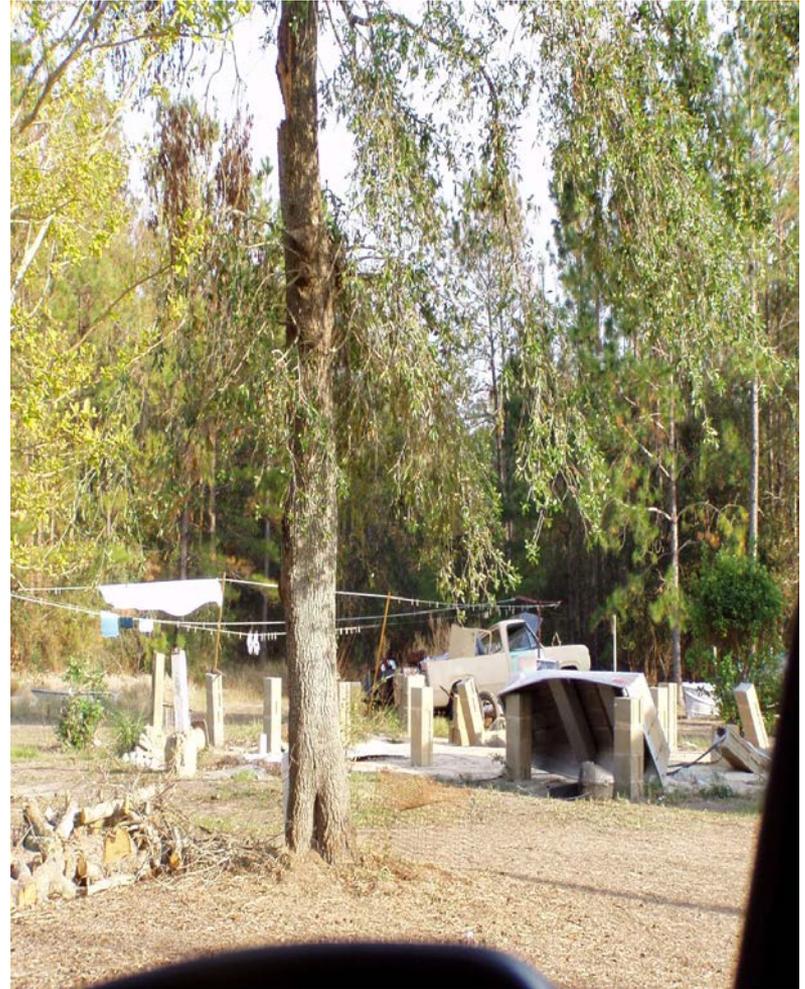
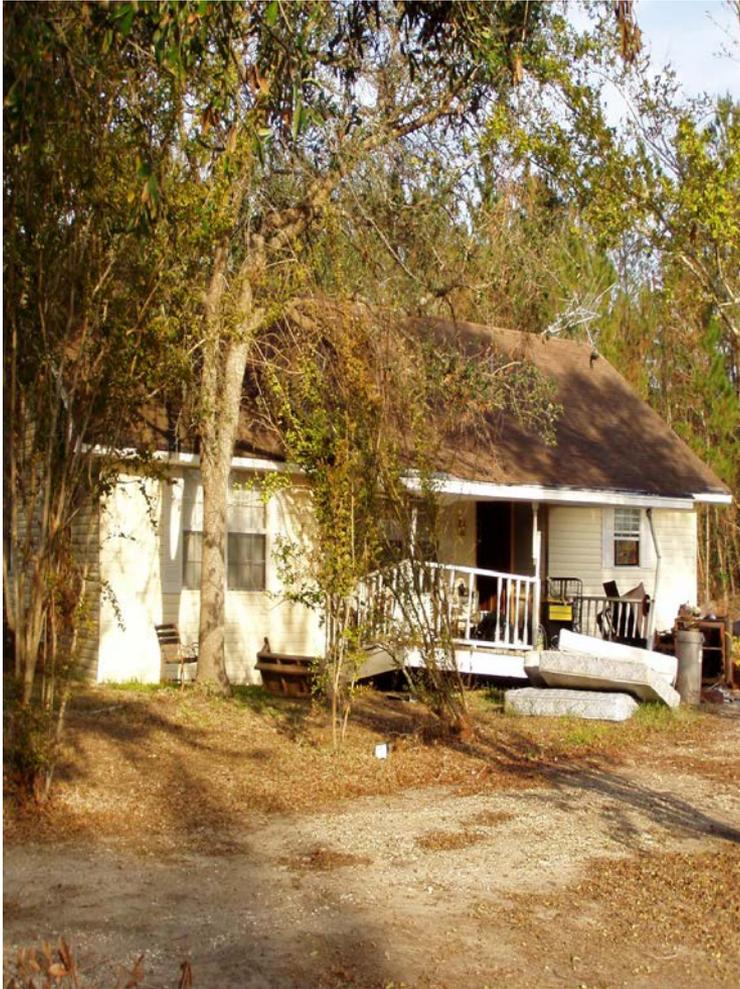


Roof is gone with noticeable distortion of the walls.

Structure is a total loss.



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Major

6 inches to 2 feet in mobile home with plywood floors
1 inch with particle board floors.

Will take *more* than 30 days to repair.



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Major

Warrants closer exam



Water heater



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Major





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Minor

Many missing shingles, broken windows and doors.
Loose or missing siding.





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2 inches – 2 feet on the first floor without basement.

Will take less than 30 days to repair.





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Minor



Tree(s) fallen on structure.



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Minor



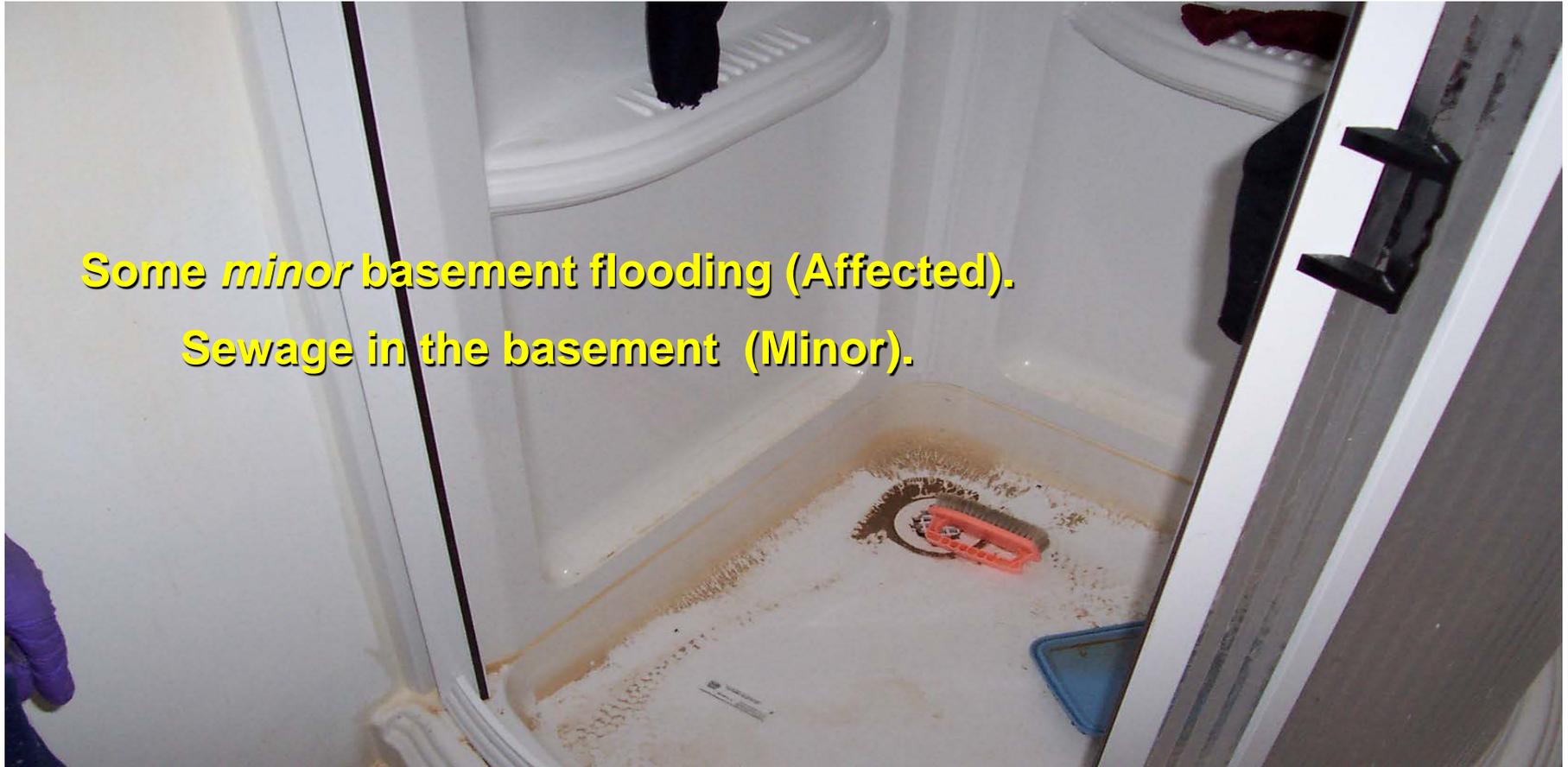
2 inches or less on the first floor (Affected).

Carpet on first floor soaked (Affected).



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Minor



Some *minor* basement flooding (Affected).
Sewage in the basement (Minor).



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Affected



Water level

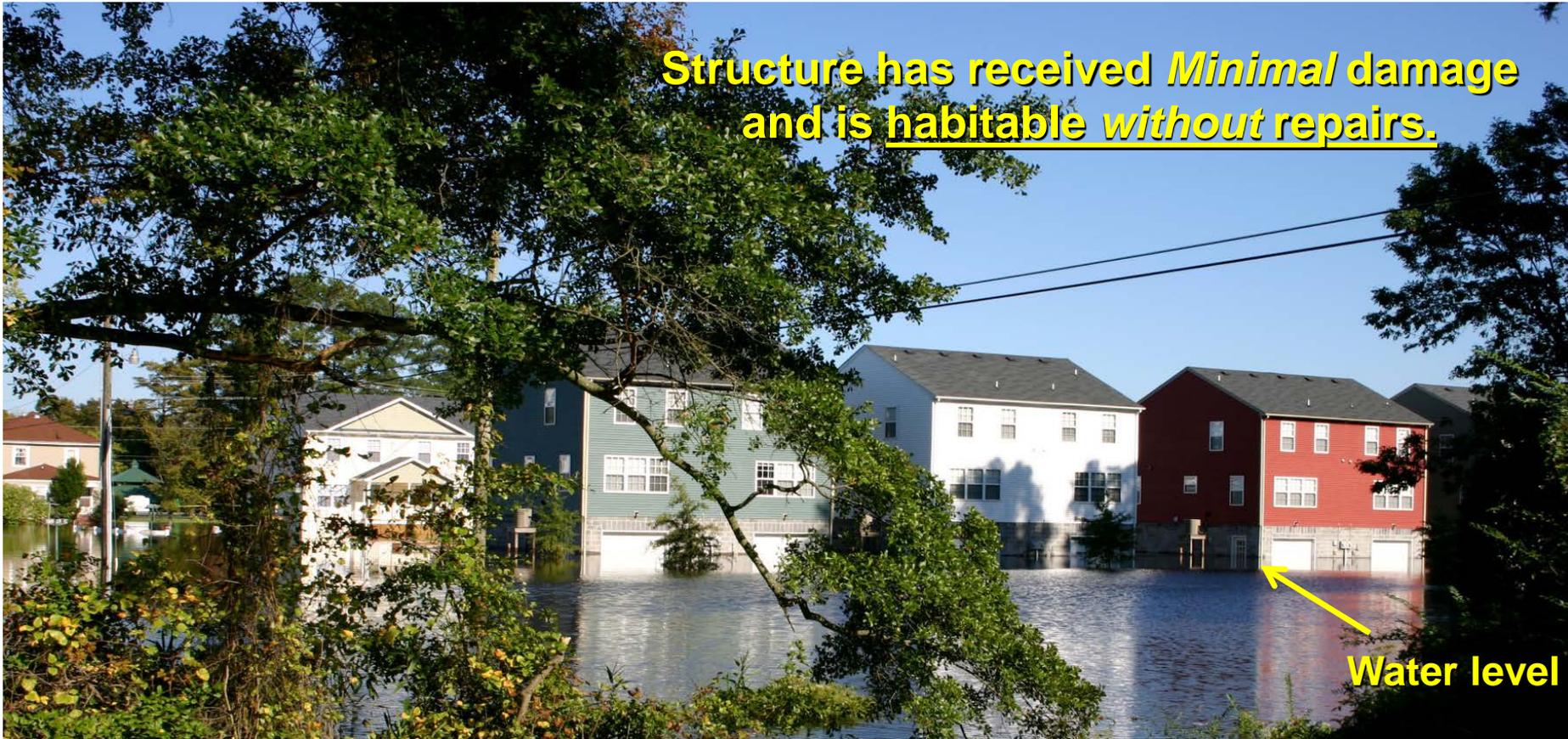
2 inches or less of water on the first floor.



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Affected

Structure has received *Minimal* damage and is habitable without repairs.





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Inaccessible



Inaccessible
by *normal*
Means due
to disaster.



- Road flooded
- Severe erosion
- Bridge out
- Land slide
- Mud slide
- Wash out
- Etc.



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PDA Tips

- Destroyed and Major structures usually have compromised structural components.
- Choose the higher level of damage when in doubt between two levels.
- Provide descriptions/pictures with the numbers that will help visualize disaster impacts.



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PDA Tips: Estimating Water Depths



Water Level

- Brick
2 1/2 inches per course
- Concrete or cinder block
8 inches per course
- Lap or aluminum siding
4 inches or 8 inches per course
- Door knobs
36 inches above floor
- Stair risers
7 inches
- Standard doors
6 feet 8 inches



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Your Turn!

Let's See What You Have Learned!



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MAJOR



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DESTROYED



“Serving Our Commonwealth”



MAJOR / MINOR ?



KYEM

“Serving Our Commonwealth”



DESTROYED



KYEM

“Serving Our Commonwealth”



INACCESSIBLE



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WATER LEVEL

MAJOR



“Serving Our Commonwealth”



MAJOR - 1ST FLOOR

WATER LEVEL



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DESTROYED



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WATER LEVEL

MAJOR



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AFFECTED

WATER LEVEL



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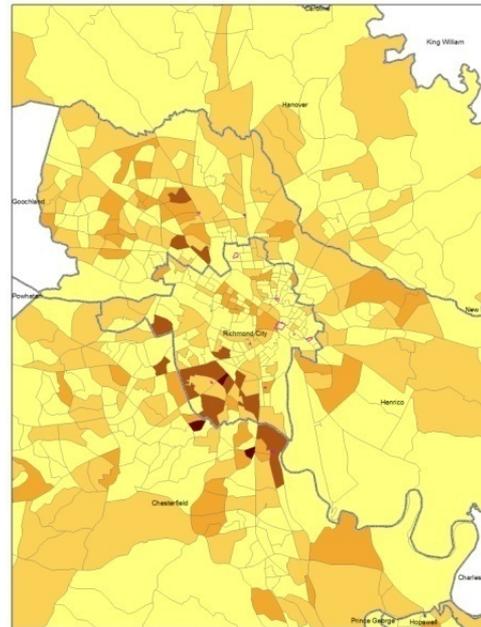




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Initial Damage Assessment Summary Reporting

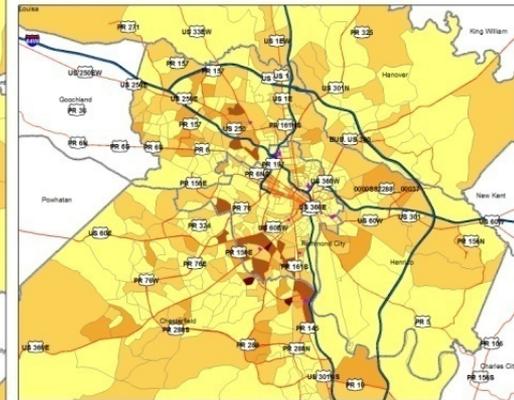
- Return completed Assessment Forms to Local Emergency Coordinator
- Add disaster-specific comments or observations
- Coordinator reviews & compiles information and submits to KYEM
- KYEM assesses the statewide damage against thresholds and requests Joint PDA



**Tropical Storm Gaston
Spanish Speaking Population
Block Groups**

Gaston Block Groups Language
VAB:GrpLanguage:Spanish

14 September 2004





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Joint PDA

Cooperative effort among federal, state and local officials to verify that the impact and cost of a disaster merits federal assistance.





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Joint PDA Participants

Local Government

State Agency
Representative

FEMA

Small Business
Administration





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Local Joint PDA Roles/Responsibilities

Prioritize damage areas so that sites with the worst (greatest) damage are visited first.

List or Map of Areas/Sites

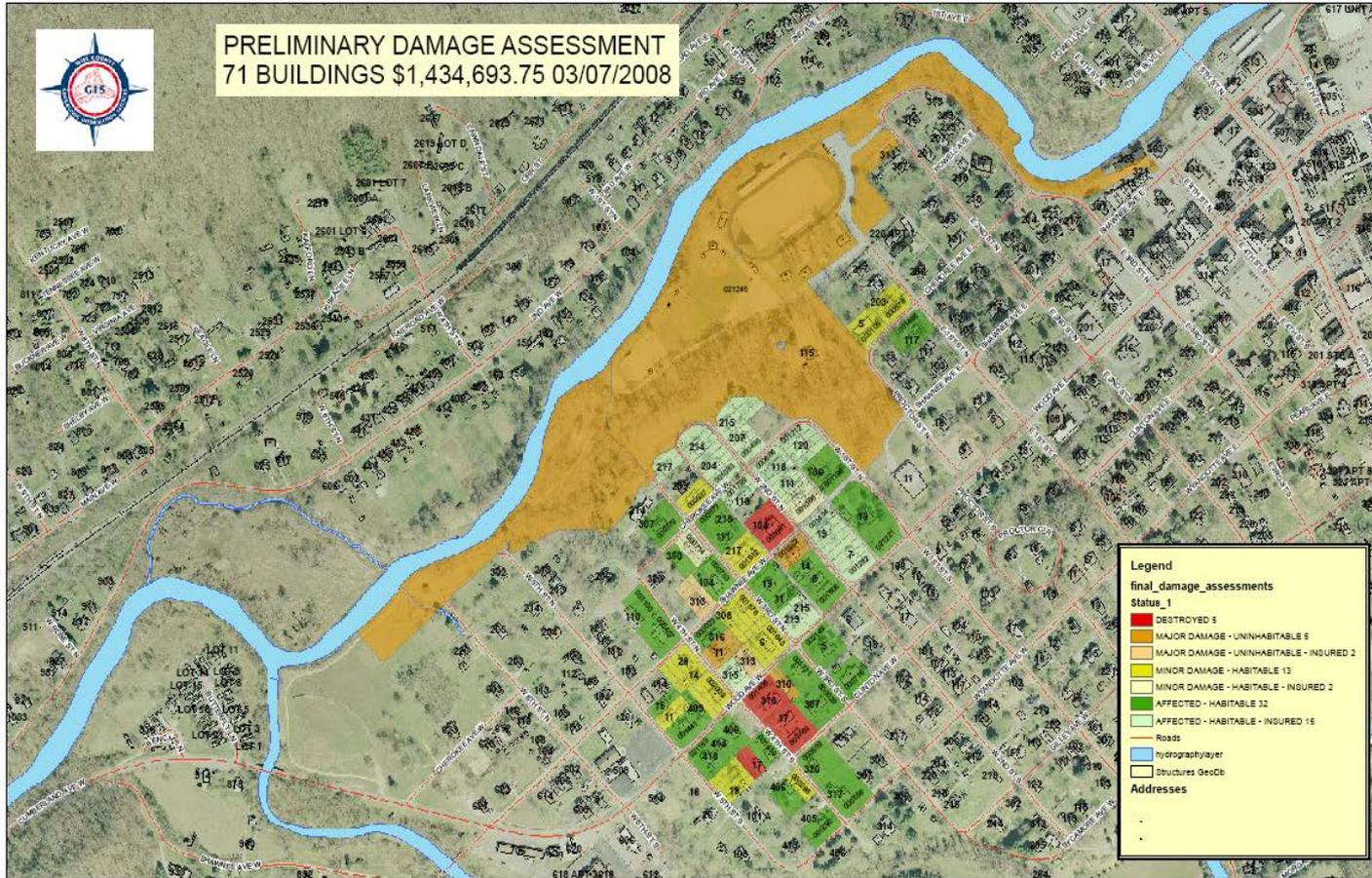
Identify a place to meet for the PDA and Escort PDA teams

Dedicate local staff to PDAs – expect schedule to change!!. IA and PA PDA often happen at different times.

Provide contextual information or more refined data (pictures, supporting documentation, etc.)



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Please Remember

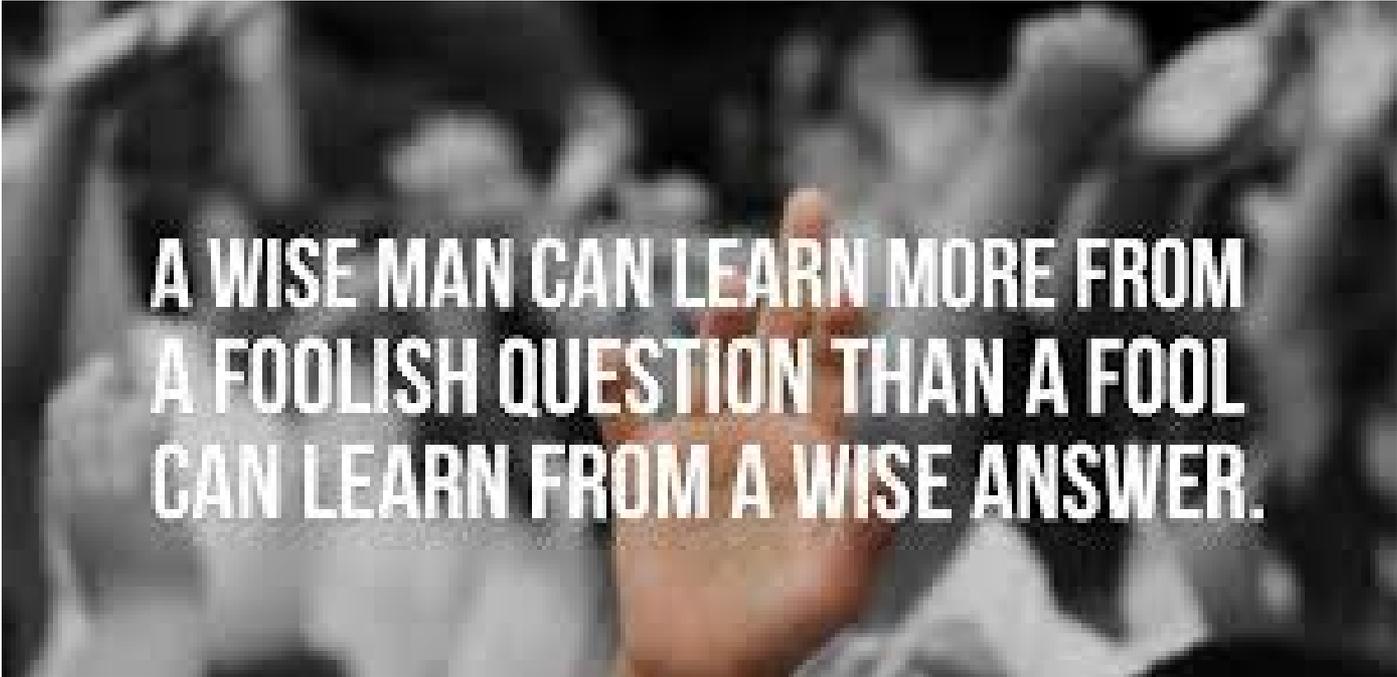
Do not engage citizens in conversation about what you have observed:

- **It may heighten their anxiety; and,**
- **There is no guarantee of state or federal aid.**



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QUESTIONS

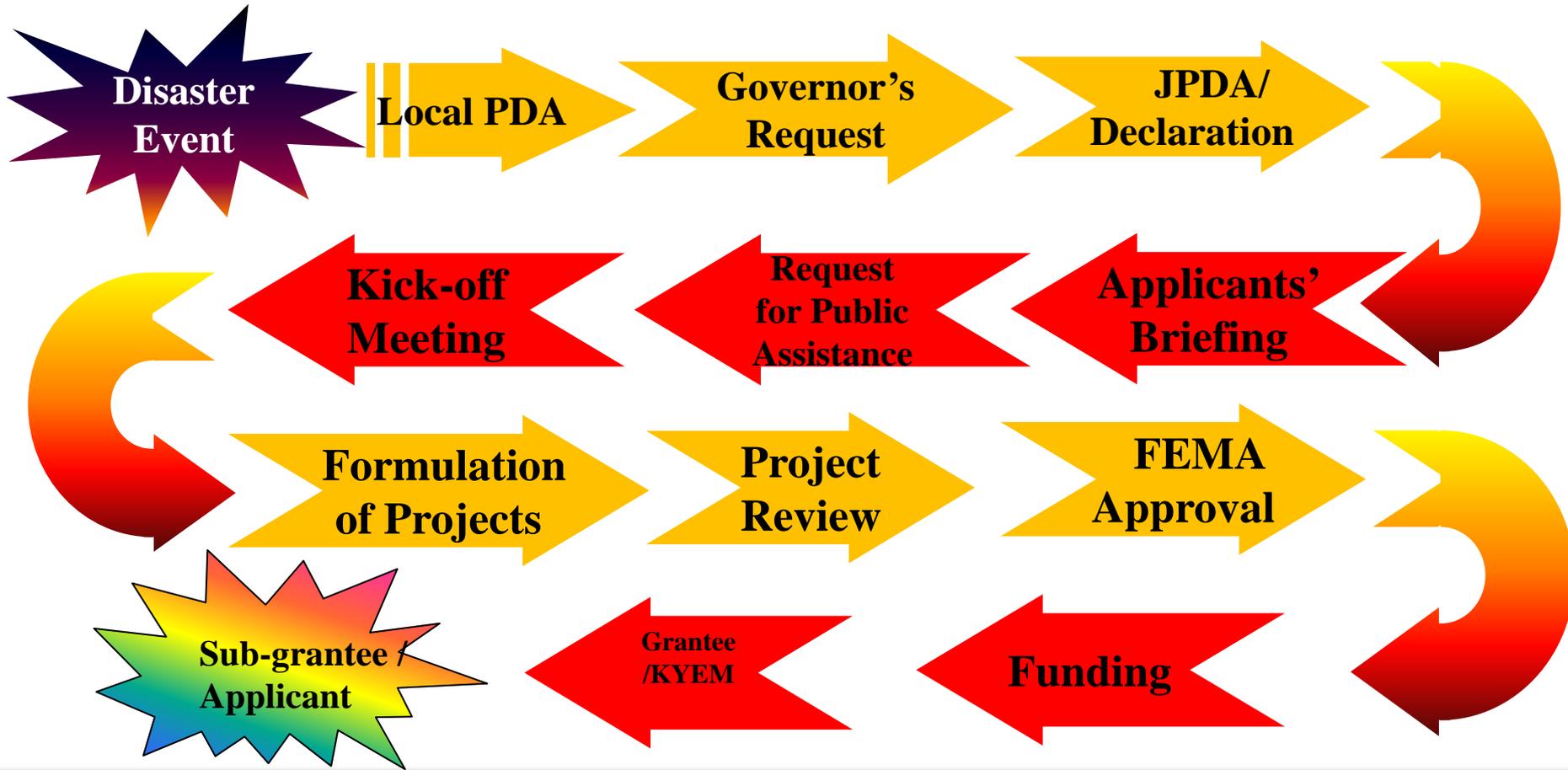
A photograph of a person's hand holding a stack of papers, with the text overlaid. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a person in a white lab coat. The text is in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

A WISE MAN CAN LEARN MORE FROM
A FOOLISH QUESTION THAN A FOOL
CAN LEARN FROM A WISE ANSWER.



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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROCESS





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Public Assistance

What is it?

What is eligible?

Who does it?



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Who is Eligible?

- **State Agencies**
- **Local Governments**
- **Political Subdivisions of the State**
- **Special Districts (water, sewer, road, etc.)**
- **Certain Private Nonprofit Organizations**
- **Medical, Custodial Care, Educational, Emergency, Utility**



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CRITICAL PRIVATE NON-PROFITS

Critical PNP entities may apply for
Public Assistance funding for
emergency and permanent work.

Examples Critical PNPs:

Emergency Facility

(fire dept, search & rescue teams, ambulance.)

Medical Facility

(hospitals, outpatient care, etc.)

**Sewer & Waste Water Treatment
Water, Power, Communications**





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NON-CRITICAL PRIVATE NON-PROFITS

Non-Critical PNP entities will apply to FEMA for *emergency* work.

Non-Critical PNP entities must apply to SBA for *permanent* work.

Examples of Non-Critical Private Non-Profits:

Homeless Shelters

Rehabilitation Facilities

Libraries

Zoos

Senior Citizen Centers

Community Centers

Museums



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FACILITY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

To be considered for eligibility, facilities must:

- Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Have been in active use at the time of the disaster
- Have been damaged as a result of the declared disaster
- Be located in the designated disaster area



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Public Assistance Eligible Work

- **The work must be a result of the declared event**
- **The activity must be within the designated disaster area and incident period**
- **The work or expense must be the legal responsibility of the applicant**



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TYPES OF ELIGIBLE WORK

Emergency Work

(Categories A & B)

Permanent Work

(Categories C - G)





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CATEGORIES A and B Emergency Work

Emergency protective measures are:

- **taken before, during, and after a disaster**
- **taken to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private properties.**
- **Emergency communications and public transportation costs may be eligible.**



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CATEGORY A

Debris Removal

- **Eliminates immediate threat to life, public health, and safety**
- **Eliminates immediate threat of significant damage to improved public or private property**
- **Ensures economic recovery of the affected community and provides a benefit for the community-at-large**
- **Mitigates the risk to life and property by removing substantially damaged structures**



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CATEGORY A Debris Removal

Applicants MUST maintain documentation

Tonnage is the most accurate measurement of removal measures

AVOID time and materials contracts, but if used:

Generally, only the first 70 hours are reimbursable

Monitor and document all contractor activities

Contracts must include a “not to exceed” clause



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CATEGORY A Debris Removal

Debris from private properties may be eligible if:

- Debris is a result of the disaster event**
- Debris is moved to a public right of way**
- Debris does not contain contractor materials from reconstruction activities**



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Wet Debris Removal

FEMA will **NOT** provide funds to remove wet debris from streams and waterways.

Funding for wet debris removal may be provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS).

Do **NOT** remove wet debris before NRCS examines sites.

Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Services/USDA Office or the state office at:

771 Corporate Drive, Suite 210
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
859-224-7350 phone
859-224-7399 fax



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CATEGORY B Emergency Protective Measures

**Eliminates or reduces an immediate threat
to life, public health, or safety**



**Eliminates or reduces an immediate
threat of significant damage to
improved public or private property**



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FEMA Landslide Policy Relating to Public Facilities

**When landslides create damage,
PA may be awarded if the work:**

- 1. lessens or eliminates immediate threat to life, public health, and safety**
- 2. is cost effective**
- 3. lessens or eliminates immediate threats of significant additional damage to improved property**



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FEMA Landslide Policy Relating to Public Facilities

Types of Eligible Work:

- 1. Temporary drainage measures**
- 2. Temporary ground protection to stabilize the mass**
- 3. Partial excavation at the head of the sliding mass**
- 4. Backfilling or buttressing at the toe of the mass**
- 5. Redirection of debris flow**
- 6. Temporary relocation of a facility's function**



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FEMA Landslide Policy Relating to Public Facilities

Types of Ineligible Work:

- 1. Permanent repair to stabilize natural ground that is not integral to an eligible facility’s function**
- 2. Permanent repair or restoration of natural ground**
- 3. Restoration to a site where instability was NOT caused by the disaster**



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CATEGORIES C - G

Permanent Work

Categories:

C – Roads and Bridges

D – Water Control Facilities

E – Buildings and Equipment

F – Utilities

**G – Parks, Recreational Facilities,
and Other Facilities**





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CATEGORIES C - G

Permanent Work

Permanent work projects:

- **may include cost effective hazard mitigation**
- **must repair, restore, or replace disaster-damaged facilities in accordance with regulations**
- **must restore to pre-disaster design, capacity, and function in accordance with applicable codes and standards**
- **must be required as a result of the disaster**



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PROJECT FUNDING SPLITS

Funding levels can vary from disaster to disaster.

Typical funding split is:

- 75% Federal
- 12% State
- 13% Applicant



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FEMA Kickoff Meeting

Kickoff Meeting activities:

- Discussion of damages with FEMA
- Assessment of unmet needs
- FEMA will provide detailed instructions on what is expected of the applicant



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Prior to the FEMA Kickoff Meeting

- **To be prepared:**
- **Compile a list of all damage sites**
- **Mark a local road map with all sites**
- **Make copies of all insurance policies for damaged structures**
- **Gather information regarding any historical or environmental concerns**
- **Keep disaster-related costs for equipment, materials, and labor separate from non-disaster work**



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REMINDER !

For those counties with an Individual Assistance Program declaration:

Encourage **all** citizens and businesses with **any** disaster-related damages to apply for assistance by either:

- Going to a Disaster Recovery Center, or
- Applying on line at: www.fema.gov

Citizens **MUST** document losses and all disaster-related expenses for FEMA to review.



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Questions?????





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KY Division of Emergency Management

KYEM Area Manager – Area 6

502-607-3562



Campbell County Office of Emergency Management

William R. Turner, CKEM

Director

Campbell County OEM

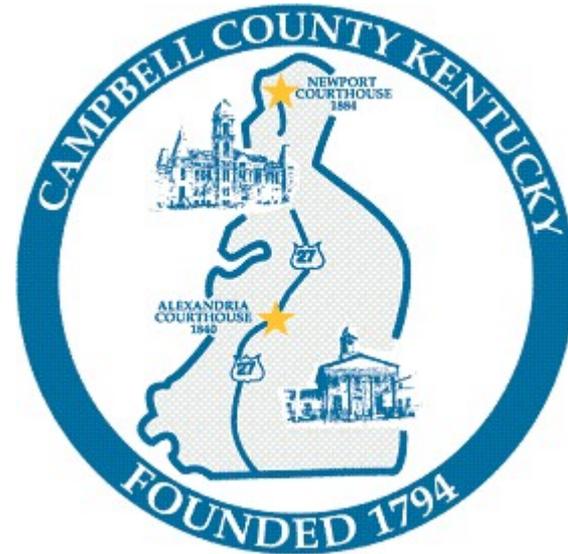
PO Box 153

8774 Constable Drive

Alexandria, KY 41001

859-547-3150

wturner@campbellcountyky.gov





“Serving Our Commonwealth” CONTACT INFORMATION

Kenton County Homeland Security Emergency Management
1840 Simon Kenton Way ♦ Suite 2400 Covington, Ky. 41011
(859) 392-1488 Main Office
(859) 392-1489 Fax
(859) 356-3191 or 911 Dispatch
KentonCountyEOC@KentonCounty.org
www.KentonCounty.org Website



♦ It is our Mission To provide effective and quality disaster and emergency services to all citizens of Kenton County ♦



LEADING FROM THE FRONTIER TO THE FUTURE

♦ ♦ ♦ Kenton County Homeland Security Emergency Management ♦ ♦ ♦