


What's the damage?

An interactive course focused on documenting damage from the initial impact through the first 30 days.



March 2022


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Housekeeping



- Presenters
- Today's schedule
- Microphones
- Interactive activities
 - Survey123
 - WebEOC

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Downloading the App

Search for Survey123 in your App Store
(Google Play Store or iOS App Store)




3




Downloading the Damage Assessment Survey

Use the QR Code



Or type this URL into the web browser on your device
<https://arcg.is/158y5m>

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Introductions

- Name
- Agency
- Brief summary of damage assessment experience.

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Windshield Survey



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Activity: Windshield Survey

Review the photo on the next slide.

Identify all elements that you see in the photos. Be as descriptive as possible.

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Windshield Survey

- Purpose
 - To quickly identify life safety & major recovery issues affecting a community following a disaster
 - Describe the damage to both public and private property.
 - It is the starting point for recovery



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Windshield Survey



- Timing
 - As quickly as safely possible
 - Help from outside of the damaged community will take time

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Local Jurisdictions

- Includes both public infrastructure and privately-owned infrastructure
- Jurisdictional responsibility right after incident
- Identify resource needs, to include supplemental assistance with the assessments
- Identify damage to life-sustaining structures (power, light, water) and public structures (roads, dams, law enforcement)

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Local Jurisdictions

- Declare a local disaster emergency if needed
- Record observed damage while driving through impacted areas, periodically stopping to conduct interviews to provide anecdotal evidence related to:
 - Insurance coverage
 - Occupancy type (owner or renter)
 - Damaged public infrastructure element (road? Building? Park?)
 - Other significant information to support census information collected to develop impact statements
- Communicate assessments up to Emergency Management

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Photo Documentation

- Teams or individuals should take photographs of damages. Used to document a home as major or destroyed to reduce the time required to verify and/or validate information.
- GPS coordinates and brief description if possible

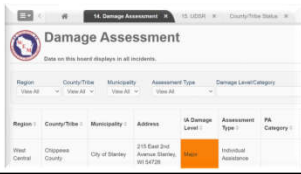


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Photo Documentation

- Use Survey123 in the field, with the damage assessment board back at the office to fill in the gaps
- Hardest hit areas first
- Be clear and concise on any explanation



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Uniform Disaster Situation Report
(UDSR)




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Roles to completing UDSR


- The county/tribal emergency management director is responsible for completing the UDSR board in WebEOC for their county/tribe after an incident occurs.
- This should be done as soon as possible after the disaster occurrence, but not more than 72 hours later.
- County/tribal emergency management director should be in communication with those jurisdictions affected to gather damage information.

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Roles to completing UDSR

- Local jurisdictions need to report damages to County/tribal EM
- Other entities that should report damages as well:
 - Electric Cooperatives
 - School Districts
 - Medical Centers
 - Other PNPs



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Slide 18

TE1 Ben added that C/T need to include all information because it could literally make or break the PDA - i.e. - talked with a school during a damage assessment that had past damages during other disasters but this was the first time they were reached out to. Point being there was a missed opportunity for the school and for the County's prior PDA.

Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022

TE9 include municipally owned cemeteries, playgrounds, campgrounds, boat landings, football fields, hardball fields etc


Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022



Uses of Damage Assessment Information


- Agencies' ability to provide services
 - The need for critical infrastructure repair/restoration
 - New response priorities
 - The need for and potential location of staging areas
 - Socio-economic needs
 - Collection/disposal needs
- Resource allocation
 - Planning priorities
 - The need for State and Federal assistance
 - The need for mutual aid
 - Areas for program improvement
 - Mitigation opportunities
 - Recovery priorities

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Reporting Process

1. Incident or event occurs.
2. County and tribal EMs should update the UDSR board via WebEOC within 72 hours after the incident or event occurs.
3. EMs may submit a report even when not requested by WEM, and EMs are encouraged to update their status whenever it changes, even if not requested by WEM.




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Reporting Process

4. The UDSR board should be updated periodically, or when major status changes occur.
5. The UDSR board is incident-independent, so any information will remain viewable to all WebEOC users until updated or cleared.
6. **Within 30 days after the end of the incident period, the EM should change the UDSR status from "active" to "closed."**



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Slide 21

- TE2** Updates to the UDSR can be seen by the C/T or anyone with WebEOC access as soon as the data is entered
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE3** how to calculate threshold in 2022 - \$4.10 x local population per 2020 census
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE4** Use the "Edit" button to edit or add expenses to the UDSR
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE5** Ensure only one person is entering/adding information or ensure if multiple people are entering data they don't override or delete updated data
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE6** Damages reported. even if threshold isn't met, are still helping in the totality to others
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE7** SWAG - but don't just "guess" because gross overestimations ultimately hurt during the PDA process
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022
- TE8** Only the EOC Director position can complete/edit the UDSR in WebEOC
Teresa Erler, 3/21/2022

Private Sector Damage

- Enter the number of homes affected, sustaining minor, or major damage, as well as the number destroyed. "Dollar Loss" is the estimate the dollar amount of damage to those homes.

Property Type	Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor Damage	Others	Dollar Loss	Cost Recovery	Count	Count	Count
Single-Fam Homes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Multi-Family Homes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Manufactured Homes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Business/Industry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Do not enter commas or decimal points in the number fields on this board.

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Public Sector Damage

Categories of Work

A. Debris Clearance	B. Protective Measures	Emergency Work
C. Roads & Bridges	D. Water Control Facilities	
F. Utilities	G. Other	Permanent Work

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Public Sector Damage

- Category A – Debris Clearance
 - Costs associated with debris clearance should be captured.
- Category B – Protective Measures
 - Costs associated with protective life and property should be captured.
- Category C – Road Systems
 - The amount of damages to highways, roads, and streets that are not on a federal aid road. Costs should reflect the restoration of the damaged element back to pre-disaster condition.

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Public Sector Damage

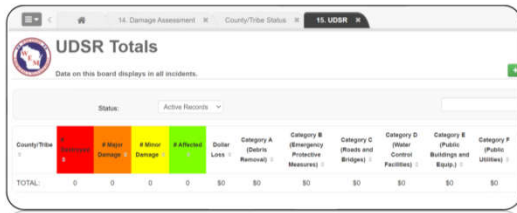
- Category D – Water Control Facilities
 - Restoring water control facilities to pre-disaster condition.
- Category E – Public Buildings
 - Restoring public buildings and equipment back to pre-disaster condition. Any insurance estimates should be removed from the UDSR.
- Category F – Utilities
 - Restoration of damaged utilities back to pre-disaster condition.
- Category G – Other
 - Restoration to publicly owned facilities to pre-disaster condition. Unimproved natural features are not eligible.

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WebEOC Submission

- Submit within 72 hours of the beginning of the incident
- Update with new information as needed



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Activity: UDSR

- Using the WebEOC **TRAINING County/Tribe position** and **2022-03-07 TRAINING - What the Damage incident** site enter the information provided on your activity sheet using your laptop.


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Purpose

- The process of determining the location, nature and severity of damage sustained by the Public and Private Sectors
 - Severity
 - Magnitude
- Includes estimating the amount of loss and the resulting impacts of those losses on individuals and governments
- Federal, state and local governments each have responsibilities

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Purpose

A strong damage assessment supported by accurate information will:

- Identify the needs of individuals and communities affected by the disaster.
- Determine if county and local resources are sufficient to address those needs or if they must be supplemented with state and federal resources.
- Identify, allocate and prioritize the state and federal resources that are needed for the response and recovery efforts.
- Document and substantiate requests for federal assistance.

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Teams

Emergency management director must have a team of individuals identified and organized prior to an emergency

- Private Sector
 - Tax assessors, building inspectors, architects, village and town clerks, real estate and insurance agents.
- Public Sector
 - Highway Commissioners, public works, parks, streets, village and town clerks.



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Teams

- EM director determines composition
- Decides what types of damage or which geographical area will be assigned to each team member
- Must have pre-established activation and reporting procedures
- Team collects information for county director to use in compiling county-wide damage assessment report within 24 hours of occurrence



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Uses of Damage Assessment Information

- Agencies' ability to provide services
- The need for critical infrastructure repair/restoration
- New response priorities
- The need for and potential location of staging areas
- Socio-economic needs
- Collection/disposal needs
- Resource allocation
- Planning priorities
- The need for State and Federal assistance
- The need for mutual aid
- Areas for program improvement
- Mitigation opportunities
- Recovery priorities

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Situational Awareness

- Size and scope of the event
- Resources needs
- Allows elected official to make better informed decisions
- EOC Activation
- Injuries and deaths
- Declaration of Emergency
- Begins recovery process


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Concept

- When an incident occurs, local or tribal government organizes and coordinates the initial damage assessment to ensure PA priorities and needs are effectively communicated and captured.
- The local or tribal government identifies damage and estimates the cost to impacted property and infrastructure in its jurisdiction and records all other information or data that might support the need for additional resources, such as the capacity of local resources to support response and recovery efforts.


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 **Immediate Known Problems**

- Areas inaccessible because of:
 - Debris
 - High water
 - Damage to streets, roads and bridges
- Serious health hazards




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 **Immediate Known Problems**



- Requirements for emergency protective measures
- Damage to critical infrastructure
- Widespread loss of essential utilities and shortages of food, water, medical supplies, and facilities

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 *Individual Assistance*



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Individual Assistance



- Assess residential damages and identify uninsured losses
- Residential damages include:
 - Primary homes
 - Rental units
 - Personal property
- Business damage is recorded as impacts to the area and potential losses for state or federal assistance

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Remember

- Focus on degrees of damage and habitability
- Do not become preoccupied with property value
- Look for waterline or debris line to determine depth of water
- Only report disaster-related damages
- Deferred maintenance and/or pre-existing damage should not be included in your assessment

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Collecting Residential Damage Info

- Self-reporting options
 - 211
 - Hotline or dispatch
- Door-to-door assessments
- Windshield surveys
- Geospatial Analysis and GIS
- Remote sensing
- Modeling
- Other ways
 - Law enforcement car cameras
 - Public works cameras



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Locate your sites on a map

Type	#	Amount
Minor	15	\$150,000
Major	5	\$300,000
Destroyed	2	\$300,000

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Private Sector Damage Categories

- Criteria used in assessing damage to homes and businesses
 - Affected
 - Minor
 - Major
 - Destroyed
 - Inaccessible
 - SBA criteria is different than FEMA

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FEMA IA Matrix (May 2020)

Degrees of Damage	Definition	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquakes)
		Water Level	Examples	Examples
Affected	The residence has minimal cosmetic damage to the exterior and/or interior.	In Unfinished Basement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterline in the crawl space or an unfinished basement, when essential living spaces or mechanical components are not damaged or submerged. Damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cosmetic damage, such as paint discoloration or loose siding. Minimal missing shingles or siding. Damage to an attached structure (e.g., porch, carport, garage, or outbuilding not for commercial use, gutters, screens, landscaping, retaining walls, or downed trees that do not affect access to the residence).
Minor	The residence has sustained a wide range of damage that does not affect structural integrity but could affect habitability.	Below 18 inches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterline at 1 to 3 inches in an essential living space. When waterline exceeds 3 inches but is below 18 inches, damage may be major or minor, depending on the following factors: duration of the flood, contaminants in the water, if waterline reached electrical outlets, and number of essential living spaces flooded. Waterline in a finished basement. Damage to mechanical components (e.g., furnace, boiler, water heater, heating, venting, and air conditioning (HVAC), etc.). Damage or disaster-related contamination to a private well or septic system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonstructural damage to roof components over essential living spaces (e.g., shingles, roof covering, fascia board, gotts, flooring, and skylight). Nonstructural damage to the interior wall components, to include drywall and insulation. Nonstructural damage to exterior components. Multiple small vertical cracks in the foundation. Damage to chimney (i.e., tilting, falling, cracking, or separating from the residence). Damage to mechanical components (e.g., furnace, boiler, water heater, HVAC, etc.). Damage or disaster-related contamination to a private well or septic system.

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FEMA IA Matrix (May 2020)

Conventionally-Built Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	Water Level	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
			Examples	Examples		
Minor	The residence has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs.	Above 18 inches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterline above 18 inches or the electrical outlets in an essential living space. Waterline on the first floor (regardless of depth) of a residence when basement is completely full. When waterline exceeds 2 inches but is below 18 inches, damage may be major or minor depending on the following factors: duration of the flood, contaminants in the water, if waterline reached outlets, and number of essential living spaces flooded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the roof over essential living spaces to include rafters, ceiling joists, ridge boards, etc. Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the walls, to include framing, etc. Failure or partial failure to foundation, to include crumpling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks of more than 2 inches, and shifting of the residence on the foundation of more than 6 inches. 		
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss (e.g., damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible, requires demolition, and/or condemned to be in imminent danger).	Above Roofline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterline at the roofline or higher, or Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls, foundation, walls, or roof). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only foundation remains. Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls, foundation, walls, or roof). The residence has a confirmed imminent danger (e.g., impending landslides, mudslides, or washouts). 		
Inaccessible	Damage to residence cannot be visually verified.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood waters are blocking access to residences by covering, washing out, or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debris from landslides, mudslides, severe soil erosion, or landslides is blocking access to residences by disrupting or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified. 		

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FEMA IA Matrix (May 2020)

Manufactured Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	Water Level	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
			Examples	Examples		
Affected	The residence has cosmetic damage only.	Below Floor System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No damage affecting habitability, cosmetic damage only (e.g., staining is required). Residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No damage affecting habitability, cosmetic damage only (e.g., staining is impacted). Residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc. 		
Minor	The residence is damaged and requires minimal repairs to make habitable.	In Floor System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the waterline has reached the floor system but has not entered the living space of the unit. Examples of damage include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottom board, insulation, or subwork in the floor system. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) is impacted. There is no structural damage to the residence, and it has not been displaced from the foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no structural damage to the residence, and it has not been displaced from the foundation. Some of the nonstructural components have sustained damage (e.g., windows, doors, wall coverings, roof, bottom board insulation, subwork, and/or utility hookups). HVAC is impacted. 		
Major	The residence has sustained significant damage and requires extensive repairs.	In Living Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water has covered the floor system and entered the living space of the unit but is still below the roofline. The residence has been displaced from the foundation, block, or piers, and other structural components have been damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence has been displaced from the foundation, block, or piers, and other structural components have been damaged. Fifty percent or more of non-structural components (e.g., roof shingles, drywall, and utility hookups) have sustained significant damage. 		

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FEMA IA Matrix (May 2020)


Manufactured Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	Water Level	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
			Examples	Examples		
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss.	Above Roofline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence is a total loss, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterline is at the roofline or higher. Residence's frame is bent, heaved, or otherwise compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence's frame is bent, heaved, or otherwise compromised. The majority of the structural framing of the roof or walls has been compromised, exposing the interior. 		
Inaccessible	Damage to residence cannot be visually verified.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood waters are blocking access to residences by covering, washing out, or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debris from landslides, mudslides, severe soil erosion, or landslides is blocking access to residences by disrupting or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified. 		

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Information Organization


- Designate someone at the county to verify and validate all self-reported damage
 - Review 211 information
 - Make call backs if necessary
 - Categorize each damaged home (destroyed/major/minor/affected)
 - Organize damaged home spreadsheets by most severe (destroyed/major/minor/affected)

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Information Organization

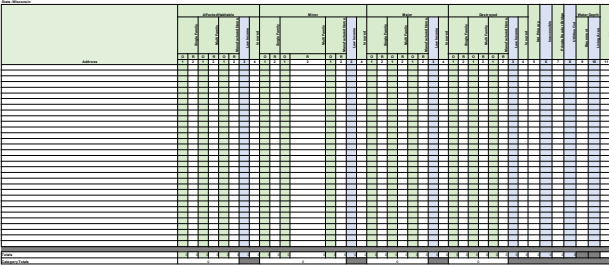
- County responsible for collecting and validating information
- Continue to update UDSRs
- Map damaged home locations
 - During COVID times, FEMA will be reviewing damages virtually. GIS will play a large role in producing a useable product for FEMA




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IA Street Sheet




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Insurance

- Estimated cost of assistance for uninsured homes and personal property loss
- Verify information related to insurance coverage and occupancy status (primary residence, secondary residence, and vacant property). Insurance types that may cover disaster-related perils include the following:
 - Homeowners insurance
 - Condominium insurance
 - Insurance for manufactured homes
 - Renters insurance
 - Flood insurance
 - Sewer backup rider
 - Earthquake rider
 - Landslide rider
 - Subsidence rider
 - Tornado rider
 - Structural-only insurance
 - Fire-only insurance
 - Contents-only insurance

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Home Value

- Identify home fair market value
 - Land information office and assessors' office

Example from Oneida County

Township/City	AREA AVERAGE FAIRMARKET VALUE CHART	
	Residential Fair Mkt Value	Commercial Fair Mkt Value
Cassian	\$150,119.85	\$183,631.96
Crescent	\$154,344.32	\$202,732.46
Enterprise	\$160,854.84	\$176,098.70
Hazelhurst	\$171,073.14	\$84,334.81
Lake Tomahawk	\$124,865.47	\$97,642.07
Little Rice	\$104,208.94	\$307,998.17
Lynne	\$76,950.21	\$200,141.19
Minocqua	\$162,961.12	\$292,544.99
Monico	\$52,269.33	\$100,062.36
Newbold	\$159,098.89	\$213,302.43
Nokomis	\$120,744.59	\$141,442.14
Pelican	\$118,182.65	\$161,784.79
Piehl	\$82,905.73	\$30,641.79
Oneida County	\$144,483.47	\$161,623.43

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Essential Living Space

- An essential living space is a room within a home that serves the function of a bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, and/or living room that is regularly occupied or used by one or more members of the household and requires repair to bring its functionality back to the home (e.g., kitchens are considered essential as long as there is not another undamaged kitchen in the home).

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Inaccessible Homes

- For manufactured and conventionally built homes, inaccessible residences are those in which damage to the home cannot be visually verified because of disaster-related loss of access.



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Public Infrastructure Damage Assessment Criteria

- Applicants
- Eligible Damage
- Documentation
- Categories

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Applicants

- Damaged facility must belong to one of the following:
 - State or local government
 - Public entity
 - Town, village, city
 - Tribal government
 - Eligible private non-profit

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Eligible Damage

- Facility was damaged due to the event
- Damage elements are maintained and were in use at the time of the event

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Document the Impact

- Threats to health or safety
- Utility disruption
- Transportation disruption
- Critical Services disruption
- Economic loss


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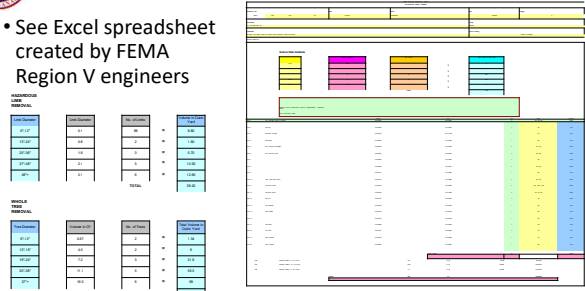
Category A: Debris Removal

- Debris removal from public property must be in the public interest and necessary to:
 - Eliminate immediate threats to lives, public health & safety;
 - Eliminate immediate threats to significant damage to improved public or private property
- Examples:
 - Trees and woody debris
 - Building components
 - Sand, mud, silt and gravel

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 **Debris Calculation and Conversions**


- See Excel spreadsheet created by FEMA Region V engineers




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 **Category B: Emergency Protective Measures**


- Examples:
 - Search and rescue
 - Security
 - Emergency Pumping
 - Sandbagging
 - Detour & warning signs
 - EOC Activation
 - Emergency & temporary repairs
 - Overhead power lines
 - Emergency medical facilities
 - Emergency evacuations
 - Activities undertaken before, during and after a disaster to save lives and protect improved property



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 **Category C: Roads and Bridges**

- Examples:
 - Roads
 - Surfaces
 - Bases
 - Shoulders
 - Ditches
 - Drainage structures
 - Low water crossings
 - Bridges
 - Decking and pavement
 - Piers
 - Girders
 - Abutments
 - Slope protection
 - Approaches
 - Slope failures



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Culvert Calculation and Conversions

The screenshot displays a software interface for culvert calculations. It includes several tables:

- Table 1-18 Slopes & Layout Details - CIP Pipe Area:** Lists pipe diameters (18 to 150 inches) with corresponding slopes and layout details.
- Table 1-19 Slopes & Layout Details - CIP Pipe Area:** Similar to Table 1-18, but with different layout details.
- Table 1-20 Slopes and Layout Details - Structural Plate Sheet:** Lists pipe diameters (18 to 150 inches) with corresponding slopes and layout details.

At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with icons for Calculation Sheet, Details Calculation Sheet, Details Spread Sheet, Areas of Shapes, Waterway Areas, Culvert & Arches, Computations, and Tools.

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Description of Damages

- Identifies
 - Site
 - Road name
 - What was damaged (should, roadway)
 - Road material damaged (asphalt, gravel, bed)
 - Size of damaged area (length x width x depth)
 - Quantity of material lost
 - Estimate to replace area back to pre-disaster condition

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Category D: Water Control Facilities

- Examples:
 - Dams and reservoirs
 - Levees
 - Engineered drainage channels
 - Canals
 - Aqueducts
 - Sediment basins
 - Shore protective devices
 - Irrigation facilities
 - Pumping facilities

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Category E: Buildings and Equipment

- Examples:
 - Structural components
 - Interior systems
 - Electrical
 - Mechanical
 - Contents



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Category F: Utilities

- Examples:
 - Water treatment plants
 - Power generation and distribution
 - Facilities
 - Natural gas systems
 - Wind turbines
 - Generators
 - Substations
 - Power lines



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Category G: Parks, Recreation and Other


- Examples:
 - Playground equipment
 - Swimming pools
 - Bath houses
 - Tennis courts
 - Boat docks
 - Piers
 - Picnic tables
 - Golf courses
 - Fish hatcheries
 - Mass transit facilities



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Supporting Documentation

- Run or call logs. How are the responders paid? Per call?
- Locations of response
- Equipment logs
 - Damaged equipment that was in use at the time
- Mutual aid agreements if involved. Volunteer fire?
- Materials
 - Sand/sandbags
- Personnel costs
 - ONLY OVERTIME
 - How are staff paid overtime? Every 8/24/40/80 hours?

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Damage Description and Dimensions

- Facility description for every site
- Facility damage description
- Component description and damage
- Documentation
- Method of repair



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Facility Description for Every Site

- Information used to understand what the original facility looked like:
 - Facility type, name, description
 - Address/location
 - GPS coordinates
 - Year built
 - Dimensions: type, measure and units
 - Capacity/volume/quantity/number and units
 - Materials
 - Make/model/type

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Facility Damage Description

- Confirm damages were caused by the incident and occurred during the incident period:
 - Start and end dates of incident period
 - Date damaged
 - Description of the cause of damage

Fill out one form per damage site			
County:	Latitude		
Municipality Name:	Longitude		
Site Name or Road Name:	Site #		
<input type="checkbox"/> Photos taken at site	Attach photos documenting damages on additional pages.		
Category of damage:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Debris Clearance	<input type="checkbox"/> Protective Measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Roads, Culverts, Bridges	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Control (channels, dams, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Buildings/Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Parks, Recreation, etc.	
Description of damage (Dimensions, materials, type of road surface, type and size of culverts, etc.):			

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Component Description and Damage

- Include for each damaged component to explain what the damaged looked like
 - Component type (e.g., wall and pavement)
 - Component location
 - Dimension, material, and capacity of the original component
 - Dimensions of the damage
 - Make/model/type
 - Capacity/volume/quantity/number/units

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Documentation

- Sketch of facility and damage
- Photographs of whole area
- Photographs of damage from many angles
- Closeup photographs of each component
- Photographs of wear and tear
- Map of facility with damage annotated

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Method of Repair



- Applicant's method of repair for each site
 - Who performed/will perform the work?
 - Change of material from original design?
 - Change in size/footprint?
 - Other work/repair comments
 - Are there or will be environmental issues?

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Contractor Bids or Invoices

- Includes specific locations
- No lump sum
- Bids must be done accordingly by local and state procurement rules
- Applicants Make sure to Follow the local level guidelines OR state guidelines
 - Federal Procurement information:
 - <https://www.fema.gov/grants/procurement>
 - This page has training modules for various sections of the procurement process
 - State of Wisconsin Procurement information
 - <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/StateEmployees/ProManual.aspx>
 - WEM's Procurement Cheat Sheet for the Public Assistance Program
 - https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/divisions/wem/recovery/docs/PA_Procurement_Cheat_Sheet.pdf

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Activity: Damage Assessment – Part 1 of 2

- Taking your Survey123 ready device, visit 3 individual assistance site photos and 3 public assistance state photos throughout the room.
 - One of the site photo visited must have a pre-defined address listed
 - Remaining site photos you should pick a location within your county/tribe.
 - Note: Survey123 will default to your GPS location not the address listed.
- Based on the information at each photo enter your damage assessment.

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Activity: Damage Assessment – Part 2 of 2

- Select 1 individual assistance site and 1 public assistance site that you entered in the previous activity and using WebEOC, modify one of the following categories from your original entry.
 - Owners Name
 - Status of Insurance
 - Upload a new photo
 - Correct the site address.
 - Update the estimated damage amount.

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Decision Flow Chart

- Damage assessments and impacts will dictate which route to take
- Severity by county and statewide

Wisconsin Emergency Management
Damage Assessment Timeline for Individual and Public Assistance (IA & PA)

Incident

- Enter an incident impact summary into the WebEOC county/tribe status board.
- Declare a local disaster prior to the end of the incident period.

72 Hours

- Submit an initial Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) in WebEOC.

7-14 Days

- Support ongoing incident stabilization.
- Update UDSR whenever new information is available.
- Collect damage information.

14-30 Days

- WEMA will determine statewide damages for IA and PA per damage information provided by counties/tribes through the UDSR.
- Counties/tribes will be notified (WEMA if they have not their local disaster).

30-60 Days

- Conduct local damage assessment and develop steps to document the damage area.
- Coordinate collection of documentation and pictures from municipalities, check for existing inventory, GIS-based, and public and private organizations for supporting the damage.
- Provide IA and/or PA under including a disaster impact statement and submit to WEMA.

60-90 Days

- WEMA Region 4 will conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) either on site or through a desk review for IA/PA.

90-180 Days

- Governor submits a letter to the President requesting a Presidential disaster declaration.

Red Timeline
Timelines are fluid and can be shorter, but WEMA target 90-180 days for IA and PA, should request at the same time, see: [Local Disaster Guide](#)

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0 – 72 Hours

- Initial damage assessments
- Initial UDSR submitted
- Continued response

Incident

- Enter an incident impact summary into the WebEOC county/tribe status board.
- Declare a local disaster prior to the end of the incident period.

72 Hours

- Submit an initial Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) in WebEOC.

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72 hours – 14 days

- UDSRs revised in WebEOC with better damages estimates
- Impact statements being formulated
- Response continues
- Overall incident period probably known
- Overall damages statewide come into focus
- Decision points
 - Does this meet IA criteria?
 - Does this meet PA criteria?
 - Does it meet criteria for WDF, DDA, or SBA
 - Does not meet any funding thresholds

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Day 14 - 30

- Prepare for and conduct IA and/or PA PDA
 - Submit county impact statements
 - Develop packets and binders
- Complete PDAs
- Governor submits request letter to FEMA depending on the outcome of PDAs
- Damage assessments do not warrant a request for FEMA PDA
 - Does this meet IA criteria?
 - Does this meet PA criteria?
 - Does it meet criteria for WDF, DDA, or SBA
 - Does not meet any funding thresholds

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Day 30 and beyond

- Receive disaster declaration
- Disaster declaration denied, submit appeal
- Declaration request never submitted due to criteria not having been met
- Applicants apply for other funding source
 - WDF/DDA/SBA/other
- Damage assessment used in Recovery to identify unmet needs and appropriate resources for long term success

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Individual Assistance (IA)

Assessing Residential and Business Damage

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Local Disaster Impact Statement

A Local Disaster Impact Statement (LDIS) is required of all applicants (Counties/Tribes) at the time an Individual Assistance Packet and/or Public Assistance Binder is submitted to WEM.

The importance of the Local Disaster Impact Statement cannot be under-stated. It can be weighed as much as 50% (or more!) of an IA Preliminary Damage Assessment.

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Local Disaster Impact Statement

JUVARE WebEOC

Advanced File Library


Home > Recovery > Damage Assessment > IA Packet Documents > County and Tribe Packet

Tag Search:

1-15 of 15

Name
01. List of IA Packet Documents-References
02. IA Packet Instructions
03. IA Packet Table of Contents
04. County-Tribe Disaster Declaration - Sample
05. Disaster Impact Statement Instructions
06. Disaster Impact Statement Form

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Local Disaster Impact Statement

The following information is required prior to requesting a Preliminary Damage Assessment from FEMA. [Text in parentheses provides details on what you need to include]. [Text in double parentheses and italics identifies potential sources for the required data]. Delete all grey highlight and instructional source text in parentheses area in submission.

Below are key impacts and support provided across the community lifelines. [For each of the following community lifelines, provide a description of damage as a result of the event such as the impact the event has had on the affected area and population, disruption of normal community functions and services for a period greater than 72-hours]

- SAFETY AND SECURITY: [Describe disruption to or increased demand for lifesaving and life sustaining services such as law enforcement, fire, search & rescue, and community safety]; [County/tribal/municipal law enforcement, fire departments, etc.]

The following local municipalities also declared:

- [municipality], [declaration date] list each municipality that made a declaration

[County/tribe] disaster declaration was also accompanied by [County/tribe] emergency management's coordination of the incident. [County/tribe] activated their emergency operation center (EOC) on [date]. Additionally, the following municipalities also activated their EOC:

- [municipality], [activation date] list each municipality that opened their EOC


Below are key impacts and support provided across the community lifelines. [For each of the following community lifelines, provide a description of damage as a result of the event such as the impact the event has had on the affected area and population, disruption of normal community functions and services for a period greater than 72-hours]

- SAFETY AND SECURITY: [Describe disruption to or increased demand for lifesaving and life sustaining services such as law enforcement, fire, search & rescue, and community safety];


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Community Lifelines



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LDIS - Template & Example

Below are key impacts and support provided across the community lifelines. [For each of the following community lifelines, provide a description of damage as a result of the event such as the impact the event has had on the affected area and population, disruption of normal community functions and services for a period greater than 72-hours]

- SAFETY AND SECURITY: [Describe disruption to or increased demand for lifesaving and life sustaining services such as law enforcement, fire, search & rescue, and community safety]; [County/tribal/municipal law enforcement, fire departments, etc.]

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LDIS - Template & Example

The responding fire departments in Sparta, Cashton, and Wilton participated in conducting and assisting in voluntary evacuations and water rescues due to rising waters. Many evacuations were conducted by boat and people as well as pets were rescued. There were 78 residences evacuated. Emergency services responses also included road closures to major roadways, including state highways 27, 33, and 131 being impassable due to water over the roadway. Closures of major state and local roadways impeded commerce travel and created loss of work for local businesses and employees. In addition, many county highways and township roads were covered with flood waters rendering them unsafe and impassable. Local road impacts affected farm production, milk hauling routes, and caused the Sparta School District to cancel the first week of classes due to closures along transportation routes.

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LDIS - Template & Example

- TRANSPORTATION: [Provide information regarding transportation infrastructure and transit system disruptions, i.e. highway/roads, mass transit, rail, air and maritime disruptions, cause of disruption and community/business impact; examples include road closures that caused significant travel delays, inability to access part of a municipality without a boat, loss of city busses due to system infrastructure impact, washed-out railroad tracks etc.]. *[[County/tribal and municipal highway or public works departments, bus systems, airports, railroads]]*

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LDIS - Template & Example

Nineteen municipalities within Monroe County reported damage to critical infrastructure with initial damage estimates exceeding three million dollars. Seventeen of the affected municipalities suffered damage in the July 2017 flooding and are still trying to recover from that financial burden. Some townships have taken out loans to pay for previous repairs and now face destruction of the same roads. Several roads suffered complete road washout with major damage creating closures to all traffic including emergency services; many of these roads remained closed for several days. Since township repairs are completed by the townships, the unexpected road repairs have had a major impact on their budgets. At the time of this impact statement, not all township roads have been reopened. Of the repaired roads, many of the current repairs are temporary while the townships explore financial options for repairs that their budgets will not allow. Local governments, business, and residents of Monroe County have been taxed with the financial burden and clean-up associated with the damages left behind from the flood waters. Unfortunately, that financial impact far exceeds local resources to recover and rebuild vital infrastructure.

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Letter to the President

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Wisconsin as a result of severe storms, flooding, landslides, straight-line winds, and tornadoes that occurred August 17-September 14, 2018. This request includes Adams, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Juneau, La Crosse, Marquette, Monroe, Ozaukee, Richland, and Vernon counties for both Public Assistance and Individual Assistance; Iron County for Public Assistance only; and Jefferson and Washington counties for Individual Assistance only.

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Letter to the President

Flight summary by agency:

- Civil Air Patrol – 7 missions, 26.6 hours
- DNR – 8 missions, 26.5 hours
- WSP – 7 missions, 16.1 hours
- Drone Network – 31 photo and video missions

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Letter to the President

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections deployed an eight-member strike team to fill sandbags near the Rock River at Milford in Jefferson County. In addition, they provided approximately 120 inmates to assist with filling sandbags in the City of Madison, City of Monona, and Sauk County. Additional correctional inmates assisted with debris efforts in the Town Waupun.

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Letter to the President

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Roles for Collection and Developing

- Local or tribal government
 - Communicates to locals to report damages and expectations
 - Identifies damages as reported to them
 - Categorizes
 - Validates
 - Maps
- State role
 - Assist
 - Guide

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PDA Packets

- Refer to WebEOC for the updated PDA Binder sheets
 - Updated as of March 2021
- IA PDA packets should be submitted as digital copies

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All About the People

- Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
- Long-term Recovery Group
- Multi-Agency Resource Center



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Public Assistance (PA)



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Overview

- Provides federal assistance to support communities' recovery from major disasters by providing them with grant assistance for debris removal and life-saving emergency protective measures and for restoring public infrastructure. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) are conducted to identify disaster-related damage and determine whether jurisdictions are eligible for Public Assistance (PA)

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Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

- The primary objective of the PDA process is to help disaster-impacted State, Local, Tribal, Territorial (SLTT) governments and the Federal Government determine whether the impacts of a disaster warrant a Presidential disaster declaration. Presidential disaster declarations specify whether jurisdictions are eligible for FEMA disaster assistance and what types of assistance are available.

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Key Roles

- Local Government
- Tribal Government
- State
- FEMA Region
- Joint PDA Team



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Concept of Operations

- FEMA validates damage, it does not identify damage
- FEMA must visually confirm damage or documentation to consider it validated. Impacted communities should follow the basic concept of operations, outlined next, to ensure timely federal assistance:
 - Disaster occurs
 - Local or tribal government identifies damage
 - State or tribe verifies damage
 - State or tribe requests a Joint PDA with FEMA
 - Joint PDA team validates damages
 - Validated damage informs request and recommendation for Presidential disaster declaration

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Public Assistance Binders

- Meets the criteria need to request a PDA (see last slide)
- County/Tribe responsibilities
- Municipalities, PNPs, etc. responsibilities
- Walk through a binder



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Pre-disaster Documentation Compared to Post

- Develop cost codes for work completed
- Contracting for work ahead of time
- Maintenance records – written down
- Know where your stuff is at
- Insurance documents
- Mutual aid agreements
 - Pre
 - Post

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Tools for Success

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Tools for Success

- Average costs estimate developments
- Building local support/teams
- Managing expectations, political visits
- Volunteer hour tracking
- Photo, include reference for scale
- VIP visit checklist
- Pre-disaster work
- Cost codes
- DOT or local rates
- Go kits
- Debris removal procurement
- Fair market value of property

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Tools for Success

- Average costs estimate developments

ROAD DAMAGE ESTIMATES:

Type of Road	Construction Type	Cost Per Foot/Mile
Town	8" Sand Sub Grade 8" Crushed Aggregate Base Course x 26' Wide 2-1/4" Hot Mix Asphalt Surface x 20' Wide 3' shoulders	\$38.10 / \$201,168.00
County	12" Sand Sub-Grade X32' Wide 8" Crushed Aggregate Base Course X32' Wide 4" Hot Mix Surface X24' Wide with 4' Shoulders	\$57.86 / \$305,507.39
State	15" sand sub-grade x 42' Wide 12" Crushed Aggregate Base Course X 42' Wide 6" Hot Mix Asphalt Surface X 30' Wide with 6' Shoulders	\$108.36/\$572,122.30
Gravel Road	Figured by taking the paved town road amount and dividing it by two.	\$11.36 / \$60,015.12

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Tools for Success

- Building local support/teams



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 **Tools for Success**

- Managing expectations, political visits



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 **Tools for Success**

- Volunteer hour tracking




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 **Tools for Success**

- Photo, include reference for scale



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Tools for Success

- VIP visit checklist

**Wisconsin Emergency Management
VIP Visit Coordination Quick Reference Guide**
Revised November 18, 2021

SIOC	County/Tribal EM Director/Designee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage a lead VIP visit point or contact responsible for coordinating with the county/tribal EM, WSEM staff providing staff support, and VIP staff. Maintain consistent communication with county/tribal EMs and WSEM staff. Coordinate with SIOC air operations. Provide draft itinerary to VIP staffers for review and approval. Lead WSEM visitor leaders traveling with the VIP(s). <p>Provide to County/Tribal EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of all VIPs that will be visiting. Itinerary of VIP travel (ground, air, or both) including number of vehicles before arrival. Show long and short-term site and overall visit timelines. Specific areas requested by VIP, if any. If media event is requested. <p>Provide to VIP at time of departure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site itinerary including travel routes. Current situation reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide point of contact for their planning to SIOC. Procure additional resources, i.e. highway department, additional EM, etc. to assist with preparation/visit. Identify knowledge of visit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find safe location near the damage/visit area for visit/hour. Priority should be location with the largest concentration of people. See section about what VIPs want on a tour. Ensure there is available parking. Determine if any personal protective equipment is needed. Determine local personnel and/or equipment needs. See section about planning for a Black Hawk. Procure means of travel to damage sites, if multiple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify route (building or through). Factor in number of vehicles. Identify press conference location, if requested. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify person in charge of notifying press of updated info/press conference times, etc. Provide the media with a press conference staging area. Access to interior area if possible, to meet prior to press conference(s). Determine if additional documentation is needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide SIOC copies of any information requested to be included with packet provided to VIP. Keep WSEM informed. <p>Other VIPs want on tour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit areas that suffered damage. If not possible, provide the alternate press conference location.

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Tools for Success

- Pre-disaster work



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Tools for Success

- Cost codes

Code	UOM	Description	Unit Pri
0852	LS	STATE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$ 0.00
		State Management Costs	
0909	LS	MITIGATION	\$ 0.00
		Mitigation (406)	
1010	CY	DEBRIS (SEDIMENTS CONCENTRATED)	\$ 3.00
		Debris, sediments, concentrated	
1011	CY	DEBRIS (SEDIMENTS, SCATTERED)	\$ 4.00
		Debris, (sediments, scattered)	
1012	CY	DEBRIS (PERSONAL PROPERTY CURB)	\$ 3.50
		Should not be limited to private residences. Labor and equipment required to remove appliances, from curb side of private residences. Does not include dump charges	
1014	CY	DEBRIS (TREES & LIMBS, CONCENTRATED)	\$ 4.00
		Broken trees and limbs that have been picked up and brought to an assembly area, M a park or other location	
1015	CY	DEBRIS (TREES & LIMBS, SCATTERED)	\$ 6.00
		Debris (trees & limbs, scattered)	
1016	MI	DEBRIS (WINDBLOWN TREES ALONG ROW-MAXIMUM DENSITY)	\$ 5,000.00
		In a major disaster, there may be extensive debris from trees and limbs over several	
1017	CY	DEBRIS (LOADED AND HAULED)	\$ 11.25
		Debris loaded and hauled to TDRS (Temporary Debris Reduction Site)	
1020	CY	DEBRIS (WATERWAY STRUCTURE)	\$ 8.00
		Debris that has been deposited by floodwater on levees, dams, settling basins, etc. M causing flow problems.	
1021	CY	DEBRIS (CRADLE TO GRAVE REMOVAL)	\$ 20.00
		Applicant contracts for "Cradle to Grave" removal of debris from ROW, cleanup and d	
1022	CY	DEBRIS (FROM ROW & CHPS)	\$ 11.25

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Tools for Success

- DOT or local rates
- www.
- FEMA Rates
- Adopt rates ahead of time or be able to show historical usage of a specific cost
- Comparable rates from nearby

Highway Maintenance Manual
 Chapter 22 Administration
 Section 22.01 Cost Accounting
 Subpart 22.01 Classified Equipment Rates
 Effective January 1, 2022

Class	Description	Rate	Est. Life
ASPH CONSTRUCTION			
Rates are for the compressor and portable tank used with the compressor, except tankless, 260-horsepower tanks and larger tanks. Rates do not include equipment used to transport the compressor.			
400	150 through 250 CFM	18.03/hr	10 years
401	250 CFM and over	22.68/hr	10 years
APPLICANCES/EQUIPMENT			
Note: Paver rates include the cost of automatic controls.			
260	Blower tanks, 1-2 1/2 cu. yds., includes fuel	24.28/hr	8 years
262	Blower tanks, 3-6 cu. yds., includes fuel	20.98/hr	8 years
263	Tank car heater (except used or used fleet)	20.94/hr	10 years
268	Trailer style distributor, including tank and equipment but not the truck	59.28/hr	12 years
269	Trailer mounted heater and mixer (single tank, trailer or truck mounted)	50.98/hr	10 years
APPLICANCES/EQUIPMENT			
210	Heating tanks, less than 500 gallons	47.10/hr	8 years
211	Heating tanks, 500 gallons or more	48.82/hr	8 years
214	Refrigerated paver and heating equipment	1,890/hr	8 years
215	Preheating storage tank for asphalt mixer with heating unit	40.10/hr	10 years
216	Preheating for trucks, 50 cubic yards or more	201.82/ship	12 years
218	Distributor, including truck, rear drive, 25,000 through 40,000 lbs	68.72/hr	7 years
219	Distributor, including truck, tandem rear drive, 40,000 through 60,000 lbs	80.26/hr	8 years
220	Distributor, including truck, tandem rear drive, 60,000 lbs and over	114.40/hr	8 years

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Tools for Success

- Federal Aid Roads
- Federal Highway Administration
 - Rural or minor collector routes are eligible
- Functional Classification
 - Major, Minor, Local Collectors
- DOT Maps
 - <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/data-plan/plans/function.aspx>

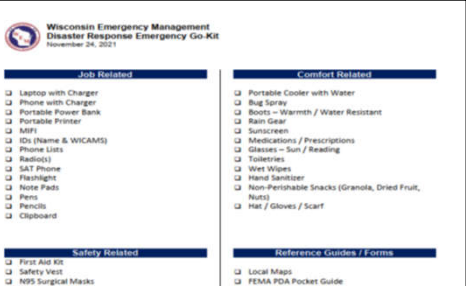
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Tools for Success

- Go kits



Job Related

- ☐ Laptop with Charger
- ☐ Phone with Charger
- ☐ Portable Power Bank
- ☐ Portable Printer
- ☐ MP3
- ☐ ID3 (Shame & WICAMS)
- ☐ Phone Lists
- ☐ Radios(s)
- ☐ SAT Phone
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Noise Plugs
- ☐ Pens
- ☐ Pencils
- ☐ Clipboard

Comfort Related

- ☐ Portable Cooler with Water
- ☐ Bug Spray
- ☐ Boots – Warmth / Water Resistant
- ☐ Rain Gear
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Medications / Prescriptions
- ☐ Glasses – Sun / Reading
- ☐ Tablets
- ☐ Wet Wipes
- ☐ Hand Sanitizer
- ☐ Non-Perishable Snacks (Granola, Dried Fruit, Nuts)
- ☐ Hat / Gloves / Scarf

Safety Related

- ☐ First Aid Kit
- ☐ Safety Vest
- ☐ N95 Surgical Masks

Reference Guides / Forms

- ☐ Local Maps
- ☐ FEMA PDA Pocket Guide
- ☐ Emergency Response Planning Guide (ERP)

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Tools for Success

- Debris removal procurement



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Tools for Success

- Fair market value of property

AREA AVERAGE FAIRMARKET VALUE CHART		
Township/City	Residential Fair Mkt Value	Commercial Fair Mkt Value
Cassian	\$150,119.85	\$183,631.96
Crescent	\$154,344.32	\$202,732.46
Enterprise	\$160,854.84	\$176,098.70
Hazelhurst	\$171,073.14	\$84,334.81
Lake Tomahawk	\$124,865.47	\$97,642.07
Little Rice	\$104,208.94	\$307,998.17
Lynne	\$76,950.21	\$200,141.19
Minocqua	\$162,981.12	\$292,544.99
Monico	\$52,269.33	\$100,062.36
Newbold	\$159,098.89	\$213,302.43
Nokomis	\$120,744.59	\$141,442.14
Pelican	\$118,182.65	\$161,784.79
Piehl	\$82,905.73	\$30,641.79
Pine Lake	\$140,183.17	\$191,563.53
Schoepke	\$164,803.35	\$258,468.25
Stella	\$137,932.65	\$435,327.03
Sugar Camp	\$177,996.56	\$159,576.19
Three Lakes	\$200,772.35	\$174,828.57
Woodboro	\$175,529.66	\$148,366.61
Woodruff	\$121,174.81	\$238,477.58
Rhineland	\$81,013.17	\$534,771.72

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Wisconsin Disaster Fund (WDF)

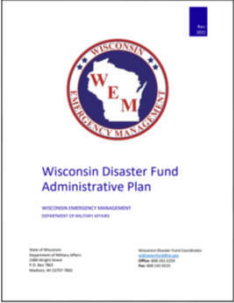
- State Disaster Assistance program for limited reimbursement payments to eligible applicants
- Damages caused by natural disasters
- Reimbursement rate:
 - 70% of the total eligible and documented costs
 - 30% is the applicant's local match

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WDF Handbook/Policy Guide

- WEM 7
- WDF Administrative Plan



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Submit UDSR

- Into WebEOC within 72 hours
- No paper copies
- Timeframe where a UDSR should be updated and when to stop updating it and focus on more detailed damage assessments can vary greatly depending on the type of event.

Agency Type	Event Type	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency
Single Family Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufactured Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Mobility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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County Notification Form

- All categories of work can be used to meet the damage threshold, but WDF only reimburses for eligible work within Categories A-C
- This is submitted by the County/Tribal EM to identify the jurisdictions that meet or exceed the damage threshold of \$4.10/person (rate as of October 1, 2021)
- Population according to the 2020 US Census

Wisconsin Emergency Management Notification of Eligible Applicants for Wisconsin Disaster Fund								
County Name	EM Region	State Subpart	Incident Period Dates	Incident Type				
County Contact Name	Working Address			Email Address	Phone Number			
Applicant Type	Applicant Name	A. Damage	B. Personnel	C. Public Safety	D. Other	Total Damages	Population (as of 2020 US Census)	Per Capita Ratio
Totals								

Population Type: County, Indian, Tribal, Village, or Precinct *Per Capita Ratio: per capita ratio in order to qualify for funding*

Eligible Requirements for WDF Program

State assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the county & local government & federal disaster assistance is available.

A disaster or emergency declaration was issued by the state, tribal, county or state for the incident & submitted to WDF within 90 days of the event.

The state assistance damages covered by this program may be used for any type of local government program for any disaster-related event not included in the federal disaster assistance program. The WDF program will be the applicant to use categories A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

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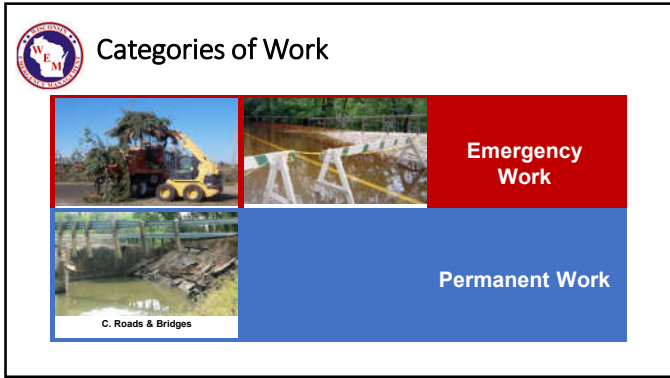
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Damage Descriptions

- WDF will required damage descriptions for an application development and submittal.

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Small Business Administration
(SBA)




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 **Expectations**


- Follows the IA process
 - Submit UDSR with home damage estimates
- Longer submission process than IA but requires a lot of the same data.
- Better than nothing



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 **Guidelines**

- Uses damage assessment numbers for SBA declaration request
- SBA will conduct an Assessment Survey with the County EM director to look at damaged homes



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Guidelines

- Criteria
 - 25 homes or 25 businesses, or combination of sustain uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of the estimated fair replacement value or pre-disaster fair market value of the damaged property, whichever is lower.
 - Only look at Minor, Major, and Destroyed homes.

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Overview of SBA Disaster Declarations

	Percentage of Total Business	Percentage of Total Business	Percentage of Total Business	Percentage of Total Business	Percentage of Total Business	
Disaster Type	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.	Disaster in which major damage to property, including but not limited to, is caused by fire, explosion, or other disaster, and the disaster is approved by the SBA.
Number of SBA Disaster Loans	Up to 25 loans per disaster.	Up to 25 loans per disaster.	Up to 25 loans per disaster.	Up to 25 loans per disaster.	Up to 25 loans per disaster.	Up to 25 loans per disaster.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.
Eligible for SBA Disaster Loans	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.	Yes, for all businesses.

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