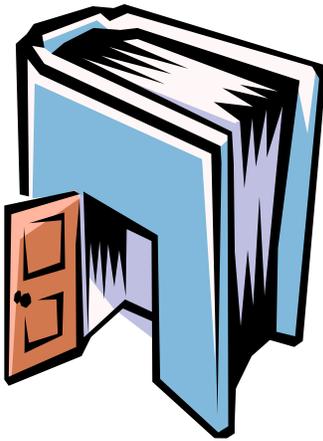


Unit 4

Damage Assessment



Portal Questions

If you believe you already know this information, answer the questions below and check your answers on the next page. If you answer each question correctly, you may proceed to the next unit. If you miss any questions, or if you answer them correctly but want to increase your knowledge, read this unit before proceeding.

1. What is the purpose of a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)?
2. What categories of information should be addressed by the RNA Team?
3. What is the purpose of a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)?
4. What are the FY 2000 dollar thresholds for a disaster declaration? What is the basis for a change in the thresholds?

Portal Questions

Answer Key

1. What is the purpose of a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)?
 - = *RNAs determine what resources are necessary to conduct life-saving and life-sustaining operations during the emergency response phase of a disaster.*

2. What categories of information should be addressed by the RNA Team?
 - = *Medical Resources and Needs*
 - = *Mass Care*
 - = *Infrastructure*
 - = *Fire, Search, and Rescue*
 - = *Hazardous Materials*

3. What is the purpose of a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)?
 - = *The PDA is a specific process used to gather supporting information for the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.*

4. What are the FY 2000 dollar thresholds for a disaster declaration? What is the basis for a change in the thresholds?
 - = *In FY 2000 the thresholds are \$1.00 per capita statewide, or \$2.50 per capita in a county for Public Assistance (PA) only. They change based upon the Consumer Price Index.*

Objectives

At the completion of this unit, you will be able to:

1. Explain the purpose of a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA).
2. Explain the purpose of a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
3. Use job aids to prepare a needs assessment report.

Topics

Post-Disaster Assessments

Documentation

Learning Check

Supplemental Materials

Post-Disaster Assessments

Post-disaster assessments fall into two general categories:

1. Rapid Needs Assessments
2. Preliminary Disaster Assessment



Los Alamos, New Mexico- US Forest Service Public Information Officer, Rita Skinner surveys extent of Cerro Grande fire.

Photo by Andrea Booher/**FEMA News Photo**

Rapid Needs Assessment

RNAs determine what resources are necessary to conduct life-saving and life-sustaining operations during the emergency response phase of a disaster.

Depending on the magnitude of the event, an RNA can be conducted by local officials, specially trained State RNA Teams, or joint Federal/State RNA or disaster assessment teams.

When a disaster occurs, the State needs to have a system in place that can quickly indicate the level of response that is required and move the resources.

When the State notifies the FEMA Regional Director that Federal assistance may be needed, the State must answer questions on immediate life, safety, and health needs.

Information to answer the questions is gathered by State RNA Teams that are:

- ◆ Pre-designated
 - ◆ Trained
 - ◆ Equipped with “go-kits” that include communications, computers, forms, and cameras
- ◆ How bad is it?
 - ◆ What areas are affected?
 - ◆ How many people are affected?
 - ◆ What are the risks to life, safety, and health?
 - ◆ What is the status of lifeline services?



Greene County, NC, Emergency crews race through flooded roads to assist stranded residents of eastern North Carolina. Thousands of people were evacuated by boat and helicopter throughout the week following the passage of Hurricane Floyd.

Photo By DAVE SAVILLE/FEMA News Photo

State RNA Teams receive some information from a quick, targeted assessment. This may include a ground survey, fly-overs, satellite imagery, television coverage, reports from local emergency managers in the impact area, computer modeling, or a combination of methods. The point is that it is quick.

The goal of the RNA is to determine the scope of disaster.

The FEMA Regional Director will put together an Emergency Response Team-Advance Element (ERT-A) and logistics package based on the information received from the State RNA. If the RNA is conducted by a joint Federal/State team, the findings will be reported directly to the ERT-A Team Leader. This initial information will set the tone for the first few days of the response.

Immediate Impact Needs Assessment (INA) is part of the RNA. The following questions need to be answered in the first 12–72 hours following the disaster incident to get the right kinds of help to victims:

- ◆ What is needed?
- ◆ When is it needed?
- ◆ Where is it needed?
- ◆ How much is needed?
- ◆ For how long will it be needed?

The American Red Cross “Windshield Survey” reports can be very helpful in this process for measuring impacts on homes and people. A copy of this document can be found in the Supplemental Materials section. Their assessors receive standard training across the country and the reports are useful in getting timely help to victims. In fact, it is often a good idea to coordinate in advance with the American Red Cross to avoid a duplication of effort.



Princeville, NC Detour Ahead! U.S. Coast Guard and North Carolina Department of Transportation employees move detour signs by boat to roads in eastern Edgecomb County. Miles of roads have been flooded cutting off access to cities throughout the state.

Photo By Dave Saville/FEMA News Photo

The RNA needs to include information on:

- ◆ Medical Resources and Needs
- ◆ Mass Care
- ◆ Infrastructure
- ◆ Fire, Search, and Rescue
- ◆ Hazardous Materials

Medical Resources

The RNA Team should determine:

1. The health and medical needs of disaster victims
2. What health care providers and facilities in the impacted area are functional
3. Information on hospitals, doctors' offices, pharmacies, and medical equipment suppliers.
4. The potential requirements for outside medical assistance.

Outside medical assistance at the Federal level includes such assets as the Public Health Services (PHS) Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), Medical Support Units, and other resources.

Mass Care

The RNA Team should seek information on:

1. The local capabilities for bulk distribution of relief supplies
2. Mass shelter requirements and capabilities
3. Mass feeding requirements and capabilities

The American Red Cross has the congressional mandate to provide many of these services during a natural disaster. Local chapters do not exist in all areas, so other agencies and organizations may provide immediate service until American Red Cross assets become available.

Infrastructure

The RNA Team examines the area for:

1. The extent of debris removal required to conduct essential lifesaving operations.
2. The overall impact to essential infrastructure facilities and systems including public works, water treatment and distribution systems, sewage treatment plants, power generation facilities, communication links, and transportation corridors.

Fire, Search, and Rescue

The RNA Team examines:

1. Fire suppression and search and rescue needs and capabilities
2. State and local mutual aid capabilities
3. The status of critical facilities that support these emergency services

Hazardous Materials

The RNA Team determines:

1. The effects or potential effects of hazardous material releases on facilities and the general population
2. Areas that are unsafe or potentially unsafe with hazardous materials released as a secondary event following a disaster.

Special actions and resources may be needed to manage these ancillary events.

In the Supplemental Materials section, you will find sample forms that an RNA Team may use to conduct an inquiry. The documentation aids the process so that all elements of consideration are covered. The documentation provides information for the formal PDA.

Preliminary Damage Assessment

PDA's have a broader scope and are conducted over a longer time span than RNAs.

The PDA is a specific process used to gather supporting information for the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The PDA is conducted after the State determines that the response to the disaster exceeds the local and State resources and ability to respond to the needs of victims.

A PDA may take several days or weeks to establish the official estimates of damage levels to homes, businesses, and infrastructure, and the dollar values of losses. The PDA includes the overall economic impact, demographic information, comparison of insured versus uninsured losses, and the commitment level of local and State resources.

A team of local, State, and Federal personnel conducts a PDA.

In a "garden variety disaster" when losses are relatively light, the PDA process is needed by officials to justify the request for assistance from a specific Federal disaster program.

Catastrophic disasters often result in an expedited declaration that allows the President to bypass the PDA process

initially. Assistance and resources that are needed move into the area quickly. The PDA is completed later to document the scope of the disaster, determine additional resource needs, aid in DFO staffing decisions, and locate Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC).

The documentation process starts during the PDA and is important over the several years it takes to close big disasters. Do not shortcut the PDA process just because you received an expedited declaration.

The formal damage assessment process may not officially start for several days but the foundation needs to be in place as soon as there is an indication that a request for a Federal disaster declaration will be made.

Refer to the checklist, flowcharts, and breakout of steps on the following pages for more information on this process.

Preliminary Damage Assessment Checklist

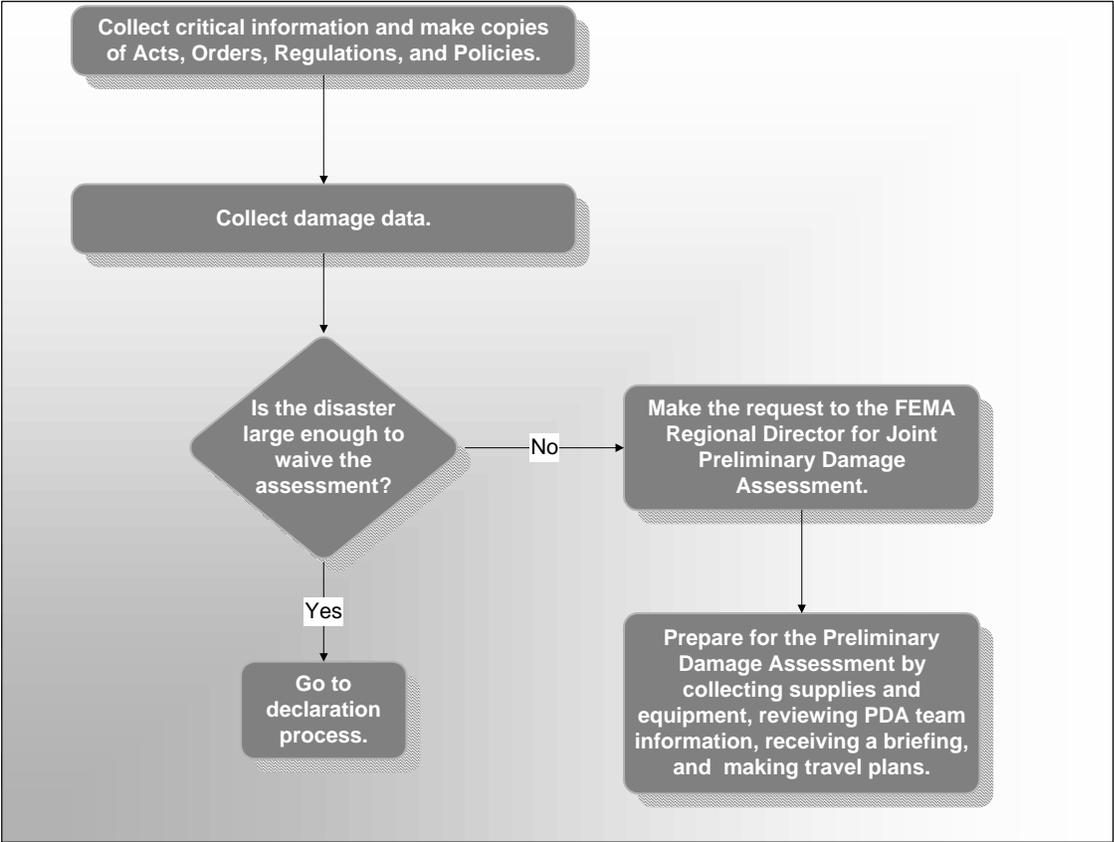
- Identify local and State assessment team members.
 - = This team may be composed of the same people who performed the RNA, with a need for engineers and infrastructure specialists in particular.

- Set a jurisdictional priority list.
 - = A Federal declaration is tied to specific political jurisdictions, and need and damage thresholds must be met. The PDA team should plan its inspections with priorities set so that the jurisdictions are inspected in order of greatest to least damage.
 - = In FY 2000 the thresholds are \$1.00 per capita statewide or \$2.50 per capita in a county for PA only. Confirm the thresholds; they change with the Consumer Price Index.
 - = The PDA process continues after the damage threshold is reached and the Governor sends the request letter. The PDA continues and additional jurisdictions may be added to the declaration but the goal is to get the declaration made as quickly as possible.

- Integrate remote imagery assessment, computer damage, and impact models.
 - = Use whatever real-time data you have and incorporate data into computer models to make them as realistic as possible.

- Initiate PWs.
 - = Any worksheets that have already been prepared for the PA program should be factored into the PDA.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Preparations Flowchart



Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Preparations

Step 1 Collect critical information.

Make copies of the following documents available, including:

- = Public Law 93-288 (Stafford Act), as amended
- = Federal Disaster Preparedness and Response Act of 1993
- = Current executive orders
- = Regulations and policies and procedures governing the various Federal disaster assistance programs

Step 2 Determine if you should request a Joint PDA.

Collect damage data/information including:

- = American Red Cross on-site damage assessment summary
- = RNA reports
- = State/local/county damage "spreadsheet" data summary

Determine if the disaster is "catastrophic" or of such magnitude that the FEMA Regional Director can be asked to waive the PDA.

Decide if the damage information warrants a joint PDA by looking at the affected communities' . . .

- = Policy and guidance relative to per capita damage incurred (total damage estimates vs. population)
- = Number of businesses affected
- = Income levels
- = Insurance estimates
- = Current unemployment
- = Estimated number of homes destroyed or that suffered major damage

Step 3 Make the request to the FEMA Regional Director, if the damage data warrants a Joint PDA

If an assessment is warranted, go to step 4.

Step 4 Prepare for the PDA.

Collect supplies and contact information including:

- = State road maps
- = Maps of each county/city that you will be surveying
- = Names and phone numbers of all city/county officials in the areas to be surveyed
- = Emergency Management Directory of phone numbers (or Duty Officer book)
- = Damage photographs and video provisions
- = Your business cards
- = Travel forms or job aids

Review information and handouts in the PDA team member folder.

Make necessary travel plans.

- = Plan travel and lodging arrangements.
- = Pack clothes that are conducive to an outside setting. (PDA team members' tasks involve outside work in sometimes dirty surroundings.)

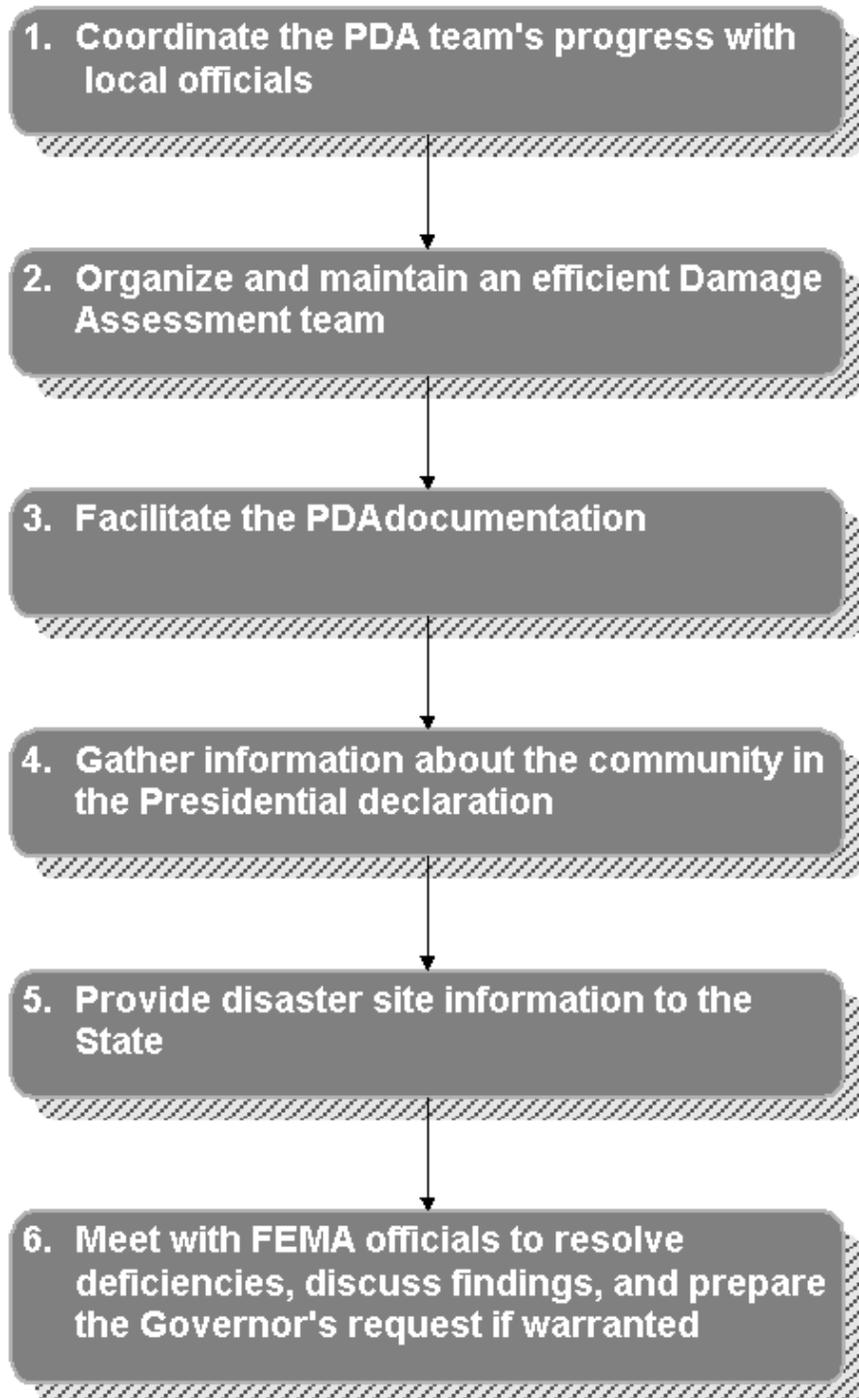
Contact individuals who will play a role in the PDA.

- = Identify and, if possible, contact or meet with the FEMA and State members in your team.
- = Ensure that a local representative has been contacted and is aware of the time and location of the starting point.

Receive a briefing or special instructions from the following:

- = State Emergency Management personnel
- = Individual Assistance (IA) Officer
- = PA Officer

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Operations Flowchart



Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Operations

Step 1

Coordinate the PDA team's progress with local officials.

Keep local officials abreast of details by . . .

- = Briefing local official representatives on the procedure and purpose for conducting the PDA.
- = Preparing to answer local officials' questions.
- = Coordinating details with county/city representatives whom you will be working with before the assessment date.

Ensure that local officials are pleased with the progress of the assessment by .

- = Developing timely method(s) for conducting the damage assessment inspections and related transportation arrangements.
- = Ensuring that appropriate tasks are not unnecessarily repeated (e.g., transportation arrangements, maps, and enlistment of local officials) if and when the PDA turns into a Presidential Declaration.
- = **Ideally, the same team(s) could accomplish the PDA, and you could please your customers and save time.**

Step 2 Organize and maintain an efficient PDA Team.

Designate an onsite PDA coordinator and PDA team leader(s).

Enlist State staff for team(s) as needed.

Recruit local staff for team(s) as needed.

The minimum PDA team should consist of at least one State and one Federal person.

Maintain an efficient and informed team when you . . .

- = Provide team critical information and timely briefings. Brief members about . . .
 - Assessment criteria, level of detail, and requirements.
 - Local officials.
 - Proper communication equipment or procedures for each team member.
 - Use of earlier estimates as guideline information in order to help yield a comprehensive assessment.
- = Coordinate activities of the team. Be clear about . . .
 - Time that team members should report to work.
 - Locations and area assignments for damage sites.
 - Expectations for the team.
- = Attempt to keep the team on schedule.
- = Contact the State EOC at the end of each day. Report your team's . . .
 - Activities.
 - Progress.
 - Problems.
- = Solicit the EOC's feedback on PDA activities.

Estimate a timeframe for completion of the PDA(s) and devise some milestones.

Step 3 Facilitate the PDA documentation process.

Ensure that the PDA checklists and forms (Human Services 90-80 and Infrastructure Support 90-81) are ready for each team member.

Compile PDA data in an ongoing manner utilizing all sources in a spreadsheet.

Step 4

Gather information about the community to use in the Presidential Declaration.

Collect preliminary information to draft the Governor's application for a Presidential Declaration.

- = Find details about the community's population including:
 - Unemployment rate.
 - Effect of incident on employment.
 - Affected elderly population.
 - Ethnic/minority population.
 - General income level of affected population.
- = Research insurance information including:
 - Insurance coverage (via State Insurance Commissioner) of homeowners and renters.
 - Number of claims and total dollar amount of claims filed to date.
- = Gather flood insurance information including:
 - Your own and National Flood Insurance Program ratios (if flooding is involved).
 - Names of sanctioned communities.
- = Determine the number of policies in effect vs. the number of dwellings affected.

Step 5 Provide disaster site information to Federal and State offices.

Provide disaster site information to the Regional Office, including:

- = Type(s) of damage (public and private)
- = Location/geographic spread
- = Rural/urban or both
- = Type of terrain and accessibility
- = Magnitude/severity and preliminary damage data
- = Problems at the sites including:
 - Inaccessibility to disaster site
 - Large utility losses
 - Emergency food, water, or medical needs
- = Preliminary insurance estimates.

Pass on the following information to the FEMA Regional Office:

- = Name of onsite State PDA coordinator
- = Name(s) of team leader(s)
- = Location and time for meeting with FEMA and other Federal PDA team members for PDA briefing

Ensure that State/local participants are clear on funding source(s) for the PDA effort.

Step 6 Meet with FEMA officials to resolve deficiencies, discuss findings, and prepare the Governor's request if warranted.

Forms, instructions, and summary sheets for the PDA are included in the Supplemental Materials section.

Unit 4 Learning Check



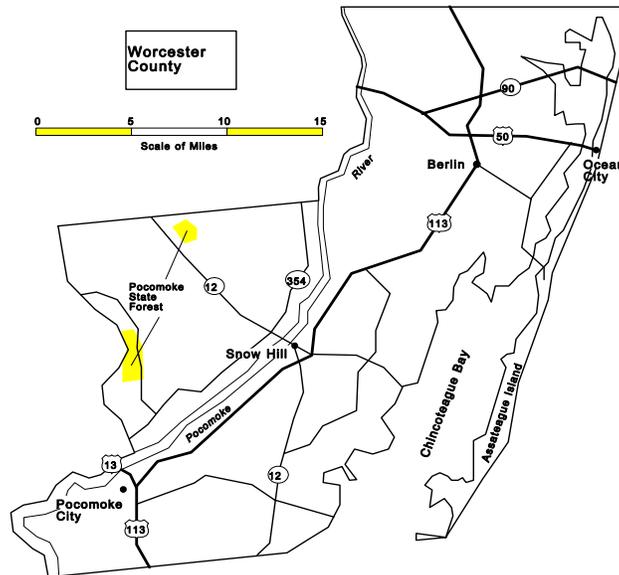
1. Read the information on Hurricane Nancy beginning on the next page.
2. Organize the data using worksheets and information contained within the unit and supplemental materials.
3. Analyze the data to determine which counties to include in the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration in the State of Columbia.

Please see Appendix A, page A.7, to check your answers.

Hurricane Nancy: Overall Damage

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Counties | <p>The counties affected by the storm included Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Dorchester, and St. Mary's. In addition, high tides on the Chesapeake Bay caused tidal surges along both coasts of the bay and caused problems as far north as Baltimore harbor. The area on the west side of the bay that received the most damage was St. Mary's County. The damage to St. Mary's and Dorchester Counties is thought to be slight.</p> |
| Deaths/Injuries | <p>As a result of Hurricane Nancy, there were a total of five fatalities, four in Worcester County. There were 139 reported injuries related to the storm. The American Red Cross reports that about 100 families are in need of temporary housing.</p> |
| Housing | <p>Early reports indicate damage to about 1,500 housing units as a result of the hurricane and the related flooding in Worcester, Wicomico, and Somerset Counties. Almost one-third of the residences that were damaged are mobile homes.</p> |
| Agriculture | <p>Damage to agriculture was substantial. Farmland, buildings, and equipment were damaged, and in some areas, unharvested corn and newly planted winter wheat crops were lost.</p> <p>The most significant agricultural loss was to poultry farms. Major damage affected 23 poultry farms. Losses included buildings, mobile home units used as living quarters for farm help, and 87,000 chickens and turkeys estimated to be worth \$3.7 million.</p> |
| Business | <p>Also, approximately 175 businesses were damaged. Most of these were small businesses like those along the Ocean City boardwalk.</p> |
| Infrastructure | <p>Throughout the area, electrical power, water, sewer, and telephone services have been disrupted. In addition, numerous city-owned and county-owned buildings have been damaged including schools, city and county office buildings and facilities, medical clinics and hospitals, and some private, nonprofit facilities including fire department structures and nursing homes.</p> <p>The storm created debris throughout all the counties but most severely along the coast and in Wicomico and Somerset Counties, where there was wind shear activity. Roads and bridges have been washed out, and sewer and water treatment plants have been damaged.</p> |

Worcester County: Background and Damages



Background

Worcester County consists of 475 square miles of Eastern Shore countryside. The average elevation is 65 feet above sea level. 25% of the county is used for agriculture, 40% is forest, 32% is wetland, and 3% is developed. (See attached county map on the following page.)

The 1990 population was 35,028. The largest town in the county is Ocean City, which boasts a population of 5,146 year-round residents. However, on a busy weekend in the summer, there may be as many as 250,000 people in Ocean City. The second largest town is Pocomoke City with a population of 3,922. Berlin is third with 2,616. The county seat, Snow Hill, has 2,217. The median age in Worcester County is 38.8 years.

The county's maintenance budget for FY 1998 is \$6,000,000.

Damages

Sinepuxent Neck

When Hurricane Nancy came ashore, the storm surge inundated the Sinepuxent Neck with as much as 5 feet of flood waters. All roads were impassible because of high water, erosion, and debris.

Ocean City

Wind and wave damage were especially intense along the coast. To the north, Ocean City was battered by high tides, wave action, heavy rainfall, and strong winds. Beach erosion occurred, and Hastings Pier was damaged. Windows were blown out of stores along the boardwalk. Winds and waves twisted trees, scattered roofing tiles, and filled parking lots with sand.

Beachfront hotels experienced wind and wave damage. The roof of City Hall was damaged, allowing rain to enter the building.

Boats in marinas along the bayside coast were tossed against each other and washed ashore. There is no electricity or phone service. The sewer system failed, and the city's water is contaminated.

There are reports of four fatalities in Ocean City, but the only confirmed death is a member of the Fire and Rescue Unit who was killed by a falling tree. About 100 injuries have been reported in Ocean City.

Snug Harbor

The small community of Snug Harbor, south of the Ocean City Airport, was nearly destroyed by the initial wind and wave action.

Lewis Corner

Trailers in a park at Lewis Corner were demolished. Residents were evacuated, but there is a report of a fatality or serious injury at the trailer park.

Berlin

Although it was directly in the path of Hurricane Nancy, Berlin did not suffer extensive wind damage. However, the rain caused heavy flooding, especially in the northeast section of the city. This area is home for a number of people who are unemployed because of recent poultry processing plant closings.

The storm sewer system could not handle the deluge and streets were flooded. Basements are full of water. The sewage treatment plant off Bottle Branch Road was damaged and ceased operations. Berlin's city-owned power company reports that about half the city's homes are without electricity.

The bridges at Trappe are under water and both Route 376 and Sinepuxent Road are closed. People are being detoured and have to drive 15 to 20 miles out of their way.

As the rain continued, the American Red Cross opened additional shelters. People are being housed in the Stephen Decatur High School, Berlin Middle School, Buckingham Elementary School, and several churches.

Powellsville

West of Berlin, a windstorm hit the small town of Powellsville. A seniors facility was damaged and residents are housed in the cafeteria. The home has asked the American Red Cross to help move the residents.

**Snow Hill &
Pocomoke City**

There is flooding along the Pocomoke River caused by rain and backwater from high tides on the Chesapeake Bay. The river is above flood stage at Snow Hill and Pocomoke City, and continues to rise.

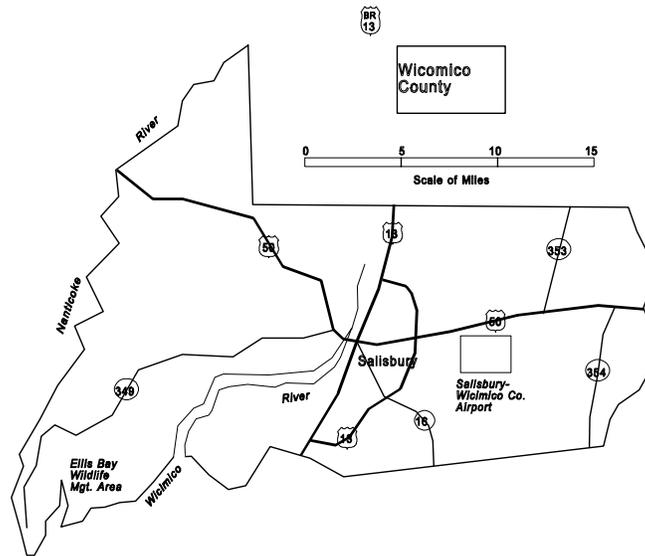
Snow Hill reports flooding in the downtown area of the city. At Pocomoke City, areas along the west side of the river are experiencing the worst flooding in years. Debris buildup against bridges at Market Street, Route 13, and the railroad trestle is causing concern.

**Assateague
Island**

The storm destroyed the bridge that leads to Assateague Island. The Visitors Center and the Park's administration building on the west side of the bridge are damaged.

The coastal areas to the south of Assateague State Park were spared heavy wind and wave damage.

Wicomico County: Background and Damages



Background

Like the rest of the Eastern Shore, Wicomico County's 377 square miles are topographically flat. Agriculture accounts for 22% of the county's land use, 36% is forest, 30% is wetland, and 12% is developed.

The 1990 population was 74,339. The county's largest city and county seat is Salisbury, with a population of 20,592. Other incorporated cities include Pittsville, population 2,146, and Willards, with 1,894 residents.

The maintenance budget for Wicomico County is \$6,750,000.

Damages

Pittsville and Willards

In Pittsville and Willards, which were in the path of the storm, there are reports of water and wind damage to homes, schools, and businesses.

Salisbury

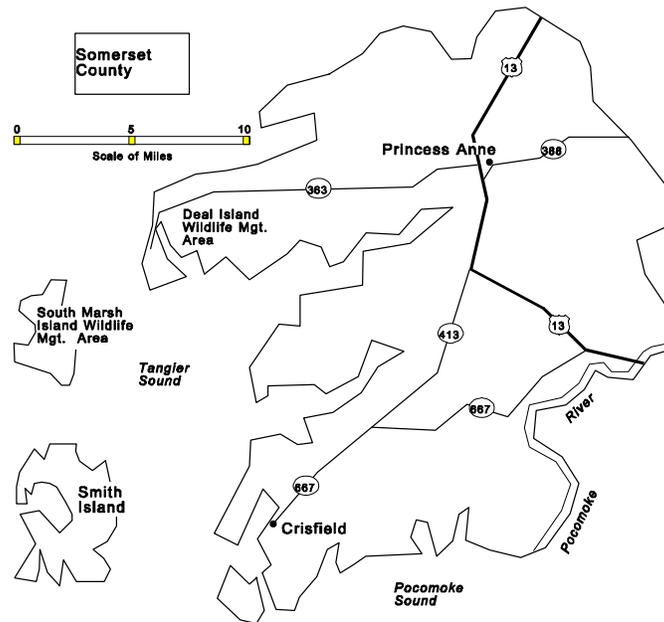
A few aircraft at the Salisbury Wicomico Airport were slightly damaged. Although some trees were uprooted, Salisbury was spared major wind damage. However, basements were flooded and streams overflowed.

The roof of Shopper's Universe, near the 13 Bypass and Route 50, collapsed when the water on the flat roof became more than a foot deep.

Flooding occurred along the Wicomico River from Salisbury to the bay. Debris collected against the bridge on Route 50, causing upstream flooding and endangering the bridge. Route 50 was closed, temporarily, but has now been reopened.

At one point, Schumaker Lake on Waltson Branch filled to the top and water poured down through the municipal park. Officials feared that the dam would breach and flood the zoo. Small animals were evacuated. The zoo was flooded; animals that were not relocated may have drowned.

Somerset County: Background and Damages



Background

The 1990 Census counted 23,676 people within Somerset County's 327 square miles. The county seat, Princess Anne, is the only large town in Somerset County, with 6,348 residents.

The county is flat, with 30% of the land used for agriculture. Another 30% is forest. The extensive sections of wetlands along the Eastern Shore increase the county's wetland acreage and give the county a 38% wetland land use. Two percent of the county is developed.

The 1998 maintenance budget for Somerset County is \$4,500,000.

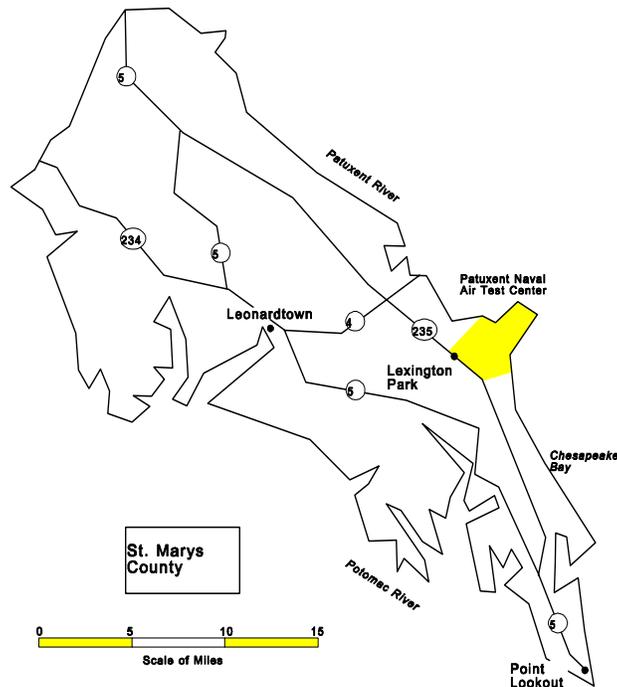
Damages

Strong wind, perhaps from a tornado or wind shear activity, damaged an area north of the city of Princess Anne. There are reports of damage to townhouses, an older residential area, a trailer park, and a building on the University of Columbia's Eastern Shore campus.

The historic Teackle Mansion, which serves as Somerset County's information center, and the old Manokin Church, which dates to 1765, were also damaged.

In addition, flooding and standing water are being reported throughout the county.

St. Mary's County: Background and Damages



Background

St. Mary's County is on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay. It is flat, marshy, mostly undeveloped, and surrounded by water. St. Mary's County is bordered by the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay. The county's 359 square miles are mostly woodlands. Agriculture accounts for 25% of the county's land use, 46% is forest, 20% is wetland, and 9% is developed.

The 1990 population of St. Mary's County was 75,974. Its largest city and county seat is Leonardtown, with a population of 12,603. Other incorporated cities include Lexington Park, population 11,652, and St. Mary's City, with 2,793 residents.

St. Mary's County is the home of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station near Lexington Park. The Naval Air Station gives a big boost to the county's economy and to the Lexington Park area.

The maintenance budget for St. Mary's County is \$7,500,000.

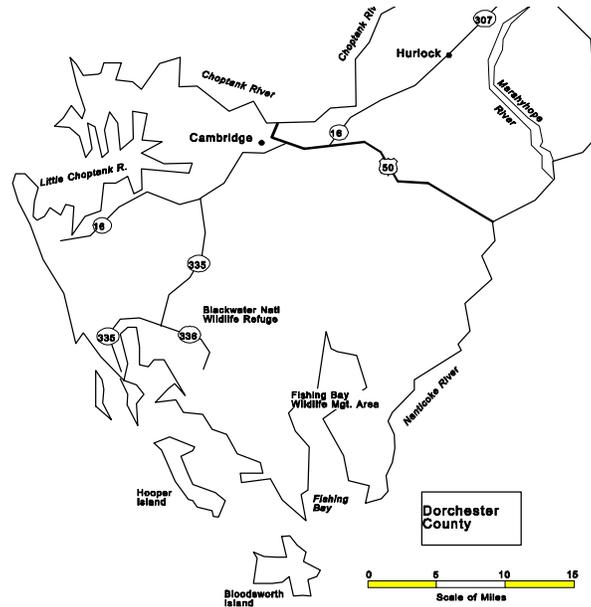
Damages

In St. Mary's County, flooding occurred in the Lexington Park area. The Patuxent River Naval Air Station was on alert, and aircraft were moved in advance of the storm. No damage has been reported.

Small towns along Routes 5 and 235 were pounded by rain, and flooding occurred in that area.

Historic St. Mary's City experienced flooding that damaged a few homes and businesses.

Dorchester County: Background and Damages



Background

Dorchester County is relatively flat, mostly undeveloped, with areas of forest and wetland. Of all the counties on the Eastern Shore, Dorchester has the most bay and river shoreline. Its northern border is the Choptank River; its western and southern border is the Chesapeake Bay; and its eastern border is the Nanticoke River.

The county's 402 square miles are largely wetlands. Agriculture accounts for about 20% of the county's land use. Another 20% is forest, 8% is developed, and the remaining 52% is wetland and marsh.

The main industries in the county are fishing, crabbing, and farming.

The 1990 population of Dorchester County was 27,635. Its largest city and county seat is Cambridge, with a population of 14,131. Cambridge is the only incorporated city with a population of more than 2,000.

The maintenance budget for Dorchester County is \$7,500,000.

Damages

There have been reports of minor damage in the Cambridge area of Dorchester County. The county's Emergency Management Director is on vacation, and the acting director thinks the damage is slight. He says there may be flooding along the bay but, as of now, there are no reports from that area.

Supplemental Materials

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|---|
| INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT | INCIDENT | REPORTING UNIT ESF-5 | FORM RNA-003 01/00 |
| DISASTER # | OPS PERIOD | DATE/TIME PREPARED: | PREPARED BY: |
| OBSERVATION INFORMATION: | | | |
| Weather/Temperature Range: | | | |
| Agency/Organization: | | | |
| Survey Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Windshield <input type="checkbox"/> Interview | | | |
| Location: | | | |
| Latitude: | | Longitude: | |
| Type of Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | | | |
| BRIDGES | | | |
| 1. Are bridges open to automobile traffic? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 2. Number of bridges affected _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 3. Bridge damage: Most destroyed _____ Major Damage _____ Minor Damage _____ In Use _____ | | | |
| 4. If destroyed are alternate Routes Available Yes _____ No _____ | | | |
| ROADS | | | |
| 1. Are roads open to automobile traffic? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 2. Number of roads affected _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 3. Road damage: Most destroyed _____ Major Damage _____ Minor Damage _____ In Use _____ | | | |
| 4. If destroyed are alternate Routes Available Yes _____ No _____ | | | |
| AIRPORTS | | | |
| 1. Are airports open to traffic? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 2. Number of airports affected _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 3. Airport damage: Most destroyed _____ Major Damage _____ Minor Damage _____ In Use _____ | | | |
| 4. If destroyed, are alternate landing areas available? Yes _____ No _____ | | | |
| a. If "yes", where? _____ | | | |
| b. Estimated distance: _____ | | | |
| REMARKS/COMMENTS | | | |
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| SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT | | | |
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| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| TEAM LEADER | | DATE | TIME |
| | | | |
| | | DISTRIBUTION: | |
| | | | |

Unit 4
Damage Assessment

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT | INCIDENT | REPORTING UNIT ESF-5 | FORM RNA-004 01/00 |
| DISASTER #: | OPS PERIOD: | DATE/TIME PREPARED: | PREPARED BY: |
| OBSERVATION INFORMATION: | | | |
| Weather/Temperature Range: | | | |
| Agency/Organization: | | | |
| Survey Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Windshield <input type="checkbox"/> Interview | | | |
| Location: | | | |
| Latitude: | | Longitude: | |
| Type of Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | | | |
| DEBRIS REMOVAL | | | |
| 1. Are there areas where you need emergency access that are covered with debris? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 2. Does the state or locals have capability to remove the debris for emergency access? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 3. Have ALL emergency routes been identified? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 4. Estimated debris to be removed tons/cubic yards. _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS | | | |
| What type of systems? Wells _____ Reservoirs _____ Water Plant _____ | | | |
| Number of facilities affected? _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 1. Facility Name: _____ | | | |
| 2. Location: _____ | | | |
| 3. Extent of damage. Most destroyed _____ Major Damage _____ Minor Damage _____ In Use _____ | | | |
| 4. Time to return to service. Hours _____ Days _____ Weeks _____ Destroyed _____ | | | |
| 5. Is commercial power available to the facility? Yes _____ No _____ | | | |
| 6. Is generator power available to the facility? Yes _____ No _____ | | | |
| 7. Service area of facility _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 8. Service population of facility _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 9. Has water been contaminated? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 10. Is distribution system operational? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 11. Will water be required (potable) Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ | | | |
| 12. How much potable water will be needed (3 gallons/person/day)? _____ | | | |
| REMARKS/COMMENTS | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| TEAM LEADER | | DISTRIBUTION: | |
| DATE | TIME | | |

Unit 4
Damage Assessment

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|---|
| MASS CARE REPORT | INCIDENT | REPORTING UNIT ESF-5 | FORM RNA-006 01/00 |
| DISASTER # | OPS PERIOD | DATE/TIME PREPARED | PREPARED BY |
| OBSERVATION INFORMATION: | | | |
| Weather/Temperature Range: _____ | | | |
| Agency/Organization: _____ | | | |
| Survey Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Windshield <input type="checkbox"/> Interview | | | |
| Location: _____ | | | |
| Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ | | | |
| Type of Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | | | |
| SHELTER | | | |
| 1. Number of Shelters Open: _____ 2. Estimated Population in Shelters: _____ | | | |
| 3. Number of Shelters which need structural surveys: _____ | | | |
| 4. Number of Shelters Closed: _____ | | | |
| a. Due to Damage: _____ b. Due to Population Demand: _____ | | | |
| 5. Number Shelters Without: a. First Aid Support: _____ b. Communications: _____ c. Security: _____ | | | |
| d. Food Prep Capabilities: _____ e. Power: _____ f. Adequate Staffing (Agency Specific): _____ | | | |
| g. Less than a 3 day Food Supply: _____ h. Less than a 3 day Water Supply: _____ | | | |
| 6. Unmet needs - Estimated Number and Locations _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| FOOD/FEEDING | | | |
| 1. Number of Fixed Feeding Facilities (not counting shelters): _____ | | | |
| 2. Hot Meal Capability: _____ 3. Cold Meal Capability: _____ | | | |
| 4. Local Food Stock Available: Y / N 5. Estimated Number of Days: _____ | | | |
| 6. Adequacy of Staffing: _____ | | | |
| 7. Status of Food Retailers and Wholesalers: _____ | | | |
| 8. Unmet needs - Estimated Number and Locations: _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| IMMEDIATE LIFESAVING ACTIONS | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| TEAM LEADER | | DATE | TIME |
| | | DISTRIBUTION: | |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| HEALTH/MEDICAL REPORT | INCIDENT | REPORTING UNIT ESF-5 | FORM RNA-007 <small>01/00</small> |
| <small>DISASTER #</small> | <small>OPS PERIOD</small> | <small>DATE/TIME PREPARED</small> | <small>PREPARED BY</small> |
| OBSERVATION INFORMATION: | | | |
| Weather/Temperature Range: | | | |
| Agency/Organization: | | | |
| Survey Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Windshield <input type="checkbox"/> Interview | | | |
| Location: | | | |
| Latitude: | | Longitude: | |
| Type of Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | | | |
| POPULATION INFORMATION | | | |
| 1. Total population: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Total hospitals: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 3. Total hospital beds: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| HOSPITAL SYSTEM STATUS | | | |
| 1. Number of hospitals fully operational: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Number of emergency departments accepting emergencies: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 3. Number of inpatients: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 4. Number of available hospital beds: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 5. Number of patients to be evacuated: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 5a. Ambulatory | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 5b. Non-ambulatory | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| PRIMARY CARE CLINIC STATUS (PUBLIC/PRIVATE) | | | |
| 1. Number of primary care clinics: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Number of operational primary care clinics: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| OUTPATIENT PHARMACY SYSTEM STATUS | | | |
| 1. Number of outpatient pharmacies: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Number of operational outpatient pharmacies: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| NURSING HOME SYSTEM STATUS | | | |
| 1. Number of nursing homes/special care facilities: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Number of residents: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 3. Number of residents requiring evacuation: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 4. Number of non-ambulatory residents requiring evacuation: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) STATUS | | | |
| 1. % of EMS system operational: | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 2. Is the number of ambulances in operation sufficient? | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 3. Is the radio dispatch system working? | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 4. Are roads passable? | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| 5. Are EMTs available for duty? | _____ | _____ | Unknown |
| PERSONNEL SHORTFALLS | | | |
| | | | |
| ACCESSIBILITY OF SERVICES | | | |
| | | | |
| SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| TEAM LEADER | | DATE | TIME |
| | | DISTRIBUTION: | |

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY DAMAGE AND INJURY ASSESSMENT

Abbreviated Instructions

Reasonable estimates are acceptable. Information should be reported to your County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) within 24 hours of a request for information from your State. Even if you consider damage in your area to be insignificant, please file this report. A complete picture of the impact of the disaster is necessary for State officials to decide if Federal assistance can be requested. Failure or delay to submit this information may result in delay or loss of Federal assistance for your county and community.

Only sections needing further explanation are included in the following directions. If you need further assistance, contact your County EMA.

General Information

Original or Revision: Check one only. Each report should contain the current totals (all the damage up to that point). Number each revised report consecutively (i.e., first revision #1, second revision #2, etc.).

Type of Disaster: Enter “flooding,” “hurricane,” “coastal storm,” “earthquake,” etc.

Information provided by: Person who should be contacted for more information.

Public Damage

Public damages are damages to government-owned properties and facilities. They are based on the cost of returning those properties to their predisaster condition. They also include out-of-pocket costs incurred by government in response to the disaster.

- A. **Debris Removal:** The debris must be a direct result of the disaster. Enter costs incurred or projected for removing debris from public property. Do not include debris removal estimates from private property, unless local government has a legal responsibility to do so. Include actual and estimated costs to remove debris from public roads and streets in your jurisdiction.
- B. **Protective Measures:** These can include the cost of search and rescue, demolition of unsafe structures, and actions taken by governmental forces to reduce the threat to public health and safety. The disaster must be responsible for your extra costs.
- C. **Road Systems:** Cost to return property to its predisaster condition. Include only property owned by the jurisdiction (do not include any State or Federal Aid System roads, streets, bridges, etc.).
- D. **Water Control Facilities:** Facilities owned, operated, controlled, or maintained by the local unit of government.
- E 1. **Public Buildings, Facilities, and Equipment:** This should include any equipment directly damaged by the disaster (not any damaged during response), replacement or broken windows, damaged roofs, etc.
- E 2. **Schools and School Property:** Separate public schools, supplies, and school property from other public facilities and equipment. Do not include private, nonprofit schools. They are included under Individual Damage.
- F. **Public Utility Systems:** Enter all costs to repair damages to town-owned or county-owned utilities and utility systems. These can be the emergency repair and/or projected permanent replacement costs.

Total Public Damage: Add totals in all public categories.

**STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DAMAGE AND INJURY ASSESSMENT**

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Revision # | | Date: |
| Type of Disaster: | | Date(s) of Occurrence: |
| Jurisdiction (town, county, agency, etc.) | | County: |
| Area Affected (northeast, west side, etc.): | | |
| Information provided by: | | |
| Name: | | Title: |
| Address: | | Day Phone: |
| | | Evening Phone: |
| PUBLIC DAMAGE | | |
| A | DEBRIS CLEARANCE (roads, streets, public buildings, private property [health hazard only], stream clearance, and other*) | |
| B | PROTECTIVE MEASURES (sandbagging, barricades, signs, extra police and fire, emergency health measures) | |
| C | ROAD SYSTEMS (town or county roads, culverts, and bridges) | |
| D | WATER CONTROL FACILITIES (town or county-owned dikes, dams, levees, drainage channels, irrigation works, and other*) | |
| E 1 | PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT (town or county buildings, supplies, inventory, vehicles, and equipment) | |
| E 2 | SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY (public schools only) | |
| F | PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS (water, sanitary-sewage, storm drains, lights, power, and other*) | |
| G | OTHER (town or county park facilities, recreational facilities, docks, wharfs, and other*) | |
| TOTAL PUBLIC DAMAGE | | \$ 0.00 |

*If "Other," please explain on a separate sheet.

| | |
|---|--|
| CALL or FAX THIS INFORMATION to your COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY as SOON as POSSIBLE (BEFORE MAILING) | |
|---|--|

State Emergency Management Agency Individual Damage

Individual damages are damages to individuals, businesses, working farms (crops, livestock, buildings, or equipment), and private nonprofit facilities (for example, churches or private schools).

- Note:** Re-enter name of jurisdiction and current date at top of Page 2.
- Residential:** Primary homes are those used as references for filing income taxes and voting. Homes may be considered “primary” which are necessary because of the location of employment. Secondary homes are usually vacation homes. If a secondary home is rented out, then damage to it would be listed under Business. Estimated values are acceptable. (Do not list homes situated on active farms in this section. They will be included under Agriculture.)
- Destroyed:** Totally uninhabitable and beyond repair.
- Severely Damaged:** Structural damage that cannot be repaired within 30 days. These houses are uninhabitable without major structural repairs.
- Moderately Damaged:** Structural damage that can be repaired within a 30-day time period. These houses can be lived in with minor repairs.
- Note:** The American Red Cross does not categorize major/minor damage in the same manner. You should be aware of this if you decide to utilize their damage assessment.
- Mobile Homes:** Use the same categories of damage as houses above. Water above the floor of a mobile home for any significant length of time generally causes severe damage to it, even though some occupants may choose to move back in.
- Note:** Report numbers of homes damaged even if you do not at present know the value.
- Total Residential:** Include both Primary and Secondary Residences.
- Business:** Number now employed: Include only those who are unemployed due to the disaster. This can be the result of either business damage or employees’ inability to travel to that business.
- Agriculture:** Include operating farms only. Damage to a rurally located “farmhouse” and/or outbuildings that are not part of an operating farm should be listed under Residential.
- Crop Land:** Estimated dollar value of damage to field crops, fruit trees, and timberlands significantly damaged by the disaster.
- Private, Nonprofit Facilities:** Do not include facilities supported by tax dollars that are the responsibility of government. They should be listed in the Public Damage section.
- Total Individual Damage:** Add Total Residential, Total Business, Total Agriculture, and Total Private Nonprofit Facilities.

GRAND TOTAL: Add Total Individual Damage and Total Public Damage.

| INDIVIDUAL DAMAGE | | | | | Page 2 |
|---|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Jurisdiction: | | | Date: | | |
| PEOPLE AFFECTED | | Number | ASSISTANCE PROVIDED | | Number |
| Deaths | | | Persons Evacuated | | |
| Injuries | | | Persons in Public Shelters | | |
| Diseased | | | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL | | Secondary | | Primary | |
| | | Number | Value | Number | Value |
| Houses destroyed | | | | | |
| Houses severely damaged | | | | | |
| Houses moderately damaged | | | | | |
| Mobile homes destroyed | | | | | |
| Mobile homes severely damaged | | | | | |
| Mobile homes moderately damaged | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| TOTAL RESIDENTIAL (primary plus secondary) | | | | 0 | \$0.00 |
| BUSINESS | | | | | |
| Businesses affected | | | | | |
| Number now unemployed | | | | | |
| Estimated duration of unemployment (weeks) | | | | | |
| TOTAL BUSINESS | | | | | \$0.00 |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
| Farm buildings and equipment | | | | | |
| Crop land (all crops) | | | | | |
| Livestock | | | | | |
| TOTAL AGRICULTURE | | | | | \$0.00 |
| PRIVATE NONPROFIT FACILITIES (churches, private schools, hospitals) | | | | | |
| TOTAL INDIVIDUAL DAMAGE | | | | | \$0.00 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC DAMAGE from page 1 | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | \$0.00 |
| CALL or FAX THIS INFORMATION to your COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY as SOON as POSSIBLE (BEFORE MAILING) | | | address | | |

**STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
STATE PDA SUMMARY WORKSHEET**

1. STATE _____ 2. DATE PREPARED _____

3. TYPE OF DISASTER (circle appropriate descriptions).

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. Slow rising flood | b. Severe storm | c. Earthquake |
| d. Flash flood | e. Hurricane | f. Fire |
| g. Tornado | h. Tsunami | i. Other describe |

4. DATE OF INCIDENT From _____ / _____ / _____ To _____ / _____ / _____

5. LOCATION (city, county, etc.)

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. CASUALTIES

a. Deaths _____ b. Injuries _____ c. Missing _____

7. PERCENT OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES _____ %

8. DEGREE OF RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE (see back for definitions)

| | Dest. | Major | Minor | Affec. | Total | %Own |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| a. Residential units | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

9. ESTIMATED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

| | Number | Average Cost | Total Cost |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| a. Minimal repair | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. Rental asst. own | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. Rental asst. rent | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. Mobile home | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Total | _____ | _____ | _____ |

10. INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANT PROGRAM ESTIMATES

| | Number | Average Cost | Total |
|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| a. Applicants | _____ | _____ | _____ |

11. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

| | Estimated No. Loans | Estimated Amount |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| a. Residential | _____ | _____ |
| b. Business | _____ | _____ |

12. AGRICULTURE IMPACTED

a. Yes _____ b. No _____

13. DISASTER-RELATED UNEMPLOYMENT

a. Estimated Number _____ b. Estimated Duration _____

14. EMERGENCY NEEDS

a. Mass Shelters Number Initially _____ Number Currently _____

| JOINT PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|---------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|--------------|--|
| ENTITY NAME | INDIVIDUAL DAMAGE (IS) | | | | | PRIVATE TOTAL | PUBLIC DAMAGE (IS) | | | | | ENTITY TOTAL | | |
| | RESIDENT | BUSINESS | FARM | NONPROFIT | TOTAL | | CATEGORY | | | | | | PUBLIC TOTAL | |
| | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | |
| TOWN 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Meet with the individual who is coordinating the County preliminary damage assessment (PDA) and obtain a list of the communities to be inspected, local contacts and local damage estimates. FEMA and the State will provide the initial contact information.
2. Obtain the annual budget and current status as is usually reflected in a monthly budget report. Secure maps illustrating damage sites. Complete Part I, Applicant Information, on the Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary, hereafter called the Summary Sheet.
3. Visually inspect all major damage sites and a representative sample of other damage locations to the extent necessary to develop an accurate preliminary damage estimate. If time permits, visually inspect all damage sites. Realistically, it will be necessary to develop a sample to project the damages. A random sample must be taken to make this projection.
4. Local officials are responsible for showing the inspection team the damage sites and providing local estimates as available. At each damage site, record on the Preliminary Damage Assessment Site Estimate the damage category, location, description of damage and your damage estimate. Your damage estimate should be developed on the Site Estimate Sheet utilizing unit price or lump sum estimates. Take photographs of all major damage sites and other sites inspected.
5. While traveling between sites, obtain information from the local officials as to the status of recovery and the impact of damages on health and safety threats (*dangerous roads and bridges, hazardous materials, etc.*) population affected and economic activities. Record impact information and status of repair work for each site inspected on the Site Estimate Sheet.
6. Upon completion of the visual inspection, total the damages inspected and develop a method for projecting total damages. Total damages equal the sum of the major damage sites plus the representative sample damage estimates divided by the percentage of damage sites visited. Describe the sampling method used to project total damages by category (*show computations*). Complete Part II of the Summary Sheet.
7. Record a summary of the site impact information in Part III A. of the Summary Sheet. Part III A. 1 refers to identifying health and safety threats. Part III A. 2 refers to the population affected by the disaster. Itemize the population affected by category or by a specific large loss of public service. Part III A. 3 refers to impact on business and commerce, for example, access affected to industrial sites, excessive detours or loss of utilities.
8. Assess local government capability to effectively recover from the disaster. Inquire as to how local officials intend to repair the damage, the schedule for accomplishing the work and the source and availability of funds. Record this information in Part III B. of the Summary Sheet. Describe the effect that the disaster costs will have on other projects in progress and scheduled maintenance projects if the funds reserved for these projects will be used for disaster related repair work and record in Part III C.
9. Call the FEMA/State office at the end of each inspection day and report your findings. After completing your assigned inspections, report to the FEMA/State office and submit all completed forms and supporting documentation, including maps, budgets, photographs and other pertinent material that may be available.
10. Preliminary damage assessment should be conducted with extreme care and professional judgment. Appeals demand more detailed information, and you may be required to prepare damage survey reports.

GPO 904-761

| FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY | | | | | | DATE |
|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| PART I - APPLICANT INFORMATION | | | | | | 9/8/98 |
| COUNTY | NAME OF APPLICANT | | NAME OF LOCAL CONTACT | | PHONE NO. | |
| SOMERSET | SOMERSET COUNTY | | MARK PIEZER | | 512/696-3321 | |
| POPULATION | TOTAL BUDGET | | MAINTENANCE BUDGET | | DATE FY BEGINS | |
| | Approved \$ Balance \$ | | Approved \$ Balance \$ | | | |
| PART II - COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY (COMPLETE SITE ESTIMATE BEFORE SUMMARIZING BELOW) | | | | | | |
| CATE- GORY | NO. OF SITES | TYPES OF DAMAGE | COST ESTIMATE | POTENTIAL LOCAL FUNDS FOR RECOVERY | | |
| | | | | FUND/ACCOUNT | AVAILABLE BALANCE | |
| A | 4 | SCATTERED DEBRIS | \$12,000 | | | |
| C | 2 | ROAD + BRIDGE | \$10,000 | | | |
| E | 1 | COURTHOUSE ROOF | \$4,000 | | | |
| F | 5 | TRAFFIC SIGNALS | \$3,000 | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | | TOTAL | |
| | | | \$29,000 | | | |
| PART III - DISASTER IMPACTS (USE SEPARATE SHEETS IF NECESSARY) | | | | | | |
| <p>A. GENERAL IMPACT</p> <p>1. Identify and describe damage which constitute a health and/or safety hazard to the general public.</p> <p>EMERGENCY VEHICLES MUST RE-ROUTE AROUND BRIDGE TRAFFIC LIGHTS OUT AT 5 INTERSECTIONS</p> <p>2. Population adversely affected directly or indirectly by the loss of public facilities or damages.</p> <p>3. What economic activities are adversely affected by the loss of public facilities or damages?</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>B. RESPONSE CAPABILITY: Can the applicant respond and recover from the damages quickly and without degradation of public services? Describe.</p> <p>APPLICANT CANNOT MAKE QUICK RESPONSE</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>C. IMPACT ON PUBLIC SERVICES IF DECLARATION IS NOT MADE: e.g., Deferral of permanent repairs, impact on ongoing services and capital improvements, etc. Describe.</p> <p>LOSS OF BRIDGE - ROAD WILL BE CLOSED</p> | | | | | | |
| NAME OF INSPECTOR | | | AGENCY | | PHONE NO. | |
| Rohney Thomas | | | FEMA | | 512/123-4567 | |

FEMA Form 90-80, JAN 84