

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



FEMA

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

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

- FEMA and the SLTTs share roles and responsibilities
- Both sides prepare for collaboration
- Conducted in teams



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

SLTT Roles

- Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)
- Request Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA); Co-lead Joint PDA
- Schedules Site Visits, develops itinerary
- Describe impacts and provides cost estimates
- Provide individual tribe-specific cultural information (if applicable)

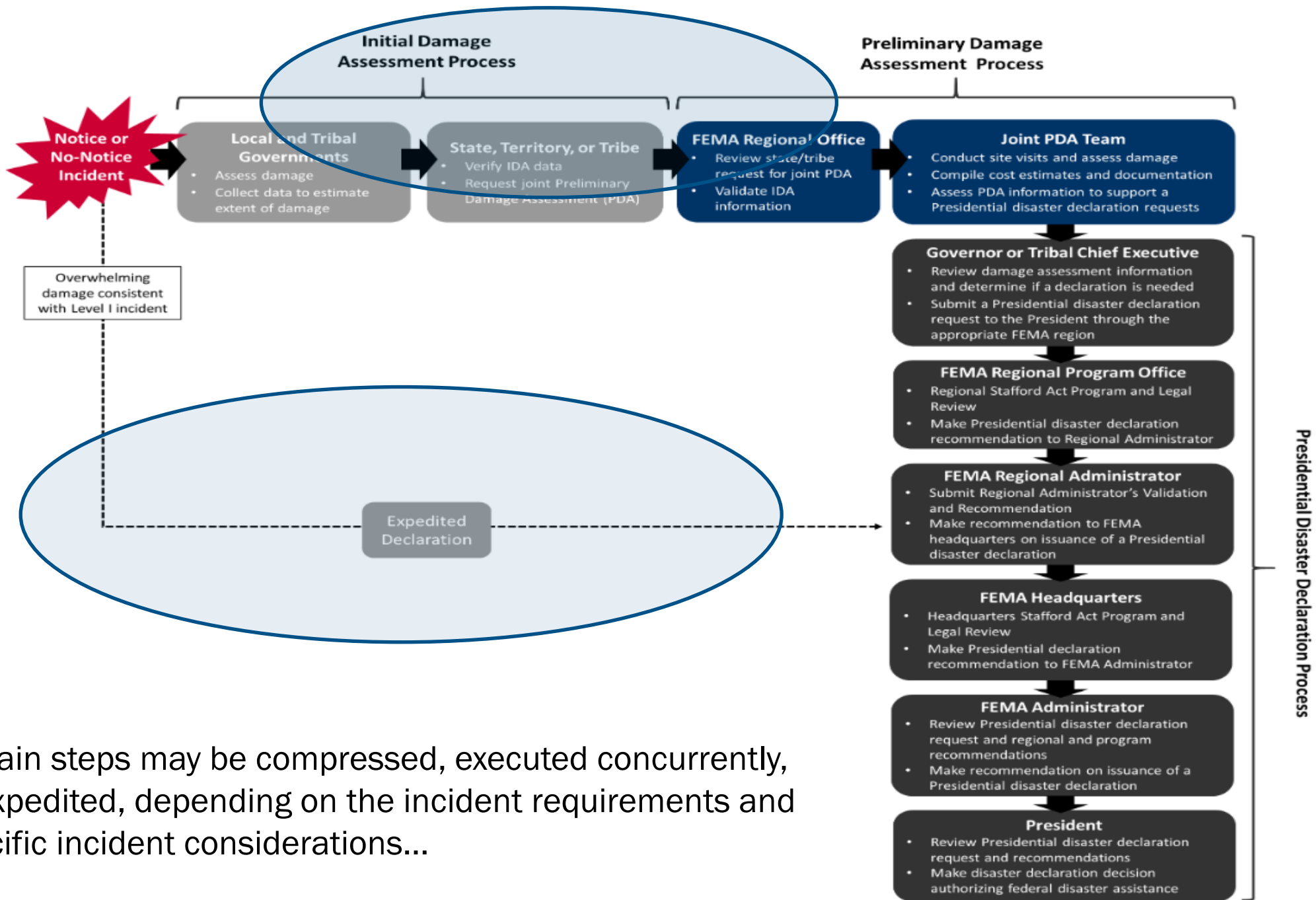


FEMA Roles

- Technical Assistance for Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) if requested
- Co-lead Joint PDA
- Document and validate impacts and cost estimates
- Provide FEMA program-specific guidance
- Develop Regional Administrator's Validation and Recommendation (RVAR)



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

Tasks of PA Inspectors during PDAs

- Lead a PDA “round table” meeting with your assigned applicant
 - Explain where we are in disaster declaration process, brief overview of PA program & what is needed for the PDA, then proceed with walking through PA categories of work with the applicant
- Conduct site inspections
 - Debris, large projects, complex damages, sites that may have EHP considerations, 406 Mitigation
- Submit a Quick Capture entry for sites you physically inspect
 - Provides valuable snapshot in time for future use, documents FEMA’s in person observations, seamless mechanism to capture photos and damage information, spatial awareness and analysis
 - Points can be exported to the FEMA Damage Inventory Survey Template
- Compile a damage inventory PDA sheet for each applicant assessed
 - Eligibility determination, damage description and dimensions, cost, impact, method of repair, % work complete, contract, etc.



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Impact Statements

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

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



Example Impact Statement

Example Applicant Debris Removal Operation (FA Labor & Equipment)

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

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

- 123 Road, Atlanta, GA Public 35045 Works Dept Landfill (33.166668, -86.319402)
- EMA Road, Atlanta, GA 35045 off HWY 148 (33.174016, -86.232847)

Debris estimates Citywide

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

averages 5 loads a day = 75 CY

175 CY x 4 trucks = 700 CY per day

700 CY x 21 days = 14,700 CY

75 CY x 3 dump trucks = 225 CY per day

225 CY x 21 days = 4,725 CY



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Categories of Work

Public Assistance PDAs



Category A Debris Removal

- Major types of debris:
 - Vegetative (trees, limbs, brush)
 - Construction and demolition (siding, roofs, porches, brick and block, etc.)
 - Metals (metal roofs, manufactured homes)
 - White goods (Major household appliances such as washers, dryers, freezers, refrigerators)
 - Household hazardous materials (normal amounts and types of cleaning materials, gas or propane cylinders, paint, etc.)
 - Hazardous materials (major industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational products)
 - Sediment/sand



Category B

Emergency Protective Measures

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



Category C

Roads and Bridges

- If impassable, note alternative routes.
- Identify maintenance responsibility.
- Note road surface materials, lanes, and road-classification.
- Note bridge size and type (steel, concrete, timber, truss).
- Describe specific type of damage.
- Note any history of previous damage.
- Describe the social and economic impacts.



Category D

Water Control Facilities

- Identify the organization responsible for maintenance.
- Provide clear, concise description of facility.
- Note purpose of facility and extent of damages.
- Note ensuing threats.
- Identify impacts.



Category E

Public Buildings and Contents

- More than 50% damaged?
- Note building type.
- Clearly identify functions of damaged buildings/equipment.
- Describe and dimension damaged building elements.
- Is there insurance?
- Has the facility function been moved somewhere else?
- Is the building historic? Over 50 years old?
- In floodplain or COBRA zone?



Category F

Public Utilities

- Critical facility-work mainly complete at time of PDA.
- Distinguish damage to physical plants and distribution or collection systems.
- Note components/system damages & dimensions.
- Determine operational status: time offline and back online.
- Describe local response.
- Note extent and frequency of previous damage.
- Describe the work remaining.



Category G

Parks, Recreational, and Other Facilities

- Identify type of facility that sustained damage.
- Note the function of the facility.
- Identify the organization responsible for maintenance.
- Describe specific damage.
- If a beach, ensure it meets criteria for engineered beach.
- May include damaged roads, utilities, erosion, structures, etc. located within a park.

Costs

Considered for PDA

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

Costs NOT considered for PDA

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

Costs: Potentially Eligible for PA but not for PDA

- Cost of administration or management
- Cost of engineering
- Cost to upgrade codes and standards
- Cost of mitigation measures



Costs: Insurance Coverage in Force

- When conducting a PA damage assessment, FEMA considers whether or not a disaster-impacted facility has insurance coverage in force and what the insurance policy covers. Beyond what is covered through insurance, FEMA will consider the following information when assessing damage:
 - Potential applicant's deductible
 - Damage not covered under an existing policy or required by regulation
 - Circumstances where eligible FEMA PA restoration costs exceed policy limits but do not include costs to upgrade codes and standards



What is the result of a PA PDA?

- Regional Administrator's Validation and Recommendation (RVAR)
- Estimated cost of assistance pivot table
- Damage Inventory
 - If the state gets the Declaration, we will provide a clean DI to the JFO which accelerates the EC Call and the RSM
- A Complete GIS MAP with the documented damages and areas of impacts



	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	FEMA Region 4 - Mississippi												
2	ELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT for Hurricane IDA 8/28/2021 to 9/1/2021												
3		Cat A Debris	Cat B Emergency	Cat C Road	Cat D Water	Cat E Buildings	Cat F Utilities	Cat G Other	Total	State Pop	Cost per Capita	Total Counties	
4	All Counties	\$ 2,239,376	\$ 2,136,756	\$ 255,038	\$ -	\$ 123,015	\$ 16,051,972	\$ 1,770,292	\$ 22,576,448	2,967,297	\$7.61	19	
5		9.92%	9.46%	1.13%	0.00%	0.54%	71.10%	7.84%	County Per Capita Min: \$4.01 Max: \$116.88				
6	Met County Threshold Only	\$ 2,239,376	\$ 2,136,756	\$ 255,038	\$ -	\$ 123,015	\$ 16,051,972	\$ 1,770,292	\$ 22,576,448	2,967,297	\$7.61	19	
7		9.92%	9.46%	1.13%	0.00%	0.54%	71.10%	7.84%	County Per Capita Min: \$4.01 Max: \$116.88				
8													
9	County	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Subtotal	County Pop.	Cost per Capita	% of Eligible	Applicants Pending
10	Amite	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,534,811	\$ -	1,534,811	13,131	\$ 116.88	6.80%	0
11		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,516,011	\$ -	\$ 1,516,011				
12		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,800	\$ -	\$ 10,800				
13		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 8,000				
14	Claiborne	\$ 8,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	68,660	9,604	\$ 7.15	0.30%	0
15		\$ 8,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,660				
16		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ 60,000				
17	Copiah	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 212,000	\$ -	212,000	29,449	\$ 7.20	0.94%	0
18		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176,000	\$ -	\$ 176,000				
19		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,000	\$ -	\$ 36,000				
20	Covington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,400	\$ -	114,400	19,568	\$ 5.85	0.51%	0
21		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000				
22		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,400	\$ -	\$ 29,400				
23	Franklin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 336,891	\$ -	\$ 336,891	8,118	\$ 41.50	1.49%	0
24		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 336,891	\$ -	\$ 336,891				

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



FEMA

Overview of IA Information Collected

- FEMA uses the following levels of damage to categorize residences:
 - Destroyed
 - Major
 - Minor
 - Affected
- FEMA may also use the following identifiers:
 - Inaccessible (cannot reach residence to verify damage)
 - Unaffected (no significant damage present)
- Other information collected:
 - Is the residence insured or uninsured?
 - Flood Insurance?
 - Is the residence primary or secondary (occupied 6+ months of the year)?
 - Is the residence owned or rented?
 - Is the residence a single family home, multi-family home, manufactured home, or non-traditional dwelling?



Data Collection

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

- Cause of damage
- Concentration of damage
- Homeownership rate of impacted homes
- Insurance coverage rates
- Number of homes destroyed and number with major, minor, and affected damage
- Inaccessible areas
- Special Flood Hazard Areas
- Primary or secondary residences
- Other relevant information like income levels, poverty, trauma, etc.
- Enrolled Tribal Members (for Tribal Declarations)



Data Collection

Damage Assessment Collection ("Street Sheet")

City: <u>Niceford</u> County: <u>Somewhere</u> State: <u>Anywhere</u> Disaster Type: <u>Flooding</u> Date: <u>0/00/10</u> Page <u>1</u> of <u>10</u>																														
FEMA: <u>Ms FEMA</u> State: <u>Mr. EMA</u> Local: <u>Mrs. 911</u> SBA: <u>Ms. Loanapp</u>																														
Address	Affected Habitable				Minor				Major				Destroyed				Not Primary	Inaccessible	Private Road or Bridge	Utilities Out	Water Depth									
	Single Family		Multi Family		Manufactured Home		Low Income		Single Family		Multi Family		Manufactured Home		Low Income						Single Family		Multi Family		Manufactured Home		Low Income			
	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R					O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	Basement	Living Area
1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 W Cross Rd																1														6ft
10 Happy Rd													1																	9ft
5 No Meter Ln								1						1	N															6in
6 Crooked St																1														10ft
19 Church St																		2												10ft
12 Brickhouse ct													1																	5ft
100 Tree Circle																					1			1	N					3ft
13 Hope Rd													1																	?
27 Bucket Ct													1																	5ft
10 Slanted Way																1														?
1 Affected Rd	1																													
2 Affected Rd		1																												
3 Affected Rd	1																													
4 Affected Rd			1	1																										
5 Affected Rd	1																													
11 Affected Rd						1																								
12 Affected Rd							1																							
13 Affected Rd	1																													
14 Affected Rd	1																													
15 Affected Rd	1							1																						
16 Affected Rd	1																													
Totals	7	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1				1		4		2			5	1	3								
Category Totals			12							1				6							4									



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Degrees of Damage

Degrees of Damage Categories



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



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Degree of Damage Example



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



FEMA

Degree of Damage Example



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



FEMA

Degree of Damage Example



Major – Damaged structural component and possible shifting of residence.



FEMA

Degree of Damage Example



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



FEMA

Degree of Damage Example



**Inaccessible –
damage cannot be
visually verified.**



FEMA

Technology in PDAs

The background image is a landscape photograph with a strong blue color cast. It depicts a hillside covered in dense, dry-looking brush and small trees. The foreground is a sandy or rocky clearing. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. The overall mood is serene and somewhat desolate.

Integrating Technology Into PDAs

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

- Mobile Surveys (Survey123, ArcGIS QuickCapture, Field Maps, Crisis Track, Orion, etc.)
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Geospatial Damage Assessment (GDA) Tool
- Remote Sensing
 - Aerial imagery (Unmanned Aircraft Systems, Satellite, Flight Paths)
 - ICEYE – [Hurricane Fiona](#) and [Hurricane Ian](#)
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
 - [Stories | FEMA Geospatial Resource Center \(arcgis.com\)](#)



FEMA



Why Survey123, QuickCapture, and Field Maps?

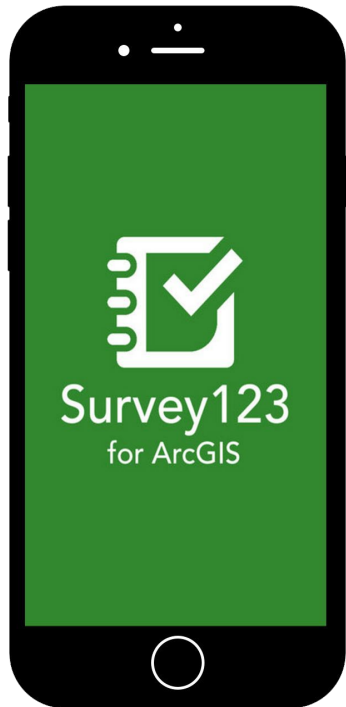
Survey123, QuickCapture, and Field Maps for PDAs enables FEMA to electronically collect, submit, and validate damage assessment information immediately following a disaster.



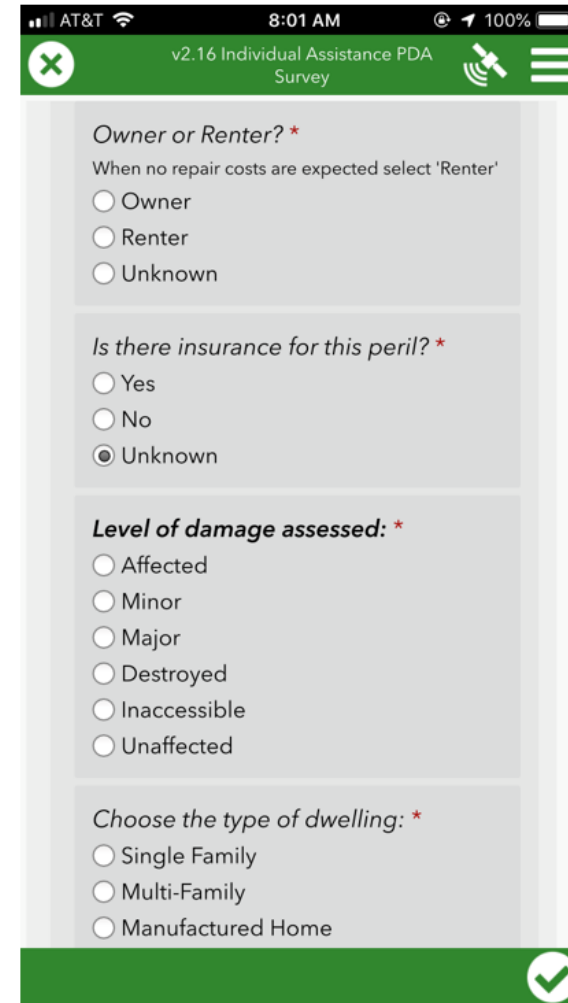
FEMA

Data Collection

Survey 123 Field Data Collection & Analysis Tool



Survey123 for damage assessments enables FEMA and its partners to electronically collect, submit, and validate damage assessment information immediately following a disaster



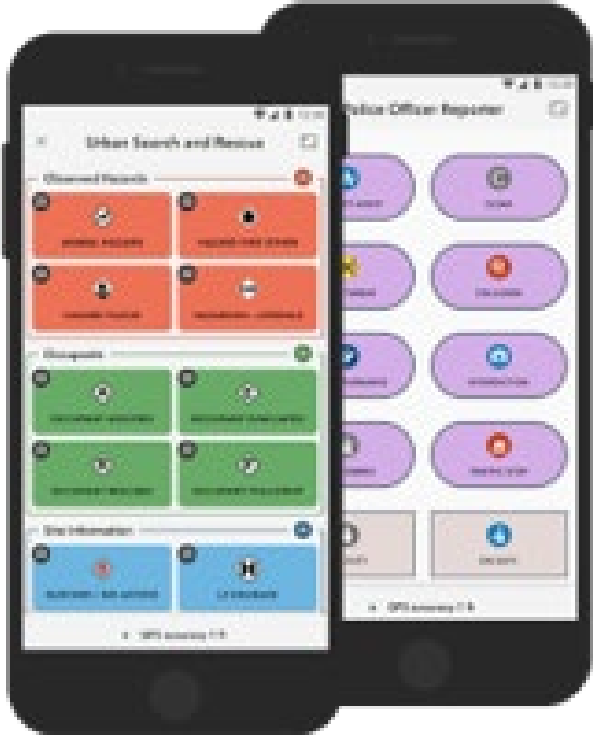
FEMA

Data Collection

QuickCapture Field Data Collection Tool



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



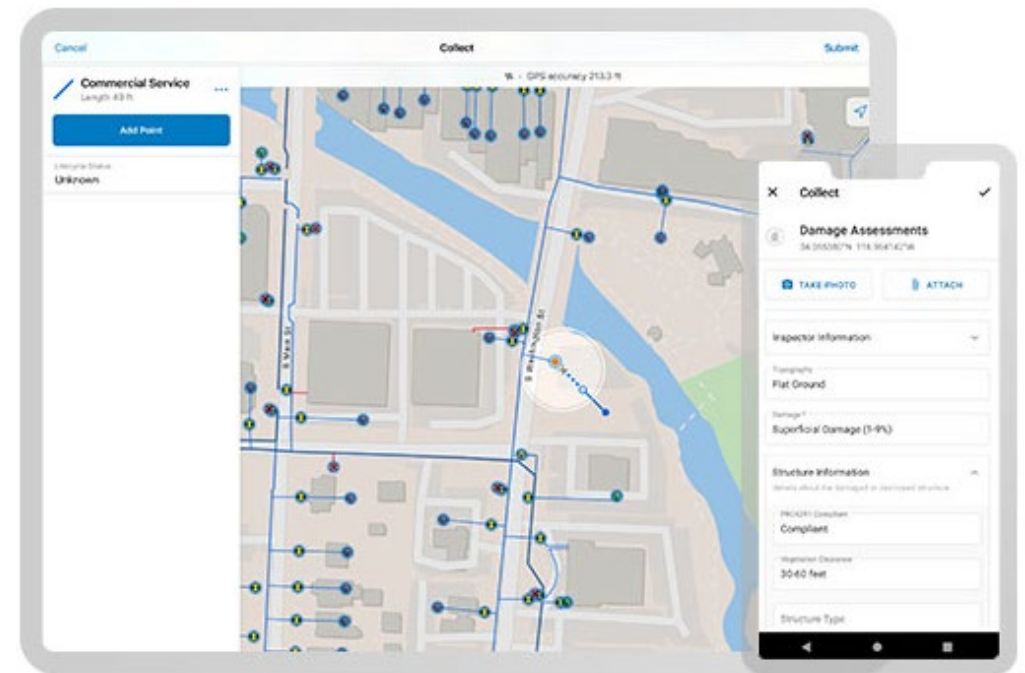
FEMA

Data Collection

Field Maps Data Collection Tool

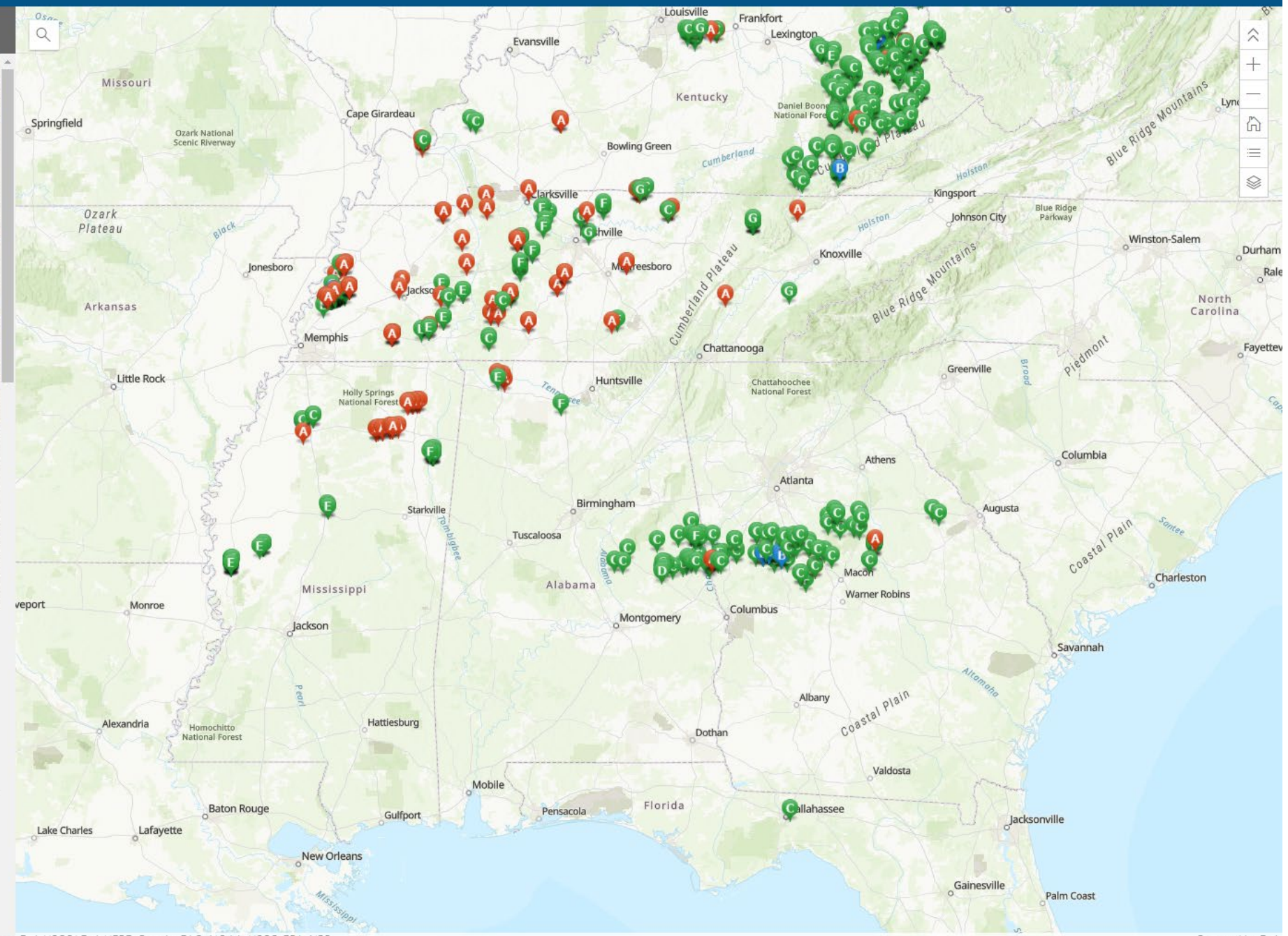


Field Maps enables FEMA to validate SLTT IDA data directly from their device without having to duplicate data collection methodology.

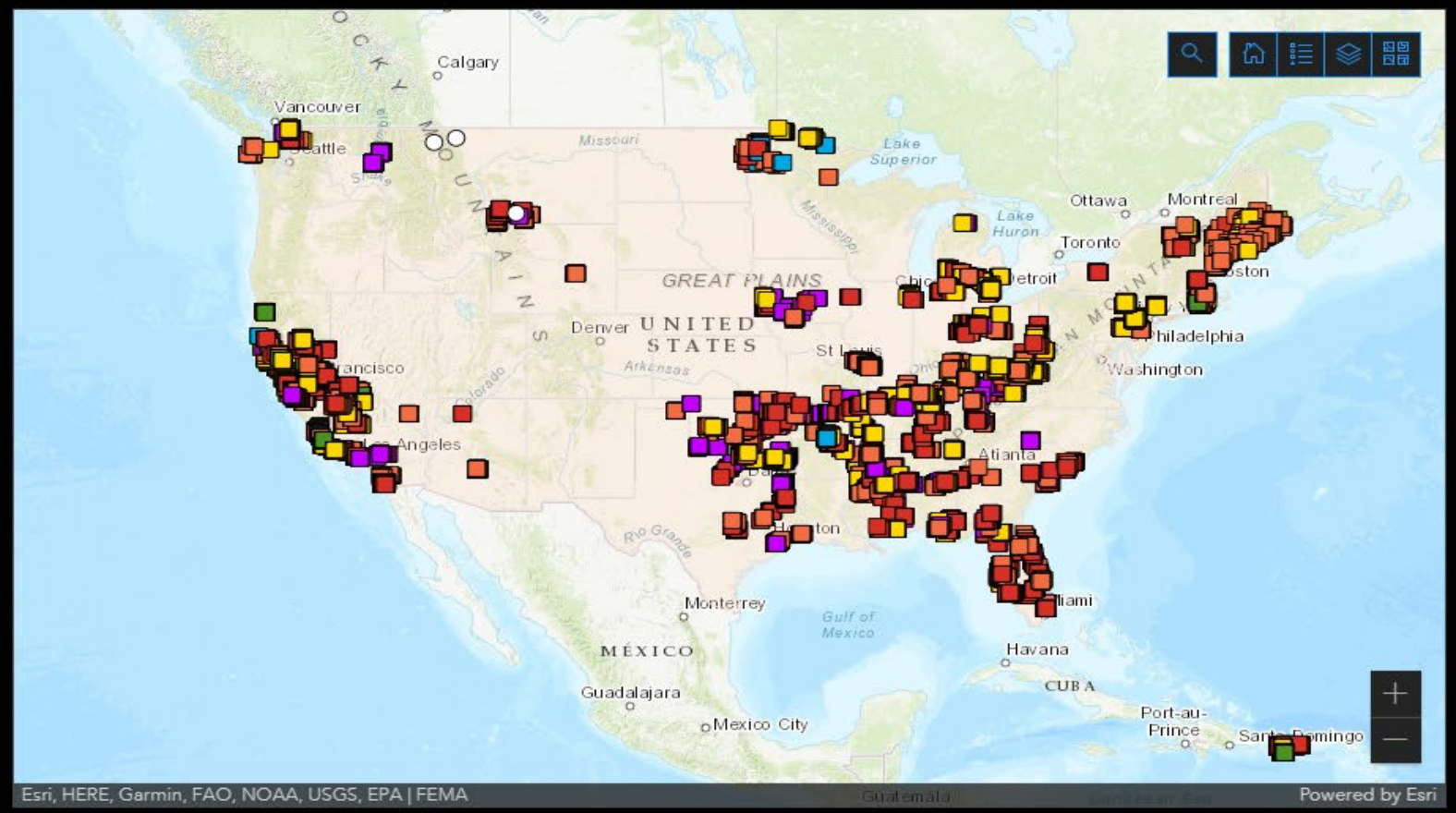
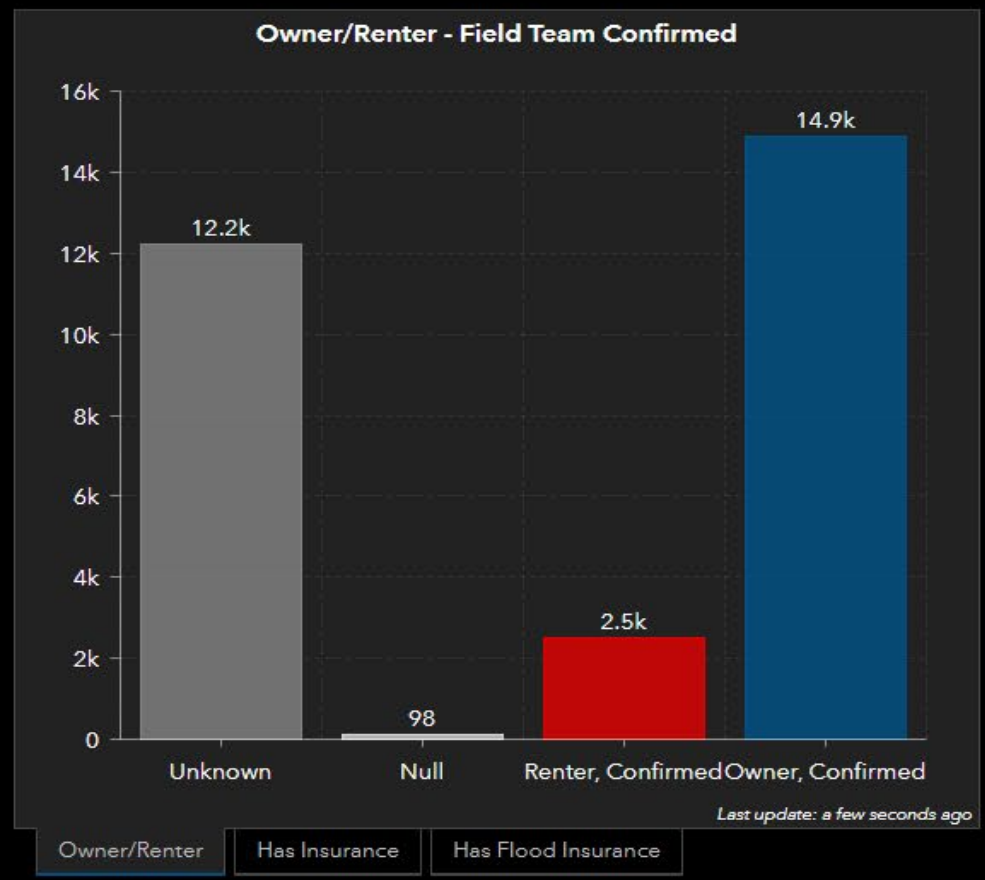


FEMA

Quick Capture PDA Damage Inven...

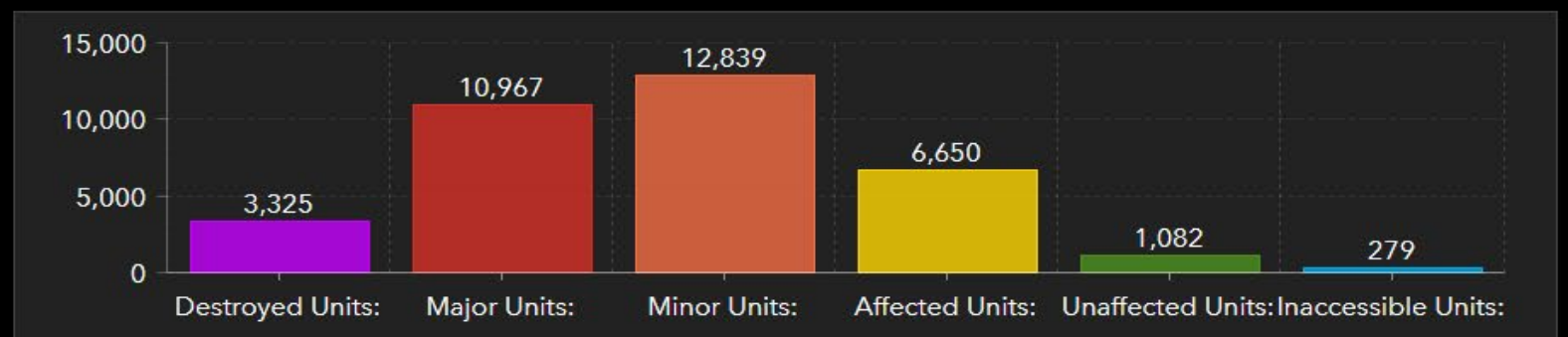


Following information is not for public release. This information should not be considered the final report. For the most updated PDA results, visit the [PDA Reporting Application \(V4\)](#)
 Damage counts exclude both secondary residences and assessments that need review.



Total Residences Assessed

14,814



How to Share IDA Data with FEMA

- FEMA can accept IDA geospatial datasets from SLTT governments.
- Fact sheet identifies how to share initial damage assessment data with FEMA Regions.
- FEMA will upload data into internal system for validation and records management.
- Recommended file format is a file geodatabase (.gdb) or excel (.csv).



FEMA Fact Sheet

How to Share Initial Damage Assessment Geospatial Datasets with FEMA

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

Digital Damage Assessment Surveys

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

Process for Submitting IDA Data to The FEMA Regional Office

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



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Resources



FEMA

PDA Request Letter Template

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



FEMA

PDA Request Template Guidance

Do not include this page in the request. It is only intended to assist in the development of the PDA request letter.

- This template is provided for optional use by the requesting entity and is not required by statute, regulation, or policy.
- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PI) federally recognized tribal nations, or U.S.
- Only individuals who have the authority to organization may submit the request for Joi
- The request should be addressed to the Reg the case of requests for additional PDAs fo Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).
- The requirement for the Recipient to perform should be included with the Joint PDA req
- Events that may include Snow Assistance t specify that in the incident type by stating t
- Incident periods should have a defined star indicate the start date and that the event is t

[Placed on Official Letterhead]

[Date]

Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region [Region Number]
[FEMA Regional Office Address]
[Regional Office City, State, and Zip Code]

Dear Regional Administrator:

We request a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for the areas impacted by [Incident Type/Name] from [Incident Period - Day, Month, Year to Day, Month, Year or continuing]. As a result of this event, communities experienced extensive damage that we believe exceeds our capacity to recover and therefore, may warrant federal assistance.

Based upon the information we have already collected during our local assessments or Initial Damage Assessments, such as [insert overall impact statement] it is clear the following areas warrant joint PDAs under the relevant programs:

[Area 1] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both] [Area 4] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both]
[Area 2] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both] [Area 5] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both]
[Area 3] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both] [Area 6] [Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, or Both]

We request [Insert Number IA and/or Number PA] PDA Teams for [Insert in-person and/or virtual, when appropriate] Joint PDAs beginning on [Date]. We acknowledge that there may be a requirement to conduct on-site assessments for some projects and will accommodate that requirement. All additional coordination or questions for this operation should be directed to [Name of Point of Contact] at [Contact Information].

Thank you for your consideration and please let me know if you require additional information.

Respectfully,

[Name]
[Title]

PDA Request Template-March 2022

Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) Checklists

- Condense information found in the PDA Guide into a quick-reference format.
- Outline documentation and information essential to paving the way for a successful Joint PDA operation.
- Highlight additional resources that a jurisdiction may optionally share during the PDA that can assist in the operation.
- Partner feedback is welcome!



Virtual Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Preparation Checklist

Individual Assistance Initial Damage Assessments

The purpose of this checklist is to identify essential elements of information during an Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) that are valuable in supporting virtual Joint PDAs. In some cases, FEMA Regions may choose to virtually assess Individual Assistance (IA) damages, supported as necessary with a hybrid approach to assess damages that cannot be validated virtually. FEMA Regions decide whether to assess damages with a limited field presence based on incident specific factors.

Requesting a Joint PDA

If the incident is of such severity and magnitude that resources tribal, or territorial (STT) government capability, the director of joint PDA. The joint PDA request is accomplished through a joint office, which should contain a list of disaster-impacted locations to lessen the time required for FEMA to virtually verify damage by whether the IDA information submitted is complete and aligned with established FEMA programmatic eligibility standards.

- **Damage Inventory** – catalogue of damaged residences including additional supporting factors below)
- **Summary of Community Impacts** – disaster-related information that underscores how the unique resources of the Federal Government are necessary to support repair efforts
- **Damage Photographs** – evidence provided along with the summary of facility impacts and damage reports to confirm damage assessments

Damage Inventory

Each damaged residence should have a damage report. Damage reports will assist FEMA in validating the damage and completing the PDA.

- Level of damage (using the [PDA Guide](#), pages 29-32 and Appendix A)
- Dwelling Type (single, multi-family (include number of affected units))
- Owner/Renter status
- Whether or not the home is insured to cover the disaster-related damage (refer to the [Housing Insurance Matrix](#))



Virtual Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Preparation Checklist

Public Assistance Initial Damage Assessments

The purpose of this checklist is to identify essential elements of information during an Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) that are valuable in supporting virtual Joint PDAs. In some cases, FEMA Regions may choose to virtually assess Public Assistance (PA) damages, supported as necessary with a hybrid approach to assess damages that cannot be validated virtually. FEMA Regions decide whether the assessments will be virtual, or hybrid with a limited field presence based on incident specific factors.

Requesting a Joint PDA

If the incident is of such severity and magnitude that resources needed to recover are expected to exceed state, tribal, or territorial (STT) government capability, the director of STT emergency management agencies may request a joint PDA. The joint PDA request is accomplished through a joint PDA request letter to the appropriate FEMA regional office, which should contain a list of disaster-impacted locations and a basic PDA schedule. STT governments can lessen the time required for FEMA to virtually verify damage by working with local emergency managers to assess whether the IDA information submitted is complete and aligned with established FEMA programmatic eligibility standards.

- **Essential Documentation Information** – inventory of damaged facilities including facility description, category of damage, method of repair, etc. (see additional supporting factors below)
- **Summary of Facility Impacts** – disaster-related information that should illustrate the overall impacts upon the facility and the unique resources of the Federal Government that are necessary to support repair efforts
- **Damage Photographs** – visual evidence provided along with the summary of facility impacts and damage reports to confirm damage assessments

Essential Documentation Information

The following information should be provided for damaged facilities. Damage description and dimensions must clearly separate the dimensions and description of the facility from those of the intended repairs. Dimensions and descriptions of completed work must also be reported separately. Refer to Appendix J of the [PDA Guide](#) for the Public Assistance Eligibility Matrix.

Collecting Information for a PA Assessment

Capture and document as many damage sites as possible, regardless of whether the damage site is thought to be eligible or ineligible for federal disaster assistance. Regional PA leadership will review the validated PDA information.



March 2021 1

Resources

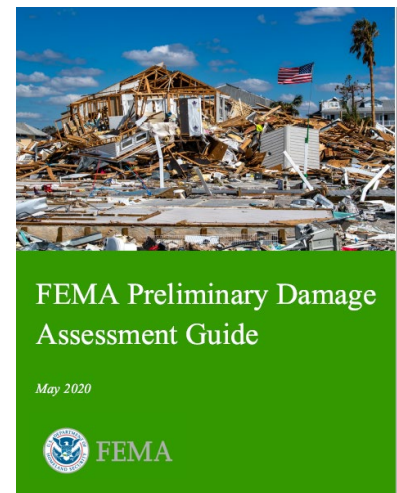
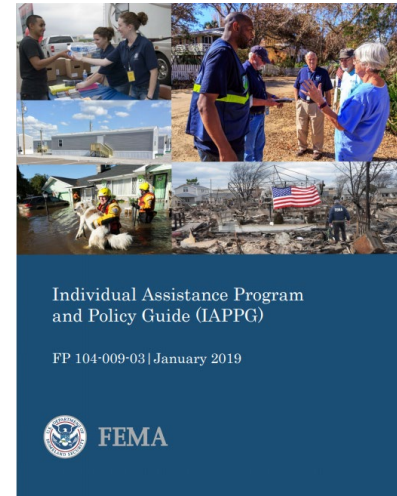
The IAPPG, and PDA Guide:

- Promote accuracy, consistency, & efficiency
- Emphasize the roles and responsibilities of all levels of government in PDAs
- Detailed overviews of the IA and PA programs
- Appendix D of the PDA Guide addresses Tribal-Specific Considerations

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

FEMA PDA Website:

<https://usfema.sharepoint.com/sites/ORR/recovery/PDA/SitePages/PDA.aspx>



Additional Resources

- Electronic Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations
[Title 44 - Emergency Management and Assistance - Code of Federal Regulations](#)
- FEMA PDA Guide, Pocket Guide and Forms for Collecting Information
[Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide | FEMA.gov](#)
- Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance
[Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance | FEMA.gov](#)
- Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG)
[Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide | FEMA.gov](#)
- How a Disaster Gets Declared
[How a Disaster Gets Declared | FEMA.gov](#)
- Individual Assistance Declaration Factors
[Individual Assistance Declaration Factors | FEMA.gov](#)



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