

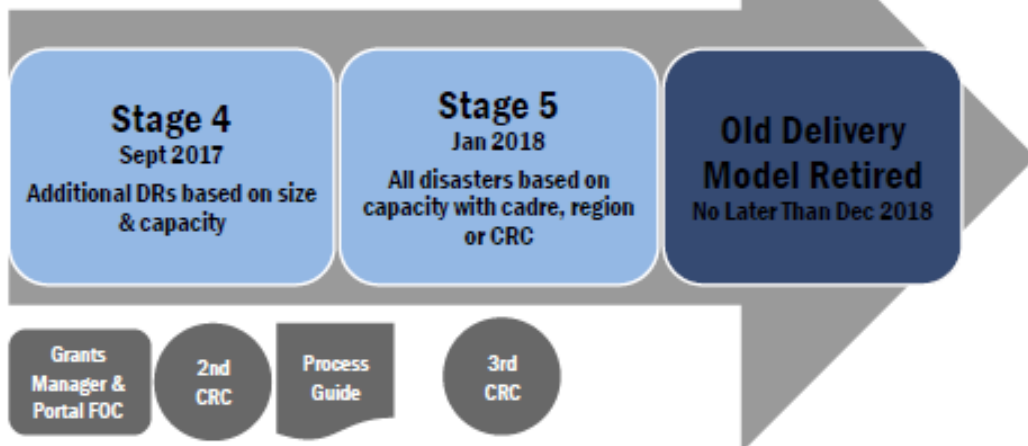
The FEMA New PA Delivery Model



IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

OUR LARGEST GRANT PROGRAM

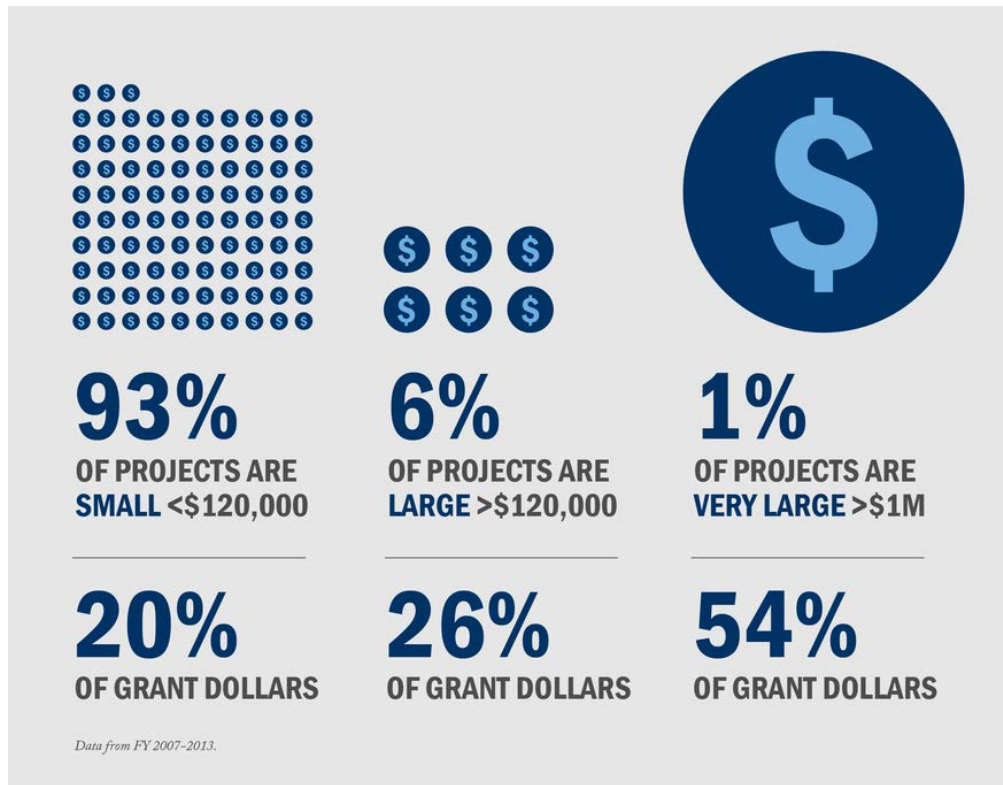
**\$4.7 BILLION/YEAR
51% OF ALL GRANTS**



**THE NEW
PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE
DELIVERY MODEL**

Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

Historically...



Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

Historically...

EVERY PROJECT PROCESSED THE SAME WAY,
REGARDLESS OF ITS SIZE, TYPE OR COMPLEXITY,
RESULTS IN A WIDE RANGE OF PROCESSING TIMES.



Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

WHAT HASN'T CHANGED

- Law
- Regulations
- Policy

WHAT'S CHANGING

- Process
- Roles
- Tools & Templates
- Systems

Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

Through the New Delivery Model, FEMA is focusing on:

- **Customer Service**
- **Project Specific Complexity**
- **Customer Specific Needs**
- **Overall Recovery Priorities**
- **Consistency**
- **Specialization**
- **National Standards**
- **A Platform for Continuous Improvement**

A New Approach



**THE NEW
PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE
DELIVERY MODEL**

Introduction to The New PA Delivery Model

**Recipients (States) and Applicants will
have a direct role.**

- **Customer Engagement**
- **Transparency**
- **Front-end Agreement**
- **Project Development**



Grants Portal / Grants Manager

To improve transparency and organization of projects/documents, FEMA developed a web-based program.

- **Grants Portal is for the Applicants.**
- **Grants Manager is for the Recipients and FEMA.**
- **All information related to the project(s) is uploaded into Grants Portal by the Applicant, creating an Applicant-driven process.**

You will be asked to sign documents on multiple occasions. This is to keep you informed of the status of your application. FEMA is trying to avoid “last minute” surprises!



Grants Portal

The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs: "Grants Manager | Log In", "Dashboard | Grants Portal", "FEMA Grants Manager Login", "Home | Grants Portal", and "New Tab". The address bar shows the URL "https://or-demonstration-manager.azurewebsites.net/#dashboard". The page header features the "Grants Portal" logo and a user profile icon. A dark sidebar on the left contains a "Public Assistance" dropdown menu with "Oregon" selected, and a list of navigation items: "My Organization", "Organizations", "Events", "Event PA Requests", "Subrecipient Requests", "Projects", "Damages", and "Workflow".

The main content area displays a modal window titled "Document Help" with a question mark icon. The text inside the modal reads: "To upload event-specific documents, go to the appropriate event from the [Event Profile list](#)." and "To upload documents for your organization that are not specific to an event, go to [My Organization](#)." Below the modal is a yellow card titled "Oregon" with the following details: "Level: 1", "Type: State Government", "FEMA PA Code:", and "Is PNP?: No".



Applicant will need to first enter their organization information



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL "https://grantsportal.fed-manage.gov/". The page title is "Organization Access Request" and the main heading is "Grants Portal". The central message reads "Let's register your organization! Please follow along in the wizard below." Below this is a wizard interface with three steps: "Basic Information", "Organization Info", and "Location". The "Basic Information" step is active and contains the following fields:

ORGANIZATION	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
NAME *	<input type="text" value="Text, City of"/>
TYPE *	<input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>
DESCRIPTION	<input type="text"/>

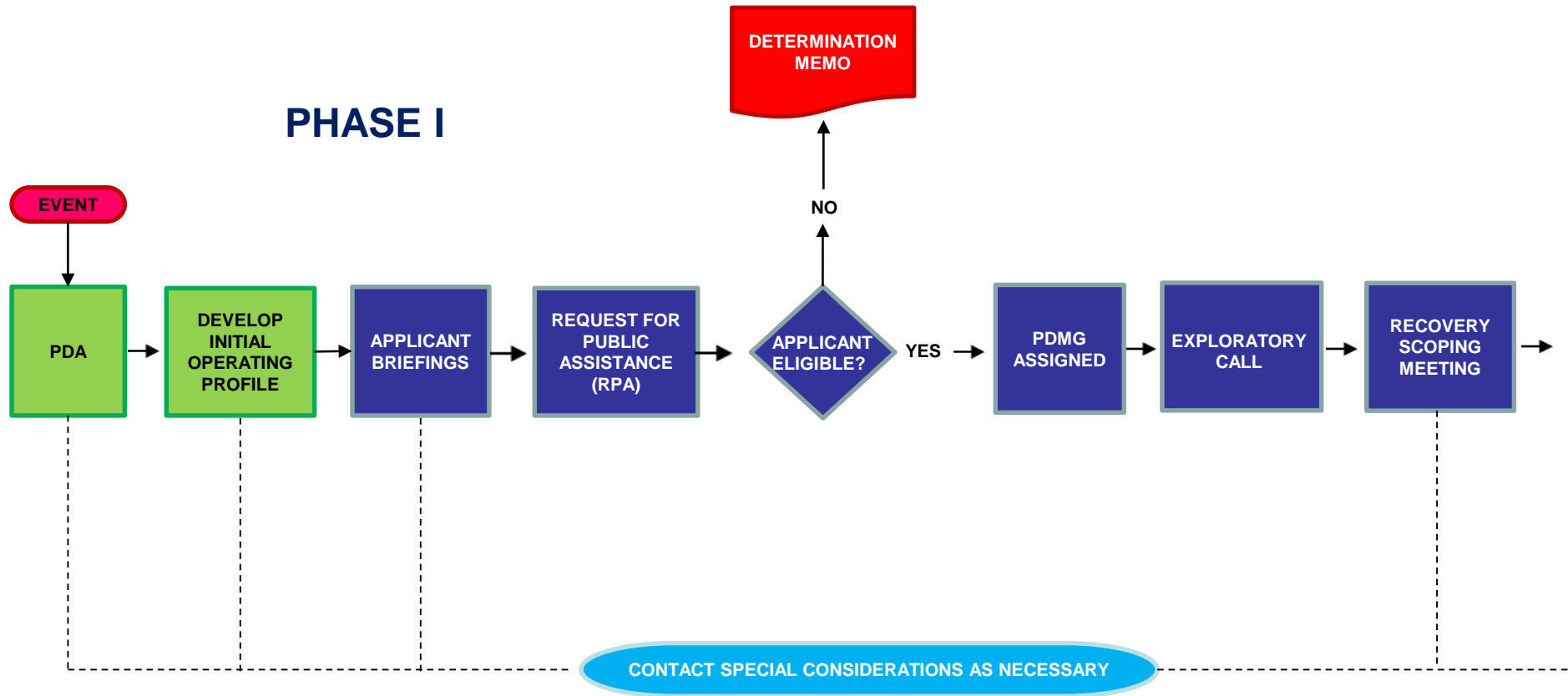


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Orientation – New PA Project Phases



Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items



30 Days!

- KDEM has 30 days to request a Presidential Declaration following an “event”.
- It is critical that you notify KDEM of event-related damages as soon as possible.
- This notification should include your Impact Statement and a preliminary list of damages.

Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 1: The Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA):

- Essential first step in the declaration process.
- FEMA/Applicant/Recipient work together to verify damage.
- FEMA Damage Assessment Teams are specialized to the task.
- Fast Paced/Preliminary: PDA Teams do not inspect 100% of damages.
- Applicants should target their most significant damages in assessment planning.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 1: The Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) - Continued:

Applicants should be prepared to show:

- 1) Disaster damage
- 2) Disaster Photos
- 3) Annotated damage map
- 4) Any available costs



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 3: Applicant Briefings

- Post Disaster Declaration
- Facilitated by the Recipient
- Upon request, FEMA Staff attends to support the Recipient
- Recipients assist Applicants in submitting the Request for Public Assistance (RPA) via Grants during this meeting (via Grants Portal)
- Applicants can submit RPA anytime up to 30 days post-declaration in Public Assistance Grants Portal.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 4: Request for Public Assistance (RPA)

- In order to receive funds, the Applicant must submit the RPA.
- The Applicant should designate an Applicant Agent, and physical address.
 - If the Finance Director will be the Applicant Point of Contact, the Mayor should not be listed.
 - If the Applicant Agent is based out of the Public Works Yard, reflect that address.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 4: Request for Public Assistance (RPA)

- Private Non-Profits are required to submit copies of additional paperwork:
 1. Tax Exemption Certificate
 2. Latest Tax Return
 3. Organizational Charter or By-Laws
 4. School Organizations must submit Accreditation or Certification



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 4: Request for Public Assistance (RPA)

- In the New PA Delivery Model, Applicants will have RPA capability within the Public Assistance Grants Portal.
- In consideration: RPAs Must be Submitted Within 30 Days of the Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- If experiencing difficulty in submitting the RPA, contact your Recipient for assistance.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Step 5: Applicant Eligibility Determinations

- Following Submittal of the RPA, Recipient will review
- The Recipient ensures all components of the RPA are complete
- Recipient forwards RPA through Grants Portal to FEMA
- FEMA Field Leadership determines Applicant Eligibility
- The Grants Portal will generate an email notification upon an RPA eligibility determination.



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New Public Assistance Operational Framework

FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG)

- Primary FEMA point of contact for the Applicant
- Customer service centered approach to develop a positive relationship with the Applicant
- Expected to remain in place through project obligation
- Conducts Exploratory Call, Recovery Scoping Meeting, and Recovery Transition Meeting
- Span of control utilized when assigning Applicants to PDMGs – Maximum of five applicants per PDMG



Phase I – Operational Planning

Action Items

The FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG)

- Expected to meet with and communicate with Applicants as often as necessary.
- Recipient may coordinate with the PDMG to:
 - Partner with and mirror the PDMG
 - Attend all meetings between Applicants and PDMGs
 - Serve as Applicant Advocate
 - Assist with the collection of documentation

Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Exploratory Call



Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG)

- Applicant interface begins with the Exploratory Call.
- Proceeds through the development of Damage Inventory and Document Collection.
- Executes the Recovery Scoping Meeting.
- Facilitates the meetings between the Applicant and FEMA as necessary.
- Coordinates applicant concurrence.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Exploratory Call

- The initial call / brief introduction with the Applicant
- Facilitated by the Program Delivery Manager
- Introduction of the Damage Inventory (list of damages)
- The Recovery Scoping Meeting (RSM) is scheduled
- Recipient, Mitigation, and EHP (Environmental and Historic Preservation) can be to on the conference call



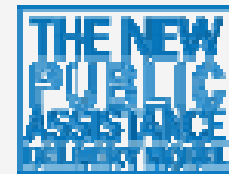
Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Exploratory Call (Continued)

- Following the Exploratory Call, the Applicant will receive an email from the PDMG Containing:
 - Confirmation of the Recovery Scoping Meeting
 - The Damage Inventory Form
 - Document Checklists

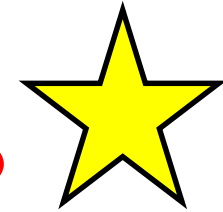
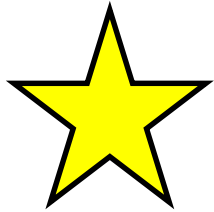


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Phase I – Operational Planning

Action Items



The Damage Inventory

- An Excel file the Applicant fills in to identify damages
- Applicant uploads it to the Grants Portal prior to the Recovery Scoping Meeting
- Establishes Applicant recovery priorities
- Critical driver to the entire New Delivery Model
- Utilized to schedule Site Inspection Work Orders
- Identifies potential 406 Hazard Mitigation and/or Environmental and Historic Preservation needs
- You have 60 days following the RSM to complete your damage inventory.

Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Damage Inventory Sample

Disaster Number:		4284DR		Program Delivery Manager (PDM) Name:				Moak, John W.								
Applicant Name:		McIntosh County		Program Delivery Manager (PDM) Phone:												
Applicant FIPS:		1 0		Program Delivery Manager (PDM) Email:				john.moak@fema.dhs.gov								
Applicant Point of Contact Name:																
Applicant Point of Contact Phone:																
Applicant Point of Contact Email:																
Category	Name of damage/facility	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip	Latitude	Longitude	Describe Damage	Primary Cause of Damage	Approx. Cost	% Work Complete	Labor Type	Has received PA grants on this facility in a past?	Is there a potential mitigation opportunity?	Applicant priority
A	PAAP 31-90 DEBRIS REMOVAL PROGRAM	1019 Production Row SW		Darien	Georgia	31305	31.41000	-81.46000	County is participating in the PAAP for Debris Removal	Hurricane	\$25,000	10%	FA/C		0	High
A	PAAP 0- 30 DAYS--Debris collection site and pick up areas	1019 Production Row SW	County EOC	Darien	Georgia	31305	31.41000	-81.46000	Debris is being collected from the ROW along public roads then taken by county and contractors to the McIntosh County Landfill where it is inspected and estimates for volume (CY) are documented. Landfill has been pre-approved by EPA and EPD and they have applicable permits. They are concerned with the volume of debris and do not have funds to get a grinder.	Hurricane	\$97,000	100%	FA/C		0	Urgent
B	Emergency Protective Measures	1019 Production Row SW		Darien	Georgia	31305	31.41000	-81.46000	Applicant used services of the Sheriff's Dept., EOC, EMS, and Volunteer Fire Department to protect the residents.	Hurricane	\$11,200	100%	FA		0	Low
C	Blues Reach Road	Blues Reach Road	County EOC	Darien	Georgia	31305	31.41000	-81.46000	Blues Reach Road had a section of paved road washed out around damaged culvert. Road remains closed.	Hurricane	\$80,000	5%	FA		1	Urgent

Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Damage Inventory

Without a complete Damage Inventory:

- Applicant claimed damages are not documented
- Site Inspection Work Orders cannot be processed
- Request for the Essential Elements of Information cannot proceed

Complete development of the Damage Inventory prior to the Recovery Scoping Meeting streamlines Public Assistance delivery.



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Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Recovery Scoping Meeting



Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Recovery Scoping Meeting

Key Action Items:

- Ensure the Damage Inventory is uploaded in the Grants Portal.
- Full review of itemized damage sites and Applicant considerations.
- Discuss any potential Special Considerations to include: Insurance, Mitigation, and Environmental/Historic compliance.



Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

The Recovery Scoping Meeting

Key Action Items (Continued):

- Differentiate Work Complete from Work to be Completed.
- Establish Applicant availability for Site Inspections
- Site Inspections are ordered by the Program Delivery Manager through Grants Manager



Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

Transition to Phase II

- Guided by the Applicant provided Damage Inventory.
- In accordance with the Applicant's Recovery Priorities and percentage of work complete.
- Transition allows for planning - the identified damage will be organized into project lanes prior to Phase II onset.
- Submittal of documentation through Document Checklist
- Full document disclosure by the Applicant is required in order to proceed to Phase II.

Phase I – Operational Planning Action Items

**The FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG)
designates disaster damages into Project Lanes**

Completed Work

- Work Completed
- No site inspections

Standard

- Work to be Completed (all categories)
- Site inspections or validations

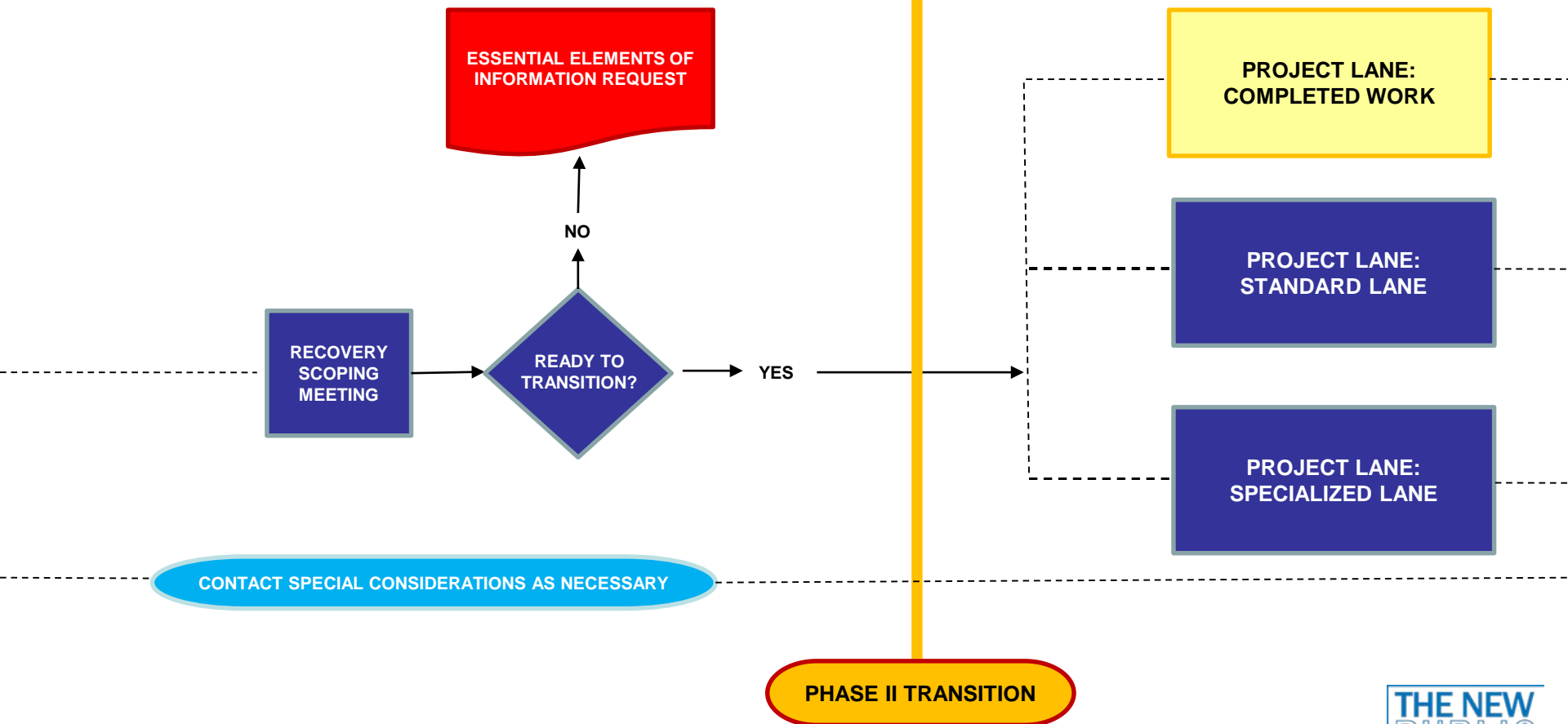
Specialized

- Complex projects that require technical expertise

Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

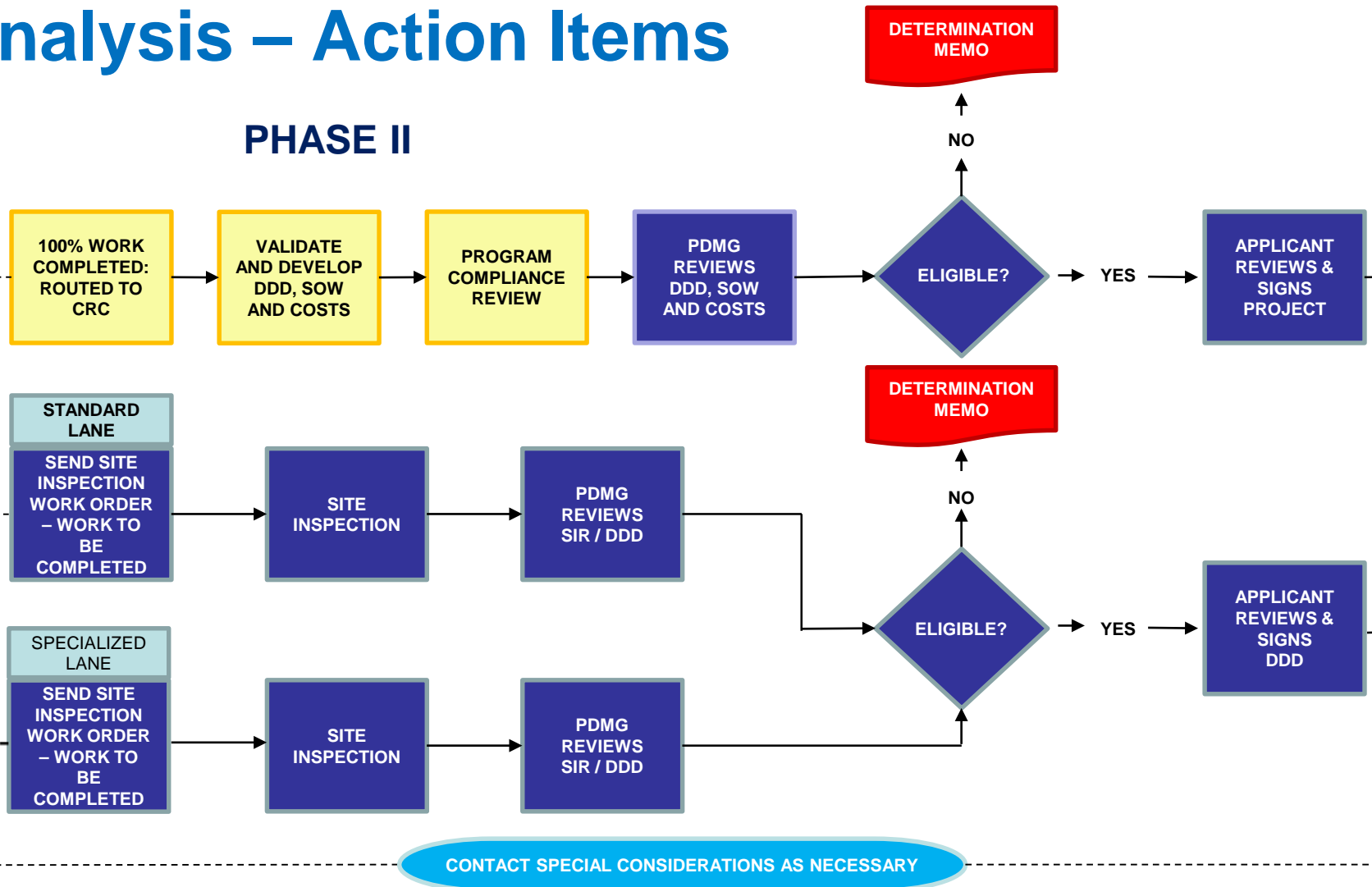
PHASE I TRANSITION TO PHASE II

PHASE II



Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

PHASE II



Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

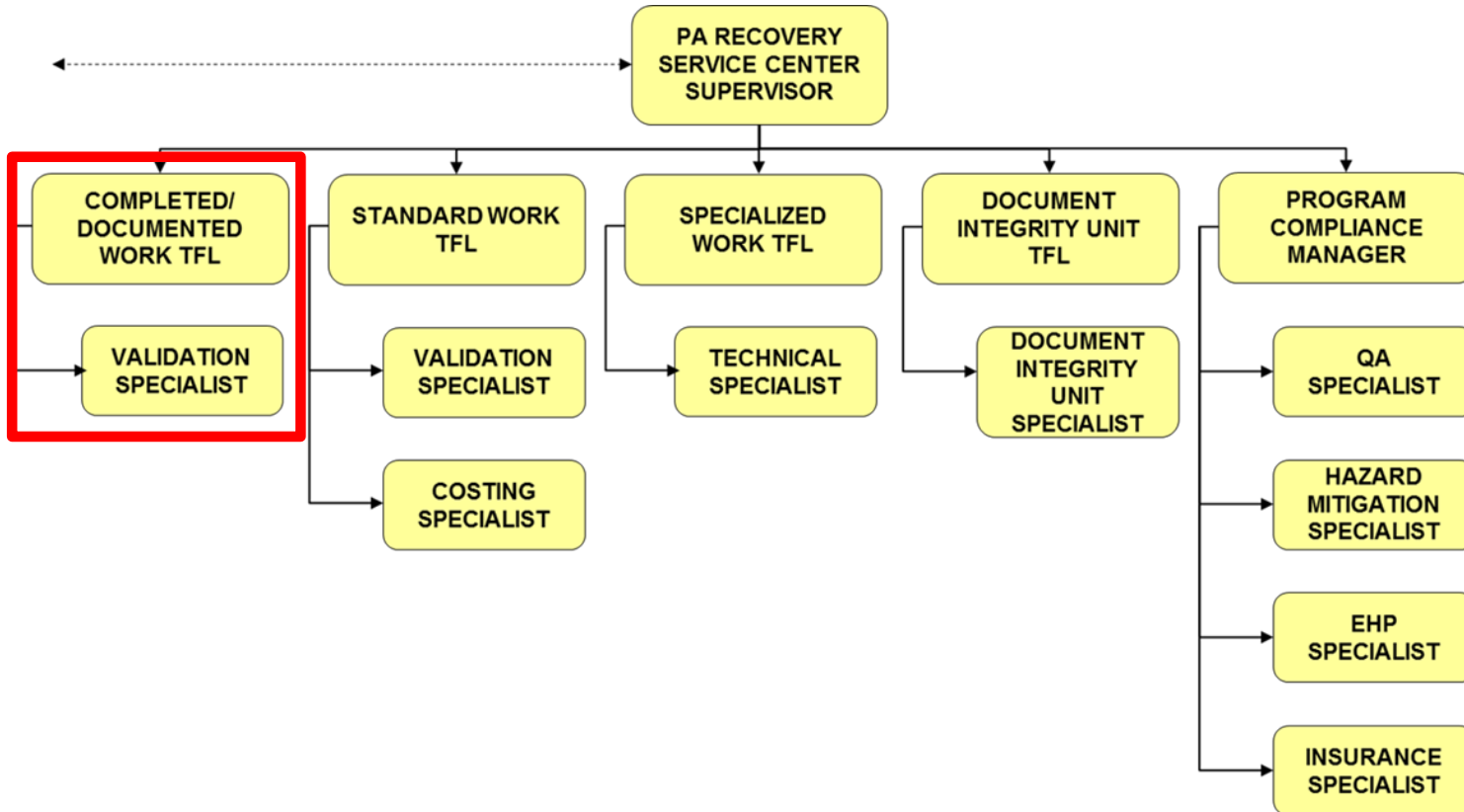
Completed Work → Routed to the Consolidated Resource Center (CRC)

- Work is 100% Completed.
- May include work identified to be 100% complete within 2 weeks of Recovery Scoping Meeting.
- Submitted to CRC when all required documentation outlined in the Essential Elements of Information (EEI) is submitted through Grants Portal.



Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

Completed Work → Routed to the Consolidated Resource Center (CRC)



Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

Standard Lane (Non-Technical) and Specialized Lane (Technical) damages:

- Each lane follows a similar workflow processes.
- Analyzed by FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) through collaborative process with the Recipient - to place the right skillset proficiency with the damage.
- Organized into Work Orders by PDMG for:
 - Site Inspectors (Standard/Non-Technical)
 - Technical Specialists (Specialized/Technical)

New Public Assistance Operational Framework

FEMA Site Inspectors

- **Receives Site Inspection Work Orders through Grants Manager**
- **Will only inspect what is listed on the Damage Inventory**
- **Assembles a Report Package with Photos, Maps, and Sketches**
- **Site Inspectors will fulfil a single task set, complete, then move on**



Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Applicant Roles (Continued):

Applicant will need to identify their representative that will attend each site inspection. Representative will be required to sign the Site Inspection Report confirming measurements.

Prior to Site Inspection, the representative can anticipate:

- An introductory phone call from the Site Inspector.
- Confirmation of the date, time and meeting location.
- Identification of what to bring.
- An opportunity to ask questions.



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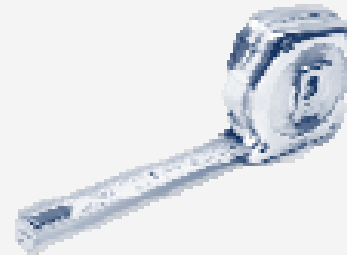


Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Applicant Roles (Continued):

In Preparation the Applicant should gather any measurement tools that may be helpful.

- Measuring Wheels***
- Measuring Tapes***
- Tape Measures***
- Building Plans/Drawings
- Disaster Photos (and/or Pre-Disaster Photos)



*** FEMA will issue measuring tools/equipment to Site Inspectors. However, resources on hand may be helpful to the Site Inspection process.



FEMA

Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

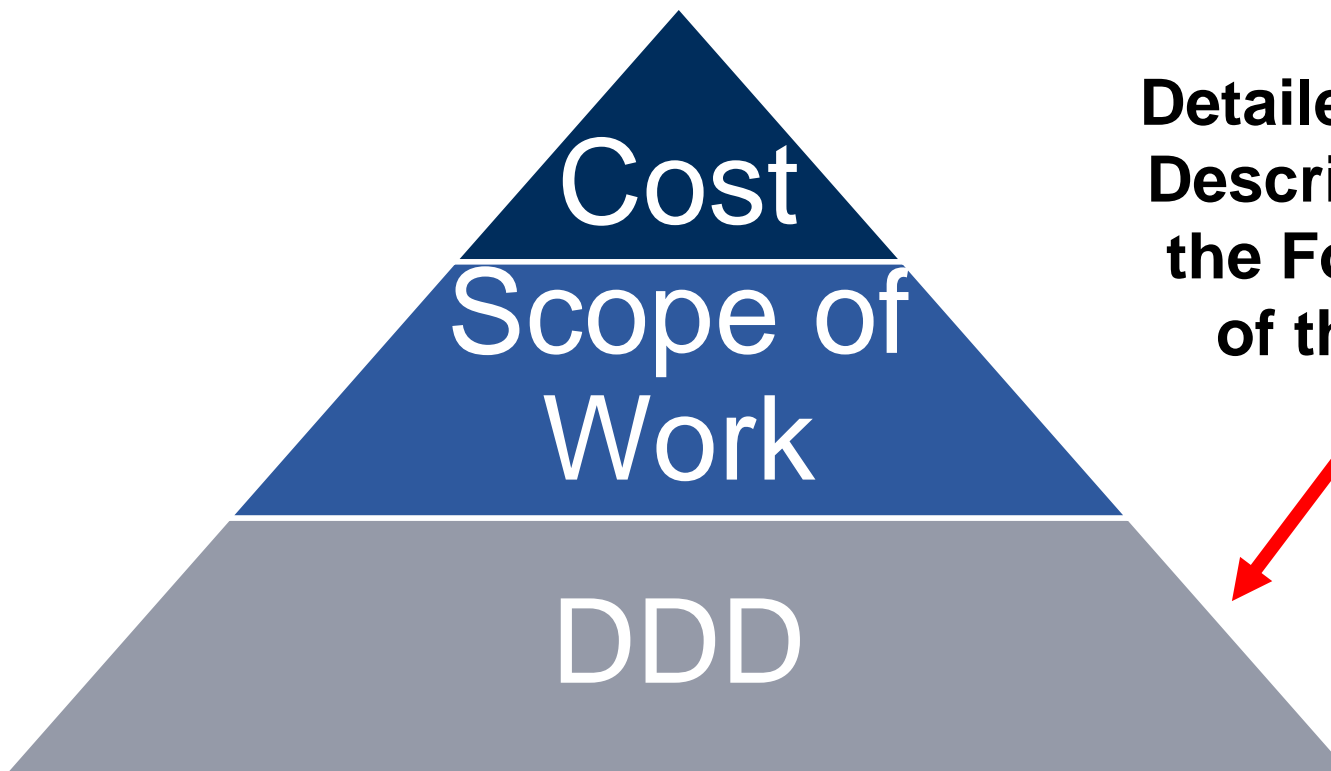
Applicant Roles:

- Must be present at all Site Inspections
- Identifies all site damage and components
- Answers Special Considerations Questions
- Signs the Site Inspection Report



Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Site Inspections are Critical



**Detailed Damage
Descriptions are
the Foundation
of the Grant**

Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Applicant Roles (Continued):

At the time of Site Inspection, the Applicant will:

- Meet with the Site Inspector.
- Review the Work Order Together.
- Plan a time effective strategy/plan to see sites.
- Facilitate inspections of the designated sites on the Work Order.



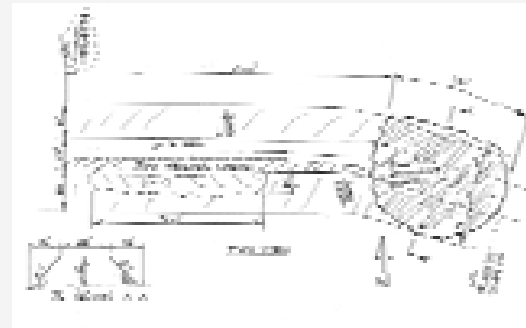
FEMA



Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

What Site Inspectors are there to do:

- Collect damage specific information (Who, what, when, where, how, and how much)
- Take Photographs
- Develop site sketches
- Create site maps



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Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

What Site Inspectors are there to do (Cont.):

- Only inspect sites specified on the work order
- Work with the Applicant at all times
- Reach field level concurrence
- Conduct a positive and engaged relationship with the Applicant.
- Assist Counterparts: If Mitigation of Environmental and Historic Preservation Specialists are present.



FEMA



Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

What Site Inspectors are NOT there to do:

- Self identify damages
- Proceed to damaged sites alone
- Inspect sites not identified on the Work Order
- Determine and/or discuss FEMA eligibility



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Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

In the New PA Delivery Model:

- The Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) remains the Applicant's single point of contact throughout.
- Site Inspectors will fulfil a single task set, complete, then move on.
- The Site Inspector will work with the Applicant to capture and annotate damage.



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Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Applicant Consideration: What if sites are missing from the FEMA Work Order?

- The Site may be located on a separate work order.
- The missing site may not have been identified on the Damage Inventory.
- Damage was not inventoried within 60 Days of the Recovery Scoping Meeting (RSM)



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Phase II – Introduction to the FEMA Site Inspector

Applicant Roles (Continued):

What happens at Site Inspection Conclusion?

- Site Inspector will discuss next steps with Applicant.
- The Applicant will be asked to Sign the Inspection Report.



Applicant Representative Signature: _____



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Phase II – Intake Damage and Eligibility Analysis – Action Items

The Completed/Documented Lane Workflow

Throughout the entire process, the FEMA Program Delivery Manager works with/supports the Applicant to:

- Organize Documents
- Upload/Submit Documents
- Answer Questions
- Resolve Unmet Needs
- Achieve Field Level Agreement

Recipients are invited to partner with the Applicant and FEMA through all engagements.



FEMA



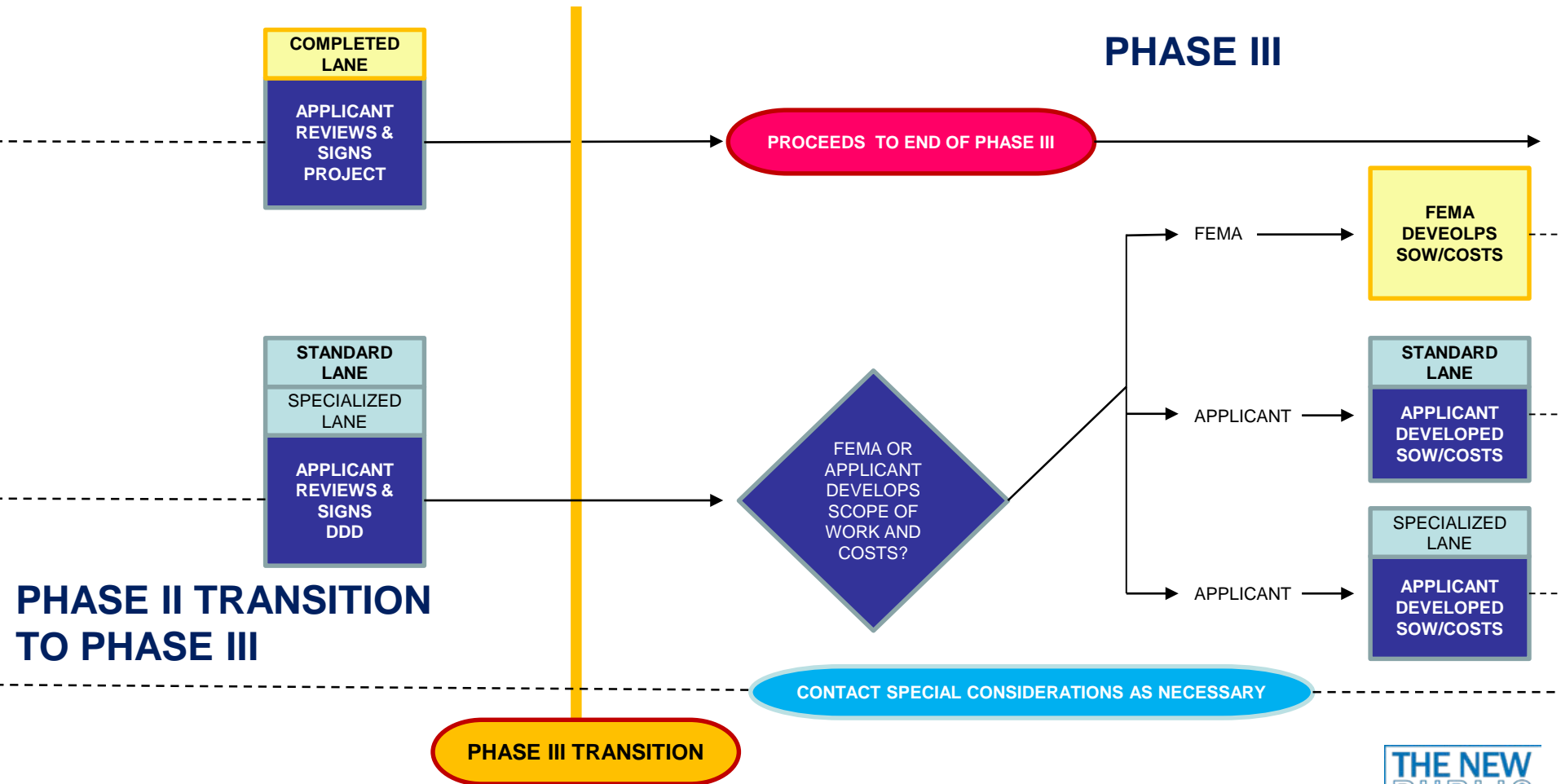
Phase III – Scoping and Costing

Applicant Decision

For Standard or Specialized Lane Projects (Work to be Completed Projects), Applicant will determine if FEMA or they will complete Scope of Work and Cost.

- If Applicant selects FEMA to complete Scoping and Costing of the Grant, project Scope and Cost are completed at Consolidated Resource Center (CRC).
- If Applicant selects to complete the Scoping and Costing themselves, they will provide to PDMG when done and CRC will validate.

Phase III – Scoping and Costing

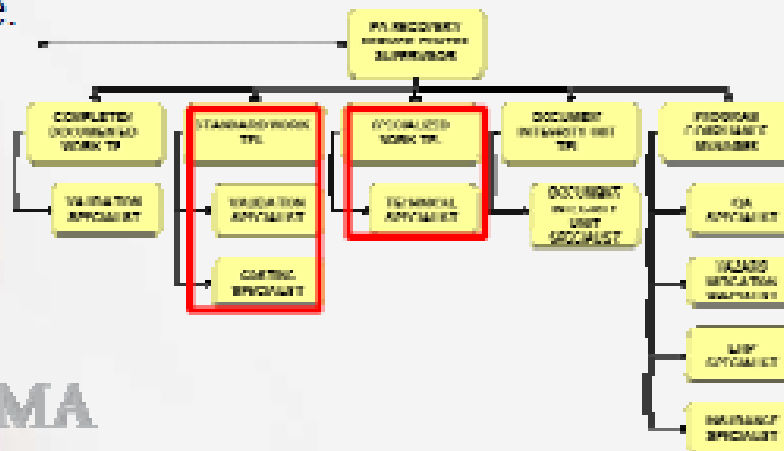


Phase III – Scoping and Costing

Consolidated Resource Center (CRC) Scoping and Costing

If the Applicant chooses FEMA formulation:

- The project Scope and Cost are assigned at the CRC
- Projects are assigned to the Standard or Specialized Lane.



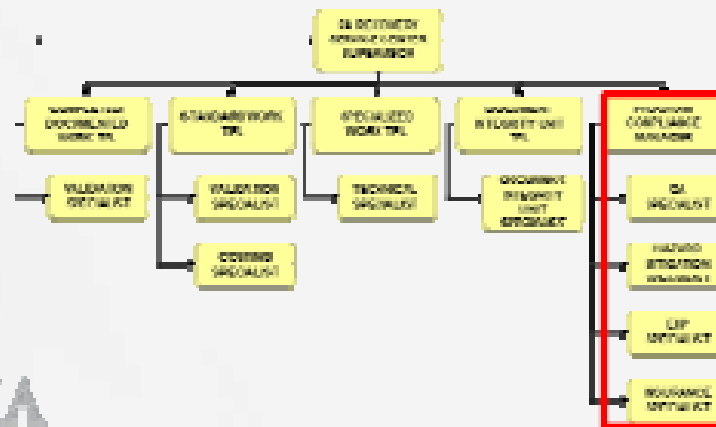
FEMA



Phase III – Scoping and Costing

Consolidated Resource Center (CRC) Scoping and Costing

Following completion of the Scoping and Costing
→ Project is submitted for a Compliance Review.



FEMA



Phase III – Scoping and Costing

Consolidated Resource Center (CRC)

Scoping and Costing

- Following the Compliance Review →
- Program Delivery Manager reviews project →
- Eligibility recommendations are made →
 - Potentially ineligible projects proceed to the field for addition discussion and determination.
 - Eligible projects are presented to Applicant by the Program Delivery Manager (PDMG).
 1. Applicant reviews the Scope and Costs.
 2. Applicant signs the Scope and Costs.



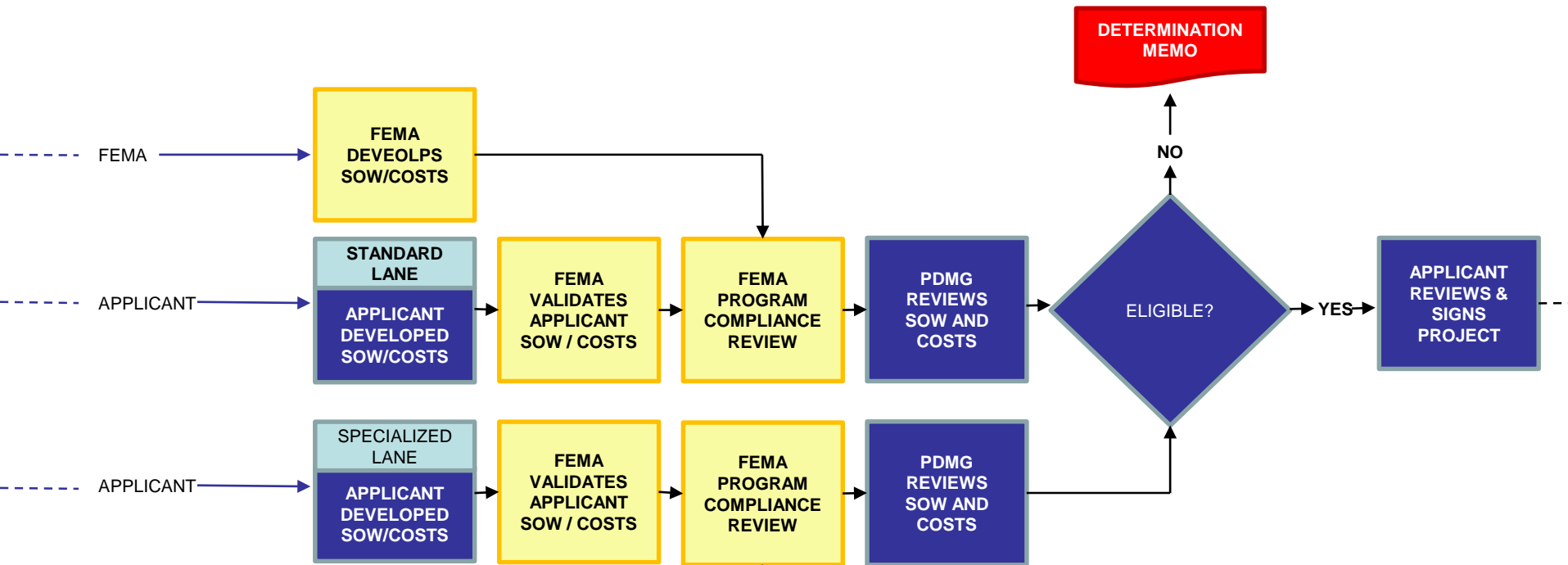
FEMA



Phase III – Scoping and Costing

COMPLETED
LANE

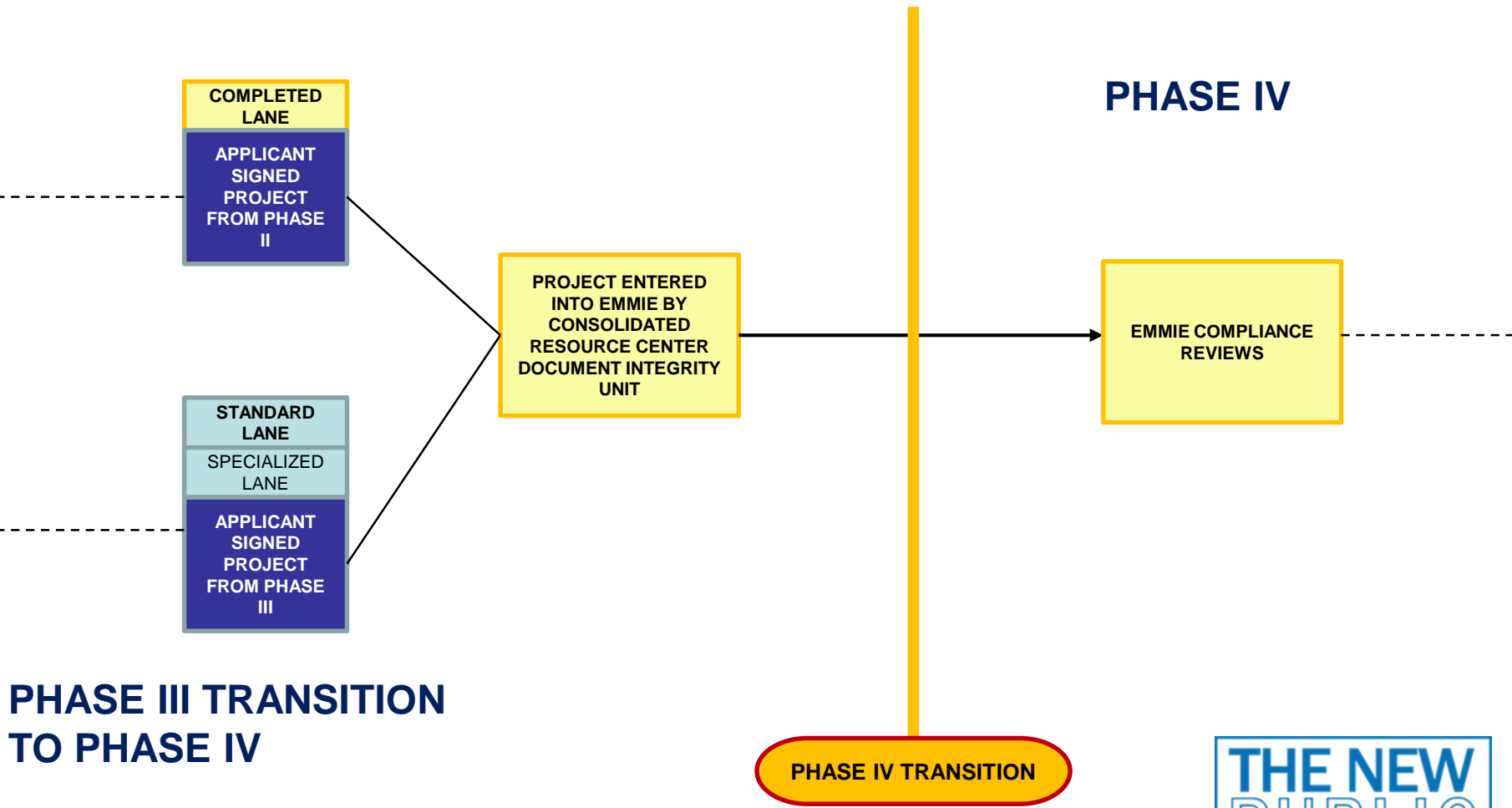
APPLICANT SIGNED PROCEEDS TO END OF PHASE III



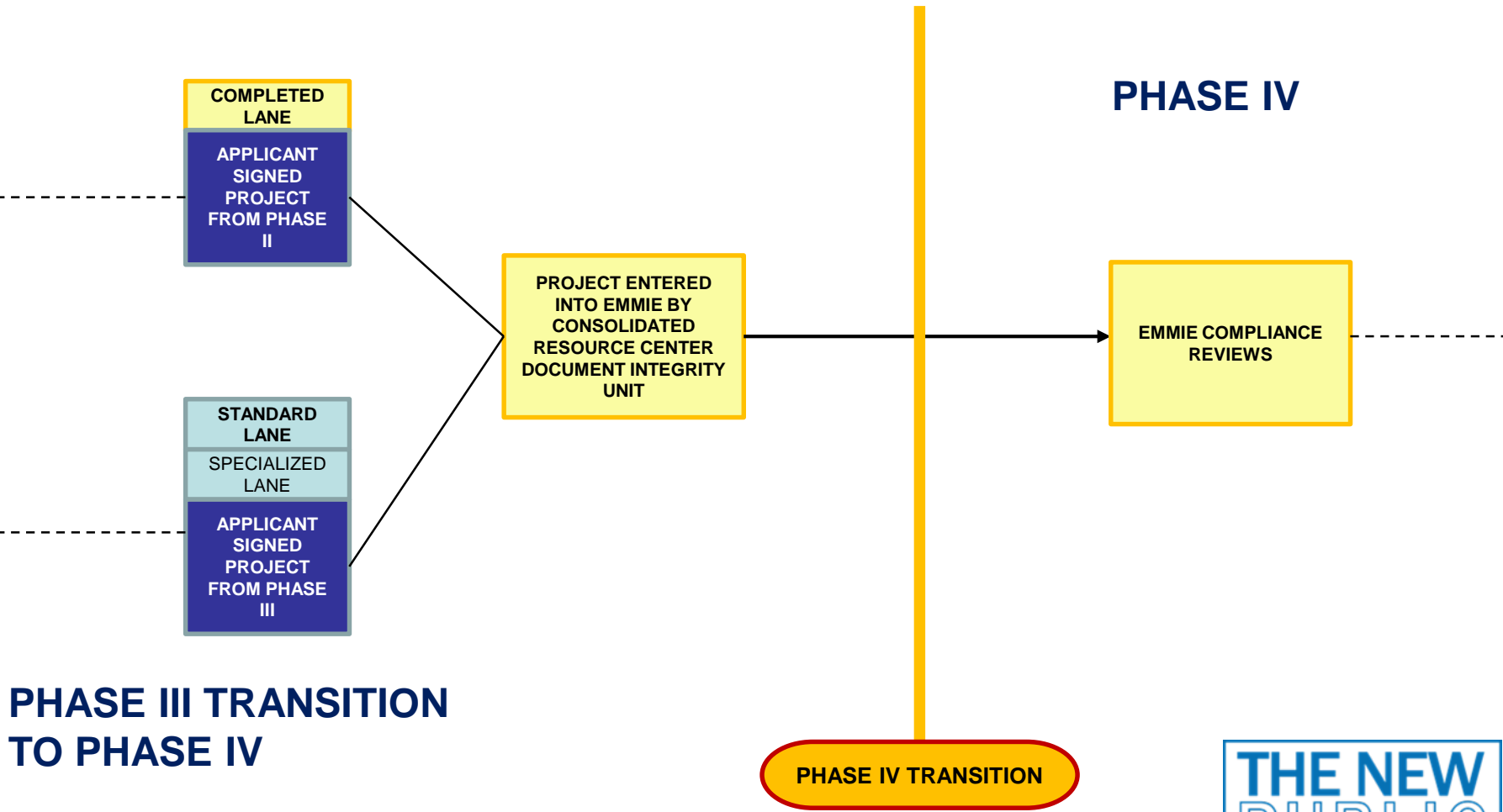
CONTACT SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AS NECESSARY

PHASE III

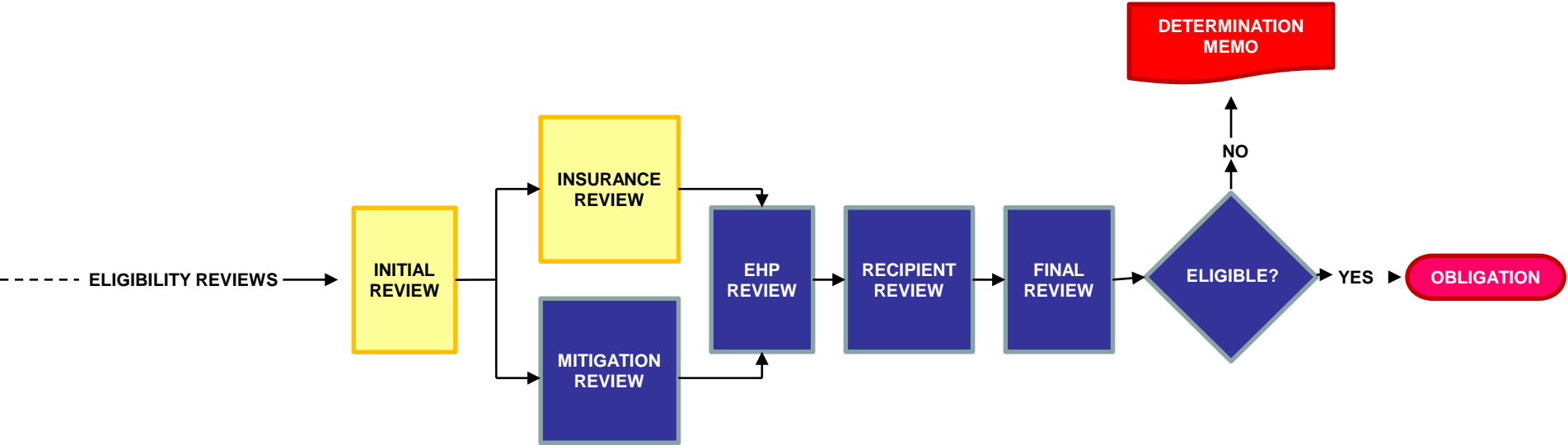
Phase III – Scoping and Costing



Phase IV – Reviews



Phase IV - Reviews



Phase IV - Reviews

Phase IV is the final stage of the project:

- Quality Assurance completes the Initial Review (In EMMIE); assigns the other Review Queues
- Insurance and Mitigation review project.
- EHP reviews project for compliance.

Phase IV – Reviews

- Once all reviews are complete, the project is sent to the PDMG through Grants Manager for review/approval.
- Once the PDMG approves, the project is forwarded to the Recipient for review/approval.
- When the Recipient (State) approves it, the project will be forwarded to the Applicant.
- Once the Applicant electronically signs the project in Grants Portal, the Document Integrity Unit at the CRC loads the signed project plus all supporting documents in the Grants Portal into EMMIE.
- Project proceeds to obligation.



Transition

- After all projects and the Damage Inventory is signed by the Applicant through Grants Portal, the PDMG will schedule the Recovery Transition Meeting with the Applicant.
- The Recovery Transition Meeting is the transition of the Applicant/projects from FEMA to the Recipient (State).
- Recipients are encouraged to attend the Recovery Transition Meeting to discuss closeout procedures.



- **HANDOUTS**

- Public Assistance Application Process
- The New Public Assistance Delivery Model
- Grants Manager and Grants Portal Tool
- Public Assistance Overview
- Sample Damage Inventory Form

APPLICANT-DRIVEN PROCESS

APPLICANT BRIEFING

- Briefing is scheduled and conducted by the State and Tribal governments
- Apply for Public Assistance
- Learn about the program



FEMA Program Delivery Manager

The single point of contact assigned to provide customer service to Applicants throughout the Public Assistance process

EXPLORATORY CALL

WITHIN 7 DAYS

- Introduction to your Program Delivery Manager
- Get an initial sense of needs and damage
- Identify who needs to be at Recovery Scoping Meeting

RECOVERY SCOPING MEETING

WITHIN 21 DAYS

- In-depth meeting to review damages
- Gather documentation
- Develop list of projects
- Talk through your priorities

SITE INSPECTION(S)
if necessary

WITHIN 60 DAYS

INTAKE DAMAGE & ELIGIBILITY ANALYSIS

- Disaster-related damages captured and documented

SCOPING & COSTING

- Based on site visits and documentation
- To be reviewed for eligibility

FINAL REVIEW & SIGN-OFF

- Quality assurance reviews for accuracy
- Project acceptance by Applicant

RECEIVE FUNDING

Other PA Issues



FEMA

EEI

- Other items of importance: (or Essential Elements of Information – EEI)
 - Maintenance Records
 - PHOTOS: Pre- and Post-Disaster
 - Cost to repair (bring back to Pre-disaster condition.)

NEVER give your original documents to anyone!

The “Burden” of Paperwork

- Shoe Bomber



- Insurance Fraud, Disability Fraud, etc.

It only takes one person to cause everyone else to have to compensate.

FEMA isn't going to:

- Pay for non-event damages.
- Pay for lack of maintenance.
- Pay for more than returning to Pre-Disaster condition.
- Pay for repairs to property that you are not responsible for.
- Pay for repairs at 4 times the going rate so your brother-in-law can do the work.

How many
people in this
room do not
have a cell
phone that takes



pi



es?



Mr. Insurance Man: I wrecked my car and I
need to be reimbursed for the repairs!

No, I don't have any pictures of the wreck!

Why do I need that?

What FEMA requires for reimbursement:

•This:



Not This:



- Proof that it belongs to you or is your responsibility
- Proof that you have maintained it

“At the time that this project was formulated the Applicant had completed 100% of roadway repairs. These repairs consisted of grading, shaping, and applying and surface (Oklahoma Road Gravel) to ensure roadways were safe for traffic. Consequently, photographs taken during FEMA field inspections were unable to demonstrate rutting damage or surface losses in support of the applicants claim. **Similarly, the Applicant was unable to furnish documentation (pre-repair photos) in support of claimed damages. Consequently, FEMA is unable to validate claimed damages”.**

Requested: \$38,628.21

Approved: **\$0**

- Maintenance Records:
 - Rock Tickets
 - Schedule of Routine Maintenance
 - Maps showing Maintenance Schedule
 - Review of other roads in area

Subject: Large Project Closeout Request FEMA-4230-DR-KS

We are hereby requesting a Large Project Closeout for
PW 206, PA ID: 073-UTX9X-00

All documentation available for this project is attached for your review. The Applicant's request for closeout is attached. All Federal Laws and FEMA rules and regulations have been met and the applicant will be paid in accordance with State and Federal Laws when the closeout version to this PW is finalized by FEMA.

Unfortunately the applicant did not keep detailed records that we could verify to substantiate the total costs of this PW. Therefore we could only validate \$9,506.17 of the \$170,872.50 that was authorized. Request this Large Project be closed.

- **Insurance Coverage**
- When estimating the amount of anticipated assistance during damage assessments, FEMA must reduce PA program costs for restoring a facility by actual or anticipated insurance proceeds. The reduction is based on the amount of insurance that is in place or was required following a previous disaster.

County Emergency Declarations

- If you are going to appeal to FEMA for Public Assistance Funds, your County must first issue it's own Disaster Declaration.
 - FEMA PA funds are only available once a disaster has exceeded the local government's and then the state government's capacity to cope with the disaster.
 - Think “Impact Statement”

Impact Statement Form

Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Public Assistance Program

Name of Person Submitting Form	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
<hr/>		
County Impacted	Jurisdiction Impacted	Date of Incident
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Type of Incident/Emergency		
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>		
Describe the incident/emergency to include weather specifics:		
<input style="width: 95%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		
What local actions have been taken?		
<input type="checkbox"/> ROC Activation <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuations <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closures* / Traffic Controls (List of closures will need to be documented) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandbagging, flood controls, and/or pumping water <input type="checkbox"/> Sheltering <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>		
If local actions have or will be taken, please detail:		
<input style="width: 95%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		
Have public infrastructure or essential services been affected or disrupted?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If no, please explain:		
<input style="width: 95%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		

The information on this page is needed to further indicate the impact this event has had on the identified jurisdiction.

Jurisdictional Population	Non-english Speaking Population	
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Floodplain Population	Average Age	Average Income
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Jurisdiction Annual Budget	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Estimated number of:		
	Deaths	Injuries
	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	Evacuated	Displaced
	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Public Sector Damage Estimates:	Annual Budget Allocations Per Category	
A) Debris Clearance	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
B) Protective Measures	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
C) Road Systems	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
	Snow Treatment/Removal	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	Road Maintenance	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	Labor	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
D) Water Control Facilities	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
E) Public Buildings & Equipment	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
F) Utilities	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
G) Parks, Recreation, Other Facilities	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Additional comments (include economic or other impacts on affected communities):		
<input style="width: 95%; height: 80px;" type="text"/>		

Capturing Localized Impact

Capturing the impact that lost or damaged infrastructure had on the jurisdiction is an essential damage assessment task. Narrative statements that illustrate the impact of the disaster can help show whether or not the disaster is beyond the capacity of the impacted jurisdiction or State or Tribal Government, and whether supplemental Federal assistance is required to recover. Generally delivered in a series of short narratives, Impact Statements should include numbers or statistics that lend context to the disaster. These statements, included in the Governor's or Chief Executive's request, are important as the impact of a disaster will be taken into account regardless of whether or not a State or Tribal Government meets the per capita cost indicators.

At times there are extraordinary concentrations of damage that might warrant Federal assistance even if the statewide per capita indicator is not met. This may be particularly true where critical facilities are involved or where the cost of restoring damaged infrastructure in a localized area is extremely high. This is discussed in 44 CFR § 206.48 (a)(2). On the other hand, Federal assistance may not be warranted following disasters where the statewide indicator is met, but the damage is still within the State's or Tribal Government's ability to address without supplemental Federal assistance.

At times there are extraordinary concentrations of damage that might warrant Federal assistance even if the statewide per capita indicator is not met. This is particularly true where critical facilities are involved or where the cost of restoring damaged infrastructure in a localized area is extremely high.

To capture impact local, State or Tribal, and Federal damage assessment teams should document the direct and indirect consequences that damaged and destroyed infrastructure has on the community. The loss or degradation of facilities built to support normal community functions like roads, bridges, and critical infrastructure can have an immediate impact on the population and slow recovery. While this reality exists following most disasters, the question that needs to be considered when writing impact statements needs to be *'how will the unique resources of the Federal Government reduce the impact of the disaster and/or expedite recovery?'*

Damage Assessment Operations Manual

A Guide to Assessing Damage and Impact

April 5, 2016

Can be found at www.fema.gov

STAFF

NAME	Personal Cell	Disaster Cell	785-646-Office	E-MAIL
Bazin, Joe	785-220-6012		1974	Joseph.a.bazin.nfg@mail.mil
Flyntz, Christina	785-633-3101	785-221-7603	1977	christina.j.flyntz.nfg@mail.mil
McGonigle, Amy	785-215-5607	785-231-4965	1975	Amy.a.mcgonigle.nfg@mail.mil
Middendorf, Becky	785-224-9420		1978	becky.middendorf@gmail.com
Money, Les	785-741-1343	785-221-5405	1972	leslie.w.money.nfg@mail.mil
Smith, Stan	785-250-1082	785-207-2023	1397	sls2440@cox.net