When Disaster Strikes: “The Floodplain Manager as part of the Damage Assessment Team!”

2019 KAMM Conference
When Disaster Strikes: “The Floodplain Manager as part of the Damage Assessment Team!”

Bobby Carpenter, Area 7 Manager - Kentucky Emergency Management

Jason York, Bath County EMA Director / Floodplain Director
Building upon the *Whole Community Approach* - This session will explore the potential and logical team of Floodplain, zoning, Building / Code Enforcement and PVA officials as part of the damage assessment team following a community disaster.
What is EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT?
What is EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT?

To reduce loss of life and property and protect our state’s critical infrastructure from all types of hazards, through a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
What is Damage Assessment?

Damage Assessment is a preliminary onsite evaluation of damage or loss caused by an accident or natural event. Damage assessments record the extent of damage, what can be replaced, restored or salvaged. It may also estimate the time required for repair, replacement and recovery.
Who’s Deals with this?
It has been said:

First Responders Save Lives and Property
Saves Communities, Lives, and Property
HOW Do We Do That?

I’m glad you asked!
Where it all begins...
Coordination and Involvement

“RISK”
The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences
1. Build a team incorporating the Whole community
2. For Flooding help EM Perform a Flood THIRA using the mapping data and Jurisdictional Profile
3. Perform Gap analysis

BE
READY
MAKE A PLAN

PLAN
PRACTICE
PREPARE
4. HELP your Emergency Manager develop an IAP for flooding
5. Evaluate honestly, thoroughly, and critically:
Plan
Revision

Preparedness
After Action Report

Comprehensive Exercise Plan

PLAN
EXERCISE
IMPROVE

“Serving Our Commonwealth”

KYEM
Damage Assessment from a Rapid Needs perspective ...

1. The ability of local governments perform a Rapid Needs Assessment within the first few hours after an incident is critical to providing a response designed to save lives and support life sustaining actions.
Rapid Needs Damage Assessment provides:

- Effective life-saving and life sustaining measures
- Tools for response prioritization
- Effective resource requests
- Disaster Public Information
Damage Assessment from a Rapid Needs perspective ...

Assessments require Planning, & Training ...

BEFORE a disaster or Emergency occur
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...

- **EVENT**
  - Local Damage Assessment
    - Assess damage
    - Compile information
  - State or Tribal Verification
    - Verify damage information is accurate and complete
  - Joint PDA
    - Validate damage information
    - Evaluate impact

  - Governor or Tribal Government Executive
    - Makes a request to the President through the appropriate FEMA Region

  - FEMA Regional Office
    - Reviews request and validates information developed during the Joint PDA
    - Prepare Regional Administrator’s Validation and Recommendation

  - FEMA Headquarters
    - Reviews request to ensure it is consistent with declaration policy and process
    - FEMA Administrator reviews request, informs, and makes recommendations provided by the Regional Administrator

  - President
    - Disaster declaration decision

Will State or Tribe request a declaration?

- Yes
  - FEMA Region that a request will not be made

- No
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...

• Damage Assessment is a preliminary onsite evaluation of damage or loss caused by an accident or natural event. Damage assessments record the extent of damage, what can be replaced, restored or salvaged. It may also estimate the time required for repair, replacement and recovery.
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...

• PA - Public Assistance is a reimbursement program that provides federal funding to help communities respond to and recover from disasters

• Communities Public OWNED – i.e. streets, parks, public buildings
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet these needs through other means. Up to $33,000 (adjusted each event).
The FEDERAL Disaster Assessment Process...

• Individual Assistance is provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to individuals and families who have sustained losses due to disasters.

• Public Assistance can fund the repair, restoration, reconstruction or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure damaged or destroyed by a disaster.
Disaster Assessment Declared or not....

- **Substantial damage** means **damage** of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before **damaged** condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the **damage** occurred.
Disaster Assessment Declared or not....

• NFIP “Substantial Damage” – What Does It Mean?

• The decision about a structure being “substantially damaged” is made at a local government level, generally by a building official or floodplain manager.
• Substantial damage applies to a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) – or 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain – for which the total cost of repairs is 50 percent or more of the structure’s market value before the disaster occurred, regardless of the cause of damage.
For example, if a structure’s market value before the damage was $200,000 and repairs are estimated to cost $120,000, that structure is substantially damaged. Land value is excluded from the determination.
If a building in a floodplain is determined by the local official to be substantially damaged, it must be brought into compliance with local floodplain management regulations.
Property owners who have a flood insurance policy through the NFIP and a substantially damaged building (from flooding) in a SFHA may be able to use additional funds – known as Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) - from their flood insurance policy (up to $30,000) to help defray the costs of elevating, relocating, demolishing a structure, or flood proofing a non-residential structure.
Owners may decide to:

- Elevate their structures, or change them in some other way to comply with those local floodplain regulations and avoid future losses;
- Relocate or demolish the structure; or,
- Flood proof a non-residential structure.
Codes and Standards

• Generally, damage assessment work and cost estimations should be focused on that required to restore the facility to its pre-disaster design and condition. Improvements required by current applicable codes, specifications, and standards may be considered when facility restoration triggers the upgrade requirement, and when the standard:
• 1. Applies to the type of restoration required;
• 2. Is appropriate to the pre-disaster use of the facility;
• 3. Is reasonable, in writing, formally adopted by the State, Tribal, or local government, and implemented by the potential applicant at the time of the disaster, or is a legal Federal requirement;

• 4. Applies uniformly; and

• 5. Was enforced during the time it was in effect.
• The 2013 Kentucky Building Code (KBC) went into effect Jan. 1, 2014 for commercial application.

• The 2013 Kentucky Residential Code (KRC) went into effect Jan. 1, 2014
REGULATIONS

- Zoning
- Permits
- Codes
- Inspections
- Licenses
- Insurance

Compliance - Requirements - Procedure - Standards - Conduct

issuing
Compliance
Requirements
Procedures
Standards
Conduct

Regulations

- Zoning
- Permits
- Codes
- Inspections
- Licenses
- Insurance

Compliance - Requirements - Procedure - Standards - Conduct

Regulations
• The 2013 Kentucky Building Code (KBC) went into effect Jan. 1, 2014 for commercial application.

• The 2013 Kentucky Residential Code (KRC) went into effect Jan. 1, 2014
First-In Teams

• When a disaster or other emergency strikes a community, first responders are generally deployed to address life safety issues such as conducting search and rescue, clearing entrance and egress routes, extinguishing fires, and providing medical services.
First-In Teams

Some potential members of the first-in team include:

• Firefighters
• Law enforcement
• Waste management
• Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
• Utilities and Public Works
Damage Assessment Response Team

Some potential members of the first-in team include:

- Building inspectors
- Local government assessors
- Public works officials
- Code enforcement officials
- Firefighters
- Private engineers
- Amateur radio operators
- Red Cross representatives
Do You Know What These Markings Mean?
• These markings are sprayed on the side of residences searched by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) responders. The markings meaning is broken down as follows:
• **Single Slash:** This means that FEMA responders have gone inside and that a building search is in progress. This helps reduce duplication of search effort, and lets other responders know where their teams are searching.
• **X with Writing in Quadrants:** This means that a search has been completed.
  – Left Quadrant: Search team’s identifier “tag”, usually a short acronym or military number.
  – Top Quadrant: Time and date search team left the building.
  – Right Quadrant: List of hazards present (if any)
  – Bottom Quadrant: Number of survivors and bodies found. Usually noted in that order: 0/0 for no survivors and no corpses.
• **X with a Box around it:** This means “Do Not Enter”, usually because it is dangerous
Questions?
Thank You

Bobby Carpenter – robert.d.carpenter106.nfg@mail.mil
502 – 607-3326

Jason York – bathemd@gmail.com
606 – 674-6056