INITIAL DAMAGE REPORTING SELF-STUDY GUIDE



A guide for the municipal emergency management coordinator, staff, elected officials and public works employees to assist them in performing and submitting the initial damage report.

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INTRODUCTION

Disasters can strike at any moment, no matter what time of day, day of the week, or weather conditions that are present. Because of this, it is important that the municipal emergency management coordinator (EMC), his staff and the municipal employees and elected officials know what to do when a disaster affects your municipality.

The purpose of this document is to explain the duties and responsibilities of the EMC and the elected officials in the response to a situation which damage occurs in your municipality. This document provides guidance on the components of the Initial Damage Reporting Process in addition to the process of declaring a local disaster in the municipality.

Significant portions of the document have been taken from publications issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. More information on obtaining a copy of these documents can be found by accessing their website at http://www.fema.gov.

Any questions regarding this document, its applicability, or the processes surrounding the IDR should be directed to the Berks County Department of Emergency Services.



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CHAPTER I WHAT IS INITIAL DAMAGE REPORTING?

When a disaster of any magnitude has caused individual and/or public property damage, the damage reporting process should be initiated immediately under the direction of the municipal emergency management coordinator. The EMC may be occupied in the response to the emergency; therefore, another individual should be predesignated and trained to coordinate the initial damage reporting and damage assessment process. Personnel, such as tax assessors, building inspectors, code enforcement officers, real estate appraisers, insurance adjustors, utility personnel, etc. have the expertise to become an integral part of your community's damage assessment team.

The process of initial damage reporting begins by evaluating the municipality via vehicle and documenting the number of damages found and categorizing them according to the property type and severity of damage sustained. This documentation is in the form of a chart, which can be found in the appendix of this manual. It is also recommended that the person doing the initial damage report, document on a municipal map, the locations of the damaged areas. Photographs should be taken and kept on file of those properties or areas that are severely damaged. Once the information is compiled, the initial damage report is sent to the County who in turn submits it to PEMA for their records. The entire process should take no more than two business days, so that the information can be compiled by PEMA in a timely manner.

The need for an initial damage report is not only to identify if a disaster declaration is needed, but also to identify any unmet needs, the impact the disaster had on the community, and to identify existing resources that need to be allocated.

When a disaster such as a hurricane, tornado, or major fire occurs in a municipality,

the incident is handled by the local emergency response agencies. If the disaster situation is beyond the capabilities of the municipality, this creates certain unmet needs, which should be brought to the attention of the County EMC. Supplemental assistance from the county may provide sufficient aid to return your community to normalcy.

The initial damage reporting process will also identify the impact the disaster had on the community. For instance, by evaluating the community, the EMC will be able to determine how many private properties, roads, bridges, utilities, etc. were impacted by the disaster and can then assign resources which need to be allocated to assist in the recovery process for those particular properties.

CHAPTER II DAMAGE REPORTING CATEGORIES & CLASSIFICATION

Before completing the Initial Damage Report, it is critical to become familiar with the various different reporting categories and property types. Having a precursory knowledge of this information will make the task of completing the information easier and more accurate.

The Initial Damage Report form is broken down into two types of property, private and public. The private property category is for buildings such as businesses, mobile homes, and single-family or multi-family residences only. Any other type of property that is damaged is documented under the public property category. A comprehensive list of the public and private property that needs to be reported is found below.

Private Property	Businesses, mobile, multi-family & single-family homes
Public Property	Bridges, culverts, fire & EMS stations, hospitals, nursing homes, parks, utility services, public buildings, roads, sewers, schools, water and sewer treatment facilities, storm sewers

Once the determination has been made as to the type of property, the damage assessment team must determine the extent of damage that has been sustained. The following categories have been defined to classify the extent of damage. If the damage assessment team is unsure on the category of damage, it is better to err on the side of caution.

Affected	 Some shingles and/or siding missing Ingress/Egress to residence may be hampered Dwelling is livable without repairs IE: Stone driveway is washed away due to heavy rains
Damaged	 Property is usable, however repairs may be required Critical components of the facility are inoperable IE: Sewer treatment is offline due to inoperable pumps
Destroyed	 Property is no longer there Property is structurally unsafe All major structural systems are damaged and habitation is not possible IE: Structure has partially collapsed
Inaccessible	Unable to access propertyIE: Bridge out leading to property
Major	 Large portions of roof missing Structure or property cannot be used until repairs are made IE: Roof blown off due to high winds
Minor	 Property is damaged, but usable Numerous broken windows Minor structural damage IE: Roofing shingles blown off due to high winds

If the damage being assessed is the result of flooding, use the following guidance to determine the proper damage category.

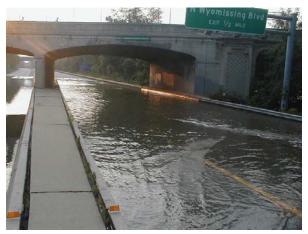
Flood Damage Category Definitions							
HOHEE	AFFECTED	MINOR	MAJOR	DESTROYED			
HOUSE Crawl Space	X						
Basement	Less than 5'	5' or more	Extensive found. damage				
First Floor	2" or less	2" - 3'	3' or more	Physically Destroyed			
Slab House	2" or less	2" - 3'	3' or more	Physically Destroyed			
Second Floor			X	Physically Destroyed			
MOBILE HOME	No water into Belly Board	From Belly Board to 5" on floor	5" or more into mobile home	Physically Destroyed			



Water lines on the outside of a building are a good indication of the conditions that will be found inside.



Properties initially reported as "inaccessible" during the completion of Windshield Survey Form will have to be revisited and assessed once the flood waters have receded.



Public property such as roadways also need to be assessed and reported.

CHAPTER III SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR REPORTING DAMAGE

The damage reporting process should be initiated automatically whenever an incident occurs in your municipality that causes damage. In the event of widespread inclement weather, the County may take a proactive approach to the damage assessment process and begin collecting information while the weather is still impacting the area.

The information that will be collected during the incipient phase of the incident will be a general consensus amongst the municipalities as to whether they have sustained damage or not. This request will come to every municipality in the form of a fax. An example of this is shown below.

-IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUESTED-

PLEASE COMPLETE AND FAX BACK TO 610-374-8865 BY THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON XXXXXXXXXXXX

Berks DES is preparing an Initial Damage Assessment for PEMA of any public or private property damage that has occurred as a result of the severe weather that has occurred. When evaluating if your municipality has any damage, include damage to roads, bridges, culverts, private homes and municipal property. Include damage, even if it is the responsibility of PENNDOT. If you checked the "RECEIVED DAMAGE" box, please note that you will be required to complete the Windshield Survey Form and return it to Berks DES within 24 hours of the event passing. If you have any questions, please contact Berks DES at 610-374-4800.

Municipality Name:			
Your Name:	Phone Number	er:	
Position (Circle One)			
Emergency Management Co	ordinator or EN	MA Staff Member	
Elected Official	Public Works	Municipal Secretary	
Check ONLY ONE of the following:			
My municipality has:			
NOT BEEN DAMAGED by the pre	vious severe		
weather experienced by the Count	у.		
	(OR .	
RECEIVED DAMAGE from the pr			
weather experienced by the Count			
completing an Initial Damage Repo	ort and		
submitting it to the County.			

After the County receives a confirmation on damage from the municipality, we will begin following up on the status of the initial damage report form, which is shown on the following page.

BERKS COUNTY WINDSHIELD SURVEY FORM

Municipality:		Date	/	_/	Time	:	
Form Completed By:		Title:			_Phone #_		
Directions: Complete this for Berks DES within 24 hours after event. Record the quantity of this form. If debris removes	er the passing of the f each category on val or emergency		ERAL DEBRIS R MERGENCY MEAS				/ NO / NO
protective measures are in complete the appropriate for		CAS	UALTIES				Number
					Fatalities r Injuries		
berksDES@countyof Fax 610-374-8				Mino	r Injuries Missing		
IDR Team Name(s	5)	HUN	IAN IMPA	Ho	spitalized		
Municipal Personnel		ॊ			vacuated Sheltered		
County Personnel		SPE	CIAL NEE		Sileitered		
		-			Elderly		
State Personnel		\dashv \vdash ——			Disabled Children		
Other Personnel					Children		
Damages- Individual As DESTROY		мт	NOR	AFF	CTED	TNAC	CESSIBLE
Single Family						2111112	
Multi Family							
Mobile Home							
Businesses							
Damages- Public Assist	ance DESTROYED	DAMAG	ED	AFF	ECTED		COST
Bridges & Culverts							
County/Municipal Owned Property							
Fire/EMS Facility						\rightarrow	
Hospital							
Nursing Home				_			
Other Park						$\overline{}$	
Power Supply							
Public Building				_		-+	
Road							
Sanitary Sewer						-	
School							
Sewer Treatment							
Storm Sewer							
Water Control Facility							
Water Supply							
Water Treatment							
Notes							
							REV 07/2019

The Windshield Survey Form is designed to document the number of properties that have been impacted by the incident. This form is for total number of properties only; do not put estimated dollar amounts for damage on this form.

Depending on the nature of the incident, it may be necessary for the municipality to declare a state of emergency. By having the elected officials declare a state of emergency, or more commonly known as a disaster declaration, it enables local governments to bypass purchasing requirements, hire temporary workers and bypass other requirements. If the municipality deems this necessary, it is important that a copy of this is included with the Windshield Survey Form.

Once the Windshield Survey Form is completed (within 24 hours after the termination of the incident) a copy of the report and the disaster declaration needs to be returned to the County.

After the Windshield Survey Form has been completed and returned to the County, the next step in the Initial Damage Report process is the completion of the Individual Damage Assessment Report and the Public Damage Assessment Report. An Individual Damage Assessment Report needs to be completed for each private property that sustained damaged while a Public Damage Assessment Report needs to be completed for each public property that sustained damage. After these reports are completed, they need to be submitted to the County. Samples of these forms are shown on the following pages.



Although determining the initial damage report category for this

residence is elementary, it is still important to make contact with the homeowner to obtain insurance information and other critical information needed for the report.

Berks County *Individual* Damage Assessment Report

t y:							
		*Zip C	*Zip Code*Municipality:				
ame: _				P	hone #		
Re	Residency: Unknown Prim		Primary	Secondary			
O۱	wnership:	Unknown	Owner	Renter			
Structi	ure Type (circl	e one)					
ou det			Multi Family I	Home Mobi	ile Home	Business	
Damac	ge Type (circle						
			Minor	Affected	Structure 1	Inaccessible	
	Insured for D	amage: <i>Unkno</i>	wn Yes A	lo Private Ro	ad/Bridge: Yes	No	
		ırance: <i>Unkno</i>			it: Yes		
		Unkno			Water: Yes		
	Flood Insura	nce: Unknoi	wn Yes N	o First Floor	Water: Yes	No	
		Fair Ma		Disaste \$	er Loss	Insuran	
tents:		\$		\$	\$		
		Ψ		Ψ			
	provements	\$		\$	\$		

Berks County *Public* Damage Assessment Report

	ity Name:	*Municipality:				
Facil	ity Location:					
City:	Zi	p Code	*Phoi	ne #		
Туре	e (circle one)					
	Bridges & Culverts		Public Bu	iilding		
	County/Municipal Owned I	Property	Road			
	Debris Removal	Sanitary	Sewer			
	Emergency Protective Mea	School				
	Fire/EMS Facility		Sewer Tr	reatment		
	Hospital		Storm Se	ewer		
	Nursing Home		Water Co	ontrol Facilit	y	
	Other		Water Su	ipply		
	Park		Water Tr	eatment		
	Power Supply					
Γ	*Damage Type:		Insured:	Unknown	Yes	No
	Destroyed Dama	ged	In Flood Plain:	Unknown	Yes	No
	Damage Estimate: \$		Historic:	Unknown	Yes	No
	Source of Estimate:		Hazmat:	Unknown	Yes	No
			Wetland:	Unknown	Yes	No
L						
ama	ge Description:					
ama	ge Impact:					
omn	nents:					
_	Form completed by:		Entered into Dam	age Reporte	er by:	
ſ	Form completed by:					
	Title/Dept.		Title/Dept			

In addition to documenting the damage sustained by the municipality, it is also important that a thorough account is kept of emergency protective and debris removal measures. During incidents where a presidential disaster declaration has occurred, reimbursement may also be available to municipalities and/or emergency service agencies who committed their resources to assist in emergency operations related to the incident or to cleanup from the incident. Some examples of emergency protective measures include any of the following:

- Barricades placed to limit access;
- Fire Department personnel who evacuated residents; or
- Fire Department rescued victim from stalled vehicles in flood waters.

When documenting emergency protective measures, it is critical to provide a description of the tasks, including the location, the number of personnel who performed the task, the number of hours that the service was performed, and any equipment used.

Debris removal activities involve those where public property has been affected by the incident and the municipality has taken actions to remove debris from the property to restore it to pre-disaster conditions. Some examples of debris removal measures include any of the following:

- Downed trees and mud removed from park or other public property; or
- Storm debris removed from under bridge or culvert.

If any emergency protective or debris removal measures have taken place, it is critical that the individual completing the Initial Damage Report communicate with the other disciplines in their municipality and obtain the necessary information and include this with the report. A form with the required information is included in the Forms section of this manual and is also provided below.

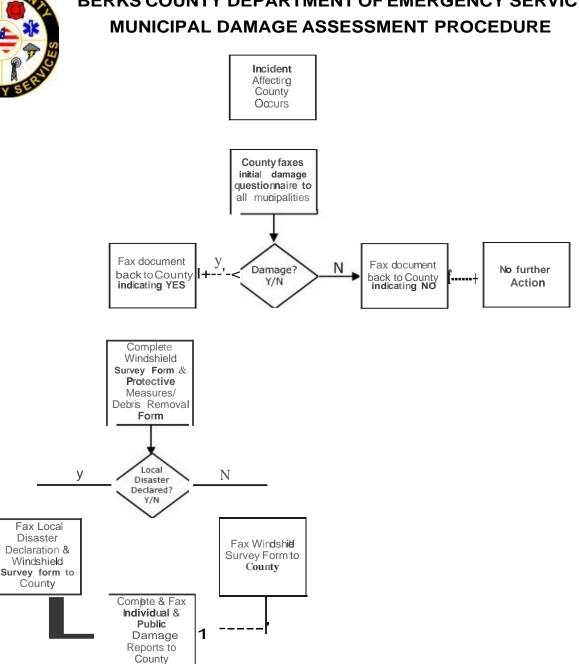




	Emergency Protective	Measures / Debris	Removal Workshe	eet					
Municipality	unicipality Form Completed By:								
	Emergency Protective Measures								
7	Task Description (Include Location)	# of Personnel	# of Hours	Equipment Used					
		Debris Removal							
7	Task Description (Include Location)	# of Personnel	# of Hours	Equipment Used					
	For definitions and instructions o	n completing, see	back of form	Revised 072006					



BERKS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES



Berks County Department of Emergency Services Direct Link Technology Center 2561 Bernville Rd. Reading, PA 19605 Phone (610) 374-4800 Fax (610) 374-8865 http://www.berksdes.com

Copies of the Windshield Survey and Damage Assessment forms are available on the Berks DES Website or by calling the DES Office.

CHAPTER IV DISASTER ASSISTANCE TYPES

When a disaster strikes, it can take several days, weeks, months or even years to recover from the effects and to rebuild damaged property. One way that this process is made easier is through the individual and public assistance process. It is important to note however, that the only time any of these programs can be implemented is after a disaster declaration at the state level. **Even if your local municipality or county declares a state of disaster, this does not enable these programs to be utilized.** Further information about the different types of disaster declarations and the process can be found in Chapter V. This chapter will define and explain the differences between the two processes and will briefly identify the requirements that need to be met in order to qualify for assistance.

The Individual Assistance Program (IAP) provides money and services to people in the disaster area when losses are not covered by insurance and property has been damaged or destroyed. There are some limitations to the program that should be known.

Limitations to the IAP Program

- IAP is not intended to restore your damaged property to its condition before the disaster. In some cases, it may only provide enough money, up to the program limits, for you to return an item to service.
- IAP does not cover business-related losses that resulted from the disaster.
- By law, IAP cannot provide money to you for losses that are covered by your insurance.
- While some money is available through IAP, most disaster aid from the Federal government is in the form of loans from the Small Business Association (SBA) that must be repaid. Applicants to IAP may be required to seek help from SBA first, before being considered for certain types of IAP help.

The IAP Program provides different types of assistance, depending on the situation. The following list shows the types of assistance that are available through IAP and what each provides.

Temporary Housing (a place to live for a limited period of time): Money is available to rent a different place to live, or a government provided housing unit when rental properties are not available.

Repair: Money is available to homeowners to repair damage from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to make the damaged home safe, sanitary, and functional.

Replacement: Money is available to homeowners to replace their home destroyed in the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowner with the cost of replacing their destroyed home.

Permanent Housing Construction: Direct assistance or money for the construction of a home. This type of help occurs only in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible.

Other Needs: Money is available for necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the disaster. This includes medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses that are authorized by law.

Unfortunately, Individual Assistance is not available in every situation when a disaster or incident occurs. In order for individuals to be eligible to receive assistance, the following criteria must be met.

- You have losses in an area that has been declared a disaster area by the president;
- You have filed for insurance benefits and the damage to your property is not covered by your insurance;
- You or someone who lives with you is a citizen of the United States, a non-citizen national, or a qualified alien;
- The home in the disaster area is where you usually live and where you were living at the time of the disaster; and
- You are not able to live in your home now, you cannot get to your home due to the disaster, or your home requires repairs because of damage from the disaster.

Now that the IAP program has been defined and the eligibility characteristics have been explained, we will look at the various types of eligible losses that can be reimbursed under the program. It is important to note however that the IAP program only covers repair or replacement of items that are damaged as a direct result of the disaster that are not covered by insurance. Repairs or rebuilding may not improve your home above its pre-disaster condition unless such improvements are required by current building codes.

Housing Needs: Money to repair your home is limited to making your home safe and sanitary so you can live there. You may use your money provided for housing needs to repair:

- Structural parts of your home (foundation, outside walls, roof);
- Windows, doors, floors, walls, ceilings, cabinetry;
- Septic or sewage system;
- Well or other water system;
- Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system;
- Utilities (electrical, plumbing, and gas systems);
- Entrance and exit ways from your home, including privately owned access roads; or
- Blocking, leveling, and anchoring of a mobile home and reconnecting or resetting its sewer, water, electrical and fuel lines, and tanks.

Other Housing Needs: Money to repair damaged personal property or to pay for disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs is limited to items or services that help prevent or overcome a disaster-related hardship, injury, or adverse condition. As stated above, the IAP program will NOT pay to return or replace your personal property to its condition before the disaster. You may use your money provided for other than housing needs to repair or pay for:

- Disaster-related medical and dental costs;
- Disaster-related funeral and burial costs;
- Clothing; household items (room furnishings, appliances); tools (specialized or protective clothing and equipment) required for your job; necessary educational materials (computers, school books, supplies);
- Fuels for primary heat source (heating oil, gas, firewood);
- © Clean-up items (wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier);
- Disaster damaged vehicle;
- Moving and storage expenses related to the disaster (moving and storing property to avoid additional disaster damage while disaster-related repairs are being made to the home); or
- Other necessary expenses or serious needs as determined by FEMA.

Now that we have identified the procedure for requesting assistance for individuals, we will discuss the public assistance process.

The Public Assistance Program provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The state will determine how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the applicants.

Within the public assistance program, there are several eligibility requirements for the applicants. The following list provides a detailed list of those organizations that are eligible to apply for assistance under this program.

- States, local governments, Indian tribes and PNP organizations
- Facilities must be open to the public and perform essential services of a governmental nature. Eligible PNP facilities generally include the following:
 - Medical facilities, such as hospitals, outpatient and rehabilitation facilities;
 - Custodial care facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision and some physical constraints in their daily activities;
 - Educational facilities, such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities;
 - Emergency facilities, such as fire departments, rescue squads, and ambulance services;
 - o Utilities, such as water, sewer, and electrical power systems;

o Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety services of a governmental nature.

Similar to the Individual Assistance Program, only certain types of work are eligible to be reimbursed under the Public Assistance Process. To be eligible, the work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work.

Emergency Work

- Debris removal from public roads and rights-of-way as well as from private property when determined to be in the public interest.
- Emergency protective measures performed to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to the public, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures.

Permanent Work

- Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. Work may range from minor repairs to replacement.
- o Categories of permanent work include:
 - Roads, bridges and associated features, such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting and signs;
 - Water control facilities including drainage channels, pumping facilities, and the emergency repair of levees;
 - Buildings including their contents and systems;
 - Utility distribution systems, such as water treatment and delivery systems, power generation facilities and distribution lines, and sewage collection and treatment facilities;
 - Public parks, recreational facilities and other facilities including playgrounds, swimming pools and cemeteries.

A significant portion of the information contained in this chapter was obtained directly from the FEMA publication "Help After A Disaster – Applicant's Guide to the Individuals & Household Program" and also the FEMA Website. Additional information on the various types of assistance can be found on FEMA's website at http://www.fema.gov.

CHAPTER V THE DISASTER DECLARATION

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the first level of emergency response begins with the local municipality. These local governments along with the county and state share the responsibility for protecting the citizens from disasters, and for helping them to recover when a disaster strikes. In some cases, a disaster is beyond the capabilities of the State and local government to respond to.

In 1988, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was enacted to support state and local governments and their citizens when disasters overwhelm them. This law, as amended, establishes a process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available from the Federal government, and sets the conditions for obtaining that assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is tasked with coordinating this response.

The Stafford Act requires that: "All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected state." Although the Governor must make the request, it is important to understand the importance of declaring a disaster at the local level if the need arises.

The process of declaring a disaster at the municipal level involves several steps. If it is decided by the elected officials of the municipality that a disaster declaration needs to be established, the following document needs to be completed and signed by the appropriated officials.

	DECLARATION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY							
WHEREAS, on or abouta (disaster) «Official Name»; and	has caused or threatens to cause injury, dama	age, and suffering to the persons and property of						
WHEREAS, the (disaster) has endangered the health, safety and welfare of a substantial number of persons residing in «Official_Name», and threatens to create problems greater in scope than «Official_Name» may be able to resolve; and								
WHEREAS, emergency management measures are required to reduce the severity of this disaster and to protect the health, safety and welfare of affected residents in «Official Name»;								
	NOW, THEREFORE, we, the undersigned Commissioners/Supervisors/Mayor of «Official_Name», pursuant to the provisions of Section 7501 of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code, (35 PA C.S., Section 7501), as amended, do hereby declare the existence of a disaster							
FURTHER, we direct the «Official_Name» Eme	rgency Management Coordinator to							
restoration of essential public service: STILL FURTHER, we authorize officials of «Of current exigencies of this emergency, and materials, and by entering into su	coordinate the activities of the emergency response, to take all appropriate action needed to alleviate the effects of this disaster, to aid in the restoration of essential public services, and to take any other emergency response action deemed necessary to respond to this emergency. STILL FURTHER, we authorize officials of «Official_Name» to act as necessary to meet the current exigencies of this emergency, namely: by the employment of temporary workers, by the rental of equipment, by the purchase of supplies and materials, and by entering into such contracts and agreements for the performance of public work as may be required to meet the emergency, all without regard to those time-consuming procedures and formalities normally prescribed by law, mandatory constitutional requirements							
This Declaration shall take effect immediately. (COMMISSIONERS/SUPERVISORS/MAYOR	/COUNCIL)							
(Chairman/President/Mayor)	(member)							
(Vice Chairman/President)	(member)							
(Secretary)	(member)							
Attest:	Date:							

Once the disaster declaration document has been completed and signed, a copy of the form needs to be submitted to the County as soon as possible. Once it is completed, the following actions can be employed;

- Implement the use of the Emergency Operations Plan;
- Bypass the bidding process and the necessary contracts;
- Allow the employment of temporary workers; and
- Allow the municipality to engage in the rental of equipment and purchase needed supplies.

Although a disaster has been declared in your municipality, this does not necessarily mean that the residents will be able to receive financial assistance. In order for this to occur, a **PRESIDENTIAL** disaster declaration must occur.

The Governor's request for disaster assistance is made through the Federal Emergency Management Agency. State and Federal officials will then conduct a preliminary damage assessment to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary.

As part of the request, the Governor must take appropriate action under State law and direct execution of the State's emergency plan. The Governor shall furnish information on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster, provide an estimate of the amount and severity of damage and the impact on private and public sector, and provide an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act. In addition, the Governor will need to certify that, for the current disaster, State and local government obligations and expenditures (of which State commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements.





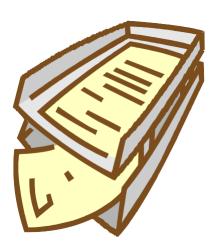
CHAPTER VI FORMS

The following pages of this chapter contain copies of all of the forms referenced in this document. Electronic copies may also be obtained by accessing the Berks County DES website at http://www.berksdes.com.









-IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUESTED-

Berks DES is preparing an Initial Damage Assessment for PEMA of any public or private property damage that has occurred as a result of the severe weather that has occurred. When evaluating if your municipality has any damage, include damage to roads, bridges, culverts, private homes and municipal property. Include damage, even if it is the responsibility of PENNDOT. If you checked the "RECEIVED DAMAGE" box, please note that you will be faxed a form to document the number of damaged properties in your municipality. If you have any questions, please contact Berks DES at 610-374-4800.

Municipality Name:			
Your Name:	Phone Number:		
Position (Circle One)			
Emergency Management Coordinator or	EMA Staff Member		
Elected Official Public Works	Municipal Secretary		
Check ONLY ONE of the following:			
My municipality has:			
NOT BEEN DAMAGED by the previous			
severe weather experienced by the County.			
0	R		
RECEIVED DAMAGE from the previous			
severe weather experienced by the County.			
We will be completing an Initial Damage			
Penort and submitting it to Barks DES			

BERKS COUNTY WINDSHIELD SURVEY FORM

Municipality:		Date	_/	/ Time _		
Form Completed By:		Title:		Phone #_		
Directions: Complete this Berks DES within 24 hours a	after the passing of the		RAL EBRIS REN		YES	6 / NO
event. Record the quantity this form. If debris rem protective measures are	noval or emergency		MEASUR	ROTECTIVE ES?	YES	5 / NO
complete the appropriate		CASUA	LTIES	Fatalities		Number
berksDES@county Fax 610-374				Major Injuries Minor Injuries Missing		
IDR Team Name	e(s)	HUMA	N IMPACT	Hospitalized		
Municipal Personnel		1		Evacuated Sheltered		
		SPECI	AL NEEDS			
County Personnel		-		Elderly		
State Personnel		┨┝		Disabled		
Other Personnel]		Children		
Damages- Individual DESTR		MINO	OR	AFFECTED	INAC	CESSIBLE
Single Family	ored moon			ATTECTED		
Multi Family						
Mobile Home						
Businesses						
Damages- Public Assi	stance DESTROYED	DAMAGE	D	AFFECTED		COST
Bridges & Culverts						
County/Municipal Owned Proper	ty					
Fire/EMS Facility						
Hospital						
Nursing Home		+				
Other Park		+				
Power Supply		 				
Public Building						
Road						
Sanitary Sewer						
School						
Sewer Treatment						
Storm Sewer						
Water Control Facility						
Water Supply		+				
Water Treatment				L		
Notes						
						REV 07/2019

Berks County Individual Damage Assessment Report

*Address	s:					
*City:		*Zip C	ode		*Municipality:	
*Name:					Phone #	
R	esidency:	Unknown	Primary	Se	econdary	
O	wnership:	Unknown	Owner	Re	nter	
*Struct	ure Type (circle	one)				
	Single Family	Home	Multi Famil	y Home	Mobile Home	Business
*Dama	ge Type (circle o	ne)				
	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affe	cted Struc	ture Inaccessible
	Insured for Da	mage: Unkno	wn Yes	No	Private Road/Bridge:	Yes No
	Renter's Insura	ance: Unkno	wn Yes	No	Utilities Out:	Yes No
	Low Income:	Unkno	wn Yes	No	Basement Water:	Yes No
	Flood Insurance	e: Unknov	vn Yes	No	First Floor Water:	Yes No
	Depth:		rket Valu	e	Disaster Loss	Insurance
tructure	:	\$		\$		\$
ontents		\$		\$		\$
and/Im	provements	\$		\$		\$
Comm	ents (including l	orief damage d	lescription,	and build	ding owner name and	f # if applicable)
For	rm completed by			Enter	ed into Damage Repo	orter by:
	e/Dept			1	Dept	
Dai		rime: _		Date:		_ iiiie:;

Berks County *Public* Damage Assessment Report

*Facility Name:			*Municipality:				
*Facil	lity Location:						
City:	z: Zip Code		*Pho				
* Тур	e (circle one)						
	Bridges & Culverts	Public Building					
	County/Municipal Owned	Property	Road				
	Debris Removal		Sanitary	Sewer			
	Emergency Protective Me	School					
	Fire/EMS Facility	Sewer Treatment					
	Hospital	Storm Sewer					
	Nursing Home	Water C	ontrol Facilit	У			
	Other	Water Supply					
	Park		Water Treatment				
	Power Supply						
	*Damage Type:		Insured:	Unknown	Yes	No	
	Destroyed Dame	aged	In Flood Plain:	Unknown	Yes	No	
	Damage Estimate: \$		Historic:	Unknown	Yes	No	
	Source of Estimate:		Hazmat:	Unknown	Yes	No	
			Wetland:	Unknown	Yes	No	
Į							
Dama	age Description:						
)am:	age Impact:						
Janne	age Impact.						
Comr	nents:						
ſ	Form completed by:	Entered into Damage Reporter by:					
- 1	Title/Dept.		Title/Dept.				
ı							
l	Date: Time	::	Date:	т	ime:	_	

DECLARATION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, on or abouta (disaster) has damage, and suffering to the persons and	
WHEREAS, the (disaster) has endangered the he of persons residing in «Official_Name», ar than «Official_Name» may be able to reso	nd threatens to create problems greater in scope
WHEREAS, emergency management measures ar and to protect the health, safety and welfa	e required to reduce the severity of this disaster are of affected residents in «Official_Name»;
	of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management, as amended, do hereby declare the existence
	response, to take all appropriate action needed to in the restoration of essential public services, and
the rental of equipment, by the purchase of such contracts and agreements for the per	nely: by the employment of temporary workers, by of supplies and materials, and by entering into formance of public work as may be required to those time-consuming procedures and formalities
This Declaration shall take effect immediately.	
(COMMISSIONERS/SUPERVISORS/MAYOR/COUNCIL	_)
(Chairman/President/Mayor)	(member)
(Vice Chairman/President)	(member)
(Secretary)	(member)
Attest:	Date:

Emergency Protective Measures / Debris Removal Worksheet MunicipalityForm Completed By:												
Form#of Emergency Protective Measures/Debris Removal												
Task Description (Include Location)	# OI		y Rate		Notes							
rask Description (Include Location)	Persons	Reg Time	Overtime	Reg \$	ОТ \$		Notes					
Equipment												
Type of Equipment (Include Description i.e id #, model #)	Task Description			# of Hours		Miles						
For definitions and instructions on co	mpleting,	see back	of form				Revised 092011					