

2023 SPRING REFRESHER RECOVERY BRIEF

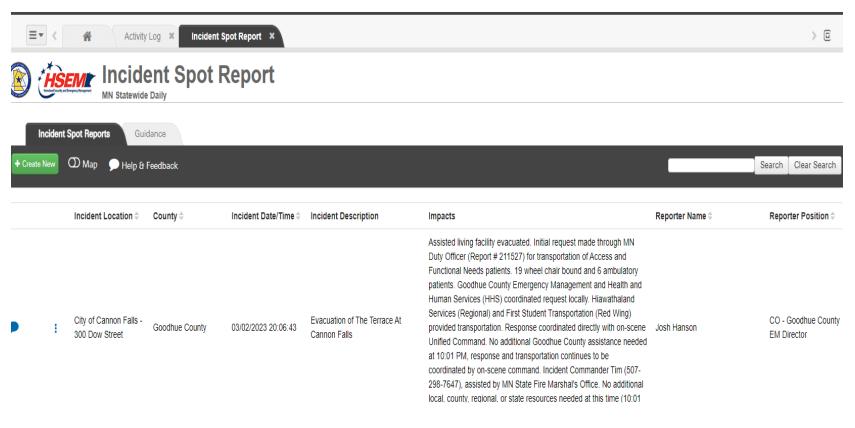


Reporting an Event

- Report an event to your Regional Program Coordinator immediately.
- 2. Create a spot report in WebEOC
- Start your contact outreach now for damage reports (See Fact Sheet "Receiving Damages")

Reporting an event

Create a spot report







Eligible Public Assistance Applicants:

- 1. Native American Tribal Governments and Tribal Organizations
- 2. State
- 3. County
- 4. Cities/Towns/Villages/Townships
- 5. Other political subdivision of the State
- 6. Schools

Critical private non-profits:

- 7. Fire / Emergency Rescue
- 8. Medical Treatment
- 9. Power, Water, & Sewer Utilities
- 10. Communications Systems



Individual applicants can use this form to collect damages.

They should collect maps and photos.

		(Government Entity)	
Facility Lat. Long	Damage Description	Scope of Work	Cost
Example :City of Walnut	The city had 3 blocks that were completely blocked by down trees and debris from the wind storm.	Force account labor used 32 hours of overtime to saw, had and dispose of the debris at the County landfill.	\$1321.00



Jurisdiction totals should be reported on this form.

Enter County/Tribal Community here CATEGORY OF COSTS AND DAMAGES BEMERGENCY WORK B C E E F G S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		Public Assistance Damage Estimates											
BEMERGENCY WORK B C E E F G S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S													
JURISDICTION A B C E E F G				CATEGO	RY OF COSTS AND D	AMAGES							
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Eligible Individual Assistance Applicants

- 1. Home Owners
- 2. Renters
- 3. Some Businesses
- 4. Home Daycares
- 5. Home businesses

If submitting this form for Individual Assistance, email directly to mn.hsem.recovery.DPS@state.mn.us

City	Date Damage Occurred	Street Name	Address	Apt#	Damage Assessment (Destroyed, Major, Minor, Affected)	Owner (O)/Renter (R	Type of dwelling (SF, MH, MF)	Low Income	Homeowners Insurance (Y)	Flood Insurance (Y)	Inaccessible (Y when applicable)	Private Roads Out (Y when applicable)	(Y when	Living Area	Other (specify)



If your county uses Survey 1,2,3 please contact

Caleb.Sturgill@state.mn.us

Or

651-202-1949



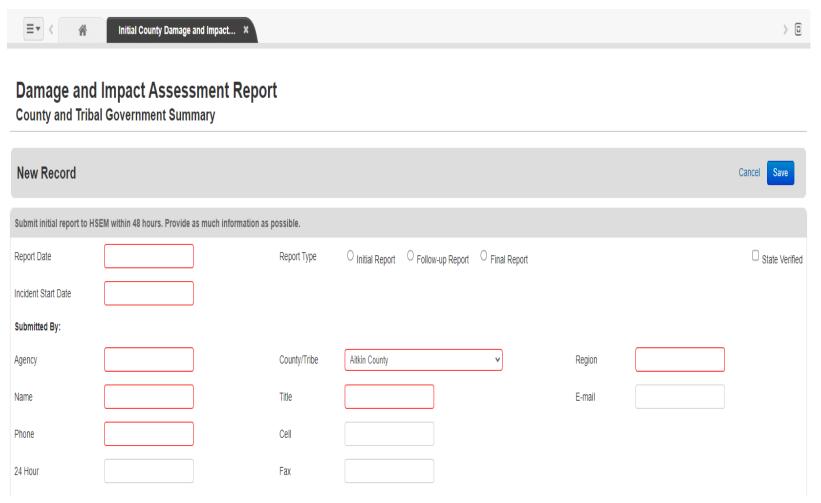
Reporting Damages

- 1. Access WebEOC and start communicating through that platform under an incident that has been created by HSEM. (See Fact Sheet "Reporting Damages")
- 2. Assess your damages and report them to HSEM:
 - WebEOC Damage and Impact Assessment Report

At this point, HSEM will review to determine if state or federal assistance will be pursued.



Reporting Damages



Reporting Damages

ALL DAMAGE REPORTS NEED TO BE MADE THROUGH WEBEOC.

COUNTY DECLARATIONS

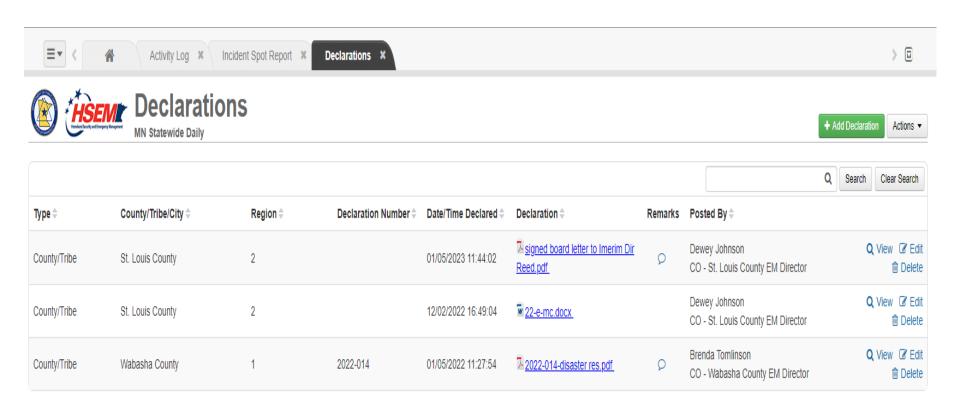
To receive certain disaster recovery assistance, a county chairperson or board needs to declare a state of emergency.

Requirements:

- Declared during the incident period
- Specifics the incident period and type of event
- After 3 days, full board must approve



COUNTY DECLARATIONS



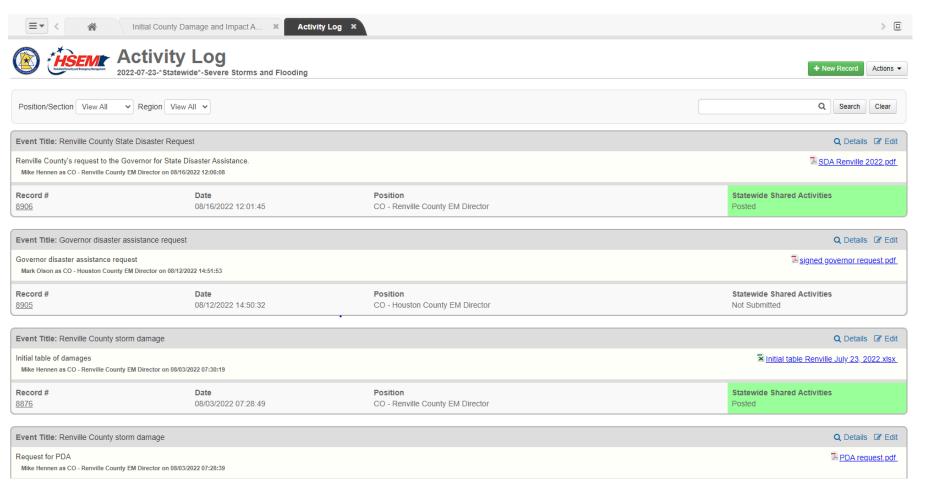


Reporting Activities

- Request letters for a preliminary damage assessment
- Initial table for public assistance
- If submitting information for Individual Assistance, email directly to mn.hsem.recovery.DPS@state.mn.us
- If state only assistance, Governor disaster request letter after preliminary damage assessment
- Any disaster activities and photos



Reporting Activities





Common Issues:

1. Purchase of Equipment

 Equipment Purchased for Disaster response is eligible for reimbursement for the initial purchase and hourly use. Any residual equipment value over \$5000 will be reduced from the reimbursement once the disaster use is complete.

2. Sandbagging

 If a sandbag wall is created, the flood waters must reach the sandbags in order for that emergency protective measure to be considered "used."



Common Issues:

- 3. Dirt Levee
 - If levee is <u>used</u> as an emergency protective measure, they must be removed after the event or they are considered a "permanent" structure and not considered a "temporary" emergency protective measure. The flood waters must also impact the levee to be considered "used."
- 4. Damage caused by emergency protective measure
- 5. Only FEMA eligible damages can be calculated when reporting damages.



Common Issues:

- 6. Assessing Damages
 - Do not stop assessing damages because you have reached your state indicator. If you do this it will impact the state funding and other counties and tribes.
 - Assess and notify all your applicants.
 - Initial damage assessments, state/federal damage assessments and disaster request need to be completed in 30 days statewide.

FLOOD RESPONSE AND ELIGIBILITY

Common Issues:

- 7. Procurement
 - Provide full and open competition;
 - Prepare and document cost or price analysis;
 - Include required provisions in all contracts and subcontracts, to include those for remedies and termination, non-discriminatory compliance with labor laws and prohibitions of "kickbacks";
 - Take all necessary affirmative steps to ensure the use of small and minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms when possible;



Public Exigency

 There is a need to avoid, prevent or alleviate serious harm or injury, financial or otherwise, to the applicant, and use of competitive procurement proposals would prevent the urgent action required to address the situation.

Example

 In June, a school is damaged by a tornado. The damages need to be repaired by September for the opening of the school year. The normal bidding process would take 90 days and the repair would require an additional 60 days. The school would not be ready for the first day of school if the normal procurement process was followed.



Public Emergency

 There is a threat to life, public health or safety, or improved property which requires immediate action to alleviate the threat. (Short-lived)

Example

• Severe weather impacts a city and causes widespread and catastrophic damage, including loss of life, widespread flooding, loss of power, damage to public and private structures, and millions of cubic yards of debris across the city, leaving almost the entire jurisdiction inaccessible. The city needs to begin debris removal activities immediately to restore access to the community, support search and rescue operations, power restoration, and address health and safety concerns. Under these circumstances, the city may find it necessary to award noncompetitive contracts to address threats to life, property and public health.



Public Assistance

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De	ebris Removal	Emergency Protective Measures	Ro	ads & Bridges	Water Control Facilities		Buildings & Equipment		Utilities	Parks, Recreation, & Other																						
Debris	removal must be	Search & Rescue	Roads		Dams and Reservoirs	Buildings		Buildings		Buildings		Buildings		Water	Treatment Plants	Playground Equipment																
in the r	public interest and	Security	١•	Surfaces	Levees	Structu	Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Structural Components		Generation &	Swimming Pools
necess	ary to:	Emergency Pumping	١•	Bases	Engineered drainage	Interior	Interior Systems		Interior Systems		Interior Systems		Interior Systems		Interior Systems		Interior Systems		ution Facilities	Bath Houses												
•	Eliminate	Sandbagging	١•	Shoulders	Channels	•	Electrical	•	Natural Gas	Tennis courts																						
1	immediate	Detour & Warning Signs	•	Ditches	Canals	•	Mechanical		Systems	Boat Docks																						
1	threats to lives,	EOC Activation	•	Drainage	Aqueducts	•	Contents	•	Wind Turbines	Piers																						
1	public health &	Emergency & Temporary		Structures	Sediment Basins			•	Generators	Picnic Tables																						
1	safety;	Repairs	•	Low Water	Shore Protective Devices			•	Substations	Golf Courses																						
•	Eliminate	Overhead Power Lines		Crossings	Irrigation Facilities			•	Power Lines	Fish Hatcheries																						
1	immediate	Emergency Medical	Bridges		Pumping Facilities					Mass Transit Facilities																						
1	threats of	Facilities	١•	Decking &																												
1	significant	Emergency Evacuations		Pavement																												
1	damage to	Activities undertaken	١•	Piers																												
1	improved	before, during and	١•	Girders																												
1	public or	following a disaster to	•	Abutments																												
1	private	save lives, protect	•	Slope																												
1	property	improved property		Protection																												
Trees a	and Woody Debris		١•	Approaches																												
	g Components		Slope F	ailures																												
	Mud, Silt, & Gravel																															
Remov	al of Temporary																															
Levees	i																															
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Public Assistance

Federal Declaration

Per capita multiplier (\$1.77) x <u>State</u> Population = \$10.1 Million Dollars (State Indicator)

Per capita multiplier (\$4.44) x <u>County</u> Population = (County Indicator)

Project Threshold \$3,800



Public Assistance

State Declaration

Per capita multiplier (\$2.22) x <u>County</u> Population = (County Indicator)

Project Threshold \$3,800

Individual Assistance

Conventionally Built Homes

Category of Damage	Definition	Flood Examples	Non-Flood Examples
Affected	Residences with minimal damage to the exterior and/or contents of the home.	 Any water line in the crawl space or basement when essential living space or mechanical components are not damaged or submerged 	Partial missing shingles or siding. Cosmetic damage such as paint discoloration or loose siding. Broken screens. Gutter damage and debris. Damage to an attached structure such as a porch, carport, garage, or outbuilding not for commercial use. Damage to landscaping, retaining walls, ordowned trees that do not affect access to theresidence.
Minor	Encompasses a wide range of damage that does not affect the structural integrity of the residence.	Water line up to 18 inches in an essential livingspace. Damage to mechanical components (e.g. furnace, boiler, water heater, HVAC, etc.).	Nonstructural damage to roof components over essential living space to include shingles e.g. roof covering, fascia board, soffit, flashing, and skylight. Non structural damage to the interior wall components to include drywall, insulation Non structural damage to exterior components Multiple small vertical cracks in thefoundation. Damage to chimney to include, tilting, fallen, cracks, or separated from the residence. Damage to mechanical components (e.g. furnace, boiler, water heater, HVAC, etc.). Damage or disaster related contamination to a private well or septic system
Major	A residence may be categorized as having major damage when it has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs.	Essential living space (rooms required for occupancy of the home e.g., occupied bedroom when no vacant bedrooms are located on another floor, sole kitchen, sole living room, bathroom required for occupied bedroom): Water level 18 inches or greater and damage to mechanical components or electrical utilities such as main electrical panel; and failure or partial failure to structural walls, foundation, or support structures. Non-essential space (unfinished basements, storage space, recreational or common areas): Failure or partial failure to structural walls, foundation, or support structures; and severe damage to or complete failure of mechanical components or electrical utilities (such as main electrical panel) due to water level.	Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the roof over required rooms to include rafters, ceiling joists, ridge boards, etc. Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the walls to include framing, sheathing, etc. Failure or partial failure to foundation to include crumbling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks of more than two inches, and shifting of the residence on the foundation of more than sixinches.
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss, or damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible.	 Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls, foundation, walls, orroof). 	Only foundation remains. A residence that will require immediate demolition or removal because of disaster-related damage or confirmed imminent danger (e.g., impending landslides, mudslides, or sinkholes).





Individual Assistance

Manufactured Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	For Flood Damage	For Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind Driven Rain, Earthquake)
Affected	This category includes residences with cosmetic damage only. It also applies to residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc.	 No damage affecting habitability; cosmetic damage only. 	The dwelling's frame is not bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised. No structural components of the dwelling have been damaged (e.g., windows, doors, wall coverings, roof, bottom board insulation, ductwork, and/or utility hook up).
Minor	The residence is damaged and requires minimal repairs.	 Water line is below the floor system. Skirting or HVAC is impacted. There is no structural damage to the residence and it has not been displaced from the foundation. 	 There is no structural damage to the residence and it has not been displaced from the foundation. Nonstructural components have sustained damage - e.g. windows, doors, wall coverings, roof, bottom board insulation, ductwork, and/or utility hook up. Skirting or HVAC is impacted.
Major	The residence has sustained structural or significant damage that require extensive repairs.	 Water has come into contact with the floor system. The residence has been displaced from the foundation, block or piers and other structural components have been damaged. 	The residence has been displaced from the foundation, block or piers and other structural components have been damaged.
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss.	 The residence's frame is bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised Complete failure of two or more major structural components. 	 The residence's frame is bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised. The residence is missing the roof covering or the structural ribbing has collapsed for the majority of the roof system.





Individual Assistance

Small Business Administration

SBA 25/40 Rule

 25 Homes/Apts/Businesses with 40% or greater uninsured losses (in 1 County)

or

 3 Businesses w/40% or greater uninsured losses AND 25% unemployment for 90 days or more



Reporting an event

Remember by federal and state statute, you only have 30 days from the incident period to report your damages, conduct an initial damage assessment, conduct a state damage assessment and request a disaster.



HSEM Disaster Recovery Team Contacts

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FHWA Emergency Relief Program Overview

Chris Nobach | Assistant Project Development Engineer | MnDOT State Aid

Erin Meier | Planner | MnDOT Emergency Management



Basic Program Requirements

- Total event damage of \$700,000 (Federal Share) or more, Statewide.
 - Needs to be FHWA ER Eligible damage, not combined with any other programs (like FEMA)
- Damaged roadway needs to be classified as a Major Collector or above.
 - Does not matter who owns the road (State, local, federal, etc.). What matters is the <u>classification</u> of the road.
 - Anything classified as minor collector, or lower may be eligible for FEMA related reimbursements or other programs administered through DPS/HSEM.
- Individual site damage of at least \$5,000. Sites combine to meet threshold of \$700,000 (federal).
- Disaster declaration from the President or a Governor's Declaration with FHWA concurrence.
 - Can use a FEMA (Federal Declaration) to help our program.

Required Documentation

- Before we have a declared event, we need to know:
 - Type of Damage (roadways, bridges, debris, etc.)
 - Specific Location(s)
 - Cost Estimate -> each project needs to have a minimum of \$5,000 of damage.
 - Sites with smaller scope can be combined if located within ½ a mile of each other with similar damage.
 - Event total needs to add up to at least \$700,000.
 - Pictures
 - Debris disposal (FEMA eligibility)

Classifying Repair Work for FHWA ER

Three Types of Repair Work:

- Emergency Restoration reopening roadway to essential traffic, mitigating spread of existing damage and future damage.
 - 100% reimbursable, complete within 270 days of incident.
- Permanent Repairs Concurrent with Emergency Restoration (PRCER)
 - Emergency repairs are 100% reimbursable
 - Permanent Repairs are split 80%/20% between the FHWA and the locals.
 - Fewer environmental restrictions.
 - Has to be less than \$150k in damage at this site and damage has to be within existing Right of Way.
 - Must complete within 180 days of incident.
- Permanent Repairs
 - · Work to restore roadway to normal traffic.
 - Requires NEPA clearance prior to Authorization.
 - Reimbursed at an 80%/20% rate.

Work Ineligible for FHWA Reimbursement

- Sites with less than \$5,000 of total cost
- Work already reimbursed by FEMA
- Heavy maintenance or repairs of pre-existing conditions
- Damage to sites that have already been programmed in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

Other Tips

- Talk to your County Engineers. Coordinate reimbursement issues and ensure roadways are eligible.
- Talk to your MnDOT District staff to make them aware of your damage and program eligibility.
- Sites with damage over \$150,000 or unique damage require a site visit from FHWA -> See website for request form and other resources.
- Do not hesitate to reach out to our unit.

Resources

Website

- Trunk Highway/Emergency Management http://ihub/admin/emergency-management/emergency-relief.html
- State Aid https://www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/relief.html
- FHWA Emergency Relief Video Training
 - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0rmHaSsN3sdvrULGYrgHnat EHJJiqJ



Contacts

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MnDOT State Aid

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MnDOT Trunk Highway