APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAMAGE MATRICES

Tables 20 and 21 provide the damage assessment matrices for manufactured and conventionally built homes, respectively.

Manufactured Homes

Table 20: Damage Assessment Matrix for Manufactured Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
		Water Level	Examples	Examples	
Affected	The residence has cosmetic damage only.	Below Floor System	 No damage affecting habitability; cosmetic damage only (e.g., skirting is impacted). Residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc. 	 No damage affecting habitability; cosmetic damage only (e.g., skirting is impacted). Residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc. 	
Minor	The residence is damaged and requires minimal repairs to make habitable.	In Floor System	 When the waterline has reached the floor system but has not entered the living space of the unit. Examples of damage include the following: Bottom board, insulation, or ductwork in the floor system. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (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. Some of the nonstructural components have sustained damage (e.g., windows, doors, wall coverings, roof, bottom board insulation, ductwork, and/or utility hookup). HVAC is impacted. 	
Major	The residence has sustained significant damage and requires extensive repairs.	In Living Space	 Water has covered the floor system and entered the living space of the unit but is still below the roofline. 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. Fifty percent or more of nonstructural components (e.g., roof shingles, drywall, and utility hookups) have sustained significant damage. 	

Degree of Damage	Definition	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)
		Water Level	Examples	Examples
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss.	Above Roofline	 The residence is a total loss, for example: Waterline is at the roofline or higher. Residence's frame is bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised. 	 The residence's frame is bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised. The majority of the structural framing of the roof or walls has been compromised, exposing the interior.
Inaccessible	Damage to residence cannot be visually verified.	N/A	 Flood waters are blocking access to residences by covering, washing out, or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified. 	Debris from landslides, mudslides, severe soil erosion, or blowdown is blocking access to residences by disrupting or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified.

Conventionally-Built Homes

Table 21: Damage Assessment Matrix for Conventionally Built Homes

Degree of Damage	Definition	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
		Water Level	Examples	Examples	
Affected	The residence has minimal cosmetic damage to the exterior and/or interior.	In Unfinished Basement	 Waterline in the crawl space or an unfinished basement when essential living spaces or mechanical components are not damaged or submerged. Damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding not for commercial use, etc. 	 Cosmetic damage, such as paint discoloration or loose siding. Minimal missing shingles or siding. Damage to an attached structure (e.g., porch, carport, garage, or outbuilding not for commercial use), gutters, screens, landscaping, retaining walls, or downed trees that do not affect access to the residence. 	
Minor	The residence has sustained a wide range of damage that does not affect structural integrity but could affect habitability.	Below 18 Inches	 Waterline at 1 to 3 inches in an essential living space. When waterline exceeds 3 inches but is below 18 inches, damage may be major or minor, depending on the following factors: duration of the flood, contaminates in the water, if waterline reached electrical outlets, and number of essential living spaces flooded. Waterline in a finished basement. Damage to mechanical components (e.g., furnace, boiler, water heater, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC), etc.) Damage or disaster-related contamination to a private well or septic system. 	 Nonstructural damage to roof components over essential living spaces (e.g., shingles, roof covering, fascia board, soffit, flashing, and skylight). Nonstructural damage to the interior wall components, to include drywall and insulation. Nonstructural damage to exterior components. Multiple small vertical cracks in the foundation. Damage to chimney (i.e., tilting, falling, cracking, or separating 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. 	

Degree of Damage	Definition	Flood Damage		Damage Other Than Flood (e.g., Wind-Driven Rain and Earthquake)	
		Water Level	Examples	Examples	
Major	The residence has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs.	Above 18 Inches	 Waterline above 18 inches or the electrical outlets in an essential living space. Waterline on the first floor (regardless of depth) of a residence when basement is completely full. When waterline exceeds 3 inches but is below 18 inches, damage may be major or minor depending on the following factors: duration of the flood, contaminates in the water, if waterline reached outlets, and number of essential living spaces flooded. 	 Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the roof over essential living spaces to include rafters, ceiling joists, ridge boards, etc. Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the walls, to include framing, etc. Failure or partial failure to foundation, to include crumbling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks of more than 2 inches, and shifting of the residence on the foundation of more than 6 inches. 	
Destroyed	The residence is a total loss: (e.g., damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible, requires demolition, and/or confirmed to be in imminent danger).	Above Roofline	 Waterline at the roofline or higher, or Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls, foundation, walls, or roof). 	 Only foundation remains. Complete failure of two or more major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls, foundation, walls, or roof). The residence has a confirmed imminent danger (e.g., impending landslides, mudslides, or sinkholes). 	
Inaccessible	Damage to residence cannot be visually verified.	N/A	Flood waters are blocking access to residences by covering, washing out, or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes, and degree of damage cannot be visually verified.	Debris from landslides, mudslides, severe soil erosion, or blowdown is blocking access to residences by disrupting or destroying roads, bridges, or access routes and degree of damage cannot be visually verified.	