



## New Hampshire Department of Safety Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

### Public Assistance Categories

#### Category of Work

##### A. Debris Removal

- Debris removal activities, such as clearance, removal, and disposal, will be considered during damage assessments if the removal is in the public interest.
- Debris removal operations must eliminate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community at large.
- Types of Debris - Vegetative (trees, sand, mud, silt, gravel), building components (drywall, cinder blocks, rebar and other building materials), household goods (cleaning solutions and other chemical items), “white goods” (refrigerators, stoves, air conditioners), or disaster-related wreckage from emergency protective measures (eroded road material and asphalt).
- Removal of debris from improved public property and public right-of-ways (ROWs), including Federal-aid roads, will be considered if State, or local governments authorize residents to place incident-related debris on public ROWs, FEMA will consider the cost of removing the debris from the ROWs for a limited period of time. Removal of debris placed on the public ROW from commercial properties will not be considered. Removal of materials related to the construction, repair, or renovation of either residential or commercial structures will not be considered.
- Debris removal from the following locations/areas will not be considered:
  - Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways
  - Flood control works under the authority of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
  - Agricultural land
  - Natural, unimproved land, such as heavily wooded areas and unused areas
- Debris removal from waterways that is necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property will be considered. For navigable waterways this may include the removal and disposal of debris that obstructs the passage of vessels, to specific depths defined by FEMA. For non-navigable waterways and flood control works this may include debris that obstructs or could obstruct intake structures, debris that could damage bridges, culverts, or other structures, and debris that is causing or could cause flooding to improved public or private property during the occurrence of a five-year flood.

## B. Emergency Protective Measures

- **Snow Removal activities are NOT eligible costs for this incident.**
- Activities undertaken by the community before, during, and following a disaster to eliminate or reduce an immediate threat to life, public health or safety, or eliminate an immediate threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.
  - Start/end dates for work: Record the time started on any work related to emergency protective measures and the time when the work ended.
  - Nature of the protective measures: What was the purpose of the work?
  - Type of labor used: Were they force account labor or volunteer?
- The following is a list of emergency protective measures often taken to save lives or protect public health or safety that may be considered. This list is not all-inclusive.
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transporting and pre-positioning equipment and other resources for response</li> <li>○ Flood fighting</li> <li>○ EOC related costs</li> <li>○ Emergency Access</li> <li>○ Supplies and commodities</li> <li>○ Medical care and transport</li> <li>○ Evacuation and sheltering costs</li> <li>○ Childcare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Safety inspections</li> <li>○ Search and Rescue</li> <li>○ Fire fighting</li> <li>○ Security, such as barricades, fencing, or law enforcement</li> <li>○ Use or lease of temporary generators for facilities that provide essential community services</li> <li>○ Dissemination of information to the public to provide warnings and guidance about health and safety hazards</li> </ul>
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- The following are emergency protective measures to protect improved property that may be considered when specific requirements are met. This list is not all-inclusive.
  - Constructing emergency berms or temporary levees to provide protection from floodwaters or landslides
  - Emergency repairs necessary to prevent further damage, such as covering a damaged roof to prevent infiltration of rainwater
  - Buttrussing, shoring, or bracing facilities to stabilize them or prevent collapse
  - Temporary slope stabilization
  - Mold remediation
  - Removal and storage of contents from facilities that meet program requirements for the purpose of minimizing additional damage
  - Extracting water and clearing mud, silt, or other accumulated debris from facilities that meet program requirements
- For potential PNP applicants, emergency protective measures considered are generally limited to activities associated with preventing damage to facilities that meet program requirements.
- Information and documentation should generally be focused on documenting the type of actions taken, force account mutual aid or contract resources employed, and cost.

Note that only overtime will be considered for permanent employees engaged in emergency protective measures. Stand-by force account labor costs will be considered when it is directly related to actions necessary to save lives and protect public health and safety. Stand-by time for equipment is not considered.

### C. Roads and Bridges

- Permanent Work required restoring roads (paved, gravel, and dirt), bridges, and their components to their pre-disaster design and function.
- Damage must be the result of the disaster.
- Road components include but may not be limited to:
  - Surfaces
  - Bases
  - Shoulders
  - Ditches
  - Drainage structures, such as culverts
  - Low water crossings
  - Associated facilities, such as lighting, sidewalks, guardrails, and signs
- Bridge components include but may not be limited to:
  - Decking
  - Guardrails
  - Girders
  - Pavement
  - Abutments
  - Pier
  - Slope protection
  - Approaches
  - Associated facilities, such as lighting, sidewalks, and signs

### D. Water Control Facilities

- Work done to restore publicly-owned water control facilities.
- Water control facilities are those facilities built for the following purposes:
  - Channel alignment
  - Recreation
  - Navigation
  - Land reclamation
  - Irrigation
  - Maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat
  - Interior drainage
  - Erosion prevention
  - Flood control
  - Storm water management

**E. Buildings and Equipment**

- Work required to restore damaged buildings will be considered along with upgrades required by codes and standards. This includes all structural and non-structural components, including mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, as well as contents, furnishing and equipment within the building.
- Work required to restore damaged equipment will be considered. This includes any vehicles and construction equipment. When equipment is not repairable, potential applicants may use “blue book” values or similar price guides to estimate the cost of replacing the damaged equipment with equivalent items – similar age, condition, and capacity. If the cost to replace damaged equipment is less than the cost to repair it, the estimate should be based on the replacement cost as it represents the lowest cost option.

**F. Utilities**

- Work required to restore damaged utility facilities to pre-disaster design and function will be considered under Category F. This includes:
  - Water storage facilities, treatment plants, and delivery systems
  - Power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities, including, but not limited to, wind turbines, generators, substations, and power lines
  - Natural gas transmission and distribution facilities
  - Sewage collection systems and treatment plants
  - Communication systems
- Eligibility - In general, water treatment plants and delivery systems, power generation and distribution facilities (natural gas, wind, power lines), sewage collection systems and treatment plants, and communications. Reasonable short-term additional costs that are directly related to accomplishing emergency health and safety tasks that would fall under Category B work.
- FEMA will consider the cost of limited clearance of disaster-related debris from a right of way (ROW) to enable access to the facility. Additionally, if trees in the vicinity of the facility were damaged by the incident and an arborist confirms that the trees cause an immediate threat of further damage to the facility (e.g. overhead power lines), FEMA will consider the cost of removing those trees. Any further clearance of debris from the ROW will not be considered.

**G. Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other**

- In general, mass transit facilities such as railways, swimming pools, playground equipment, tennis courts, boat docks, piers, golf courses, picnic tables, and other types of facilities that do not fit in Categories C - F. Roads, buildings, or utilities located in parks and recreational areas. Engineered and maintained beaches. Natural features as long as they are improved or maintained. Any grass, trees, or ground cover when it is necessary for slope stabilization and/or erosion control.