

## **Guidelines for Worksites, Jobs and Workers Eligible for Disaster Dislocated Worker Grant (Irma)**

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### **Guidelines for Eligible Worksites**

Eligible worksites must fall within one or more of the following Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster declaration public assistance categories listed below (Categories A through G). Work must be performed at public and/or non-profit worksites that are located within Alachua and Bradford Counties, and which have been impacted by Hurricane Irma.

#### **Public Assistance Categories**

**Category A-Debris Removal**

**Category B-Emergency Protective Measures**

**Category C-Road System**

**Category D-Water Control Facilities**

**Category E-Building and Equipment**

**Category F-Utilities**

**Category G-Parks, Recreational, and others**

#### **Category A: Debris Removal**

Includes the clearance, removal, and/or disposal of items such as trees, woody debris, sand, mud, silt, gravel, damaged building components and contents, wreckage produced during the conduct of emergency work, and other disaster-related wreckage.

Public Interest: Eligible debris work must be in the public interest, which is defined as work necessary to meet the following:

- Eliminate immediate threats to life, 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; or
- Mitigate the risk to life and property by removing substantially damaged structures and associated appurtenances as needed to convert property acquired through a FEMA hazard mitigation program to uses compatible with open space, recreation, or wetlands management practices.

Removal of debris on public property that is required to allow continued safe operation of government functions or to alleviate an immediate threat is generally eligible. Debris on private property rarely meets the public interest standard because it does not affect the public at-large and most often is not the legal responsibility of a state or local government. Debris removal from private property is usually the responsibility of the individual property owner.

**Category B: Emergency Protective Measures**

Includes temporary jobs in the community (almost always government agencies) before, during and after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private property. Examples of work that may be eligible:

- Warning of risk and hazards
- Search and rescue
- Emergency evacuations
- Emergency mass care
- Rescue, evacuation, transportation, care shelter, and essential needs for humans affected by the outbreak and spread of an influenza pandemic
- Protection for an eligible facility
- Security in the disaster area
- Provision of food, water, ice and other essential items at central distribution points
- Temporary generators for facilities that provide health and safety services
- Rescue, care, shelters, and essential needs for household pets and service animals if claimed by a state or local government
- Temporary facilities for schools and essential community services
- Emergency operations centers to coordinate and direct the response to a disaster
- Demolition and removal of public and private buildings and structures that pose an immediate threat to the safety of the general public
- Removal of health and safety hazards
- Construction of emergency protection measures to protect lives of improved property (for example, temporary levees)
- Emergency measures to prevent further damage to an otherwise eligible facility (for example, boarding windows)
- Restoration of access
- Inspections if necessary to determine whether structures pose an immediate threat to public health or safety

**Category C: Road Systems and Bridges**

Work to restore roads and bridges affected by the disaster; Private roads, including homeowners' association roads, are not eligible.

Roads may be paved, gravel, or dirt. 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 • Piers • Slope protection • Approaches • Associated facilities, such as lighting, sidewalks, and signs.

**Category D: 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

They include: • Dams and reservoirs • Levees and floodwalls • Lined and unlined engineered drainage channels • Canals • Aqueducts • Sediment and debris basins • Storm water retention and detention basins • Coastal

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shoreline protective devices • Irrigation facilities • Pumping facilities • Navigational waterways and shipping channels

### **Category E: Building and Equipment**

Temporary work to repair or replace impacted public buildings and equipment is eligible.

Buildings, including: • All structural and non-structural components, including mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems • Contents and equipment within the building; Equipment includes: • Vehicles • Construction equipment

### **Category F: Utilities**

Temporary work needed to repair utilities such as: • 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

### **Category G: Parks and Recreation**

Eligible publicly owned facilities in this category include: • Mass transit facilities such as railways • Beaches • Parks • Playground equipment • Swimming pools • Bath houses • Tennis courts • Boat docks • Piers • Picnic tables • Golf courses • Ball fields • Fish hatcheries • Ports and harbors

## **Guidelines for Types of Temporary Jobs**

The temporary jobs must be performed at public and/or non-profit worksites, unless noted in the category descriptions. **Temporary jobs must be needed as a result of the impact from the natural disaster or in support of the resulting work and must be filled by eligible workers.**

Examples of types of jobs: Temporary workers tasked with cleaning and repairing public buildings damaged by the natural disaster. Administrative Support Staff tasked with scheduling, timekeeping, payroll, and other administrative duties in support of the eligible project. Temporary workers tasked with moving furniture, equipment, etc. to a new location as a result of damage from the natural disaster. These are examples of types of jobs. Temporary jobs are not limited to these examples.

## **Guidelines for Eligibility of Workers**

Workers are deemed eligible for participation in the Dislocated Worker Grant by staffing specialists at CareerSource North Central Florida. Individuals may be eligible if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Individuals who are temporarily or permanently laid off as a consequence of the disaster ☐
- Self-employed individuals who become unemployed or significantly underemployed as a result of the disaster ☐
- Long-term unemployed workers (defined as unemployed six or more weeks out of the past 13 weeks)
- Other eligible dislocated workers: those dislocated from employment prior to Hurricane Irma