

Course Overview, Course Goal, and Objectives

Welcome to the Emergency Protective Measures course.

The course will provide an overview of Emergency Protective Measures under the FEMA Public Assistance Program. By the end of the course, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Applicants and Recipients will be able to accurately capture Emergency Protective Measures activities and document costs concerning actual overtime based on payroll policies, equipment usage, and reasonable materials purchases.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Define Emergency Protective Measures
- Identify Emergency Protective Measures eligible for FEMA Public Assistance Program grant funding
- Describe documentation requirements that support application for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures

[Select this link to access the Public Assistance acronym list.](#)

Lesson 1 Overview and Objectives

This lesson provides a brief overview of Emergency Protective Measures.

Upon completion of this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Identify administrative requirements of the course
- State the goals and objectives of the course
- Define Emergency Protective Measures

Public Assistance Categories of Work

Within the Public Assistance Program, there are two general types of work: Emergency Work and Permanent Work. To facilitate the processing of Public Assistance grant funding, FEMA separates Emergency Work into two categories, based on the type of work performed. Permanent Work is separated into five categories based on facility types.

Emergency Work

Work that must be done to save lives, protect public health and safety, protect improved property, or eliminate or lessen immediate threat of damage

Permanent Work

Work that is necessary in order to restore a facility to its pre-incident design and function

[Select this link for a full image description.](#)

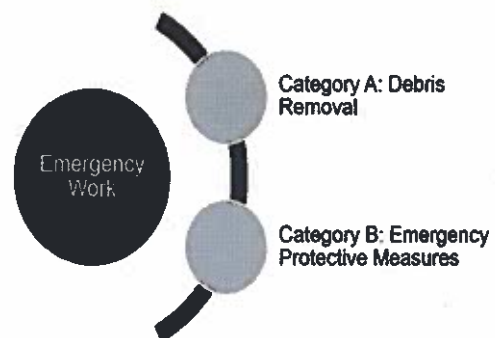
Emergency Work

Public Assistance Emergency Work is work which must be done immediately to:

- Save lives
- Protect public health and safety
- Protect improved property
- Eliminate or lessen an immediate threat of additional damage

Emergency Work is made up of two Categories of Work:

- Category A - Debris Removal
- Category B - Emergency Protective Measures



An Applicant has six months from the declaration or designation date to complete their eligible Emergency Work, unless the Recipient or FEMA authorizes an extension.

Emergency Protective Measures

This course focuses on Category B, Emergency Protective Measures, of Emergency Work under the Public Assistance program.

Emergency Protective Measures are temporary measures taken against an incident. As outlined in the [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide, 2.VI.B](#), Emergency Protective Measures are actions taken before, during, and after an incident to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private property.



Emergency Protective Measures Eligibility

Emergency Protective Measures conducted before, during, and after an incident are generally eligible if the measures:

- Eliminate or lessen immediate threats to lives, public health, or safety
- Eliminate or lessen immediate threats of significant additional damage to improved public or private property in a cost-effective manner

Emergency Protective Measures eligibility is typically based on evaluation of the immediate threat and legal authority to perform the work.

FEMA may require validation by State, Local, Tribal, or Territorial government officials that a threat exists, including:

- Identification and evaluation of the threat
- Recommendations of the work necessary to minimize the threat



Emergency Protective Measures Cost-effectiveness

Another aspect of eligibility is cost-effectiveness. Certain projects must be cost-effective for Applicants to be eligible for grant funding from the Public Assistance program.

- Emergency Protective Measures that eliminate or lessen an immediate threat to lives, public health, and/or safety **do not** have to be cost-effective
- Emergency Protective Measures that eliminate or lessen an immediate threat to protect improved property **must be** cost-effective

Linking Emergency Protective Measures to a Declared Event

As stated previously, Emergency Protective Measures conducted before, during, and after an incident are generally eligible.

Some activities that may qualify as Emergency Protective Measures include:

- Firefighting
- Search and rescue
- Evacuation and sheltering

Throughout response operations, it is important to track activities that are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the Public Assistance grant program. Without tracking Emergency Protective Measures, an Applicant may jeopardize Public Assistance grant funding.

Lesson 1 Summary

Emergency Protective Measures are temporary measures taken against an incident.

In this lesson, participants learned how to:

- Identify administrative requirements of the course
- State the goals and objectives of the course
- Define emergency protective measures

The next lesson provides an in-depth look at the activities that qualify as Emergency Protective Measures eligible under the Public Assistance Program.

Lesson 2 Overview and Objectives

This lesson discusses the activities that qualify as Emergency Protective Measures, tracking mechanisms for logging Emergency Protective Measures, and payroll policies.

Upon completion of this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Identify examples of eligible activities

Eligible Activities

Emergency Protective Measures break down into certain circumstances which are considered generally eligible. Such circumstances are:

- Saving lives and protecting public health and safety
- Protecting improved property
- Emergency protective measures conducted by private nonprofits
- Other urgent governmental services

Emergency Protective Measures typically involve an increase in operating costs. However, not all increases in operating costs will be eligible as an Emergency Protective Measure under the Public Assistance Grant Program.

Saving Lives and Protecting Public Health and Safety

Activities that have a direct impact on saving lives and protecting public health and safety qualify as Emergency Protective Measures that are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the Public Assistance Grant Program.

Such activities include:

- Firefighting
- Transporting and pre-positioning equipment and other resources for response
- Flood fighting
- Emergency Operations Center-related costs
- Medical care and transport
- Evacuation and sheltering, including that provided by another State, Territorial, or Tribal government
- Search and rescue to locate survivors, household pets, and service animals requiring assistance
- Security, such as barricades, fencing, or law enforcement
- Use or lease of temporary equipment such as generators and pumps for



facilities that provide essential community services

- Mass mortuary services

Additional details on activities that qualify as saving lives and protecting public health are included in the [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide, 2.VI.B.](#)

Scenario: Saving Lives and Protecting Public Health and Safety (1 of 2)

A Category 4 hurricane caused extreme rainfall, wind, and a surface flooding event in the City of Bristol Cove. The incident period was August 25 through September 1, 2018. 55 inches of rain caused up to 2 feet of standing water throughout the city.

Several emergency activities took place. The City Hall was used as a one night evacuation staging center, park superintendent uniforms were provided to evacuees, roadway debris clearance for emergency vehicle access occurred, 24 cubic yards of sand and 2,400 bags were used for residential sandbagging, and storm water drain preventative clearance was conducted.

Additionally, cell service providers issued a 30-day data plan to maintain emergency communications. The city also conducted spraying for mosquitos for citywide disease prevention caused by excessive standing water.



Protecting Improved Property

Activities directly related to protecting improved property qualify as Emergency Protective Measures and are potentially eligible for reimbursement through the Public Assistance Grant Program.

Activities related to protecting improved property include but are not limited to:

- 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
- Buttressing, shoring, or bracing facilities to stabilize them or prevent collapse
- Temporary slope stabilization
- Mold remediation
- Removal and storage of contents from eligible facilities for the purpose of minimizing additional damage

Additional details on activities that qualify as protecting improved property are included in the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, 2.VI.B.



Scenario: Protecting Improved Property (1 of 2)

An extreme storm system poured rain on Wamsay County, New Stunton, causing significant flooding and leading the President to declare a major disaster. The incident period occurred from August 23 to September 15. Many state roads were flooded and under water.

As a result, the New Stunton Department of Transportation utilized the product known as Aqua Dams to open the flooded roads as an Emergency Protective Measure, so that emergency vehicles and motorists could pass safely on flooded roads. This product uses water filled tubes as a cofferdam to create a barrier that helps to control water and prevent flooding in specific areas.



The New Stunton Department of Transportation purchased 7 miles of Aqua Dams to prevent flooding to these State roads and requested Federal reimbursement for the total cost of the contract in the amount of \$1,037,410.00, which included the 7 miles of Aqua Dams and associated setup expenses.

Emergency Protective Measures Conducted by Private Nonprofits

Emergency Protective Measures are usually the responsibility of State, Local, Tribal, or Territorial governments. Private nonprofits are generally not legally responsible for such services and, therefore, are typically not eligible for Public Assistance grant funding for the costs associated with providing those services. However, private nonprofits may be eligible for reimbursement in one of two options.

The first option the private nonprofit may be eligible is through **indirect reimbursement**:

- When a private nonprofit provides emergency services at the request of, and certified by, the legally responsible government entity, FEMA provides Public Assistance grant funding through that government entity as the eligible Applicant

The second option the private nonprofit may be eligible is through **direct reimbursement**:

- When a private nonprofit provides Emergency Protective Measures based on an established agreement with a State, Local, Tribal, or Territorial government that designates the private nonprofit as an officially recognized entity, FEMA may reimburse the private nonprofit directly as an eligible Applicant

Emergency Protective Measures provided by private nonprofits may include:

- Fire and rescue activities
- Animal control
- Emergency ambulance service for evacuation
- 211 call services, (if tracked and related to eligible work)
- Other urgent governmental services

For additional details on activities that qualify as saving lives and protecting public health, please refer to the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, 2.VI.B.

Scenario: Emergency Protective Measures Conducted by Private Nonprofits (1 of 2)

During the incident period of August 23 through September 15, Hurricane Hannah created an immediate threat to local communities.

Under a mutual aid agreement, the Woodbury Volunteer Fire Department provided fire-fighting actions and assistance to emergency management services and police responders for 257 incident calls, including fires, downed power lines, and gas leak and high-water rescues at locations within the declared counties.



Other Urgent Governmental Services

Other urgent governmental services are potentially eligible under the Public Assistance Program. This includes protecting private property.

In limited circumstances, Emergency Protective Measures that Applicants conduct on private property are potentially deemed eligible under the Public Assistance Grant Program if:

- The immediate threat is widespread, affecting numerous homes and businesses in a community such that it is a threat to the health and safety of the general public in that community
- The Applicant has legal authority to perform the work
- The Applicant obtained rights-of-entry and agreements to indemnify and hold harmless the Federal Government



Examples of activities include:

- Demolition of unsafe private structures that endanger the public
- Pumping of flooded basements when it is widespread

- Pumping of septic tanks or decontamination of wells causing a pollution threat
- Stabilizing a slope

Additional details on Emergency Protective Measures performed on private property are included in the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, 2.VI.B.

Scenario: Other Urgent Governmental Services (1 of 2)

A wastewater treatment plant lost all power to the sewer lift stations. The City had to run generators through the treatment plant due to loss of power to keep the pumps functioning and to keep the sewers from backing up into homes.



Increased Operating Costs

An Applicant who incurs increased operating costs during an incident can apply for a grant from the Public Assistance program. Some increased operating costs are eligible under the Program; however, some are not.

Activities related to potentially eligible increased operating costs include:

- Generators at a hospital or police station
- Water testing and treatment supplies in the immediate aftermath of the incident to counter a specific threat
- Fuel for increased use of pumping stations
- Emergency Operation Center facility costs



Activities related to potentially ineligible increased operating costs include:

- Patient care
- Administrative activities
- Provision of food (food may be reimbursable to emergency government workers such as Emergency Operations Center staff when they are unable to leave their position during an event and food is not readily available)
- Obtaining electrical power from an alternative source
- Obtaining water from an alternative source
- School make-up days, including contracted costs for bus service for make-up days
- Provision of fuel for school bus service

Additional details on Emergency Protective Measures performed on private property are included in the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide, 2.VI.B.*

Scenario: Increased Operating Costs (1 of 2)

During the incident period of August 15, 2017 through September 23, 2017, storm surge, heavy rain, and high winds caused dangerous conditions and damages at Green Grove Elementary, Green Grove Junior High, Chaparral Elementary and Chaparral Middle Schools, owned by Green Grove-Chaparral

Consolidated Independent School District
(Applicant).

The Applicant took Emergency Protective Measures to stabilize their facilities. The Applicant operated desiccant dryers, heaters, and equipment to remediate and stabilize the four impacted schools.

The Applicant is requesting reimbursement for electric bills incurred during the stabilization timeframe totaling \$265,000 for the four schools.

Because the four schools were not in normal use at the time the Emergency Protective Measures were taken, the Applicant asserts that the electricity used was for the stabilization of the schools. FEMA requested documentation of the electric bills, which the Applicant was unable to provide.



Lesson 2 Summary

In this lesson, the participant learned about the activities eligible for reimbursement as Emergency Protective Measures under the Public Assistance program.

The next lesson will outline the documentation requirements for Emergency Protective Measures reimbursement.

Lesson 3 Overview and Objectives

This lesson discusses the best practices for and common mistakes made on documentation required for reimbursement of Emergency Work.

Upon completion of this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Describe documentation that supports application for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures

Best Practices for Documenting Emergency Protective Measures

There are four primary best practices for documenting Emergency Protective Measures.

Applicants who incorporate the following best practices into their routine operations sufficiently document Emergency Protective Measures:

- Organize documents
- Establish tracking mechanisms to provide sufficient data and documentation
- Share knowledge with other communities
- Identify force account versus contract costs

Best Practice: Organize Documents

Applicants need to establish policies and procedures for storing and organizing documentation.

Adopting a standard method for organizing documents allows Applicants to find and identify the required documentation when requesting grant reimbursement for Emergency Protective Measures.

Organizing documents also assists Applicants in other endeavors outside of acquiring grant funding from FEMA.

Example: Organize Documents

Applicants have many options to organize their documents prior to an incident.

Usually, the best option is uploading documents needed to procure grants to FEMA's Grants Portal prior to any incident occurring. Potential Applicants **do not need to wait for an event to update and maintain common records or policies** needed for a Public Assistance grant. Steady-state documentation can include:

- Insurance policies
- Mutual aid agreements, if applicable
- Purchasing/procurement policies
- Personnel/payroll policies (including fringe benefits)
- Maintenance records

Other options include keeping a hard copy or online version of the above-mentioned documents:



- Applicants need to keep up-to-date hardcopies in a location that will not be damaged by flooding or a fire, such as a safe
- Applicants need to keep up-to-date versions of their documents in Grants Portal

Note: For more information on documentation, please refer to the course: IS-1006 Documenting Disaster Damage and Developing Project Files.

Best Practice: Establish Tracking Mechanisms

Another best practice for Applicants is establishing tracking mechanisms. The Applicant should create an emergency activity code to differentiate the activities that will be used to support the request for the Public Assistance Grant.

Adopting reliable tracking methods allows Applicants to distinguish emergency activities from day-to-day and steady-state operations when requesting reimbursement for Emergency Protective Measures. An Applicant who tracks their activities reduces the risk of jeopardizing Public Assistance grant funding.

Example: Establish Tracking Mechanisms

Applicants need to use an effective mechanism to track their Emergency Protective Measures in order to obtain grant funding from the Public Assistance Grant Program.

FEMA suggests that Applicants use, but are not limited to, the following tracking mechanisms:

- Input activities into a spreadsheet
- Fill out organization's form that records activities
- Input activities into the organization's activity log book

[Select this link for an example of a volunteer tracking document.](#)

Best Practice: Share Knowledge with Other Communities

Applicants need to share effective documentation and tracking mechanisms with other communities

to promote mutual awareness of proven organization tracking mechanisms.



Example: Share Knowledge with Other Communities

Agencies, communities, and organizations who share their knowledge and best practices of effective documentation and tracking mechanisms for activities they conduct, create a more efficient and sophisticated system for Applicants to apply for and obtain Public Assistance grant funding.

One example of this best practice includes:

- Hosting regularly scheduled meetings (e.g., civic meetings) with partners or community entities to discuss best practices and exchange knowledge on the Public Assistance process



Best Practice: Force Account versus Contract Costs

An Applicant who applies for a Public Assistance grant should always separate Force Account and contract costs. This distinguishes the two groups of labor for internal and

external purposes. Based on the separation, Applicants can better prepare any additional paperwork that FEMA would need.

A Force Account is an Applicant's internal or 'in-house' labor and equipment resources.

Contract costs are associated with acquiring competitively procured contracted services.

Example: Force Account versus Contract Costs

Force Account labor and contract labor costs are treated by FEMA differently.

Force Account labor is labor performed by non-contracted forces (such as City, County, or State employees). For example:

- A police officer works for his/her department during an incident and accrues 20 hours of overtime directly related to Emergency Protective Measures
- After the incident, the department applies for reimbursement under the Public Assistance Grant Program
- FEMA provides a grant, reimbursing the 20 hours of overtime incurred by the police officer during the incident

Contract labor is labor performed by contracted forces (labor performed due to enforceable provisions of a contract). For example:

- The Miami-Dade Police Department contracts ten police officers to assist during an incident. They all work on Emergency Protective Measures
- After the incident, the Miami-Dade Police Department applies for reimbursement under Public Assistance Grant Program
- FEMA provides a grant reimbursing all the hours worked by the contracted police officers



Common Applicant Mistakes

Critical mistakes made documenting and tracking Emergency Protective Measures activities jeopardize Applicants from receiving reimbursement.

Common Applicant mistakes in which documentation and tracking do not meet requirements for reimbursement include:

- Incomplete timesheets
- Insufficient call logs
- Absence of a written payroll policy
- Inability to tie labor hours to equipment
- Inability to document the type of work/activity conducted

Common Applicant Mistake: Incomplete Timesheets

Applicants who submit incomplete timesheets is one of the most common mistakes preventing them from meeting the documentation requirements for Emergency Protective Measures.

FEMA considers timesheets that only record time spent on the event, rather than full hours or pay period hours, incomplete and do not validate the amount of eligible overtime. Applicants need to ensure completeness and accuracy of all timesheets documenting activities related to Emergency Protective Measures.

Submitting incomplete timesheets prevent Applicants from receiving reimbursement for eligible costs related to performing Emergency Protective Measures.

[Select this link for an example timesheet.](#)

Common Applicant Mistake: Insufficient Call Logs

A Call log is a list of calls a department was requested to respond to during an incident. They are typically found with the fire and police departments. Having a call log assists FEMA in differentiating between regular calls and event-related calls.

Applicants who submit insufficient call logs is one of the common mistakes jeopardizing grant funding for Emergency Protective Measures activities.

Applicants often use call logs to document and track activities and link them to the event for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures.

Call logs that lack description of actions or do not link actions to the event are considered insufficient. To adequately document the activities coordinated during phone calls, Applicants must ensure that call logs provide a detailed description of activities and connect the activities to the event.

[Select this link for an example of a volunteer tracking document.](#)

Common Applicant Mistake: Absence of a Written Payroll Policy

Written payroll policies help FEMA determine reimbursable costs. Lack of a written payroll policy commonly prevents Applicants from receiving reimbursement for Emergency Protective Measures.

To sufficiently document and track labor associated with Emergency Work, Applicants must have a written payroll policy that identifies pay periods, overtime rules, and distinguishes between emergency activities and day-to-day operations.

[Select this link for an example payroll policy.](#)

Police and Fire Department Payroll Policies

Police and fire departments may differ in how they set their payroll policies due to union contracts and rules. The Applicant should know their union contracts and rules and have them reflected in their payroll policy.

There are different guidelines for volunteer status and full-time employees regarding payroll policies and overtime. For example, some fire departments are considered "volunteer," however they receive a flat rate payment (stipend) for every call they respond to while on duty versus a full-time employee who receives regular and overtime pay regardless of the amount of calls they respond to on a shift.

Common Applicant Mistake: Inability to Tie Hours to Equipment

Another common mistake Applicants make when documenting Emergency Protective Measures activities, is not being able to tie labor hours to equipment.

To properly document and track Emergency Protective Measures activities, Applicants must adopt documentation practices that clearly tie labor hours to the use of equipment. Good tracking mechanisms include:

- Input activities into a spreadsheet



- Fill out organization's form that records activities
- Input activities into the organization's activity log book
- Log information into a one-page work order with the hours worked, equipment used, and what work the personnel performed for every type of work

Information within the tracking mechanisms includes:

- Personnel who worked
- Description of the activity each personnel conducted
- Number of hours personnel worked on each activity
- Equipment used for each activity
- Description of which personnel used the equipment and for how long
- Material that was used in the activity
- Amount of material used in the activity

Activity 1 (1 of 3)

Please determine if the following project would generally meet the Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Review the documentation provided to assist in making a determination. Then, move to the next screen to find FEMA's determination.

Scenario:

During the Hurricane Matthew incident period of October 4 through October 15, the City of Skoll encountered high winds and wind driven rain, which resulted in hazards to public health and safety. The City dispatched City police and public works resources to protect the public and respond to disaster-related 911 calls. Public works employees tended to wells and lift station pumps and maintained generator power to pumps while power was lost. The City also rented a pump to reduce flooding at a pump station.

Documentation:

- [Pump invoice](#)
- [Pump order form](#)
- [Check for pump](#)
- [Cost breakdown](#)
- [Salaries and benefits for Model Employees](#)

Activity 1 (3 of 3)

The Applicant's project in this case is eligible for Public Assistance grant funding under Emergency Protective Measures.

The reasons are as follows:

- The Applicant used Force Account labor, equipment, and rental equipment from the public works and police department
- The Applicant rented generators prior to the event to make sure the wells and lift station pumps retained power
- The Applicant rented a pump prior to the event to reduce flooding at a pump station
- The documentation provides the cost breakdown of the Force Account labor, equipment, and rental equipment

The *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide* states that "costs related to pre-positioning resources specifically for the declared incident are eligible if the resources are used in the performance of eligible Emergency Work. Pre-positioning resources for the purpose of evacuating, or providing emergency medical care during the evacuation period (such as ambulances and busses), is eligible even if those resources are not ultimately used, provided the staging of those resources was necessary and prudent based on the data at the time of staging."

Please also refer to the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide* for the definition of Emergency Protective Measures.

Activity 2 (1 of 3)

Please determine if the following documentation is enough to support eligibility or does not do so. Then, move to the next screen to find FEMA's determination.

Scenario:

During the incident period of August 15 to September 23, flooding in Summit City and LaGrande caused an increase in the demand for the services provided by the private nonprofit organization Trust for Children. Additionally, the services Trust for Children provided were expanded to include all of Ridgecrest County.

As a result of the impact of the heavy rains and flooding brought by Hurricane Fred, the demand for Trust for Children's services saw an increase and, consequently, Trust for Children incurred increased operating costs of approximately:

- \$22,642 for the food bank temporary staff
- \$47,630 for case management temporary staff

- An undisclosed amount for equipment purchases for temporary staff
- An undisclosed amount for security at facility where services are offered

Documentation:

- [Stafford Act 406, 42 U.S.C. 5172 \(2016\)](#)
- [44 C.F.R. 206.223\(a\)\(3\) \(2016\)](#)
- [44 C.F.R. 206.224 \(2016\)](#)
- [44 C.F.R. 206.225 \(2016\)](#)
- [44 C.F.R. 206.226 \(2016\)](#)
- [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Chapter 2, Section IV A. Categories of Work](#)
- [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Chapter 2, Section V. Cost Eligibility](#)
- [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Chapter 2, Section VI B. Emergency Protective Measures](#)
- [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Chapter 2, Section VI B.2](#)

Activity 2 (3 of 3)

In the aftermath of Hurricane Fred's impact, the demand for the services provided by Trust for Children increased and drove up operating costs. Trust for Children requests reimbursement for these increased costs in four areas:

- Food bank
- Case management
- Equipment purchases for temporary staff
- Security for the facility where services are offered

Government entities have the legal responsibility to provide Emergency Protective Measures in their communities, such as food distribution after a disaster. However, they may request and designate, under a legal agreement, a Private Nonprofit organization as a responsible entity (44 C.F.R. 206.223(a)(3)). In these cases, FEMA reimburses the government entity, which then reimburses the Private Nonprofit Organization.

Unfortunately, Trust for Children was never designated as the responsible entity under a legal agreement. In addition, the work performed by Trust for Children's temporary staff did not fall under any specific FEMA Public Assistance Category of Work (44 C.F.R. 206.224-226). Because Trust for Children's work was not deemed eligible, the equipment purchases and facility security were not eligible for reimbursement under FEMA Public Assistance.

Lesson 3 Summary

In this lesson, the participant learned about the documentation requirements for Emergency Work reimbursement under the Public Assistance Program.

The next lesson provides a review of the key concepts covered throughout the course.

Lesson 4 Overview and Objectives

This lesson will review the course objectives. Participants will take a Post-Course Assessment at its conclusion.

At the end of this lesson, participants will be able to summarize the content of the course.

Course Objectives

In this course, participants learned how to:

- Define Emergency Protective Measures
- Identify Emergency Protective Measures eligible for FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program reimbursement
- Describe documentation measures that support application for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures

Lesson 1 Objectives

Lesson 1 covered the definition of Emergency Protective Measures and how Category B fits into the Public Assistance Program.

You should now be able to:

- State the goal and objectives of the course
- Define Emergency Protective Measures

Lesson 2 Objectives

Lesson 2 covered the activities that qualify as Emergency Protective Measures.

You should now be able to:

- Identify examples of eligible activities

Lesson 3 Objectives

Lesson 3 covered best practices for and common mistakes made when preparing documentation required for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures.

You should now be able to:

- Describe documentation measures that support application for reimbursement of Emergency Protective Measures

Course Summary

This course is complete.

The course provided you with an overview of how to receive reimbursement from the Public Assistance Program for Emergency Protective Measures.