

IAFC WEBINARS



February 11, 2021, 4 PM ET

Agenda

- Introduction
- Fire Departments & COVID-19 Public Vaccine Campaigns
- FEMA Reimbursement Policies
- Questions and Answers

Our Panelists

- Chief Gary Ludwig, IAFC President (2019-2020)
- Chief Brian Fennessy, Orange County Fire Authority
- Chief Tonya Hoover, (Acting) U.S. Fire Administrator
- Mr. Keith Turi, Assistant Administrator, FEMA Recovery Directorate

COVID-19 Strategic Planning

History

- Early recognition of complexity and duration
- Team represented all levels of the fire authority
- Used intent based planning - more comprehensive than ICS

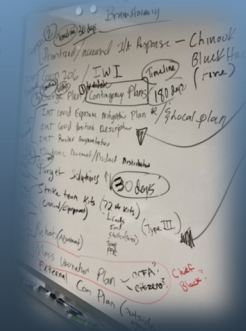
IAP Covid-19 April 11-15 2020.pdf

5. Planning Section:	
Chief	D. Yeh (t)
Deputy	
Resource Unit	D. Newell
Situation Unit	G. Tooley
Status Check In	R. Prindler (t)
Demob Unit	
ITSS	T. Truax / A. Aljubouri
GISS	
Training Tech Spec	
Documentation Unit	
6. Strategic Planning Section:	
Chief	K. Fetterman
Advance Planning	B. Hunter
Planning Support	R. Ventura
Management Analyst	T. Mullenberg
MCS	Tony Doty

COVID-19 Strategic Planning

Intent

- Use intent-based planning to create simplicity, synergy, and unity of effort out of uncertainty and chaos
- Establish a Common Operational Picture of our COVID-19 environment from 6 months to 3 years
- Document actions for federal reimbursement
- Prepare for future pandemics



The background features a large, semi-transparent watermark of the Orange County Fire Authority logo. The logo is a shield-shaped emblem with the word "FIRE" at the top, "ORANGE COUNTY" in a circular arc across the middle, and "CALIFORNIA AUTHORITY" at the bottom. Below the shield, it says "Est. 1995". The central part of the logo depicts a landscape with a sun, mountains, and a body of water.

COVID-19 Strategic Planning

Results

- A robust strategic plan that focuses on Lines of effort
- Identified and addressed underlying organizational issues sunlit by COVID-19
- Delegation of action designed to foster empowerment by communicating leader's intent and decisional space

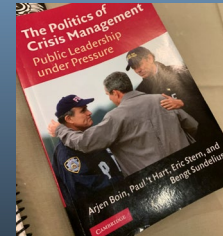


www.ocfatraining.org/covid19



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FEMA's Role in COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution & Administration

USFA Webinar | February 11, 2021



FEMA

Agenda

- FEMA's Role in Vaccine Distribution
- Public Assistance Program Overview
- Public Assistance Eligibility for Vaccinations
- Public Assistance Process
- Resources For More Information

FEMA's Role in COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution

In alignment with [President Biden's plan to respond to COVID-19](#), FEMA will work with the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal agencies and coordinate with state, tribal and territorial authorities and private sector partners and others to

assist, augment, and expedite
vaccinations in the United States.

FEMA's Lines of Effort in COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution

Funding

Provide funding through the FEMA Public Assistance program to accelerate vaccination efforts.

Coordination

Coordinate the federal government to identify and fill resource gaps.

Support

Provide materials and personnel through direct federal assistance to help with vaccination planning and site operations.

Frequently Asked Question: When should I ask for direct support instead of funding reimbursement?

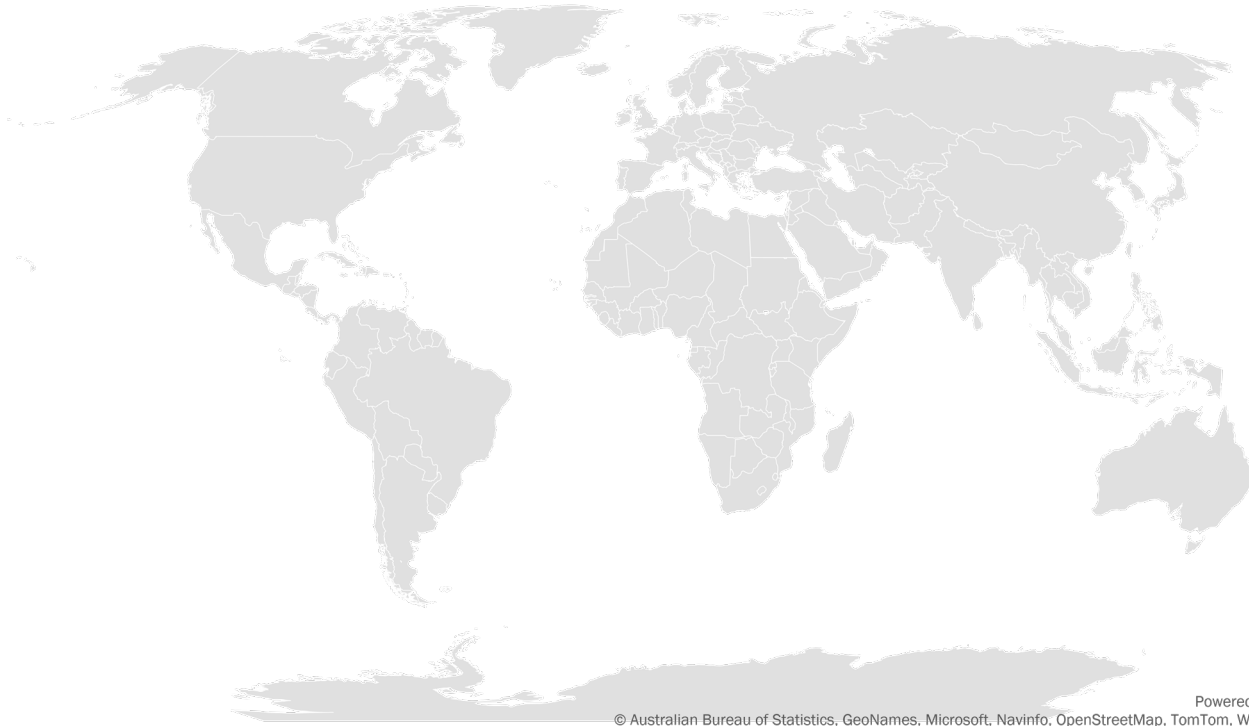
Answer: If an organization does not have the capacity to directly complete an activity or oversee activity completion through contract or mutual aid, they may request the federal government directly conduct the activity. Direct federal support should be requested from the FEMA Regional Administrator through the State, Tribe or Territory's emergency manager.

FEMA Support for Vaccinations

- FEMA has obligated more than \$60 billion in support of COVID-19 response operations,
- FEMA is supporting 326 federally-supported vaccination centers across the nation, this includes 6 mobile sites.
- FEMA has 2,265 employees supporting the COVID-19 response.
- FEMA is committed to ensuring everyone who wants a vaccine can get one. We continue to work with our federal partners to find the best ways to get vaccines to communities across the nation.

As of February 10, 2021

FEMA Recovery Vaccine Funding to Date



Funding Awarded

\$3.16 B

States, Tribes &
Territories
Awarded or In-
Process

49

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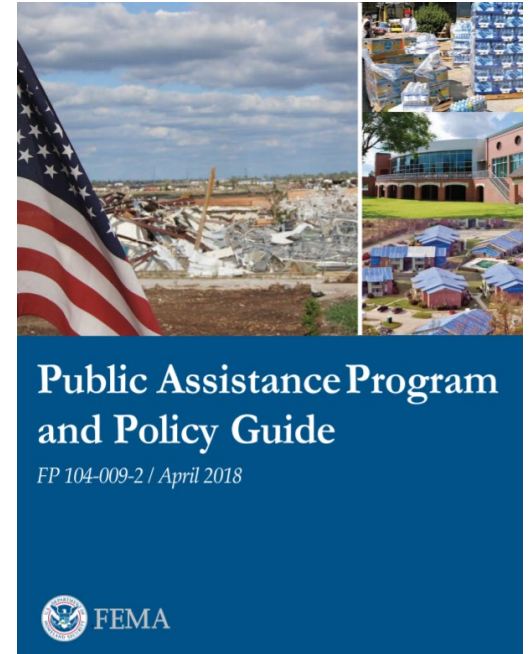
An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and yachts. The town is built on a hillside, with a prominent white church steeple visible on the right. The surrounding area is densely forested with green trees. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Program Overview

Eligibility, Policy and Specific Guidance

FEMA Public Assistance: Overview (Non-COVID PA)

- FEMA's Public Assistance Program provides supplemental grants to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and certain types of private non-profits so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies
 - The program provides funding for:
 - Emergency work to save lives and protect property; and
 - Permanent work for the restoration of eligible disaster-damaged facilities and infrastructure.
 - Eligible Applicants:
 - States, U.S. territories, federally-recognized tribal governments, and local governments; and
 - PNP organizations that own or operate a facility that provides essential social services as defined by the Stafford Act and 44 CFR § 206.221(e).



FEMA Public Assistance: Applicant Eligibility for COVID-19

- Since the President's March 13, 2020, nation-wide emergency declaration under the Stafford Act for the COVID-19 pandemic, FEMA has provided a historic level of assistance and is supporting 57 major disasters and 101 emergency designations (including 89 federally recognized tribes).
- FEMA programs authorized
 - Public Assistance Category B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - Direct Federal Assistance
- FEMA actively reviewed current policies in the PA Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG), procedures and program timelines at the start of the pandemic. In order to meet the needs of the pandemic, Recovery developed additional guidance, including 13 COVID-19 interim policies and policy waivers, more than 25 COVID-19 related job aids and 3 pandemic planning guides. (*Note – these numbers cross IA and PA)

FEMA Public Assistance: Applicant Eligibility for COVID-19

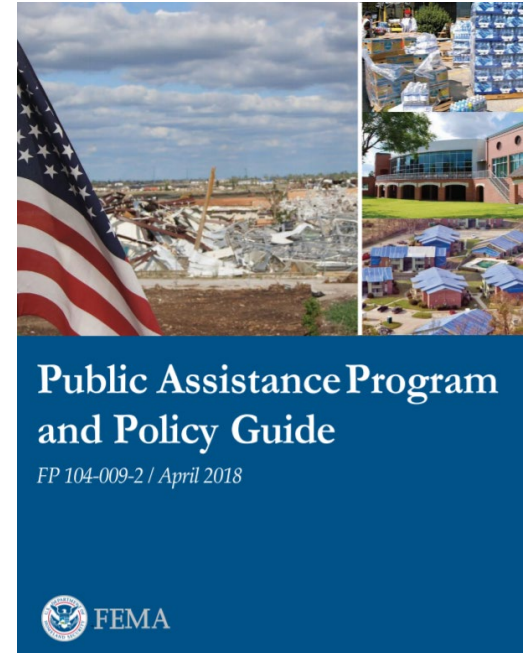
- Specific COVID-19 disaster-specific, interim policies issued to support the delivery of Public Assistance:
 - Purchase and Distribution of Food Commodities Interim Policy,
 - Medical Care Cost Interim Policy
 - Emergency Non-Congregate Sheltering during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency
 - COVID-19 Work Eligible for Public Assistance
 - The most recent interim policy issued was the COVID-19 Work Eligible for Public Assistance – issued on September 1, with effective date of September 15.
 - Under this policy and effective September 15, 2020, FEMA is continuing to provide assistance for emergency protective measures in response to COVID-19 declared events

FEMA Public Assistance: Expanded Eligibility and Cost Share

- On Jan 21, President Biden [directed](#) FEMA to:
 - Provide reimbursement to states, local, tribal and territorial governments and the District of Columbia for the use of their National Guard to respond to COVID-19 and other assistance, which may include support to vaccination distribution and administration, at a 100% cost share until Sept. 30, 2021.
 - Expand the activities eligible for reimbursement under Category B Emergency Protective Measures for work conducted after Jan. 21, 2021 and until Sept. 30, 2021. Reimbursement applies to eligible costs to support the safe opening and operation of eligible schools, child-care facilities, healthcare facilities, non-congregate shelters, domestic violence shelters, transit systems and other eligible applicants incurred after Jan. 21.
- On Feb. 2, President Biden [directed](#) FEMA to:
 - Retroactively reimburse states for 100% of their costs for eligible emergency protective measures including masks, gloves, emergency feeding actions, sheltering at risk populations and mobilization of the National Guard, if not funded by HHS/CDC or another federal agency.

FEMA Public Assistance: Policy and Guidance for COVID-19

- FEMA guidance on eligibility for Public Assistance funding can be found in the following locations:
 - Refer Ch. 2 for “Public Assistance Policy” in version 3.1 of the [FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#)
 - Applies to all emergencies and major disasters declared from August 23, 2017 through May 31, 2020
 - For COVID-19 facts sheets and guidance, visit <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/coronavirus/factsheets>





Public Assistance Policy

COVID-19 Vaccination Eligibility

How FEMA is Supporting COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Administration

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments and eligible private nonprofit facilities can seek reimbursement for costs associated with vaccine distribution and administration including:



Personal protective equipment (PPE), other equipment, and supplies required for storing, handling, distributing, transporting, and administering COVID-19 vaccines



IT systems and support



Facility support costs, including leasing space for storage and/or administration of vaccines, utilities, maintenance, disinfection and security



Communications to disseminate public information regarding vaccinations



Medical and support staff not paid for by another funding source



Training and technical assistance for vaccine distribution and administration



Community Vaccination Sites



FEMA

COVID-19 Vaccinations – Funding Considerations

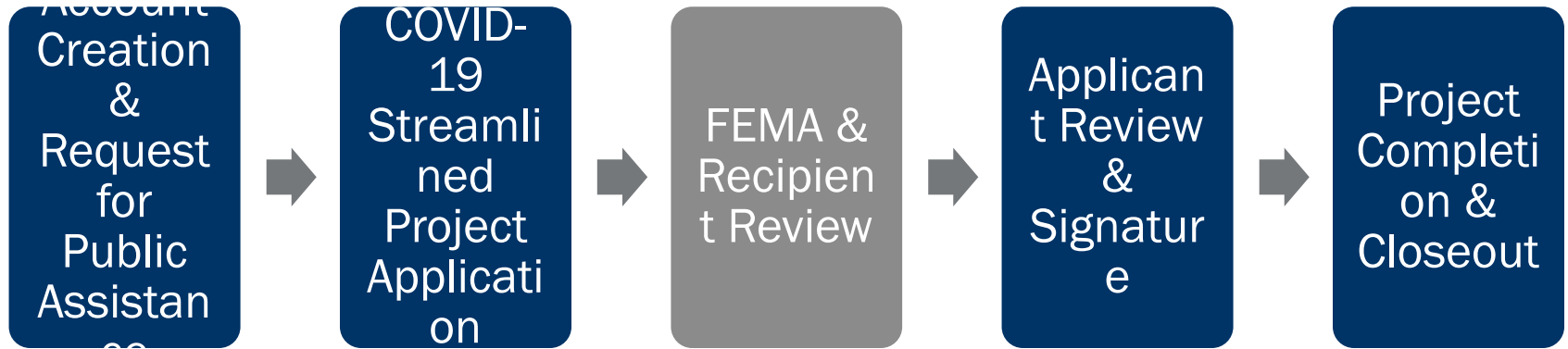
- Funding available to state, tribal, territorial and local governments and certain private nonprofits.
- State emergency management offices act as recipient with other eligible organizations as applicants/sub-recipients.
- As with other federal grants, **costs must be allowable, reasonable, and necessary:**
 - Examples of unnecessary costs: PPE for a 6,000 per day site at a 1,000 per day site.
 - Examples of unreasonable costs: non-price competitive contract rates a prudent person would not pay.
 - Examples of unallowable costs: budgeted non-OT labor; research; foregoing standard billing practices in a hospital setting.
- Vaccine-related funding is 100% federal with no cost-share.
- FEMA is currently expediting funding to all state, tribal, and territorial governments to ensure funding for vaccination operations is not and does not become an impediment to vaccination.
- **If its not explicitly on the list, or you aren't sure if its allowable, reasonable, and necessary,** your state emergency management office can coordinate with FEMA Regions to provide guidance.

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Newport, Rhode Island, featuring a harbor filled with sailboats, a prominent white church steeple, and dense green forested hills in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Delivery Process

Direct Application, Streamlined Project Application

FEMA Public Assistance: Funding Process



To begin or update your application, visit
grantee.fema.gov

FEMA Public Assistance: Requested Information for Project Applications

- Applicants will need the following information about their activities and costs to complete the application:
 - A description of the activities including when, where, and by whom the activities were completed or will be completed.
 - An itemized summary of how much the activities cost, including costs associated with contract, labor, equipment, supply, material, and other cost types.
 - Documentation supporting the activities completed and costs claimed.

For more guidance: Please see <https://FEMA.gov/disasters/coronavirus>

FEMA Public Assistance: Best Practices for Applicants

- **Follow Federal Acquisition Regulations:** This is mandatory when requesting reimbursement through Federal funding
 - The fact sheet, “Procurement Under Grants: Under Exigent or Emergency Circumstances” guides state and non-state entities for addressing noncompetitive procurements that may be necessary to save lives, to protect property and public health, and to ensure public safety
- **Provide all necessary documentation:** This impacts the speed of the application process to obligation
- **Demonstrate legal responsibility:** This impacts the eligibility of a facility or jurisdiction and the work receiving Public Assistance funds
- **Avoid duplication of benefits:** FEMA policy explicitly prohibits funding activities/costs that have been or will be claimed from another source including the Department of Health and Human Services, private insurance, and Medicare or Medicaid

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and yachts. The town is built on a hillside, with a prominent white church steeple visible on the right. The surrounding area is densely forested with green trees. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Resources

COVID-19 and Vaccine Support

FEMA Public Assistance: For More Information

- Questions?
 - Recipients should contact their FEMA [Regional Office](https://www.fema.gov/fema-regional-contacts) at [fema.gov/fema-regional-contacts](https://www.fema.gov/fema-regional-contacts)
 - Applicants should contact their [State Emergency Management Agency](https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies) also located at [fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies](https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies)
 - Each Applicant in COVID-19 is provided a Point of Contact in Grants Portal
 - FEMA Vaccine Support page <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/coronavirus/vaccine-support>





FEMA



Thank You!