

**The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)
Fiscal Year 2024 Homeland Security National Training Program
Continuing Training Grants**

All entities wishing to do business with the federal government must have a unique entity identifier (UEI). The UEI number is issued by the system. Requesting a UEI using System for Award Management (SAM.gov) can be found at: <https://sam.gov/content/entity-registration>.

Updates in Grant Application Forms:

The Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number was replaced by a new, non-proprietary identifier requested in, and assigned by SAM.gov. This new identifier is the Unique Entity Identifier.

Additional Information can be found on Grants.gov: <https://www.grants.gov/forms/forms-development/planned-uei-updates>

Table of Contents

	Updates in Grant Application Forms:	1
A.	Program Description.....	5
	1. Issued By.....	5
	2. Assistance Listings Number	5
	3. Assistance Listings Title	5
	4. Funding Opportunity Title	5
	5. Funding Opportunity Number.....	5
	6. Authorizing Authority for Program	5
	7. Appropriation Authority for Program.....	5
	8. Announcement Type.....	5
	9. Program Category	5
	10. Program Overview, Objectives, and Priorities	5
	11. Performance Measures.....	8
B.	Federal Award Information.....	9
	1. Available Funding for the NOFO	9
	2. Projected Number of Awards.....	9
	3. Maximum Award Amount.....	9
	4. Period of Performance	9
	5. Projected Period of Performance Start Date(s).....	9
	6. Projected Period of Performance End Date(s).....	9
	7. Projected Budget Period(s).....	9
	8. Funding Instrument Type: Cooperative Agreement	9
C.	Eligibility Information.....	10
	1. Eligible Applicants.....	10
	2. Applicant Eligibility Criteria	10
	3. Subawards and Beneficiaries	10
	a. Subaward allowability.....	10
	b. Beneficiaries or Participants.....	10
	4. Other Eligibility Criteria and Restrictions.....	10
	National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation	10
	5. Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	11
	6. Cost Share or Match.....	11
D.	Application and Submission Information.....	11
	1. Key Dates and Times	11
	a. Application Start Date	11
	b. Application Submission Deadline	11
	c. Anticipated Funding Selection Date	12
	d. Anticipated Award Date	12
	e. Other Key Dates	12
	2. Agreeing to Terms and Conditions of the Award.....	12
	3. Address to Request Application Package	12
	4. Requirements: Obtain a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and Register in the System for Award Management (SAM.gov)	12
	5. Steps Required to Obtain a Unique Entity Identifier, Register in the System for Award Management (SAM), and Submit an Application	13

6.	Electronic Delivery	14
7.	How to Register to Apply	14
	a. General Instructions:	14
	b. Obtain an UEI Number:	15
	c. Obtain Employer Identification Number.....	15
	d. Create a login.gov account:	15
8.	Applicants will be prompted to submit the standard application information.....	16
9.	Timely Receipt Requirements and Proof of Timely Submission	16
10.	Content and Form of Application Submission.....	17
	a. Standard Required Application Forms and Information	17
11.	Intergovernmental Review.....	17
12.	Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs.....	17
	a. Prohibitions on Expending FEMA Award Funds for Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services	17
	b. Pre-Award Costs.....	19
	c. Management and Administration (M&A) Costs	19
	d. Indirect Facilities & Administrative (F&A) Costs	19
E.	Application Review Information.....	19
	1. Application Evaluation Criteria	19
	a. Programmatic Criteria	19
	b. Financial Integrity Criteria	20
	c. Supplemental Financial Integrity Criteria and Review	20
	Federal Award Administration Information	21
	1. Notice of Award.....	21
	2. Review and Selection Process	21
	3. Administrative and National Policy Requirements.....	21
	a. DHS Standard Terms and Conditions	21
	b. Ensuring the Protection of Civil Rights	21
	c. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance.....	22
	e. Mandatory Disclosures.....	23
	4. Reporting.....	24
	a. Financial Reporting Requirements	24
	b. Programmatic Performance Reporting Requirements.....	24
	c. Closeout Reporting Requirements.....	25
	d. Additional Reporting Requirements.....	27
	5. Monitoring and Oversight.....	28
G.	DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information	29
	1. Contact and Resource Information	29
	a. Program Office Contact.....	29
	b. FEMA Grants News	29
	c. Equal Rights	29
	d. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation	29
	2. Systems Information	30
	a. FEMA GO	30
	b. FEMA Preparedness Toolkit.....	30
H.	Additional Information.....	30

1. Termination Provisions	30
a. Noncompliance.....	30
b. With the Consent of the Recipient	30
c. Notification by the Recipient	31
2. Program Evaluation	31
3. Period of Performance Extensions.....	31
4. Disability Integration.....	32
5. Conflicts of Interest in the Administration of Federal Awards or Subawards.....	33
6. Procurement Integrity	34
a. Important Changes to Procurement Standards in 2 C.F.R. Part 200	34
b. Competition and Conflicts of Interest	35
c. Supply Schedules and Purchasing Programs.....	37
d. Procurement Documentation.....	38
e. Waivers.....	39
7. Record Retention	39
a. Record Retention Period	39
b. Types of Records to Retain	40
8. Actions to Address Noncompliance.....	40
9. Audits.....	42
10. Payment Information	43
11. Whole Community Preparedness.....	43
12. Report issues of fraud, waste, abuse	44
13. Hazard-Resistant Building Codes	44
14. Appendices.....	44
Appendix A – Budget Template	45
Appendix B – Application Requirements and Focus Area.....	47
Application	47
Program Requirements	47
Focus Area: Rural and Tribal Preparedness Training for Equitable Outcomes	48
Appendix C – Review and Scoring Information.....	51
Evaluation Criteria Table	51
Scoring Criteria Categories Defined	52
Technical Merit.....	52
Needs Analysis.....	52
National in Scope.....	52
Target Audience.....	52
Organizational Experience.....	53
Training Development and Plan	53
Budget.....	54
Scoring Criteria Point Values Defined.....	55
Appendix D – Application Narrative Format and Content.....	57

A. Program Description

1. Issued By

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/ Resilience/National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), National Training and Education Division (NTED)

2. Assistance Listings Number

97.005

3. Assistance Listings Title

State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program

4. Funding Opportunity Title

Fiscal Year 2024 Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) – Continuing Training Grants (CTG)

5. Funding Opportunity Number

DHS-24-NDP-005-00-96

6. Authorizing Authority for Program

Department Of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. N. 118-47), Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

7. Appropriation Authority for Program

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. No. 118-47), Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

8. Announcement Type

Initial

9. Program Category

Preparedness: Training

10. Program Overview, Objectives, and Priorities

a. Overview

Through the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) program, the Department of Homeland Security Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) plays an important role in the National Preparedness System. The CTG program supports building, sustaining, and delivering core capabilities through the development and delivery of training to achieve the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal), which is “a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”

The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2024 DHS Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 118-47) directs Continuing Training Grants to be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified rural and tribal training.

b. Objectives

FEMA recognizes the importance of education and training in rural communities and Tribal Nations to improve their abilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards. Given the unique challenges faced by rural communities and Tribal Nations, FEMA supports the development and delivery of training curriculum to specifically support these communities and help them prepare for and respond to all types of disasters.

Training developed and delivered through the FY 2024 CTG Competitive program should:

- Advance FEMA’s strategic priorities by integrating equity as a foundation of emergency management, develop whole of community climate resilience, and strengthen the emergency management workforce.
- Include curriculum offered at the awareness, performance, and management levels to first responders, emergency managers, public officials, and other personnel in underserved, at-risk communities within rural communities and Tribal Nations.
- Address and mitigate current and emerging capability gaps and risks identified by jurisdictions through the [Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment](#) process, [Stakeholder Preparedness Reviews](#), exercise and real world after-action reports, and other appropriate preparedness data reports.

c. Priorities

Maximize Investments. FEMA, as good stewards of public funds, must ensure CTG investments result in cost-effective training solutions that increase preparedness for the greatest achievable number of rural communities and Tribal Nations within a 36-month period of performance.

Target Gaps. FEMA must ensure CTG investments result in curriculum that addresses needs and gaps through learning that is relevant to student roles and responsibilities, consistent with national and professional standards, with knowledge and performance goals that are measurable.

Advance Equity. FEMA champions equity in emergency management by proactively prioritizing actions that reinforce cultural competency, accessibility, and inclusion, as well as reflect the historical context of specific groups of people. Applicants are strongly encouraged to explore how funded activities can address the needs of underserved, at-risk communities to help ensure consistent and systematic, fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals before, during and after a disaster, consistent with applicable law.

d. Alignment to Program Purpose and the DHS and FEMA Strategic Plan

This NOFO supports several strategic priorities that recipients are expected to support with funded products and activities to the greatest extent possible.

CTG is strategically aligned with DHS’s overarching goals of enhancing national preparedness and resilience. In accordance with the DHS Strategic Plan, CTG’s initiatives contribute to building a secure and ready nation through:

- **Innovative Training Solutions:** Developing and implementing cutting-edge training programs that address the evolving challenges faced by emergency responders.
- **Strategic Collaboration:** Engaging in partnerships across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels, as well as with the private sector, to foster a unified approach to disaster preparedness.
- **Mission-Centric Education:** Delivering comprehensive educational experiences designed to enhance the capabilities of the emergency response community in protecting against, responding to, and recovering from incidents of national significance.
- **Resource Optimization:** Efficiently aligning resources to support the strategic priorities of preparedness, protection, and response, ensuring the readiness of our nation's first responders.

Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate how their proposed activities will support CTG's alignment with these key areas of the DHS Strategic Plan, thereby contributing to a more secure and resilient nation.

FEMA Strategic Plan: The [2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan](#) positions the agency to respond to a changing landscape in which the emergency management community must embrace its expanding role. To meet this challenge, the Strategic Plan outlines three bold and ambitious goals. The objectives under each goal outline how FEMA will support its workforce, better position communities, and leverage its programs and processes to advance the emergency management field.

- Goal 1 - Instill Equity as a Foundation of Emergency Management
- Goal 2 - Lead Whole of Community in Climate Resilience
- Goal 3 - Promote and Sustain a Ready FEMA and Prepared Nation

CTG partners should address strategic goals and objectives in the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan within their submitted statement of work. CTG partners should explain how activities performed under this award will support the Strategic Plan and ensure the goals and objectives outlined in the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan are incorporated where appropriate into new and existing training curriculum.

The CTG program also supports The [DHS Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2020-2024](#), Goal 5: Strengthen Preparedness and Resilience, Objective 5.4 Train and Exercise First Responders.

The FY 2024 CTG Focus Area is Rural and Tribal Preparedness for Equitable Outcomes

Refer to Appendix B of this NOFO for specific requirements related to each focus area including standards, intended audience, required training objectives, and other key factors.

The following table displays alignment between the focus areas and the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan along with learning solution examples that are appropriate for the FY 2024 CTG program.

Focus Area	Strategic Goal Objectives	Learning Solution Examples
<p align="center">Rural and Tribal Preparedness for Equitable Outcomes</p>	<p>Objective 1.3: Achieve equitable outcomes for those we serve</p> <p>Objective 3.1: Strengthen the emergency management workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Training • In-person instructor-led training • Synchronous, virtual instructor-led training • Asynchronous, virtual instructor-led training • Facilitated workshops and seminars

11. Performance Measures

The [New World Kirkpatrick Model](#) is applied for analyzing and evaluating the results of training and educational programs. This model considers any style of training, both informal and formal, to assess learning.

FEMA applies the New World Kirkpatrick Model for the FY 2024 CTG program as follows:

Level 1: a student’s assessment of the training setting, material, and instruction; this is evaluated through surveys administered during or directly following curriculum delivery and uses numerical (e.g., Likert Scale) and narrative responses. Results are reported to the FEMA NTED Training Partners Program Branch and assessed to measure experiences compared with standards and expectations.

Level 2: a comparison of pre-course knowledge and skills with post-course knowledge and skills; this is evaluated through testing administered during or directly following curriculum delivery. Results are reported to the FEMA NTED Training Partners Program Branch and assessed to measure knowledge transfer compared with an established standard of a twenty-six-point increase.

Level 3: an assessment of learning applicability at the home organization or jurisdiction; this is evaluated through surveys administered following curriculum delivery, typically between 90 and 180 days after training, and uses a numerical (e.g., Likert Scale) and narrative responses. Results are reported to the FEMA NTED Training Partners Program Branch and assessed to measure training impact on a student’s organization or jurisdiction.

FEMA’s First Responder Training System (FRTS) includes the Registration and Evaluation System (RES). The RES is used to collect [New World Kirkpatrick Model](#) evaluation data.

- a. **THIRA/SPR:** States, territories, major urban areas, and tribes that receive homeland security grants provide annual data on their proficiency across 32 core capabilities through the [Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment](#) (THIRA), [Stakeholder Preparedness Reviews](#) (SPR), exercise and real-world after-action reports, and other preparedness data. This data feeds into the [National Preparedness Report](#) (NPR), which summarizes progress made, and challenges that remain, in building and sustaining the capabilities needed to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats, hazards, and incidents that pose the greatest risk to the nation. The THIRA/SPR assessments and the NPR are mandated by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 and Presidential Policy Directive 8, and also help fulfill obligations outlined in the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018.

B. Federal Award Information

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Available Funding for the NOFO: | \$5,400,000 |
| 2. Projected Number of Awards: | 1-2 (estimated) |
| 3. Maximum Award Amount: | \$5,400,000 |
| 4. Period of Performance: | 36 months |

Extensions to the period of performance are allowed. For additional information on period of performance extensions, please refer to Section H of this NOFO.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 5. Projected Period of Performance Start Date(s): | 09/01/2024 |
| 6. Projected Period of Performance End Date(s): | 08/31/2027 |

7. Projected Budget Period(s)

There will be only a single budget period with the same start and end dates as the period of performance.

8. Funding Instrument Type: **Cooperative Agreement**

The CTG program, prescribed by this NOFO, is awarded through a separate cooperative agreement, as defined by, and consistent with the [Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 \(Pub. L. No. 95-244, 31 U.S.C. §§ 6301-6308\)](#). FEMA maintains substantial involvement with the recipient as it carries out activities under the award to include financial monitoring and all training development and delivery activities, including the creation and approval of course content, arrangement of learning objectives, establishment of training delivery modes and methods, and use of the Kirkpatrick evaluation model. NTED Training

Partners Program (TPP) managers serve as the authority to provide approval and disapproval for all activities over the life cycle of the award.

C. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants

- State governments, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territory governments
- City or township governments
- County governments
- Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments (Tribal governments)
- Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) status
- Nonprofit private institutions of higher education
- Nonprofit national associations and organizations
- Public and state-controlled institutions of higher education

2. Applicant Eligibility Criteria

Eligible organizations that do not have suitable expertise in developing and delivering training are ineligible.

3. Subawards and Beneficiaries

a. *Subaward allowability*

Subawards are not allowed under this Funding Opportunity.

b. *Beneficiaries or Participants*

This NOFO and any subsequent federal awards create no rights or causes of action for any participant or beneficiary.

4. Other Eligibility Criteria and Restrictions

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation

Prior to allocation of any federal preparedness awards, recipients must ensure and maintain adoption and implementation of NIMS. The list of objectives used for progress and achievement reporting is on FEMA's website at <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims/implementation-training>.

Emergency management and incident response activities require carefully managed resources (personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and/or supplies) to meet incident needs. Utilization of the standardized resource management concepts such as typing, credentialing, and inventorying, promote a strong national mutual aid capability needed to support delivery of core capabilities. Additional information on resource management, NIMS resource typing definitions, job titles, and position qualifications is on FEMA's website at <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims/components>.

FEMA developed the [National Incident Management System Guideline for the National Qualification System](#) to describe national credentialing standards and to provide written guidance regarding the use of those standards. This guideline describes credentialing and typing processes and identifies tools that Federal Emergency Response Officials and

emergency managers at all levels of government may use both routinely and to facilitate multijurisdictional coordinated responses.

Although state (including territorial), local, tribal, and private sector partners (including nongovernmental organizations) are not required to credential their personnel in accordance with these guidelines, FEMA strongly encourages them to do so to leverage the federal investment in the Federal Information Processing Standards 201 infrastructure and to facilitate interoperability for personnel deployed outside their home jurisdiction.

Additional information about NIMS in general is available on FEMA’s website at <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims>.

5. Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

There is no Maintenance of Effort requirement for this program.

6. Cost Share or Match

There is no cost share or match requirement for this program.

D. Application and Submission Information

1. Key Dates and Times

- a. Application Start Date: 7/8/2024*
- b. Application Submission Deadline: 8/16/2024, 11:59 ET*

All applications **must** be received by the established deadline.

FEMA’s Grants Outcomes System (FEMA GO) automatically records proof of timely submission and the system generates an electronic date/time stamp when FEMA GO successfully receives the application. The individual with the Authorized Organization Representative role that submitted the application will also receive the official date/time stamp and a FEMA GO tracking number in an email serving as proof of their timely submission. For additional information on how an applicant will be notified of application receipt, see the subsection titled “Timely Receipt Requirements and Proof of Timely Submission” in Section D of this NOFO.

FEMA will not review applications that are received after the deadline or consider these late applications for funding. FEMA may, however, extend the application deadline on request for any applicant who can demonstrate that good cause exists to justify extending the deadline. Good cause for an extension may include technical problems outside of the applicant’s control that prevent submission of the application by the deadline, other exigent or emergency circumstances, or statutory requirements for FEMA to make an award.

Applicants experiencing technical problems outside of their control must notify FEMA as soon as possible and before the application deadline. Failure to timely notify FEMA of the issue that prevented the timely filing of the application may preclude consideration of the

award. “Timely notification” of FEMA means the following: prior to the application deadline and within 48 hours after the applicant became aware of the issue.

A list of FEMA contacts can be found in Section G of this NOFO, “DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information.” For technical assistance with the FEMA GO system, please contact the FEMA GO Helpdesk at femago@fema.dhs.gov or (877) 611-4700, Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM Eastern Time (ET). For programmatic or grants management questions, please contact your Program Analyst or Grants Management Specialist. If applicants do not know who to contact or if there are programmatic questions or concerns, please contact the Centralized Scheduling and Information Desk (CSID) by phone at (800) 368-6498 or by e-mail at_fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov, Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM ET.

- c. Anticipated Funding Selection Date: No later than 09/01/2024
- d. Anticipated Award Date No later than 09/01/2024
- e. *Other Key Dates*

Event	Suggested Deadline for Completion
Obtaining Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number	Four weeks before actual submission deadline
Obtaining a valid Employer Identification Number (EIN)	Four weeks before actual submission deadline
Creating an account with login.gov	Four weeks before actual submission deadline
Registering in SAM or updating SAM registration	Four weeks before actual submission deadline
Registering Organization in FEMA GO	Prior to beginning application
Submitting complete application in FEMA GO	One week before actual submission deadline

2. Agreeing to Terms and Conditions of the Award

By submitting an application, applicants agree to comply with the requirements of this NOFO and the terms and conditions of the award, should they receive an award.

3. Address to Request Application Package

Applications are processed through the FEMA GO system. To access the system, go to <https://go.fema.gov/>.

Hard copies of the NOFO can be downloaded at [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) or obtained via email from the Awarding Office points of contact listed in Section G of this NOFO, “DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information” or by TTY (800) 462-7585.

4. Requirements: Obtain a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and Register in the System for Award Management ([SAM.gov](https://www.sam.gov))

Each applicant, unless they have a valid exception under 2 CFR §25.110, must:

- a. Be registered in Sam.Gov before application submission.
- b. Provide a valid UEI in its application.
- c. Continue to always maintain an active SAM registration with current information during the federal award process. Note: Per 2 C.F.R. § 25.300, subrecipients are NOT required to go through the full SAM registration process. First-tier subrecipients (meaning entities receiving funds directly from the recipient) are only required to obtain a UEI through SAM, but they are not required to complete the full SAM registration in order to obtain a UEI. Recipients may not make subawards unless the subrecipient has obtained and provided the UEI.

Lower-tier subrecipients (meaning entities receiving funds passed through by a higher-tier subrecipient) are not required to have a UEI and are not required to register in SAM. Applicants are also not permitted to require subrecipients to complete a full registration in SAM beyond obtaining the UEI.

5. Steps Required to Obtain a Unique Entity Identifier, Register in the System for Award Management (SAM), and Submit an Application

Applying for an award under this program is a multi-step process and requires time to complete. Applicants are encouraged to register early as the registration process can take four weeks or more to complete. Therefore, registration should be done in sufficient time to ensure it does not impact your ability to meet required submission deadlines. Please review the table above for estimated deadlines to complete each of the steps listed. Failure of an applicant to comply with any of the required steps before the deadline for submitting an application may disqualify that application from funding.

To apply for an award under this program, all applicants must:

- a. Apply for, update, or verify their UEI number and Employer Identification Number (EIN) from the Internal Revenue Service;
- b. In the application, provide an UEI number;
- c. Have an account with login.gov;
- d. Register for, update, or verify their SAM account and ensure the account is active before submitting the application;
- e. Register in FEMA GO, add the organization to the system, and establish the AOR. The organization's electronic business point of contact (EBiz POC) from the SAM registration may need to be involved in this step. For step-by-step instructions, see <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/181607>;
- f. Submit the complete application in FEMA GO; and
- g. Continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a federal awarding agency. As part of this, applicants must also provide information on an applicant's immediate and highest-level owner and subsidiaries, as well as on all predecessors that have been awarded federal contracts or federal financial assistance within the last three years, if applicable.

Applicants are advised that FEMA may not make a federal award until the applicant has complied with all applicable SAM requirements. Therefore, an applicant's SAM registration must be active not only at the time of application, but also during the application review period and when FEMA is ready to make a federal award. Further, as noted above, an applicant's or recipient's SAM registration must remain active for the duration of an active federal award. If an applicant's SAM registration is expired at the time of application, expires during application review, or expires any other time before award, FEMA may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a federal award to another applicant.

Per 2 C.F.R. § 25.110(c)(2)(iii), if an applicant is experiencing exigent circumstances that prevents it from obtaining an UEI number and completing SAM registration prior to receiving a federal award, the applicant must notify FEMA as soon as possible by contacting askcsid@fema.dhs.gov and providing the details of the circumstances that prevent completion of these requirements. If FEMA determines that there are exigent circumstances and FEMA has decided to make an award, the applicant will be required to obtain an UEI number, if applicable, and complete SAM registration within 30 days of the federal award date.

6. Electronic Delivery

DHS is participating in the Grants.gov initiative to provide the grant community with a single site to find and apply for grant funding opportunities. DHS encourages or requires applicants to submit their applications online through Grants.gov, depending on the funding opportunity.

For this funding opportunity, FEMA requires applicants to submit applications through FEMA GO.

7. How to Register to Apply

a. General Instructions:

Registering and applying for an award under this program is a multi-step process and requires time to complete. Read the instructions below about registering to apply for FEMA funds. Applicants should read the registration instructions carefully and prepare the information requested before beginning the registration process. Reviewing and assembling the required information before beginning the registration process will alleviate last-minute searches for required information.

The registration process can take up to four weeks to complete. To ensure an application meets the deadline, applicants are advised to start the required steps well in advance of their submission.

Organizations must have a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number, Employer Identification Number (EIN), and an active System for Award Management (SAM) registration.

b. Obtain an UEI Number:

All entities applying for funding, including renewal funding, must have a UEI number. Applicants must enter the UEI number in the applicable data entry field on the SF-424 form.

For more detailed instructions for obtaining a UEI number, refer to: [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov).

c. Obtain Employer Identification Number

All entities applying for funding must provide an Employer Identification Number (EIN). The EIN can be obtained from the IRS by visiting:

<https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/apply-for-an-employer-identification-number-ein-online>.

d. Create a login.gov account:

Applicants must have a login.gov account in order to register with SAM or update their SAM registration. Applicants can create a login.gov account here:

https://secure.login.gov/sign_up/enter_email?request_id=34f19fa8-14a2-438c-8323-a62b99571fd3.

Applicants only have to create a login.gov account once. For applicants that are existing SAM users, use the same email address for the login.gov account as with SAM.gov so that the two accounts can be linked.

For more information on the login.gov requirements for SAM registration, refer to: <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/pages/public/loginFAQ.jsf>.

I. ADDITIONAL SAM REMINDERS

Existing SAM.gov account holders should check their account to make sure it is “ACTIVE.” SAM registration should be completed at the very beginning of the application period and should be renewed annually to avoid being “INACTIVE.” **Please allow plenty of time before the grant application submission deadline to obtain an UEI number and then to register in SAM. It may be four weeks or more after an applicant submits the SAM registration before the registration is active in SAM, and then it may be an additional 24 hours before FEMA’s system recognizes the information.**

It is imperative that the information applicants provide is correct and current. Please ensure that your organization’s name, address, and EIN are up to date in SAM and that the UEI number used in SAM is the same one used to apply for all other FEMA awards. Payment under any FEMA award is contingent on the recipient’s having a current SAM registration.

II. HELP WITH SAM

The SAM quick start guide for new recipient registration and SAM video tutorial for new applicants are tools created by the General Services Administration (GSA) to assist those registering with SAM. If applicants have questions or

concerns about a SAM registration, please contact the Federal Support Desk at <https://www.fsd.gov/fsd-gov/home.do> or call toll free (866) 606-8220.

e. Register in FEMA GO

Add the Organization to the System, and Establish the AOR:

Applicants must register in FEMA GO and add their organization to the system. The organization's electronic business point of contact (EBiz POC) from the SAM registration may need to be involved in this step. For step-by-step instructions, see <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/181607>.

Note: FEMA GO will support only the most recent major release of the following browsers:

- Google Chrome
- Internet Explorer
- Mozilla Firefox
- Apple Safari
- Microsoft Edge

[Users who attempt to use tablet type devices or other browsers may encounter issues with using FEMA GO.](#)

8. Applicants will be prompted to submit the standard application information and any program-specific information required as described in Section D.10 of this NOFO, "Content and Form of Application Submission." The Standard Forms (SF) may be accessed in the Forms tab under the [SF-424 family on Grants.gov](#). Applicants should review these forms before applying to ensure they have all the information required.

After submitting the final application, FEMA GO will provide either an error message or a successfully received transmission in the form of an email sent to the AOR that submitted the application. Applicants using slow internet connections, such as dial-up connections, should be aware that transmission can take some time before FEMA GO receives your application.

For additional application submission requirements, including program-specific requirements, please refer to the subsection titled "Content and Form of Application Submission" under Section D of this NOFO.

9. Timely Receipt Requirements and Proof of Timely Submission

All applications must be completed in FEMA GO by the application deadline. FEMA GO automatically records proof of timely submission and the system generates an electronic date/time stamp when FEMA GO successfully receives the application. The individual with the AOR role that submitted the application will also receive the official date/time stamp and a FEMA GO tracking number in an email serving as proof of their timely submission on the date and time that FEMA GO received the application.

Applicants who experience system-related issues will be addressed until 3:00 PM ET on the date applications are due. No new system-related issues will be addressed after this

deadline. Applications not received by the application submission deadline will not be accepted.

10. Content and Form of Application Submission

a. *Standard Required Application Forms and Information*

The following forms or information are required to be submitted via FEMA GO. The Standard Forms (SF) are also available at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html>.

- **SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance**
- **Grants.gov Lobbying Form, Certification Regarding Lobbying**
- **SF-424A, Budget Information (Non-Construction)**
- **SF-424B, Standard Assurances (Non-Construction)**
- **SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities**

b. *Program-Specific Required Forms and Information*

Refer to Appendix B of this NOFO for additional information on program – specific application content requirements.

11. Intergovernmental Review

An intergovernmental review may be required. Applicants must contact their state’s Single Point of Contact (SPOC) to comply with the state’s process under Executive Order 12372 (See <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/12372.html>; [Intergovernmental Review \(SPOC List\) \(whitehouse.gov\)](https://www.whitehouse.gov/intergovernmental-review-spoc-list/))

12. Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs

All costs charged to federal awards (including both federal funding and any non-federal matching or cost sharing funds) must comply with applicable statutes, rules and regulations, and policies, this NOFO, and the terms and conditions of the federal award. They must also comply with the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements at 2 C.F.R. Part 200 unless otherwise indicated in the NOFO or the terms and conditions of the federal award. This includes, among other requirements, that costs must be incurred, and products and services must be delivered within the budget period. 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(h). The following identifies a list of activities for which a recipient may not use federal funds and any cost sharing or matching funds under federal awards:

- Matching or cost sharing requirements for other federal grants and cooperative agreements (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.306)
- Lobbying or other prohibited activities under 18 U.S.C. § 1913 or 2 C.F.R. § 200.450
- Prosecuting claims against the federal government or any other government entity (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.435) See subsections below for information on any other funding restrictions.

a. *Prohibitions on Expending FEMA Award Funds for Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services*

Recipients, subrecipients, and their contractors must comply with the prohibitions set forth in Section 889 of the [John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act](#) for Fiscal Year 2019, Pub. L. No. 115-232 (2018) (FY 2019 NDAA) and 2 C.F.R. §§

200.216, 200.327, 200.471, and Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. The FY 2019 NDAA and these regulations, as they apply to recipients, subrecipients, and their contractors and subcontractors, provide for two distinct prohibitions: (1) prevent the use of federal award funds to procure or obtain covered telecommunications equipment or services; and (2) prevent the use of federal award funds to contract with an entity that uses such covered telecommunications equipment or services. Guidance is available at [FEMA Policy #405-143-1 - Prohibitions on Expending FEMA Award Funds for Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services](#)

Additional guidance is available at [Contract Provisions Guide: Navigating Appendix II to Part 200 - Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards \(fema.gov\)](#).

FEMA recipients and subrecipients **may not** use any FEMA funds under open or new awards to:

- Procure or obtain any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology of any system;
- Enter into, extend, or renew a contract to procure or obtain any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology of any system; or
- Enter into, extend, or renew contracts with entities that use covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system.

I. DEFINITIONS

Per section 889(f)(2)-(3) of the FY 2019 NDAA and 2 C.F.R. § 200.216, covered telecommunications equipment or services means:

- i. Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation, (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);
- ii. For the purpose of public safety, security of Government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);
- iii. Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment; or
- iv. Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the People's Republic of China.

Examples of the types of products covered by this prohibition include phones, internet, video surveillance, and cloud servers when produced, provided, or used by the entities listed in the definition of “covered telecommunications equipment or services.” *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.471.

b. *Pre-Award Costs*

Pre-award costs are allowable only with the prior written approval of DHS/FEMA and if they are included in the award agreement. To request pre-award costs a written request must be included with the application, signed by the Authorized Representative of the entity. The letter must outline what the pre-award costs are for, including a detailed budget breakout of pre-award costs from the post-award costs, and a justification for approval.

c. *Management and Administration (M&A) Costs*

Management and Administration costs are activities directly related to managing and administering the award, such as financial management and monitoring. M&A costs are not operational costs. They are the necessary costs incurred in direct support of the grant or as a consequence of the grant and should be allocated across the entire lifecycle of the grant. Recipients may use up to five percent (5%) of the amount of the award for their M&A.

d. *Indirect Facilities & Administrative (F&A) Costs*

Indirect (F&A) costs (IDC) means those costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved. IDC are allowable by the recipient [and subrecipients] as described in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, including 2 C.F.R. § 200.414. Applicants with a current negotiated IDC rate agreement who desire to charge indirect costs to a federal award must provide a copy of their IDC rate agreement with their applications. Not all applicants are required to have a current negotiated IDC rate agreement. Applicants that are not required to have a negotiated IDC rate agreement but are required to develop an IDC rate proposal must provide a copy of their proposal with their applications. Applicants who do not have a current negotiated IDC rate agreement (including a provisional rate) and wish to charge the de minimis rate must reach out to FEMA for further instructions. Applicants who wish to use a cost allocation plan in lieu of an IDC rate proposal must reach out to the FEMA Point of Contact for further instructions. As it relates to the IDC for subrecipients, a recipient must follow the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.332 and 200.414 in approving the IDC rate for subawards.

E. Application Review Information

1. Application Evaluation Criteria

a. *Programmatic Criteria*

Prior to making a Federal award, DHS/FEMA is required by 31 U.S.C. § 3321 note, 41 U.S.C. § 2313 and 2 C.F.R. § 200.205 to review information available through any Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated repositories of government wide eligibility qualification or financial integrity information. Therefore, application

evaluation criteria may include the following risk-based considerations of the applicant: 1) Financial stability. 2) Quality of management systems and ability to meet management standards. 3) History of performance in managing Federal award. 4) Reports and findings from audits. 5) Ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, or other requirements.

b. *Financial Integrity Criteria*

Prior to making a federal award, FEMA is required by 31 U.S.C. § 3354, as enacted by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-117 (2020); 41 U.S.C. § 2313; and 2 C.F.R. § 200.206 to review information available through any Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-designated repositories of governmentwide eligibility qualification or financial integrity information, including whether SAM.gov identifies the applicant as being excluded from receiving federal awards or is flagged for any integrity record submission. FEMA may also pose additional questions to the applicant to aid in conducting the pre-award risk review. Therefore, application evaluation criteria may include the following risk-based considerations of the applicant:

- i. Financial stability.
- ii. Quality of management systems and ability to meet management standards.
- iii. History of performance in managing federal award.
- iv. Reports and findings from audits.
- v. Ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, or other requirements.

c. *Supplemental Financial Integrity Criteria and Review*

Prior to making a federal award where the anticipated total federal share will be greater than the simplified acquisition threshold, currently \$250,000:

- i. FEMA is required by 41 U.S.C. § 2313 and 2 C.F.R. § 200.206(a)(2) to review and consider any information about the applicant, including information on the applicant's immediate and highest-level owner, subsidiaries, and predecessors, if applicable, that is in the designated integrity and performance system accessible through the System for Award Management (SAM), which is currently the [Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System](#) (FAPIIS).
- ii. An applicant, at its option, may review information in FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a federal awarding agency previously entered.
- iii. FEMA will consider any comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in FAPIIS, in making a judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants as described in 2 C.F.R. § 200.206.

Federal Award Administration Information

1. Notice of Award

[Before accepting the award, the AOR and recipient should carefully read the award package. The award package includes instructions on administering the grant award and the terms and conditions associated with responsibilities under federal awards. Recipients must accept all conditions in this NOFO.](#)

FEMA will provide the federal award package to the applicant electronically via FEMA GO. Award packages include an Award Letter, Summary Award Memo, Agreement Articles, and Obligating Document. An email notification of the award package will be sent through FEMA's grant application system to the AOR that submitted the application.

Recipients must accept their awards no later than September 30, 2024. The recipient shall notify FEMA of its intent to accept and proceed with work under the award through the FEMA GO system.

Funds will remain on hold until the recipient accepts the award through the FEMA GO system and all other conditions of the award have been satisfied or until the award is otherwise rescinded. Failure to accept a grant award within the specified timeframe may result in a loss of funds.

2. Review and Selection Process

The Deputy Administrator of FEMA for Resilience, on behalf of the FEMA Administrator, will approve or disapprove the training projects funded through this program.

3. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

In addition to the requirements of in this section and in this NOFO, FEMA may place specific terms and conditions on individual awards in accordance with 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

a. *DHS Standard Terms and Conditions*

All successful applicants for DHS grant and cooperative agreements are required to comply with DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, which are available online at: [DHS Standard Terms and Conditions](#).

The applicable DHS Standard Terms and Conditions will be those in effect at the time the award was made. What terms and conditions will apply for the award will be clearly stated in the award package at the time of award.

b. *Ensuring the Protection of Civil Rights*

As the Nation works towards achieving the [National Preparedness Goal](#), it is important to continue to protect the civil rights of individuals. Recipients and subrecipients must carry out their programs and activities, including those related to the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities, in a manner that respects and ensures the protection of civil rights for protected populations.

Federal civil rights statutes, such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, along with FEMA regulations, prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, limited English proficiency, or economic status in connection with programs and activities receiving [federal financial assistance](#) from FEMA, as applicable.

The DHS Standard Terms and Conditions include a fuller list of the civil rights provisions that apply to recipients. These terms and conditions can be found in the [DHS Standard Terms and Conditions](#). Additional information on civil rights provisions is available at <https://www.fema.gov/about/offices/equal-rights/civil-rights>.

Monitoring and oversight requirements in connection with recipient compliance with federal civil rights laws are also authorized pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Part 7 or other applicable regulations.

In accordance with civil rights laws and regulations, recipients and subrecipients must ensure the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment.

c. *Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance*

As a federal agency, FEMA is required to consider the effects of its actions on the environment and historic properties to ensure that all activities and programs funded by FEMA, including grant-funded projects, comply with federal EHP laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and policies, as applicable.

Recipients and subrecipients proposing projects that have the potential to impact the environment, including, but not limited to, the construction of communication towers, modification or renovation of existing buildings, structures, and facilities, or new construction including replacement of facilities, must participate in the FEMA EHP review process. The EHP review process involves the submission of a detailed project description along with any supporting documentation requested by FEMA in order to determine whether the proposed project has the potential to impact environmental resources including, but not limited to, threatened or endangered species and historic properties; and identify mitigation measures and/or alternative courses of action that may lessen any impact to those resources.

In some cases, FEMA is also required to consult with other regulatory agencies and the public in order to complete the review process. Federal law requires EHP review to be completed before federal funds are released to carry out proposed projects. FEMA may not be able to fund projects that are not in compliance with applicable EHP laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and policies. FEMA may recommend mitigation measures and/or alternative courses of action to lessen any impact to environmental resources and bring the project into compliance with EHP requirements.

Guidance on the EHP process is found at [Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation](#). The site contains links to various documents including those identifying agency EHP responsibilities and program requirements, such as implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and other EHP laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. DHS and FEMA EHP policy is also found in the [EHP Directive & Instruction](#).

All FEMA actions, including grant-funded actions, must comply with National Flood Insurance Program criteria or any more restrictive federal, state, or local floodplain management standards or building code (44 CFR § 9.11(d)(6)).

All FEMA-funded non-critical actions in 1% annual chance floodplains (also known as 100-year floodplains) that involve new construction or substantial improvement of structures must be elevated, at a minimum, to the lower of:

- Two feet above the 1% annual chance flood elevation (also known as the base flood elevation), in accordance with the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) “Freeboard Value Approach” (FVA); or
- The 0.2% annual chance flood elevation. Where 0.2% annual chance flood elevations are not available, such actions must be elevated to at least two feet above the 1% annual chance flood elevation.

All FEMA-funded critical actions in 1% annual chance floodplains or 0.2% annual chance floodplains (also known as 500-year floodplains) that involve new construction or substantial improvement of structures must be elevated, at a minimum, to the higher of:

- Three feet above the 1% annual chance flood elevation; or
- The 0.2% annual chance flood elevation. Where 0.2% annual chance flood elevations are not available, such actions must be elevated to at least three feet above the 1% annual chance flood elevation.

See Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, as amended by Executive Order 13690, Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input.

Individual FEMA programs have separate procedures to conduct and document EHP review. Guidance for individual grant programs is available from applicable program offices.

e. ***Mandatory Disclosures***

The non-Federal entity or applicant for a Federal award must disclose, in a timely manner, in writing to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity all violations of Federal criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations potentially affecting the Federal award. (2 C.F.R. § 200.113)

Please note applicants and recipients may report issues of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, or other criminal or noncriminal misconduct to the [Office of Inspector General \(OIG\) Hotline](#). The toll-free numbers to call are 1 (800) 323-8603, and TTY 1 (844) 889-4357.

4. Reporting

Recipients are required to submit various financial and programmatic reports as a condition of award acceptance. Future awards and funds drawdown may be withheld if these reports are delinquent.

a. *Financial Reporting Requirements*

I. FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT (FFR)

Recipients must report obligations and expenditures through the FFR form (SF-425) to FEMA.

Recipients may review the Federal Financial Reporting Form (FFR) (SF-425) at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/post-award-reporting-forms.html#sortby=1>

Recipients must file the FFR electronically using FEMA GO.

II. FFR REPORTING PERIODS AND DUE DATES

An FFR must be submitted quarterly throughout the POP, including partial calendar quarters, as well as in periods where no grant award activity occurs. The final FFR is due within 120 calendar days after the end of the POP. Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if these reports are delinquent, demonstrate lack of progress, or are insufficient in detail.

Except for the final FFR due at 120 days after the end of the POP for purposes of closeout, the following reporting periods and due dates apply for the FFR:

Reporting Period	Report Due Date
October 1 – December 31	January 30
January 1 – March 31	April 30
April 1 – June 30	July 30
July 1 – September 30	October 30

b. *Programmatic Performance Reporting Requirements*

I. PERFORMANCE PROGRESS REPORT (PPR)

Recipients are responsible for providing updated performance reports in Microsoft Word on a semi-annual basis. There is no prescribed government form

for this report. The report is due within 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Recipients must submit it as an attachment to the FEMA GO system.

The semi-annual Performance Progress Report must follow the guidance provided by FEMA’s National Training and Education Division (NTED) in the NTED Monitoring Policy and Procedure Guide. FEMA/NTED will provide this guide to recipients of a FY 2024 CTG award as a post-award action.

The following reporting periods and due dates apply for the PPR:

Reporting Period	Report Due Date
January 1 – June 30	July 30
July 1 – December 31	January 30

c. *Closeout Reporting Requirements*

I. CLOSEOUT REPORTING

Within 120 calendar days after the end of the period of performance for the prime award or after an amendment has been issued to close out an award before the original POP ends, recipients must liquidate all financial obligations and must submit the following:

- i. The final request for payment, if applicable.
- ii. The final FFR (SF-425).
- iii. The final progress report detailing all accomplishments, including a narrative summary of the impact of those accomplishments throughout the period of performance. If applicable the recipient must include with the final progress report an inventory of all construction projects.
- iv. Other documents required by this NOFO, terms and conditions of the award, or other FEMA guidance. If the final FFR and performance report periods coincide with the end of the period of performance, FEMA has discretion under 2 C.F.R. Part 200 to waive the last quarterly/semiannual/annual reports and only require the final FFR and performance report for closeout purposes. The recipient is responsible for returning any balances of unobligated or unliquidated funds that have been drawn down that are not authorized to be retained per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(d).

In addition, pass-through entities are responsible for closing out their subawards as described in 2 C.F.R. § 200.344; subrecipients are still required to submit closeout materials within 90 calendar days of the period of performance end date. When a subrecipient completes all closeout requirements, pass-through entities must promptly complete all closeout actions for subawards in time for the recipient to submit all necessary documentation and information to FEMA during the closeout of the prime award.

After the prime award closeout reports have been reviewed and approved by FEMA, a closeout notice will be completed to close out the grant. The notice will indicate the period of performance as closed, list any remaining funds that will be deobligated, and address the requirement of maintaining the grant records for at least three years from the date of the final FFR. The record retention period may be longer, such as due to an audit or litigation, for equipment or real property used beyond the period of performance, or due to other circumstances outlined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.334.

The recipient is responsible for refunding to FEMA any balances of unobligated cash that FEMA paid that are not authorized to be retained per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(d).

II. ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSEOUT

Administrative closeout is a mechanism for FEMA to unilaterally move forward with closeout of an award using available award information in lieu of final reports from the recipient per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(h)-(i). It is a last resort available to FEMA, and if FEMA needs to administratively close an award, this may negatively impact a recipient's ability to obtain future funding. This mechanism can also require FEMA to make cash or cost adjustments and ineligible cost determinations based on the information it has, which may result in identifying a debt owed to FEMA by the recipient.

When a recipient is not responsive to FEMA's reasonable efforts to collect required reports needed to complete the standard closeout process, FEMA is required under 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(h) to start the administrative closeout process within the regulatory timeframe. FEMA will make at least three written attempts to collect required reports before initiating administrative closeout. If the recipient does not submit all required reports in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.344, this NOFO, and the terms and conditions of the award, FEMA must proceed to administratively close the award with the information available within one year of the period of performance end date. Additionally, if the recipient does not submit all required reports within one year of the period of performance end date, per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(i), FEMA must report in Contracting Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) the recipient's material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the award.

If FEMA administratively closes an award where no final FFR has been submitted, FEMA uses that administrative closeout date in lieu of the final FFR submission date as the start of the record retention period under 2 C.F.R. § 200.334.

In addition, if an award is administratively closed, FEMA may decide to impose remedies for noncompliance per 2 C.F.R. § 200.339, consider this information in reviewing future award applications, or apply special conditions to existing or future awards.

d. Additional Reporting Requirements

I. DISCLOSING INFORMATION PER 2 C.F.R. § 180.335

This reporting requirement pertains to disclosing information related to government-wide suspension and debarment requirements. Before a recipient enters into a grant award with FEMA, the recipient must notify FEMA if it knows if it or any of the recipient's principals under the award fall under one or more of the four criteria listed at 2 C.F.R. § 180.335:

- i. Are presently excluded or disqualified;
- ii. Have been convicted within the preceding three years of any of the offenses listed in 2 C.F.R. § 180.800(a) or had a civil judgment rendered against it or any of the recipient's principals for one of those offenses within that time period;
- iii. Are presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses listed in 2 C.F.R. § 180.800(a); or
- iv. Have had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated within the preceding three years for cause or default.

At any time after accepting the award, if the recipient learns that it or any of its principals falls under one or more of the criteria listed at 2 C.F.R. § 180.335, the recipient must provide immediate written notice to FEMA in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 180.350.

II. REPORTING OF MATTERS RELATED TO RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE

Appendix XII to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 sets forth a term and condition related to recipient integrity and performance matters that will apply to all federal awards under this funding opportunity. If the total value of currently active grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts from all federal awarding agencies exceeds \$10,000,000 for any period of time during the period of performance of a federal award under this funding opportunity, then a recipient must maintain the currency of information reported in the Contracting Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) about civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings described in paragraph 2 of Appendix XII at the reporting frequency described in paragraph 4 of Appendix XII.

III. SINGLE AUDIT REPORT

A recipient that expends \$750,000 or more during the recipient's fiscal year in federal awards (as defined by 2 C.F.R. § 200.1) must have a single audit conducted in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.514 except when it elects to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.501. The audit must be conducted in accordance with 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F and, as required by 2 C.F.R. § 200.514, in accordance with the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, which can be found on the Yellow Book page of the GAO website.

5. Monitoring and Oversight

The regulation at 2 C.F.R. § 200.337 provides DHS and any of its authorized representatives with the right of access to any documents, papers, or other records of the recipient [and any subrecipients] that are pertinent to a federal award in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right also includes timely and reasonable access to the recipient's or subrecipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. Pursuant to this right and per 2 C.F.R. § 200.329, DHS may conduct desk reviews and make site visits to review project accomplishments and management control systems to evaluate project accomplishments and to provide any required technical assistance. During site visits, DHS may review a recipient's or subrecipient's files pertinent to the federal award and interview and/or discuss these files with the recipient's or subrecipient's personnel. Recipients and subrecipients must respond in a timely and accurate manner to DHS requests for information relating to a federal award.

Effective monitoring and oversight help FEMA ensure that recipients use grant funds for their intended purpose(s); verify that projects undertaken are consistent with approved plans; and ensure that recipients make adequate progress toward stated goals and objectives. Additionally, monitoring serves as the primary mechanism to ensure that recipients comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations, program guidance, and requirements. FEMA regularly monitors all grant programs both financially and programmatically in accordance with federal laws, regulations (including 2 C.F.R. Part 200), program guidance, and the terms and conditions of the award. All monitoring efforts ultimately serve to evaluate progress towards grant goals and proactively target and address issues that may threaten grant success during the period of performance.

FEMA staff will periodically monitor recipients to ensure that administrative processes, policies and procedures, budgets, and other related award criteria are meeting Federal Government-wide and FEMA regulations. Aside from reviewing quarterly financial and programmatic reports, FEMA may also conduct enhanced monitoring through either desk-based review, onsite monitoring visits, or both. Enhanced monitoring will involve the review and analysis of the financial compliance and administrative processes, policies, activities, and other attributes of each federal assistance award, and it will identify areas where the recipient may need technical assistance, corrective actions, or other support.

Financial and programmatic monitoring are complementary processes within FEMA's overarching monitoring strategy that function together to ensure effective grants management, accountability, and transparency; validate progress against grant and program goals; and safeguard federal funds against fraud, waste, and abuse. Financial monitoring primarily focuses on statutory and regulatory compliance with administrative grant requirements, while programmatic monitoring seeks to validate and assist in grant progress, targeting issues that may be hindering achievement of project goals and ensuring compliance with the purpose of the grant and grant program. Both monitoring processes are similar in that they feature initial reviews of all open awards, and additional, in-depth monitoring of grants requiring additional attention.

Recipients and subrecipients who are pass-through entities are responsible for monitoring their subrecipients in a manner consistent with the terms of the federal award at 2 C.F.R. Part 200, including 2 C.F.R. § 200.332. This includes the pass-through entity's responsibility to monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward; and that subaward performance goals are achieved.

In terms of overall award management, recipient and subrecipient responsibilities include, but are not limited to: accounting of receipts and expenditures, cash management, maintaining adequate financial records, reporting and refunding expenditures disallowed by audits, monitoring if acting as a pass-through entity, or other assessments and reviews, and ensuring overall compliance with the terms and conditions of the award or subaward, as applicable, including the terms of 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

G. DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information

1. Contact and Resource Information

a. Program Office Contact

NTED maintains programmatic responsibility for the CTG program and will maintain the program management function and responsibilities throughout the life cycle of the awarded grant. Contact our NTED point of contact Ms. Jessica Sterling at (202) 212-3042 or via email to jessica.sterling@fema.dhs.gov or Mr. Patrick Cowhey at (202) 431-7739 or via email to jessica.sterling@fema.dhs.gov or email at fema-ntes@fema.dhs.gov for additional information.

b. FEMA Grants News

FEMA Grants News is a non-emergency comprehensive management and information resource developed by FEMA for grants stakeholders. This channel provides general information on all FEMA grant programs and maintains a comprehensive database containing key personnel contact information at the federal, state, and local levels. When necessary, recipients will be directed to a federal point of contact who can answer specific programmatic questions or concerns. FEMA Grants News Team can be reached by e-mail at fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov OR by phone at (800) 368-6498, Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM ET.

c. Equal Rights

The FEMA Office of Civil Rights (OCR) is responsible for compliance with and enforcement of federal civil rights obligations in connection with programs and services conducted by FEMA and recipients of FEMA financial assistance. All inquiries and communications about federal civil rights compliance for FEMA grants under this NOFO should be sent to FEMA-CivilRightsOffice@fema.dhs.gov.

d. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

The FEMA Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (OEHP) provides guidance and information about the EHP review process to FEMA programs and FEMA's recipients and subrecipients. All inquiries and communications about

EHP compliance for FEMA grant projects under this NOFO or the EHP review process should be sent to FEMA-OEHP-NOFOQuestions@fema.dhs.gov.

2. Systems Information

a. *FEMA GO*

For technical assistance with the FEMA GO system, please contact the FEMA GO Helpdesk at femago@fema.dhs.gov or (877) 611-4700, Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET.

b. *FEMA Preparedness Toolkit*

The [FEMA Preparedness Toolkit \(PrepToolkit\)](#) provides access to the tools and resources needed to implement the National Preparedness System and provide a collaborative community space for communities completing the Unified Reporting Tool (URT). Recipients complete and submit their Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR), and other required assessments using the tools on PrepToolkit. For assistance, contact support@preptoolkit.fema.dhs.gov.

H. Additional Information

1. Termination Provisions

FEMA may terminate a federal award in whole or in part for one of the following reasons. FEMA and the recipient must still comply with closeout requirements at 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.344-200.345 even if an award is terminated in whole or in part. To the extent that subawards are permitted under this NOFO, pass-through entities should refer to 2 C.F.R. § 200.340 for additional information on termination regarding subawards.

a. *Noncompliance*

If a recipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a federal award, FEMA may terminate the award in whole or in part. If the noncompliance can be corrected, FEMA may first attempt to direct the recipient to correct the noncompliance. This may take the form of a Compliance Notification. If the noncompliance cannot be corrected or the recipient is non-responsive, FEMA may proceed with a Remedy Notification, which could impose a remedy for noncompliance per 2 C.F.R. § 200.339, including termination. Any action to terminate based on noncompliance will follow the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.341-200.342 as well as the requirement of 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(c) to report in FAPIIS the recipient's material failure to comply with the award terms and conditions. See also the section on Actions to Address Noncompliance in this NOFO.

b. *With the Consent of the Recipient*

FEMA may also terminate an award in whole or in part with the consent of the recipient, in which case the parties must agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

c. *Notification by the Recipient*

The recipient may terminate the award, in whole or in part, by sending written notification to FEMA setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. In the case of partial termination, FEMA may determine that a partially terminated award will not accomplish the purpose of the federal award, so FEMA may terminate the award in its entirety. If that occurs, FEMA will follow the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.341-200.342 in deciding to fully terminate the award.

2. Program Evaluation

Federal agencies are required to structure NOFOs that incorporate program evaluation activities from the outset of their program design and implementation to meaningfully document and measure their progress towards meeting agency priority goal(s) and program outcomes.

[OMB Memorandum M-21-27](#), Evidence-Based Policymaking: Learning Agendas and Annual Evaluation Plans, implementing Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019) (Evidence Act), urges federal awarding agencies to use program evaluation as a critical tool to learn, improve equitable delivery, and elevate program service and delivery across the program lifecycle. Evaluation means “an assessment using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency.” Evidence Act, § 101 (codified at 5 U.S.C. § 311).

As such, recipients and subrecipients are required to participate in a DHS-, Component, or Program Office-led evaluation if selected, which may be carried out by a third-party on behalf of the DHS, its component agencies, or the Program Office. Such an evaluation may involve information collections including but not limited to surveys, interviews, or discussions with individuals who benefit from the federal award program operating personnel, and award recipients, as specified in a DHS-, component agency-, or Program Office-approved evaluation plan. More details about evaluation requirements may be provided in the federal award, if available at that time, or following the award as evaluation requirements are finalized. Evaluation costs incurred during the period of performance are allowable costs (either as direct or indirect) Recipients and subrecipients are also encouraged, but not required, to participate in any additional evaluations after the period of performance ends, although any costs incurred to participate in such evaluations are not allowable and may not be charged to the federal award.

3. Period of Performance Extensions

Extensions to the period of performance (POP) for this program are allowed. Extensions to the POP identified in the award will only be considered through formal, written requests to the recipient’s FEMA Program Manager and must contain specific and compelling justifications as to why an extension is required. Recipients are advised to coordinate with the Program Manager as needed when preparing an extension request.

All extension requests must address the following:

- a. The grant program, fiscal year, and award number;
- b. Reason for the delay –including details of the legal, policy, or operational challenges that prevent the final outlay of awarded funds by the deadline;
- c. Current status of the activity(ies);
- d. Approved POP termination date and new project completion date;
- e. Amount of funds drawn down to date;
- f. Remaining available funds, both federal and, if applicable, non-federal;
- g. Budget outlining how remaining federal and, if applicable, non-federal funds will be expended;
- h. Plan for completion, including milestones and timeframes for achieving each milestone and the position or person responsible for implementing the plan for completion; and
- i. Certification that the activity(ies) will be completed within the extended POP without any modification to the original statement of work, as described in and as approved by FEMA.

Extension requests will be granted only due to compelling legal, policy, or operational challenges. Extension requests will only be considered for the following reasons:

- Contractual commitments by the recipient or subrecipient with vendors prevent completion of the project, including delivery of equipment or services, within the existing POP;
- The project must undergo a complex environmental review that cannot be completed within the existing POP;
- Projects are long-term by design, and therefore acceleration would compromise core programmatic goals; or
- Where other special or extenuating circumstances exist.

Recipients should submit all proposed extension requests to FEMA for review and approval at least 90 days prior to the end of the POP to allow sufficient processing time.

4. Disability Integration

Pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, recipients of FEMA financial assistance must ensure that their programs and activities do not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities.

Grant and cooperative agreement recipients should engage with the whole community to advance individual and community preparedness and to work as a nation to build and sustain resilience. In doing so, recipients are encouraged to consider the needs of individuals with disabilities into the activities and projects funded by the grant or cooperative agreement.

FEMA expects that the integration of the needs of people with disabilities will occur at all levels, including planning; alerting, notification, and public outreach; training; purchasing of equipment and supplies; protective action implementation; and exercises/drills.

The following are examples that demonstrate the integration of the needs of people with disabilities in carrying out FEMA awards:

- Include representatives of organizations that work with/for people with disabilities on planning committees, work groups and other bodies engaged in development and implementation of the grant programs and activities.
- Hold all activities related to the grant in locations that are accessible to persons with physical disabilities and intellectual disabilities to the extent practicable.
- Provide auxiliary aids and services, including American Sign Language interpreters, that provide public information across the community and in shelters.
- Ensure shelter-specific grant funds are in alignment with FEMA's [Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters](#).
- If making alterations to an existing building to a primary function area utilizing federal funds, complying with the most recent codes and standards and making path of travel to the primary function area accessible to the greatest extent possible.
- Implement specific procedures used by public transportation agencies that include evacuation and passenger communication plans and measures for individuals with disabilities.
- Identify, create, and deliver training to address any training gaps specifically aimed toward whole-community preparedness. Include and interact with individuals with disabilities, aligning with the designated program capability.
- Establish best practices in inclusive planning and preparedness that consider physical access, needs of individuals with intellectual disabilities, and information access

FEMA grant recipients can fund projects towards the resiliency of the whole community, including people with disabilities, such as training, outreach and safety campaigns, provided that the project aligns with this NOFO and the terms and conditions of the award.

5. Conflicts of Interest in the Administration of Federal Awards or Subawards

For conflicts of interest under grant-funded procurements and contracts, refer to the section on Procurement Integrity in this NOFO and 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327.

To eliminate and reduce the impact of conflicts of interest in the subaward process, recipients and pass-through entities must follow their own policies and procedures regarding the elimination or reduction of conflicts of interest when making subawards. Recipients and pass-through entities are also required to follow any applicable federal and state, local, tribal, or territorial (SLTT) statutes or regulations governing conflicts of interest in the making of subawards.

The recipient or pass-through entity must disclose to the respective Program Analyst or Program Manager, in writing, any real or potential conflict of interest that may arise during the administration of the federal award, as defined by the federal or SLTT statutes or regulations or their own existing policies, within five days of learning of the conflict of interest. Similarly, subrecipients, whether acting as subrecipients or as pass-through entities, must disclose any real or potential conflict of interest to the recipient or next-level pass-through entity as required by the recipient or pass-through entity's conflict of interest policies, or any applicable federal or SLTT statutes or regulations.

Conflicts of interest may arise during the process of FEMA making a federal award in situations where an employee, officer, or agent, any members of his or her immediate family, his or her partner has a close personal relationship, a business relationship, or a professional relationship, with an applicant, subapplicant, recipient, subrecipient, or FEMA employees.

6. Procurement Integrity

Through audits conducted by the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and FEMA grant monitoring, findings have shown that some FEMA recipients have not fully adhered to the proper procurement requirements at 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327 when spending grant funds. Anything less than full compliance with federal procurement requirements jeopardizes the integrity of the grant as well as the grant program. To assist with determining whether an action is a procurement or instead a subaward, please consult 2 C.F.R. § 200.331. For detailed guidance on the federal procurement standards, recipients and subrecipients should refer to various materials issued by FEMA’s Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT), such as the [PDAT Field Manual](#) and [Contract Provisions Guide](#). Additional resources, including an upcoming trainings schedule can be found on the PDAT Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/procurement>.

The below highlights the federal procurement requirements for FEMA recipients when procuring goods and services with federal grant funds. FEMA will include a review of recipients’ procurement practices as part of the normal monitoring activities. **All procurement activity must be conducted in accordance with federal procurement standards at 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327.** Select requirements under these standards are listed below. The recipient and any of its subrecipients must comply with all requirements, even if they are not listed below.

Under 2 C.F.R. § 200.317, when procuring property and services under a federal award, states (including territories) must follow the same policies and procedures they use for procurements from their non-federal funds; additionally, states must now follow 2 C.F.R. § 200.321 regarding socioeconomic steps, § 200.322 regarding domestic preferences for procurements, § 200.323 regarding procurement of recovered materials, and 2 C.F.R. § 200.327 regarding required contract provisions.

All other non-federal entities, such as tribes (collectively, non-state entities), must have and use their own documented procurement procedures that reflect applicable SLTT laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable federal law and the standards identified in 2 C.F.R. Part 200. These standards include, but are not limited to, providing for full and open competition consistent with the standards of 2 C.F.R. § 200.319 and the required procurement methods at § 200.320.

a. *Important Changes to Procurement Standards in 2 C.F.R. Part 200*

States are now required to follow the socioeconomic steps in soliciting small and minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms per 2 C.F.R. § 200.321. All non-federal entities should also, to the greatest extent practicable under a federal award, provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition,

or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States per 2 C.F.R. § 200.322. More information on OMB's revisions to the federal procurement standards can be found in [Purchasing Under a FEMA Award: OMB Revisions Fact Sheet](#).

The recognized procurement methods in 2 C.F.R. § 200.320 have been reorganized into informal procurement methods, which include micro-purchases and small purchases; formal procurement methods, which include sealed bidding and competitive proposals; and noncompetitive procurements. The federal micro-purchase threshold is currently \$10,000, and non-state entities may use a lower threshold when using micro-purchase procedures under a FEMA award. If a non-state entity wants to use a micro-purchase threshold higher than the federal threshold, it must follow the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.320(a)(1)(iii)-(v). The federal simplified acquisition threshold is currently \$250,000, and a non-state entity may use a lower threshold but may not exceed the federal threshold when using small purchase procedures under a FEMA award. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.1 (citing the definition of simplified acquisition threshold from [48 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart 2.1](#)).

See 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.216, 200.471, and Appendix II as well as section D.13.a of the NOFO regarding prohibitions on covered telecommunications equipment or services.

e. Competition and Conflicts of Interest

Among the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.319(b) applicable to all non-federal entities other than states, in order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. FEMA considers these actions to be an organizational conflict of interest and interprets this restriction as applying to contractors that help a non-federal entity develop its grant application, project plans, or project budget. This prohibition also applies to the use of former employees to manage the grant or carry out a contract when those former employees worked on such activities while they were employees of the non-federal entity.

Under this prohibition, unless the non-federal entity solicits for and awards a contract covering both development and execution of specifications (or similar elements as described above), and this contract was procured in compliance with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327, federal funds cannot be used to pay a contractor to carry out the work if that contractor also worked on the development of those specifications. This rule applies to all contracts funded with federal grant funds, including pre-award costs, such as grant writer fees, as well as post-award costs, such as grant management fees.

Additionally, some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include, but are not limited to:

- Placing unreasonable requirements on firms for them to qualify to do business;
- Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
- Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;
- Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;
- Organizational conflicts of interest;
- Specifying only a “brand name” product instead of allowing “an equal” product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and
- Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.319(c), non-federal entities other than states must conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed SLTT geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering services, geographic location may be a selection criterion provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

Under 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(1), non-federal entities other than states are required to maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of their employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts. **No employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest.** Such conflicts of interest would arise when the employee, officer or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization that employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The officers, employees, and agents of the non-federal entity may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, non-federal entities may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial, or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the non-federal entity.

Under 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(2), if the recipient or subrecipient (other than states) has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local, tribal, or territorial government, the non-federal entity must also maintain written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest. In this context, organizational conflict of interest means that because of a relationship with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the non-federal entity is unable or appears to be

unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization. The non-federal entity must disclose in writing any potential conflicts of interest to FEMA or the pass-through entity in accordance with applicable FEMA policy.

f. Supply Schedules and Purchasing Programs

Generally, a non-federal entity may seek to procure goods or services from a federal supply schedule, state supply schedule, or group purchasing agreement.

I. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULES

States, tribes, and local governments, and any instrumentality thereof (such as local education agencies or institutions of higher education) may procure goods and services from a General Services Administration (GSA) schedule. GSA offers multiple efficient and effective procurement programs for state, tribal, and local governments, and instrumentalities thereof, to purchase products and services directly from pre-vetted contractors. The GSA Schedules (also referred to as the Multiple Award Schedules and the Federal Supply Schedules) are long-term government-wide contracts with commercial firms that provide access to millions of commercial products and services at volume discount pricing.

Information about GSA programs for states, tribes, and local governments, and instrumentalities thereof, can be found at <https://www.gsa.gov/resources-for/programs-for-State-and-local-governments> and <https://www.gsa.gov/buying-selling/purchasing-programs/gsa-schedules/schedule-buyers/state-and-local-governments>.

For tribes, local governments, and their instrumentalities that purchase off of a GSA schedule, this will satisfy the federal requirements for full and open competition provided that the recipient follows the GSA ordering procedures; however, tribes, local governments, and their instrumentalities will still need to follow the other rules under 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327, such as solicitation of minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, small businesses, or labor surplus area firms (§ 200.321), domestic preferences (§ 200.322), contract cost and price (§ 200.324), and required contract provisions (§ 200.327 and Appendix II).

II. OTHER SUPPLY SCHEDULES AND PROGRAMS

For non-federal entities other than states, such as tribes, local governments, and nonprofits, that want to procure goods or services from a state supply schedule, cooperative purchasing program, or other similar program, in order for such procurements to be permissible under federal requirements, the following must be true:

- The procurement of the original contract or purchasing schedule and its use by the non-federal entity complies with state and local law, regulations, and written procurement procedures;
- The state or other entity that originally procured the original contract or purchasing schedule entered into the contract or schedule with the express purpose of making it available to the non-federal entity and other similar types of entities;
- The contract or purchasing schedule specifically allows for such use, and the work to be performed for the non-federal entity falls within the scope of work under the contract as to type, amount, and geography;
- The procurement of the original contract or purchasing schedule complied with all the procurement standards applicable to a non-federal entity other than states under at 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.327; and
- With respect to the use of a purchasing schedule, the non-federal entity must follow ordering procedures that adhere to applicable state, tribal, and local laws and regulations and the minimum requirements of full and open competition under 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

If a non-federal entity other than a state seeks to use a state supply schedule, cooperative purchasing program, or other similar type of arrangement, FEMA recommends the recipient discuss the procurement plans with its Program Manager.

g. Procurement Documentation

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(i), non-federal entities other than states and territories are required to maintain and retain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement covering at least the rationale for the procurement method, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price. States and territories are encouraged to maintain and retain this information as well and are reminded that in order for any cost to be allowable, it must be adequately documented per 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(g).

Examples of the types of documents that would cover this information include but are not limited to:

- Solicitation documentation, such as requests for quotes, invitations for bids, or requests for proposals;
- Responses to solicitations, such as quotes, bids, or proposals;
- Pre-solicitation independent cost estimates and post-solicitation cost/price analyses on file for review by federal personnel, if applicable;
- Contract documents and amendments, including required contract provisions; and
- Other documents required by federal regulations applicable at the time a grant is awarded to a recipient.
- Additional information on required procurement records can be found on pages 24-26 of the [PDAT Field Manual](#).

h. Waivers

When necessary, recipients (and subrecipients through their pass-through entity) may apply for, and FEMA may grant, a waiver from these requirements.

A waiver of the domestic content procurement preference may be granted by the agency awarding official if FEMA determines that:

- Applying the domestic content procurement preference would be inconsistent with the public interest.
- The types of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or of a satisfactory quality.
- The inclusion of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25%.

For FEMA awards, the process for requesting a waiver from the Buy America preference requirements can be found on FEMA’s website at: ["Buy America" Preference in FEMA Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure | FEMA.gov](https://www.fema.gov/buy-america-preference-in-fema-financial-assistance-programs-for-infrastructure).

I. DEFINITIONS

For BABAA specific definitions, please refer to the FEMA Buy America website at: [“Programs and Definitions: Build America, Buy America Act | FEMA.gov.”](https://www.fema.gov/programs-and-definitions-build-america-buy-america-act)

Please refer to the applicable DHS Standard Terms & Conditions for the BABAA specific term applicable to all FEMA financial assistance awards for infrastructure.

7. Record Retention

a. Record Retention Period

Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other non-Federal entity records pertinent to a Federal award generally must be maintained for at least three years from the date the final FFR is submitted. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334. Further, if the recipient does not submit a final FFR and the award is administratively closed, FEMA uses the date of administrative closeout as the start of the general record retention period.

The record retention period **may be longer than three years or have a different start date** in certain cases. These include:

- Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds must be retained for **three years after final disposition of the property**. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334(c).
- If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the three-year period, the records **must be retained until** all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records **have been resolved and final action taken**. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334(a).

- The **record retention period will be extended if the non-federal entity is notified in writing** of the extension by FEMA, the cognizant or oversight agency for audit, or the cognizant agency for indirect costs, or pass-through entity. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334(b).
- Where FEMA requires recipients to report program income after the period of performance ends, the **program income record retention period begins at the end of the recipient’s fiscal year in which program income is earned.** *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334(e).
- For indirect cost rate computations and proposals, cost allocation plans, or any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates), the start of the record retention period depends on whether the indirect cost rate documents were submitted for negotiation. If the **indirect cost rate documents were submitted for negotiation, the record retention period begins from the date those documents were submitted** for negotiation. If indirect cost rate documents were **not submitted for negotiation, the record retention period begins at the end of the recipient’s fiscal year or other accounting period covered by that indirect cost rate.** *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.334(f).

b. Types of Records to Retain

FEMA requires that non-federal entities maintain the following documentation for federally funded purchases:

- Specifications
- Solicitations
- Competitive quotes or proposals
- Basis for selection decisions
- Purchase orders
- Contracts
- Invoices
- Cancelled checks

Non-federal entities should keep detailed records of all transactions involving the grant. FEMA may at any time request copies of any relevant documentation and records, including purchasing documentation along with copies of cancelled checks for verification. *See, e.g.,* 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318(i), 200.334, 200.337.

In order for any cost to be allowable, it must be adequately documented per 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(g). Non-federal entities who fail to fully document all purchases may find their expenditures questioned and subsequently disallowed.

8. Actions to Address Noncompliance

Non-federal entities receiving financial assistance funding from FEMA are required to comply with requirements in the terms and conditions of their awards or subawards, including the terms set forth in applicable federal statutes, regulations, NOFOs, and policies. Throughout the award lifecycle or even after an award has been closed, FEMA or the pass-through entity may discover potential or actual noncompliance on the part of a recipient or

subrecipient. This potential or actual noncompliance may be discovered through routine monitoring, audits, civil rights complaint investigations and compliance reviews, closeout, or reporting from various sources.

In the case of any potential or actual noncompliance, FEMA may place special conditions on an award per 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.208 and 200.339, FEMA may place a hold on funds until the matter is corrected, or additional information is provided per 2 C.F.R. § 200.339, or it may do both. Similar remedies for noncompliance with certain federal civil rights laws are authorized pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Parts 7 and 19 or other applicable regulations.

In the event the noncompliance is not able to be corrected by imposing additional conditions or the recipient or subrecipient refuses to correct the matter, FEMA may take other remedies allowed under 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. These remedies include actions to disallow costs, recover funds, wholly or partly suspend or terminate the award, initiate suspension and debarment proceedings, withhold further federal awards, or take other remedies that may be legally available. For further information on termination due to noncompliance, see the section on Termination Provisions in the NOFO.

FEMA may discover and take action on noncompliance even after an award has been closed. The closeout of an award does not affect FEMA's right to disallow costs and recover funds as long as the action to disallow costs takes place during the record retention period. *See* 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.334, 200.345(a). Closeout also does not affect the obligation of the non-federal entity to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions. 2 C.F.R. § 200.345(a)(2).

The types of funds FEMA may attempt to recover include, but are not limited to, improper payments, cost share reimbursements, program income, interest earned on advance payments, or equipment disposition amounts.

FEMA may seek to recover disallowed costs through a Notice of Potential Debt Letter, a Remedy Notification, or other letter. The document will describe the potential amount owed, the reason why FEMA is recovering the funds, the recipient's appeal rights, how the amount can be paid, and the consequences for not appealing or paying the amount by the deadline.

If the recipient neither appeals nor pays the amount by the deadline, the amount owed will become final. Potential consequences if the debt is not paid in full or otherwise resolved by the deadline include the assessment of interest, administrative fees, and penalty charges; administratively offsetting the debt against other payable federal funds; and transferring the debt to the U.S. Department of the Treasury for collection.

FEMA notes the following common areas of noncompliance for FEMA's grant programs:

- Insufficient documentation and lack of record retention.
- Failure to follow the procurement under grants requirements.
- Failure to submit closeout documents in a timely manner.
- Failure to follow EHP requirements.
- Failure to comply with the POP deadline.

9. Audits

FEMA grant recipients are subject to audit oversight from multiple entities including the DHS OIG, the GAO, the pass-through entity, or independent auditing firms for single audits, and may cover activities and costs incurred under the award. Auditing agencies such as the DHS OIG, the GAO, and the pass-through entity (if applicable), and FEMA in its oversight capacity, must have access to records pertaining to the FEMA award. Recipients and subrecipients must retain award documents for at least three years from the date the final FFR is submitted, and even longer in many cases subject to the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.334. In the case of administrative closeout, documents must be retained for at least three years from the date of closeout, or longer subject to the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.334. If documents are retained longer than the required retention period, the DHS OIG, the GAO, and the pass-through entity, as well as FEMA in its oversight capacity, have the right to access these records as well. *See* 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.334, 200.337.

Additionally, non-federal entities must comply with the single audit requirements at 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F. Specifically, non-federal entities, other than for-profit subrecipients, that expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year must have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with Subpart F. 2 C.F.R. § 200.501. A single audit covers all federal funds expended during a fiscal year, not just FEMA funds. The cost of audit services may be allowable per 2 C.F.R. § 200.425, but non-federal entities must select auditors in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.509, including following the proper procurement procedures. For additional information on single audit reporting requirements, see section F of this NOFO under the header “Single Audit Report” within the subsection “Additional Reporting Requirements” or other applicable document.

The objectives of single audits are to:

- Determine if financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP);
- Determine whether the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented fairly;
- Understand, assess, and test the adequacy of internal controls for compliance with major programs; and
- Determine if the entity complied with applicable laws, regulations, and contracts or grants.

For single audits, the auditee is required to prepare financial statements reflecting its financial position, a schedule of federal award expenditures, and a summary of the status of prior audit findings and questioned costs. The auditee also is required to follow up and take appropriate corrective actions on new and previously issued but not yet addressed audit findings. The auditee must prepare a corrective action plan to address the new audit findings. 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.508, 200.510, 200.511.

Non-federal entities must have an audit conducted, either single or program-specific, of their financial statements and federal expenditures annually or biennially pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.504. Non-federal entities must also follow the information submission requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.512, including submitting the audit information to the [Federal Audit Clearinghouse](#) within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor’s report(s) or

nine months after the end of the audit period. The audit information to be submitted include the data collection form described at 2 C.F.R. § 200.512(c) and Appendix X to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 as well as the reporting package described at 2 C.F.R. § 200.512(b).

The non-federal entity must retain one copy of the data collection form and one copy of the reporting package for three years from the date of submission to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse. 2 C.F.R. § 200.512; *see also* 2 C.F.R. § 200.517 (setting requirements for retention of documents by the auditor and access to audit records in the auditor’s possession).

FEMA, the DHS OIG, the GAO, and the pass-through entity (if applicable), as part of monitoring or as part of an audit, may review a non-federal entity’s compliance with the single audit requirements. In cases of continued inability or unwillingness to have an audit conducted in compliance with 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F, FEMA and the pass-through entity, if applicable, are required to take appropriate remedial action under 2 C.F.R. § 200.339 for noncompliance, pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.505.

10. Payment Information

FEMA uses the Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer (DD/EFT) method of payment to recipients.

Payment requests are submitted through FEMA GO.

11. Whole Community Preparedness

Preparedness is a shared responsibility that calls for the involvement of everyone—not just the government—in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can help keep the nation safe from harm and help keep it resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.

[Whole Community](#) includes:

- Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs
- Businesses
- Faith-based and community organizations
- Nonprofit groups
- Schools and academia
- Media outlets
- All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners

The phrase “Whole Community” often appears in preparedness materials, as it is one of the guiding principles. It means two things:

1. Involving people in the development of national preparedness documents.
2. Ensuring their roles and responsibilities are reflected in the content of the materials.

12. Report issues of fraud, waste, abuse

Please note, when applying to this notice of funding opportunity and when administering the grant, applicants may report issues of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, or other criminal or noncriminal misconduct to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) Hotline. The toll-free numbers to call are 1 (800) 323-8603, and TTY 1 (844) 889-4357.

13. Hazard-Resistant Building Codes

Hazard-resistant building codes are a foundational element of a more resilient nation, safeguarding communities and lives against natural disasters, with an estimated \$11:1 return on investment. The adoption, enforcement and application of modern building codes mitigates community vulnerabilities, reduces disaster recovery costs, and strengthens nationwide capability. FEMA is working to promote and support building codes in all areas of its work in support of the multi-agency National Initiative to Advance Building Codes. In the interest of building a stronger, more resilient nation, FEMA encourages all grant recipients and subrecipients to meet current published editions of relevant consensus-based building codes, specifications and standards, and to exceed them where feasible.”

14. Appendices.

CTG Program Guidelines and Application Content Requirements

Appendix A – Budget Template (Applicants may recreate and submit as a table or spreadsheet)

Personnel (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed) % refers to the percent of time/labor planned per person									
Name	Position	Salary	Year 1 %	Total Yr. 1	Year 2 %	Total Yr. 2	Year 3 %	Total Yr. 3	Total
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
Total Personnel Costs (Salary)									\$
Explain salary changes (e.g., annual scheduled increases) here:									
Explain/clarify any figures here:									
Fringe Benefits (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)									
Name	Benefit				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Fringe	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total Personnel Costs (Fringe Benefits)									\$
Travel (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)									
Name	# of Trips: From > To and Purpose				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Travel	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
Equipment (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)									
Item	# of Items	Purpose					Cost		
							\$		
							\$		
Supplies (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)									
Item	# of Items	Purpose					Cost		
							\$		

Consultant Costs (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)						
Name	Purpose	Cost	Total Yr. 1	Total Yr. 2	Total Yr. 3	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Consultant Costs						\$
Explain consultant costs here:						
Other Expenses (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)						
Expense	Source and Purpose	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Cost	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total Personnel Costs (Fringe Benefits)						\$
Explain other costs here:						
Total Direct Costs (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Direct			
\$	\$	\$	\$			
Total Indirect Costs (Add rows as required and modify cell height and width as needed)						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Indirect			
\$	\$	\$	\$			

Appendix B – Application Requirements and Focus Area

Application

Applicants may submit a single application proposing to develop and deliver FEMA training to a national audience. The FY 2024 Focus Area is ***Rural and Tribal Preparedness for Equitable Outcomes***.

Program Requirements

Prioritize Underserved, At-Risk Communities. In addition to addressing the needs of rural communities and Tribal Nations, applicants must explain how they will address the needs of underserved, at-risk communities that are identified using risk data that must include Community Resilient Disaster Zones (CDRZ) designations.

Respect for Tribal Sovereignty, Self-Governance, and Culture. Proposals must convey an understanding that each Tribal Nation possesses inherent sovereignty and explain how training will respect culture, values, and perspectives.

Focus Area Centered. Applications that do not address the Focus Area and applicable training objectives specifically presented and described in this NOFO, are ineligible.

Innovation. Applications should include innovative training approaches and concepts. Examples of innovative approaches may include immersive virtual reality, synchronous and asynchronous virtual training, and in-person demonstrations and drills. Innovative approaches should consider maximizing grant funding for the greatest benefits to students and communities they serve.

One Application Submission per Organization. An organization may only submit a single application primary organization and if multiple applications are submitted by one organization, FEMA will only accept and review the initial application submission.

Restriction on Types of Training. The CTG program provides funds to organizations to develop and/or deliver FEMA training, rather than attend existing training; organizations submitting applications to this program that primarily request funding to attend training are ineligible. Additionally, the CTG program does not create degree-awarding or graduate level courses; any submission that proposes a higher education type course(s) of study may be ineligible.

Non-Duplication of Training. Applicants should not propose the development of training that duplicates existing training courses or materials. Applicants must explain how proposed new coursework is necessary and distinct from existing training. Applications that propose creating training that already exists within the scope and context of the CTG program are ineligible. Existing training courses can be found by researching the National Preparedness Training Catalog, using the following link: <https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/frts/npsc>.

Delivery of Existing FEMA-Certified Training (if applicable). Applicants proposing to deliver existing training must provide verification that curriculum has completed a third-party certification process and is approved by FEMA with a certification or recertification date not to exceed 36 months at the time of application submission.

Adult Learning. Applicants must describe their training development and delivery using adult learning principles, framed within the ISD ADDIE model. Adult learning theory includes the following key components outlining the general ways in which adults perceive learning and how they prefer to train: Self-Concept, Adult Learner Experience, Readiness to Learn, Orientation of Learning, and Motivation to Learn. Applications that do not address ADDIE are ineligible. For more information on Adult Learning, please refer to the information found online at <https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/trdc/state/>.

Instructional System Design Specialist on Staff. Each CTG program grant recipient must have a staff member qualified in the field of Instructional System Design whose primary responsibilities are to design and develop instructional content for web-based and/or instructor-led courseware.

Whole Community Inclusive. Applicants should present proposals that are consistent with FEMA guidance on whole community preparedness. More information is available online at <https://www.fema.gov/glossary/whole-community>

Sustainment. FEMA has the option to sustain any CTG training course created at the end of the award period of performance. Once FEMA determines to sustain a course, after consulting with the award recipient, FEMA may transfer any or all course material to another organization or entity to ensure program sustainability and to continue training delivery. FEMA will coordinate the orderly transition of courses between organizations.

Focus Area: Rural and Tribal Preparedness Training for Equitable Outcomes

Restriction. Competition for the FY 2024 CTG Competitive Program is restricted to applicants that have demonstrable experience and expertise in developing and delivering FEMA-certified training for rural communities and Tribal Nations.

Training Audience Defined. The FY 2024 CTG Competitive Program addresses the preparedness needs for the following:

Rural Communities. Under this Focus Area, FEMA applies the definition of “rural” utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau. In this context, “rural” encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an “urban area” delineated by the Census Bureau. The term “urban area” refers generically to urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population and urban clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 population. Additional information regarding urban and rural delineations by the Census Bureau can be found at <https://www.census.gov/library/video/2017/rural-america.html>

Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. Any American Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that is recognized in the most recent list of “Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.” See Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, Public Law 103-454, codified at 25 U.S.C. 5130-5131.

Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) Within Rural Communities and Tribal Nations. The CDRZ Act of 2022 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act by adding section 206. The intent is to prioritize communities that are most at risk and most in need for support from the Whole Community, including other federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); target resources to locations with high vulnerability to natural hazards; and direct resources toward those most in need of building community resilience.

Proposal Requirements

Needs Analysis. Applicants must present research-based gap analysis clearly linked to the training objectives stated in the sections that follow and linked to the applicant’s proposed training solutions for rural and Tribal preparedness. See *Appendix C – Review and Scoring Information* for more information.

Target Audience. Rural and Tribal training must target the following volunteer and professional individuals and groups as appropriate:

- State, local, tribal, and territorial leadership and management;
- Regional planning organizations;
- Councils of government;
- Councils of area development districts;
- Economic Development Districts;
- Emergency Management and Civil Defense;
- School officials, administrators, and staff members;
- Police/Law enforcement;
- Fire service and hazardous materials response;
- Public health;
- Environmental;
- Transportation;
- Emergency medical service and hospital systems;
- Agri-business; and
- Veterinary medical service.

Standards. Proposed training must be consistent with the policy, framework, and guidelines found in the following:

- [The 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan](#);
- [The National Preparedness Report](#);
- [Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act of 2022](#) (Pub. L. 117-255)
- [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#);
- [Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool](#);
- [The 2022-2026 FEMA National Tribal Strategy](#); and
- [CISA Shields Ready Campaign](#)

Training Objectives. Applicants must describe the linkage between gaps identified in their needs analysis and proposed training while considering interdependencies and strategies for integrating all sectors into community emergency preparedness and response efforts.

At a minimum, proposals should address the following objectives:

- ***Climate Adaptation in Community Projects.*** Training for this objective should build upon fundamental climate literacy and address ways rural communities and Tribal Nations can integrate climate change adaptation principles to improve community efforts such as hazard mitigation projects.
- ***Critical Infrastructure in Rural Communities and Tribal Nations.*** Training for this objective should address ways emergency management officials can advocate for and help advance plans to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences. Training should include learning objectives on Industrial Control Systems, Water and Wastewater Systems, and Electric Systems.
- ***Continuity of Operations Plans and Continuity of Government for Rural Communities and Tribal Nations.*** This objective focuses on addressing the needs of government officials and emergency responders in rural communities and Tribal Nations in the development of plans to ensure the continuity of essential government functions across a spectrum of emergencies.
- ***Crisis Management for Rural and Tribal Nation School Based Incidents.*** This objective includes crisis management training on all significant school-based incidents to include bomb threats, active shooter, severe weather, structural/mechanical failures, and hazardous materials releases. Training should focus on the learning needs of rural and Tribal law enforcement officials, fire and EMS professionals/volunteers, and school system administrators and staff.

Appendix C – Review and Scoring Information

FEMA and subject-matter experts (SMEs) will both score applications using the categories described in the following table. FEMA leadership will review all scoring results and will then apply additional factors such as executive and legislative guidance, alignment with DHS and FEMA strategic priorities, along with investment strategy and budgetary limits in order to prioritize the top-scoring applications.

Evaluation Criteria Table

Category and Subcategory	Total SME Review Points Possible	Total FEMA Review Points Possible
Technical Merit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Area Objectives Addressed • Topic Comprehension (SME scores only) • Innovations in Approach 	25	25
Needs Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Gaps Identified • Link to Training Proposal 	15	15
National in Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities Impacted • Capacity to Deliver Nationally • NIMS Consistent 	25	25
Target Audience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alignment to Focus Area Audience b. Student Throughput Goals c. Whole Community Disability Integration 	15	15
Organizational Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relevance to Topic and Delivery b. Historical Success/Student Throughput 	10	10
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Partnerships with Tribes 	10	10
Training Development and Delivery Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Instructional System Design/ADDIE Model b. Expertise of Staff c. Timeline d. Learning Objectives 	Not Scored by SMEs	25
Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Costs Reasonable/Supported b. Completeness 	Not Scored by SMEs	15
Total Possible Points from SMEs and FEMA Review	100	140
Grand Total Possible Final Points	240	

Scoring Criteria Categories Defined

Technical Merit

Focus Area Objectives Addressed: FEMA will compare an applicant's proposal narrative to the objectives provided in this NOFO and will award a point value based on completeness and relevancy of content. Applications, which only restate training objective statements found in this NOFO without addressing them within the context of the applicant's proposed program, may receive zero points. Applicants should address all objectives listed for the Focus Area. An application that does not address all objectives will result in ineligibility.

Topic Comprehension: Applications will be reviewed and judged on an applicant's understanding of the topic based upon statements provided in the narrative that describe knowledge of the topic to include a familiarity with current and emerging issues relative to the Focus Area.

Innovations in Approach: FEMA will review and judge the unique and innovative attributes in terms of an applicant's approach to maximize funding.

Needs Analysis

Training Gaps Identified: FEMA will review applications to determine if the applicant has presented a clear understanding of preparedness gaps relevant to the Focus Area determined through research of sources other than this NOFO. As a minimum, an applicant must:

- Identify and present a general assessment of training gaps;
- Identify communities with the greatest risk; and
- Describe how community needs are addressed by the proposed solution(s).

National in Scope

Communities Impacted: FEMA will review applications to determine the number and diversity of locations and communities directly and indirectly impacted according to each proposal. Applications that describe training limited to only local, state, or regional preparedness needs and do not propose an appropriate nationwide approach will be ineligible.

Capacity to Deliver Nationally: FEMA will review applicant staffing and logistics plans to determine viability to meet national delivery goals.

NIMS Consistent: FEMA will review application content to determine consistency with NIMS, ensuring a common approach to all incidents, where applicable.

Target Audience

Alignment to Focus Area Audience: FEMA will review applications to determine whether the proposed training identifies and links to the target audience described in the Focus Area and to the applicant's needs assessment.

Student Throughput Goal: FEMA will review the total number of students planned, relevant to the type of delivery (e.g., instructor led mobile course or an online independent study) and level of training (e.g., awareness v. performance training).

Whole Community Disability Integration: FEMA will review the target student population to determine whole community inclusiveness as appropriate. The definition of whole community is in Appendix C, under *Other Training Requirements* in this NOFO. Disability Integration includes accessibility—defined and described within [Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act—found using this link](#).

Organizational Experience

Relevance to Topic and Delivery: FEMA will review an applicant’s history, as presented in the application narrative, to judge experience relevant to the applied Focus Area.

Historical Success/Student Throughput: FEMA will review an applicant’s history, as presented in the application narrative, to determine previous student throughput relevant to the applied Focus Area and judge for impact on preparedness or other requirements. FEMA will consider awards and honors in this category. FEMA will not consider any letters of endorsement or support, submitted separately from an application. Statements of endorsement or support testimony must be included in the application narrative within the Organizational Experience section only.

Experience Working with Rural Jurisdictions and Tribes: FEMA will review the applicant’s history as presented in the application narrative to judge their experience working with rural jurisdictions and Tribes.

Training Development and Plan

Instructional Systems Design (ISD) ADDIE Model: FEMA will review an applicant’s submission to determine if the training plan is consistent with the ISD Analysis-Design-Development-Implementation-Evaluation (ADDIE) model.

Expertise of Staff: FEMA will review an applicant’s descriptions of staff qualifications to determine relevance to the Focus Area within the context of duties and responsibilities of each member in support of training development tasks. This may include detailed plans for recruiting and hiring staff members.

Timeline: FEMA will review an applicant’s training development timeline to determine the feasibility of milestones. FEMA defines reasonable time as all development activities completed between 12 and 18 months from the start of the grant period.

Learning Objectives: FEMA will review an applicant’s description of proposed enabling learning objectives to determine alignment with terminal objectives. FEMA will judge an applicant’s terminal objectives to determine relevance to the applied Focus Area.

Delivery Method(s): FEMA will review an applicant’s description of delivery to determine whether methods are appropriate for the proposed course(s) and whether the delivery mode(s) and method(s) are appropriate for the whole community.

Train the Trainer: FEMA will review applications that contain a train-the-trainer component to determine if the plan describes the second-tier training to students. Applicants must provide

supporting data to justify/explain second tier student throughput goals (e.g., applications which state “*for each train-the-trainer qualified, that person will in turn teach xx number of additional students*” must include an explanation for this statement).

Expertise of Staff: FEMA will review the descriptions of staff qualifications to determine relevance to the applied Focus Area within the context of duties and responsibilities of each member in support of training delivery tasks.

Timeline: FEMA will review training delivery timelines to determine if student throughput goals are achievable within the 36-month grant timeline.

Evaluation Methods: FEMA will review an applicant’s evaluation methods to judge relevance to the proposed course(s) and completeness of method(s). FEMA uses the New World Kirkpatrick Training Evaluation Model. More information is available through the following website: [Introduction-to-the-Kirkpatrick-New-World-Model.pdf \(kirkpatrickpartners.com\)](#).

Budget

Costs Reasonable/Supported: FEMA will review an applicant’s proposed cost to the government within individual categories/elements and overall costs. FEMA will judge costs by applying the following definition of reasonable cost, found in [2 CFR §200.404](#). A cost is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed costs incurred by a prudent person under the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision was made to incur the cost.

Completeness: FEMA will review an applicant’s budget sheet, as prescribed by the template in Appendix A of this NOFO to determine whether an applicant addressed all categories and elements with dollar amounts and justifications as appropriate.

Scoring Criteria Point Values Defined

Categories with 10 points possible: This scoring range (0 – 10) allows for points to be awarded for categories with complexity not found in categories with five-point values.

Points	Definition
0	Does not address any required elements
1	<i>Identifies some</i> elements but <i>fails to address</i> any elements/objectives
2	Identifies <i>some</i> elements and <i>marginally</i> addresses the elements/objectives
3	<i>Marginally</i> addresses <i>most</i> elements/objectives
4	<i>Satisfactorily</i> addresses <i>most</i> elements/objectives
5	<i>Satisfactorily</i> addresses <i>all</i> elements/objectives
6	Addresses all elements/objectives with a <i>unique approach</i> or insight applied
7	Addresses all elements/objectives with an <i>additional unique approach</i> or insight applied, <i>well supported</i> by analysis or references
8	Addresses all elements/objectives with an <i>additional unique approach</i> or insight applied, <i>well supported</i> by analysis or references, with <i>specific application</i> to objectives and requirements described in this NOFO.
9	Addresses all elements/objectives with a <i>superior approach</i> or insight applied, <i>fully supported</i> by analysis or references, with <i>specific application</i> to <i>all</i> objectives and requirements described in this NOFO.
10	Addresses all elements/objectives with an <i>exceptionally superior approach</i> or insight applied, <i>fully supported</i> by analysis or references, with <i>specific application</i> to <i>all</i> objectives and requirements described in this NOFO.

Categories with 5 points possible: This scoring range (0 – 5) allows for points to be awarded for categories without complexity found in categories with 10-point values.

Points	Definition
0	Does not address any required elements/objectives
1	Identifies <i>some</i> elements and <i>marginally</i> addresses the elements/objectives
2	<i>Satisfactorily</i> addresses <i>most</i> elements/objectives
3	<i>Satisfactorily</i> addresses <i>all</i> elements/objectives
4	Addresses <i>all</i> elements/objectives with an <i>additional unique</i> approach or insight applied, <i>well supported</i> by analysis or references, <i>with specific application</i> to <i>most</i> objectives described in this NOFO.
5	Addresses <i>all</i> elements/objectives with an <i>exceptionally superior</i> approach or insight applied, <i>fully supported</i> by analysis or references, with <i>specific application</i> to <i>all</i> objectives and requirements described in this NOFO.

Appendix D – Application Narrative Format and Content

Submit the application narrative (proposal) and the proposed budget as one document through FEMA GO as indicated in this NOFO. There is no government form for this document. If an application narrative does not follow the format rules, FEMA may reform the application narrative and will review only pages 1-15 (not counting the cover page or indirect cost rate agreement).

Format. Applicants must format pages according to the following guidance:

- Maximum number of pages not including cover and indirect cost rate agreement is 15
- Line Spacing: between single spaced (1.0) and 1.5 (applicant’s discretion)
- Typeface: Times New Roman, Arial, Calibri, Cambria, or similar; 12 pt. font size for narrative as appropriate
- Margins: 1 inch. Indentation/Tabs are at applicant’s discretion
- Page Orientation: portrait; exception: landscape may be used for spreadsheets and tables
- Citations (in-text, endnote/footnote): Allowed. Typeface allowed for citations: Times New Roman, Arial, Calibri, Cambria, or similar; 10, 11, or 12 pt. font sizes
- Graphics such as pictures, models, charts, and graphs will be accepted but are not required
- Primary font color will be black; however, other colors such as red and blue may be used for emphasis as appropriate; bold or italicized font may be used but is not required
- Spreadsheet or table format is acceptable where appropriate (e.g., timelines and matrices) but not mandatory (exception: the budget section must follow the table template provided in Appendix A of this NOFO). If used, spreadsheet or table data figures, notes, and titles may only be Times New Roman, Arial, Calibri, Cambria, or similar; 10, 11, or 12 pt. font sizes.

Content. An applicant must present the contents of the narrative proposal using the following arrangement. Reduction of space in one section does not allow for additional space (rollover/carryover) in another section(s) (e.g., if *Training Delivery* only uses one page, the remaining one-page allowance cannot be applied to increase *Target Audience* from two to three pages). The cover page and indirect cost rate agreement do not count toward the total page count:

- **Cover Page.** The cover page must only display the title of the proposal (applicant’s choice) such as a unique program or project name; the name of the organization submitting the application; and the Focus Area which is addressed by the application. The cover page does not count towards the total 15-page count limitation.
- **Executive Summary** and Summary of Proposed Training (two pages maximum). The applicant must present an executive summary of the proposal and must include the table (or similar) as shown in the figure below, with proposal information filled in, as part of the executive summary. The executive summary should be a combination of a narrative and the completed table.

Figure 1: Executive Summary Table (Applicants may recreate and submit in a similar format)

Column A: Information Requested	Column B: Information Entered by Applicant
Focus Area Addressed	
Number of Proposed Courses	
Total Proposed Cost	\$
Cost Per Student – Average of All Courses	\$
Total Proposed Student Throughput	Students
Type of Course(s)	Web based Resident ILT Mobile ILT Train-the-Trainer
Training Level(s) Proposed	Awareness Performance Management Executive Leadership
Submitting as an Executive Agent for a Partnership?	Yes No
	Partners:
Current or Previous FEMA Training Partner?	Yes No
	Funding Award Year(s):
All Training Development Staff Personnel Present or Retained?	Yes No
	Number of Personnel to Hire if Awarded:
All Training Delivery Staff Personnel Present or Retained?	Yes No
	Number of Personnel to Hire if Awarded:
Number of Months Proposed for Development	Months
Number of Months Proposed for Delivery	Months
Number of States Impacted through Delivery	States
Number of Tribes Impacted through Delivery	Tribes
Number of Territories Impacted through Delivery	Territories

- **Needs Analysis** (two pages maximum). The applicant must present a needs analysis that provides analytical details of preparedness gaps for the Focus Area and describe how their training proposal addresses and resolves gaps.
- **National Scope** (two pages maximum). The applicant must list the states, local jurisdictions, tribes, and territories (as applicable) impacted by the proposal with an

explanation of the means to deliver nationally to include staffing plans, training venues, and other logistics details as appropriate.

- **Target Audience** (two pages maximum). The applicant must present a description of their intended audience and must explain and support student throughput goals (total number of students, rate of training per course, per month/year) and describe how whole community disability integration will be achieved. Information on disability integration is available at <https://www.fema.gov/office-disability-integration-and-coordination>.
- **Organizational Experience** (one page maximum). The applicant must describe their experience as a training developer and provider using historical timelines; types of training provided to include topics/training objectives; number of students trained; methods used for development, delivery, and evaluations; communities impacted; awards and honors received; and accreditations and certifications past and current.
- **Training Development and Delivery Plan** (three pages maximum). The applicant must describe their training development process within the ADDIE model of ISD. The description should be Focus Area specific and include timeline and milestones, staff assignments (to include the timeline for hiring staff members), enabling and terminal objectives, and development of evaluation criteria and processes. The applicant must describe their training delivery plan to include delivery methods, staff assignments/arrangements (e.g., student-to-instructor or student-to-helpdesk/advisor ratio), use of materials (e.g., software, presentations, study guides, reference material), and course administration requirements and procedures.
- **Budget** (three pages maximum). The applicant must present a budget that identifies and explains all direct and indirect costs and separates and details the costs for development versus delivery and cost per student. The applicant must present these costs and all other expenses in a spreadsheet/table format (or similar) as prescribed in Appendix A of this NOFO. The applicant must address the categories in the template for a 36-month life cycle. The budget portion of the application narrative may be a combination of a narrative and completed spreadsheet. The template provided in Appendix A may be recreated or modified to create additional rows and columns, and may be submitted as a spreadsheet (e.g., MS Excel) – applicants are not required to submit budget as a MS Word or Adobe PDF product only.
- **Indirect Cost Rate Agreement**. The applicant must attach an indirect cost rate agreement if the applicant has an agreement. Some applicants will not have an indirect cost rate agreement. The agreement does not count toward the total page count limitation.