The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Fiscal Year 2022 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program

Release Date: Apr 13, 2022

Download a PDF copy of this webpage.

Effective April 4, 2022, the Federal Government transitioned from using the Data Universal Numbering System or DUNS number, to a new, non-proprietary identifier known as a Unique Entity Identifier or UEI. For entities that have an active registration in SAM.gov prior to the April 4 date, the UEI has automatically been assigned and no action is necessary. For all entities filing a new registration in SAM.gov on or after April 4, 2022, the UEI will be assigned to that Entity as part of the SAM.gov registration process.

Unique Entity Identifier registration information is available on GSA.gov at: Unique Entity Identifier Update | GSA.

Grants.gov registration information can be found at: https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/register.html. Detailed information regarding UEI and SAM is also provided in Section D of this NOFO.

Table of Contents

A. **Program Description**

1. Issued By
2. Assistance Listings Number

3. Assistance Listings Title
4. Funding Opportunity Title
5. Funding Opportunity Number
6. Authorizing Authority for Program
7. Appropriation Authority for Program
8. Announcement Type
9. Program Category
10. Program Overview, Objectives, and Priorities
11. Performance Measures

B. Federal Award Information

1. Available Funding for the NOFO: $405.1 million ($355.1 million through the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022*, Pub. L. No. 117-103; $50 million in supplemental funding through the *Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022*, Pub. L. No. 117-43 (2021))
2. Period of Performance: 36 months
3. Projected Period of Performance Start Date(s): October 1, 2021
4. Projected Period of Performance End Date(s): September 30, 2024
5. Funding Instrument Type: Grant

C. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants
2. Applicant Eligibility Criteria
3. Other Eligibility Criteria
4. Cost Share or Match

D. Application and Submission Information

1. Key Dates and Times
2. Agreeing to Terms and Conditions of the Award
3. Address to Request Application Package
4. Steps Required to Obtain a Unique Entity Identifier, Register in the System for Award Management (SAM), and Submit an Application
5. Electronic Delivery
6. How to Register to Apply through Grants.gov

7. How to Submit an Initial Application to FEMA via Grants.gov
8. Submitting the Final Application in ND Grants
9. Timely Receipt Requirements and Proof of Timely Submission
10. Content and Form of Application Submission
11. Intergovernmental Review
12. Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs

E. Application Review Information

1. Application Evaluation Criteria
2. Review and Selection Process

F. Federal Award Administration Information

1. Notice of Award
2. Pass-Through Requirements
3. Administrative and National Policy Requirements
4. Reporting
5. Monitoring and Oversight

G. DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information

1. Contact and Resource Information
2. Systems Information

H. Additional Information

1. Unique Entity Identifier
2. Program Evaluation
3. Period of Performance Extensions

A. Program Description

1. Issued By

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Grant Programs Directorate (GPD)

2. Assistance Listings Number

97.042

3. Assistance Listings Title

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program

4. Funding Opportunity Title

Fiscal Year 2022 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program

5. Funding Opportunity Number

FY 2022 EMPG Program	NOFO Number
Region I	DHS-22-GPD-042-01-01
Region II	DHS-22-GPD-042-02-01
Region III	DHS-22-GPD-042-03-01
Region IV	DHS-22-GPD-042-04-01
Region V	DHS-22-GPD-042-05-01
Region VI	DHS-22-GPD-042-06-01
Region VII	DHS-22-GPD-042-07-01

Region VIII	DHS-22-GPD-042-08-01
Region IX	DHS-22-GPD-042-09-01
Region X	DHS-22-GPD-042-10-01

6. Authorizing Authority for Program

Section 662 of the *Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA)*, as amended, (Pub. L. No. 109-295) (6 U.S.C. § 762); the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*, as amended (Pub. L. No. 93-288) (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq.); the *Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977*, as amended (Pub. L. No. 95-124) (42 U.S.C. §§ 7701 et seq.); and the *National Flood Insurance Act of 1968*, as amended (Pub. L. No. 90448) (42 U.S.C. §§ 4001 et seq.).

7. Appropriation Authority for Program

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. No. 117-103); *Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022*, Pub. L. No. 117-43 (2021)

8. Announcement Type

Initial

9. Program Category

Preparedness: Emergency Management

10. Program Overview, Objectives, and Priorities

a. *Overview*

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program is one of the grant programs that constitute DHS/FEMA's focus on all-hazards emergency preparedness, including the evolving threats and risks associated with climate change. These grant programs are part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by DHS. Among the goals noted in the DHS Strategic Plan, the EMPG Program supports the goal to Strengthen Preparedness and Resilience.

The 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan outlines a bold vision and three ambitious goals designed to address key challenges the agency faces during a pivotal moment in the field of emergency management. Wide-ranging and long-term, the goals defined in the plan respond to the changing landscape in which we find ourselves. The goals to meet this challenge are:

- 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

These goals position FEMA to address the increasing range and complexity of disasters, support the diversity of communities we serve, and complement the nation's growing expectations of the emergency management community. All EMPG Program recipients are encouraged to review the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan and consider how FY 2022 EMPG Program funding can be used to support the Plan's goals and objectives as they apply to state/territory's specific needs and the needs of the whole community.

We invite all stakeholders and partners to also adopt these priorities and join us in building a more prepared and resilient nation.

b. *Objectives*

The primary objective of the FY 2022 EMPG Program is to provide funds to assist state, local, tribal and territorial emergency management agencies to implement the National Preparedness System (NPS) and to support the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) of a secure and resilient nation. To that end, program objectives include: 1) closing capability gaps that are identified in the

state or territory's most recent Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR); and 2) building or sustaining those capabilities that are identified as high priority through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)/SPR process and other relevant information sources (see *Priorities* section below). DHS/FEMA requires EMPG Program recipients to complete a THIRA/SPR. Find additional information on the THIRA/SPR process, including other NPS tools and resources.

c. *Priorities*

All EMPG Program applicants are required to develop and submit a Work Plan as described in the "EMPG Program Work Plan" section of the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update). All EMPG Program Work Plans will require final approval by the applicable FEMA Regional Administrator (RA). Prior to submission, the applicant must work with the RA or designated Regional EMPG Program Manager to ensure that appropriate regional and state/territory priorities are effectively addressed in the Work Plan.

Priorities, and associated EMPG Program-funded projects, must be mutually agreed to by the recipient and RA. Identification of priorities and development of the EMPG Program Work Plan should involve a collaborative negotiation process through which a common set of priorities will emerge based on a combination of state/territory priorities, regional priorities, and national priorities (as outlined in the table below). State/territory priorities should be primarily driven by the THIRA/SPR process, as explained in the Objectives section above. Other relevant information sources, such as: 1) after-action reports (AARs) following exercises or real-world events; 2) audit and monitoring findings; 3) Hazard Mitigation Plans; and/or 4) other deliberate planning products may also be used to inform state/territory priorities. Regional priorities will be determined by the RA based on their unique knowledge of the region's preparedness and emergency management needs, including broader insight into common capability gaps across the region and potential opportunities for economies of scale to capitalize on those commonalities. Regional priorities should also be based on an analysis of THIRA/SPR data and other information sources provided by the states/territories in their area(s) of responsibility. Ideally, all EMPG Program funded projects, as outlined in the approved FY 2022 EMPG Program Work Plan, will support the priorities identified through this approach.

Through the priority development and negotiation process, each region and state/territory should discuss state/territory, regional, and national priorities. Converging their processes for identifying priorities and reaching consensus on a common set of shared priorities helps the region and each state/territory to realize economies of scale. As a result of these negotiations, the region and state/territory should reach a consensus on three to five priorities each recipient will focus on addressing and improving in its EMPG Program Work Plan.

Federal regulations outlined in 2 C.F.R. Part 200 require federal awarding agencies to measure recipient performance to show achievement of program goals and objectives, share lessons learned, improve program outcomes, and foster adoption of promising practices (*see* 2 C.F.R. § 200.301, Performance measurement). For FY 2022, there is a continuing emphasis on priorities-based investments. Additionally, recipients must set outcome-oriented performance goals for closing capability gaps related to the three to five agreed-upon priorities, aligning funding with high-priority strategic preparedness needs. An outcome-oriented approach will allow recipients to define success, benchmark their projects, and measure their progress in building capability. Recipients will be able to use this to generate a feedback cycle; if projects are not achieving desired outcomes, recipients will have a basis for revisiting plans and assessments and adjusting their projects and other investments.

Finally, there is a continuing requirement that at least **87.5%** of all projects that include Planning, Training, and/or Exercise deliverables align with closing capability gaps identified and documented in the state/territory's most recent THIRA/SPR submission and other relevant information sources, as explained above.

When developing state/territory priorities, applicants should consider the following national priorities, which correspond directly to the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan:

- Equity
- Climate Resilience
- Readiness

These priorities are further described below.

Equity

Underserved communities suffer disproportionately from disasters. Disasters compound the challenges faced by these communities and increase their risk to future disasters. By instilling equity as a foundation of emergency management and striving to meet the unique needs of underserved communities, the emergency management community can work to break this cycle of compounding risks and build a more resilient nation.

Executive Order (EO) 13985 on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce (January 20, 2021) defines equity as "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," and further defines underserved communities as "populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, who have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life…such as Black and African American, Hispanic and Latino, Native American , Alaska Native and Indigenous, Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, Middle Eastern, and North African persons. It also includes individuals who belong to communities that face discrimination… (including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer persons)…" The EO definition of underserved communities also includes members of religious minorities, persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. See Goal 1 - Instill Equity as a Foundation of Emergency Management of the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan for additional information on this topic.

Equity in emergency management requires proactively prioritizing actions that reinforce cultural competency, accessibility, and inclusion, as well as reflect the historical context of specific groups of people. To that end, **states and territories are strongly encouraged to explore how EMPG Program-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**.

The focus on equity and investing in strategies that meet the needs of underserved communities will strengthen the whole of community system of emergency management. Substantial and ongoing prioritization of, and investment

in, underserved communities is essential for the entire system to be effective and efficient. Engaging the whole community requires all members of the community to be part of the emergency management team, including representatives of underserved communities, diverse community members, social and community service groups and institutions, faith-based and disability advocacy groups, academia, professional associations, the private and nonprofit sectors, and government agencies that may not traditionally have been directly involved in emergency management. The whole community includes children; older adults; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; those from religious, racial, and ethnically diverse backgrounds; people with limited English proficiency; and owners of animals including household pets and service animals.

To the extent possible, equity considerations should be factored into all FY 2022 EMPG Program-funded investments across all national priority areas. This will be a requirement for FY 2023.

Climate Resilience

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing emergency managers today, and it will continue to shape the field of emergency management for the next several decades. To meet this challenge, the emergency management field needs to anticipate the increasing demands generated by more extreme and frequent disasters, from wildfires and coastal storms to inland flooding. Additionally, emergency managers must learn to manage and support climate-related emergencies such as drought and extreme heat. Natural disasters, worsened by the effects of climate change, often disproportionately affect people in underserved communities where weakened infrastructure, fewer resources, and less support invested in hazard mitigation can compound a disaster's impact. Therefore, FEMA recommends that climate change and resilience considerations be cornerstones of how the nation builds resilient communities. Emergency managers at the federal, state and local levels need to make targeted efforts to increase resilience, including climate resilience, for underserved individuals and communities.

Climate change has both acute and chronic impacts; communities must be resilient against threats as varied as extreme flooding, drought, hurricanes, and wildfires. Many communities are faced with aging infrastructure, which can

increase risk from major disasters. As the frequency of these disasters accelerates, the Agency must increase climate adaptation investments across the nation. To have the greatest impact, FEMA encourages smart investments in system-based, community-wide projects to protect those with the most severe and persistent risk: **communities can better target investments to the most transformational projects when they better understand the unique risks posed by climate change.**

The future disaster environment will not resemble that of the past, or even what is experienced today. To build long-term resilience, communities must understand their future risk and have the resources and capacity to reduce that risk. Even within the same geographic area, different communities will face differing levels of risk due to their unique demographic, economic, and physical characteristics. It is important for the emergency management community to develop capacity to access and interpret accurate information about this localized risk, specifically in light of future conditions. This information will help **communities better understand their own risks and identify the most appropriate resilience actions.** See Goal 2 - Lead Whole of Community in Climate Resilience of the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan for additional information on this topic.

Climate resilience considerations will be a continued area of focus for FY 2023.

Readiness

As disasters become more frequent, severe, and complex, the demands placed upon the emergency management community, as well as federal resources, have increased dramatically. To adapt to this trend, FEMA and the emergency management community must expand our approach to readiness, preparedness, and resiliency by increasing the overall emergency management capabilities at all levels of government, as well as the private sector, the nonprofit sector, and among individuals. The National Capability Targets provide a shared vision of the staff, expertise, tools, and resources required to build a prepared nation. Aligning state and local readiness plans to these targets will ensure agencies can continuously support the needs and priorities identified by whole community partners, in addition to continuity of government across all hazards.

Disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are not the responsibility of just one agency. Rather, these functions are a shared responsibility requiring coordination of federal agencies, private and social sectors, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and other partners. The ability support to communities begins with how emergency management agencies help them prepare before a disaster occurs. Through better coordination of pre-disaster programs, we can all help communities identify, prioritize, and plan to address their specific community-based threats, identify hazards and risks, and mitigate capability gaps. Together, federal assistance can be targeted to address areas of greatest national risk and increase support to the most at-risk communities. See Goal 3 - Promote and Sustain a Ready FEMA and Prepared Nation of the 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan for additional information on this topic.

Additional Guidance on EMPG Program Priorities

Recognizing that every state and territory has its own unique preparedness and emergency management needs, the national priorities outlined above should inform the identification of state/territory priorities and regional priorities when developing the common set of mutual priorities as agreed upon by the RA and each state/territory. Ideally, the regional and state/territory priorities will complement and support the national priorities. **The only mandate stemming from these national priorities is the requirement for all EMPG Program recipients to develop and maintain a Distribution Management (DM) Plan as an annex to their existing Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**. See the Logistics Planning section of the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for additional details on this requirement.

New for FY 2022, states and territories are encouraged to identify whether and how each project included in their EMPG Program Work Plan addresses equity-related considerations or the impacts associated with climate change (as applicable). The reporting of this information will allow FEMA to better understand how states and territories are using EMPG Program funding to support equity and climate resilience. See Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for more information about the requirements for addressing these priorities in the EMPG Program Work Plan submission.

Table 1 below provides a high-level breakdown of the national priority areas, the associated core capabilities, as well as examples of project types for each area. A detailed description of allowable investments for each project type is included in the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

National Priority Area	Associated Core Capabilities	Examples of Allowable Activities

Equity	Health and Social Services Mass Care Services Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services Housing Logistics and Supply Chain Management Critical Transportation Public Information and Warning Community Resilience Economic Recovery Planning Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazards Identification	Employment of planners to identify, assess, and understand the unique threats, vulnerabilities, inequities and needs of underserved, at-risk communities Update of Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and other deliberate plans as necessary to ensure the needs of underserved, at-risk communities are adequately addressed in those plans Providing training and exercises for emergency managers and other stakeholders, including representatives of underserved, at-risk communities, to ensure awareness and understanding of the plans and procedures that will promote equity for those communities most at risk relative to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery Purchasing trailers/temporary points of distribution (to serve as a mobile testing site, educational outreach center, transport for critical resources, etc.), associated equipment and supplies to expand health coverage, critical resources and education to traditionally underserved, at-risk residents following a disaster Purchasing of GPS-enabled cameras, geospatial mapping technologies, and data integration and analysis tools to support mitigation planning and situational awareness for disaster response and recovery in vulnerable communities

Climate Resilience	Community Resilience Infrastructure Systems Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Planning Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazards Identification	Development/updating of disaster housing plans to incorporate and address climate data/projections/risks (e.g., ensure housing is not placed in potentially climate impacted areas and that housing solutions are climate resilient) Establishment of climate or resiliency positions within emergency management offices to assess climate related risks, develop mitigation strategies, and support updating of EOPs Development of evacuation plans in accordance with climate exacerbated risk (e.g., mass evacuation during catastrophic fast-moving events, like wildfires) Establishment of risk communication plans to inform all residents (including those with access and functional needs) about climate risks (e.g., what the communities can do at a local and individual level to prepare) and potential evacuations Development of internal plans (including response and recovery) that incorporate climate impact on emergency management resources (e.g., personnel, logistics, etc.) Development of climate literacy plans to enable communities to understand and prepare for their climate-related risks Conducting exercises that incorporate climate considerations into response and recovery efforts to increase climate literacy and prepare communities to respond to and recover from climate-exacerbated disasters Incorporation of climate considerations into risk assessments (e.g., THIRA) and mitigation plans

Readiness: Catastrophic Disaster Housing	Housing Planning Situational Assessment Infrastructure Systems	Development of state-led disaster housing task force plan Establishment of State Disaster Recovery Coordinator Completion of State Housing Strategy template Assessment of accessible housing needs, including the unique risks and needs of underserved communities
Readiness: Disaster Financial Management	Planning Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Community Resilience Economic Recovery	Development of plan for the sequencing of federal, nonprofit, and state disaster programs Development of Disaster Financial Management Plan

Readiness: Evacuation Plan/Annex	Planning Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazards Identification Operational Coordination Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Critical Transportation Infrastructure Systems	Assessment of evacuation capabilities and needs, including ensuring accessibility and effective communication for persons with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, and integration of these requirements into evacuation plans Development/updating of evacuation plans Improvement of evacuation capabilities, such transportation systems to support contraflow lanes Conducting evacuation training and exercises Development of public awareness campaigns support evacuation plans (See Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place for additional guidance)

Readiness: Logistics – Distribution Management Planning	Logistics and Supply Chain Management Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Development/Updating of a Distribution Management Plan which addresses: State/local staging site plans State/local commodity point of distribution site plans Staging and Point of Distribution staffing strategies/plans Transportation strategies/plans Resource sourcing strategies/plans Provision of critical emergency supplies for underserved communities

Readiness: Resilient Communications	Operational Communications Planning Public Information and Warning Operational Coordination Intelligence and Information Sharing Cybersecurity Physical Protective Measures Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazards Identification Infrastructure Systems	Development of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans, Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans, and Standard Operating Procedures that address continuity and recovery of emergency communication systems Conducting of risk and vulnerability assessments associated with emergency communications systems, to include cybersecurity risks Conducting of National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant training, exercise, and evaluation activities to test emergency communications capabilities, to include testing of resiliency and continuity of communications Physical hardening of infrastructure systems and support emergency communications

11. Performance Measures

Performance metrics for this program are as follows:

- Performance Measure 1: Percent of capability-building EMPG Program-funded projects that align to capability gaps identified by states, territories, and urban areas in their SPR submissions.
- Performance Measure 2: Percent of EMPG Program dollars spent on capability-building projects that align to capability gaps identified by states, territories, and urban areas in their SPR submissions.
- Performance Measure 3: Percent of capability-building EMPG Program-funded projects that address a core capability that has one or more targets rated as high priority.
- Performance Measure 4: Percent of funding allocated to build or sustain capabilities in EMPG Program national priority areas and RA agreed-upon priority areas.
- Performance Measure 5: Percent of Planning, Training, and/or Exercise related projects that align with closing capability gaps identified and documented in the state/territory's most recent THIRA/SPR submission, Mitigation Plan, After Action Reports, Audit/Monitoring Findings, or Other Deliberate Plans.

FEMA will analyze the above metrics through the review of state/territory SPR submissions, EMPG Program Work Plans, and required programmatic reports.

B. Federal Award Information

1.Available Funding for the NOFO: $405.1 million

($355.1 million through the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022,* Pub. L. No. 117-103; $50 million in supplemental funding through the *Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022*, Pub. L. No. 117-43 (2021))

EMPG Program awards are based on section 662 of the *Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006*, as amended, (6 U.S.C. § 762). All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico receive a base amount of 0.75 percent of the total available funding appropriated for the EMPG Program. Four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) receive a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total available funding appropriated for the EMPG Program. The remaining balance of the funds appropriated for the EMPG Program are distributed on a population-

share basis. FEMA will also make available $100,000 in total from the Disaster Relief Fund for the Federated States of Micronesia and for the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to Article X of the Federal Programs and Services Agreement of the *Compact of Free Association Act* (Pub. L. No. 108-188).

FY 2022 EMPG Program Full-Year and Supplemental Allocations

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
Alabama	$824,837	$5,856,344	$6,681,181
Alaska	$440,662	$3,128,703	$3,569,365
Arizona	$1,015,293	$7,208,581	$8,223,874
Arkansas	$644,630	$4,576,872	$5,221,502
California	$3,914,967	$27,796,238	$31,711,205
Colorado	$891,936	$6,332,746	$7,224,682
Connecticut	$697,850	$4,954,734	$5,652,584

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
Delaware	$463,633	$3,291,792	$3,755,425
District of Columbia	$436,737	$3,100,831	$3,537,568
Florida	$2,303,372	$16,353,939	$18,657,311
Georgia	$1,334,066	$9,471,868	$10,805,934
Hawaii	$505,294	$3,587,590	$4,092,884
Idaho	$539,660	$3,831,587	$4,371,247
Illinois	$1,522,138	$10,807,181	$12,329,319
Indiana	$982,527	$6,975,938	$7,958,465
Iowa	$660,642	$4,690,560	$5,351,202

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
Kansas	$638,036	$4,530,058	$5,168,094
Kentucky	$778,420	$5,526,779	$6,305,199
Louisiana	$792,021	$5,623,352	$6,415,373
Maine	$496,976	$3,528,527	$4,025,503
Maryland	$928,063	$6,589,250	$7,517,313
Massachusetts	$1,004,407	$7,131,292	$8,135,699
Michigan	$1,277,250	$9,068,478	$10,345,728
Minnesota	$885,918	$6,290,016	$7,175,934
Mississippi	$640,131	$4,544,932	$5,185,063

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
Missouri	$926,066	$6,575,068	$7,501,134
Montana	$472,074	$3,351,722	$3,823,796
Nebraska	$550,619	$3,909,393	$4,460,012
Nevada	$652,964	$4,636,047	$5,289,011
New Hampshire	$498,334	$3,538,170	$4,036,504
New Jersey	$1,206,669	$8,567,347	$9,774,016
New Mexico	$564,587	$4,008,571	$4,573,158
New York	$2,183,672	$15,504,071	$17,687,743
North Carolina	$1,309,666	$9,298,631	$10,608,297

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
North Dakota	$444,754	$3,157,756	$3,602,510
Ohio	$1,431,436	$10,163,197	$11,594,633
Oklahoma	$729,491	$5,179,390	$5,908,881
Oregon	$754,373	$5,356,048	$6,110,421
Pennsylvania	$1,539,167	$10,928,083	$12,467,250
Rhode Island	$473,251	$3,360,084	$3,833,335
South Carolina	$833,266	$5,916,191	$6,749,457
South Dakota	$454,386	$3,226,138	$3,680,524
Tennessee	$993,746	$7,055,597	$8,049,343

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
Texas	$2,984,475	$21,189,774	$24,174,249
Utah	$667,917	$4,742,208	$5,410,125
Vermont	$432,576	$3,071,292	$3,503,868
Virginia	$1,147,792	$8,149,322	$9,297,114
Washington	$1,064,874	$7,560,609	$8,625,483
West Virginia	$535,596	$3,802,733	$4,338,329
Wisconsin	$902,680	$6,409,031	$7,311,711
Wyoming	$426,647	$3,029,194	$3,455,841
Puerto Rico	$669,193	$4,751,271	$5,420,464

State/Territory	FY 2022 Supplemental Allocation	FY 2022 Full-Year Allocation	Total Allocation
U.S. Virgin Islands	$132,802	$942,897	$1,075,699
American Samoa	$129,451	$919,100	$1,048,551
Guam	$138,773	$985,291	$1,124,064
Northern Mariana Islands	$129,237	$917,586	$1,046,823
Republic of the Marshall Islands	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Federated States of Micronesia	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total	**$50,000,000**	**$355,100,000**	**$405,100,000**

2. Period of Performance: 36 months

Extensions to the period of performance are allowed. For additional information on period of performance extensions, please refer to the Preparedness Grants Manual. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual at a future date, which will include Appendix H (FY

2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

FEMA awards under this program only include one budget period, so it will be same as the period of performance. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.1 for definitions of "budget period" and "period of performance."

3. **Projected Period of Performance Start Date(s): October 1, 2021**

4. **Projected Period of Performance End Date(s): September 30, 2024**

5. **Funding Instrument Type: Grant**

C. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants

State or territorial governments (the State Administrative Agency [SAA] or the state's Emergency Management Agency [EMA]).

2. Applicant Eligibility Criteria

All 56 states and territories, as well as the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (collectively "state or territory"), are eligible to apply for FY 2022 EMPG Program funds. Either the SAA or the EMA is eligible to apply directly to FEMA for EMPG Program funds on behalf of each state or territory. However, only one application will be accepted from each state or territory.

An application submitted by an otherwise eligible non-federal entity (i.e., the applicant) may be deemed ineligible when the person that submitted the application is not: 1) a *current employee, personnel, official, staff, or leadership* of the non-federal entity; and 2) *duly authorized to apply* for an award on behalf of the non-federal entity at the time of application.

Further, the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) must be a duly authorized current employee, personnel, official, staff or leadership of the recipient and *provide an email address unique to the recipient at the time of application and upon any change in assignment during the period of performance. Consultants or*

contractors of the recipient are not permitted to be the AOR of the recipient.

3. Other Eligibility Criteria

a. 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.

Relatedly, FY 2022 EMPG Program recipients are encouraged to use EMPG Program funds to support National Qualifications System (NQS) implementation efforts. As a post-award requirement, all recipients in the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia must begin NQS implementation efforts in FY22 while all other jurisdictions, including territories and FY 2022 EMPG Program subrecipients, are encouraged to begin planning for implementation.

Please see the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for more information on NIMS and NQS implementation requirements.

b. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Membership

In support of the Goal, EMPG Program recipients must belong to, be located in, or act as an EMAC temporary member state, except for American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are not currently subject to these requirements. All assets supported in part or entirely with FY 2022 EMPG Program funding must, where applicable, be readily deployable to support emergency or disaster operations per existing EMAC agreements.

4. Cost Share or Match

The FY 2022 EMPG Program has a cost-share requirement. The recipient contribution can be cash (hard match) or third-party in-kind (soft match). Eligible EMPG Program applicants shall agree to make available non-federal funds to carry out an EMPG Program award in an amount not less than 50% of the total project cost. In other words, the federal share applied toward the EMPG Program budget shall not exceed 50% of the total budget as submitted in the application and approved in the award. If the total project ends up costing more, the recipient

is responsible for any additional costs; if the total project ends up costing less, the recipient may owe FEMA an amount required to ensure that the federal cost share is not in excess of 50%. A state must at least equally match (cash or third party in-kind) the federal contribution pursuant to sections 611(j) and 613(a) of the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Pub. L. No. 93-288), as amended, (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 *et seq.*). Unless otherwise authorized by law, federal funds cannot be matched with other federal funds. The recipient's contribution should be specifically identified. These non-federal contributions have the same eligibility requirements as the federal share.

DHS/FEMA administers cost-matching requirements in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.306. To meet matching requirements, the recipient contributions must be verifiable, reasonable, allowable, allocable, necessary under the grant program, and in compliance with all applicable federal requirements and regulations.

For example, if the federal award were at a 50% cost share and the total approved budget cost was $100,000, then:

- Federal share is 50% of $100,000 = $50,000
- Recipient share is 50% of $100,000 = $50,000

However, with this example, if the total cost ended up being $120,000, the federal share would remain at 50% of the total approved budget at the time of application of $100,000, or $50,000. If the total cost ended up being $80,000, then the 50% federal share would decrease to $40,000, and the recipient cost share would be $40,000.

In accordance with 48 U.S.C. § 1469a, cost-match requirements are waived for the insular areas of the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as well as the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

See the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for additional cost share/match guidance. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

D. Application and Submission Information

1. Key Dates and Times

a. Application Start Date: April 13, 2022

b. Application Submission Deadline: June 13, 2022 at 5 p.m. ET

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

The Non-Disaster (ND) Grants System has a date stamp that indicates when an application is submitted. Applicants will receive an electronic message confirming receipt of their 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 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 additional assistance using the ND Grants System, please contact the ND Grants Service Desk at (800) 865-4076 or NDGrants@fema.dhs.gov. The ND Grants Service Desk is available Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. Eastern Time (ET). For programmatic or grants management questions, please contact your Program Analyst or Grants 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 askcsid@fema.dhs.gov,

Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

c. Anticipated Funding Selection Date: **No later than June 30, 2022**

d. Anticipated Award Date: **No later than September 30, 2022**

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 in Grants.gov	Four weeks before actual submission deadline
Starting application in Grants.gov	One week before actual submission deadline

Event	Suggested Deadline for Completion
Submitting the final application in *FEMA's ND Grants.*	By the 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

See the Preparedness Grants Manual for requesting and submitting an application. For purposes of FY 2022 EMPG Program applications, please refer to the FY 2021 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual for general application instructions as well as the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for EMPG Program-specific instructions. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

Initial applications are processed through the Grants.gov portal. Final applications are completed and submitted through FEMA's ND Grants System. Application forms and instructions are available at Grants.gov. To access these materials, go to http://www.grants.gov.

4. 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:

1. Apply for, update, or verify their Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number from SAM.gov and Employer Identification Number (EIN) from the Internal Revenue Service;
2. In the application, provide an UEI number;
3. Have an account with login.gov;
4. Register for, update, or verify their SAM account and ensure the account is active before submitting the application;
5. Create a Grants.gov account;
6. Add a profile to a Grants.gov account;
7. Establish an Authorized Organizational Representative (AOR) in Grants.gov;
8. Register in ND Grants
9. Submit an initial application in Grants.gov;
10. Submit the final application in ND Grants, including electronically signing applicable forms; and
11. 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 receiving a UEI number, if applicable, 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 a UEI number, if applicable, and complete SAM registration within 30 days of the federal award date.

5. 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 initial applications through Grants.gov and a final application through ND Grants.

6. How to Register to Apply through Grants.gov

For information on how to register to apply through Grants.gov, please see the Preparedness Grants Manual. For purposes of FY 2022 EMPG Program applications, please refer to the FY 2021 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual for general application instructions as well as the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for EMPG Program-specific instructions; FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

7. How to Submit an Initial Application to FEMA via Grants.gov

Standard Form 424 (SF-424) is the initial application for this funding notice.

Grants.gov applicants can apply online using a workspace. A workspace is a shared, online environment where members of a grant team may simultaneously access and edit different web forms within an application. For each NOFO, you can create individual instances of a workspace. Applicants are encouraged to submit their initial applications in Grants.gov at least seven days before the application deadline.

In Grants.gov, applicants need to submit the following forms:

- SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance
- Grants.gov Lobbying Form, Certification Regarding Lobbying

For further information on how to submit an initial application via Grants.gov, please see the Preparedness Grants Manual. For purposes of FY 2022 EMPG Program applications, please refer to the FY 2021 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual for general application instructions as well as the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for EMPG Program-specific instructions; FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

8. Submitting the Final Application in ND Grants

After submitting the initial application in Grants.gov, eligible applicants will be notified by FEMA and asked to proceed with submitting their complete application package in ND Grants. Applicants can register early with ND Grants and are encouraged to begin their ND Grants registration at the time of this announcement or, at the latest, seven days before the application deadline. Early registration will allow applicants to have adequate time to start and complete their applications.

Applicants needing assistance registering for the ND Grants system should contact ndgrants@fema.dhs.gov or (800) 865-4076. The ND Grants Service Desk is available Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET. See step-by-step directions on using the ND Grants system and other guides.

In ND Grants, 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 (SFs) are auto-generated in ND Grants, but applicants may access these forms in advance through 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.

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

As application submission is a two-step process, the applicant with the AOR role who submitted the application in Grants.gov will receive an acknowledgement of receipt and a tracking number (GRANTXXXXXXXX) from Grants.gov with the successful transmission of its initial application. This notification does not serve as proof of timely submission, as the application is not complete until it is submitted in ND Grants. Applicants can also view the ND Grants Agency Tracking Number by accessing the Details tab in the submitted workspace section in Grants.gov, under the Agency Tracking Number column. Should the Agency Tracking Number not appear, the application has not yet migrated from Grants.gov into the ND Grants System. Please allow 24 hours for your ND Grants application tracking number to migrate.

All applications must be received in ND Grants by 5 p.m. ET on the application deadline. Proof of timely submission is automatically recorded by ND Grants. An electronic date/time stamp is generated within the system when the application is successfully received by ND Grants. Additionally, the applicant(s) listed as contacts on the application will receive a system-generated email to confirm receipt.

Applicants who experience system-related issues will be addressed until 3 p.m. 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 in either Grants.gov or ND Grants. The SFs are submitted either through Grants.gov, through forms generated in ND Grants, or as an attachment in ND Grants. Applicants may also access the SFs at https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html.

i. Grants.Gov

- SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance, initial application submitted through Grants.gov
- Grants.gov Lobbying Form, Certification Regarding Lobbying, submitted through Grants.gov

ii. ND Grants

- SF-424A, Budget Information (Non-Construction), submitted via the forms generated by ND Grants
  - For construction under an award, submit SF-424C, Budget Information (Construction), submitted via the forms generated by ND Grants, in addition to or instead of SF-424A
- ·SF-424B, Standard Assurances (Non-Construction), submitted via the forms generated by ND Grants
  - For construction under an award, submit SF-424D, Standard Assurances (Construction), submitted via the forms generated by ND Grants, in addition to or instead of SF-424B
- SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, submitted via the forms generated by ND Grants
- Indirect Cost Agreement or Proposal, submitted as an attachment in ND Grants if the budget includes indirect costs and the applicant is required to have an indirect cost rate agreement or proposal. If the applicant does not have or is not required to have an indirect cost rate agreement or proposal, please see Section D.13 of this NOFO, “Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs,” for further information regarding allowability of indirect costs and whether

alternatives to an indirect cost rate agreement or proposal might be available or contact the relevant FEMA staff identified in Section G of this NOFO, "DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information" for further instructions.

Generally, applicants have to submit either the non-construction forms (i.e., SF-424A and SF-424B) or construction forms (i.e., SF-424C and SF-424D), meaning that applicants that only have construction work and do not have any non-construction work need only submit the construction forms (i.e., SF-424C and SF-424D) and not the non-construction forms (i.e., SF-424A and SF-424B), and vice versa. However, applicants who have both construction and non-construction work under this program need to submit both the construction and non-construction forms.

b. Program-Specific Required Forms and Information

The following program-specific information is required to be submitted as part of the FY 2022 EMPG Program application: EMPG Program Work Plan.

I. EMPG Program Work Plan Instructions

All EMPG Program applicants must develop and submit a Work Plan as described in the "EMPG Program Work Plan" section of the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update). All EMPG Program Work Plans will require final approval by the RA. Prior to submission of the EMPG Program Work Plan, the applicant must work with the RA or designated Regional EMPG Program Manager to ensure that the common set of agreed-upon priorities, as explained in the Priorities section above, are properly addressed in the EMPG Program Work Plan. All EMPG Program applicants are strongly encouraged to use the FY 2022 EMPG Program Work Plan Template provided in the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) to submit a required Work Plan that outlines the state's emergency management sustainment and enhancement efforts, including new and ongoing activities and projects, proposed for the EMPG Program period of performance. This document is also located in the Related Documents tab of the Grants.gov EMPG Program posting.

Regions can request additional budget detail information, if necessary, to ensure the proposed projects and associated costs are in alignment with the agreed-upon priorities, address the identified need/capability gaps, and are in compliance with

the cost principles.

See Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for additional information on the Work Plan requirements. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

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; https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SPOC-4-13-20.pdf).

12. Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs

All costs charged to awards covered by this NOFO must comply with the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements at 2 C.F.R. Part 200, unless otherwise indicated in the funding notice, the terms and conditions of the award, or the Preparedness Grants Manual. This includes, among other requirements, that costs must be incurred, and products and services must be delivered, within the period of performance of the award. *See* 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(h) (referring to budget periods, which for FEMA awards is the same as the period of performance).

Federal funds made available through this award may be used for the purpose set forth in this NOFO, the Preparedness Grants Manual, and the terms and conditions of the award and must be consistent with the statutory authority for the award. Award funds may not be used for matching funds for any other federal awards, lobbying, or intervention in federal regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings. In addition, federal funds may not be used to sue the Federal Government or any other government entity. See the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for more information on funding restrictions and allowable costs specific to the EMPG Program. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY

2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

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

Recipients and subrecipients of FEMA federal financial assistance are subject to the prohibitions described in section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (FY 2019 NDAA), Pub. L. No. 115-232 (2018) and 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.216, 200.327, 200.471, and Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. Beginning August 13, 2020, the statute—as it applies to FEMA recipients, subrecipients, and their contractors and subcontractors—prohibits obligating or expending federal award funds on certain telecommunications and video surveillance products and contracting with certain entities for national security reasons.

Guidance is available at Prohibitions on Expending FEMA Award Funds for Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services (Interim) FEMA Policy #405-143-1, or superseding document.

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

Effective August 13, 2020, FEMA recipients and subrecipients may not use any FEMA funds under open or new awards to:

1. 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;
2. 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
3. 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. Replacement Equipment and Services

FEMA grant funding may be permitted to procure replacement equipment and services impacted by this prohibition, provided the costs are otherwise consistent with the requirements of the NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, including Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update). FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

ii. 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 and be signed by the AOR. The request letter must outline what the pre-award costs are for, including a detailed budget break-out of pre-award costs from the post-award costs and a justification for approval.

c. Management and Administration (M&A) Costs

M&A costs are allowed for both state or territory and local-level EMAs. A state or territory EMA may use up to 5% of the EMPG Program award for M&A purposes. In addition, local EMAs may retain and use up to 5% of the amount they receive from the state for local M&A purposes. If the SAA is not the state or territory-level EMA, the SAA is not eligible to retain funds for M&A.

M&A costs and activities are not operational costs; they are those costs and activities 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. They are directly related to managing and administering the award, such as financial management, reporting, and program and financial monitoring. It should be noted that salaries of state and local emergency managers are not typically categorized as M&A costs unless the state or local EMA chooses to assign personnel to specific M&A activities. See Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for additional guidance on M&A costs. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

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

Indirect costs are allowable under this program as described in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, including 2 C.F.R. § 200.414. Applicants with a current negotiated indirect cost rate agreement that desire to charge indirect costs to an award must provide a copy of their negotiated indirect cost rate agreement at the time of application. Not all applicants are required to have a current negotiated indirect cost rate agreement. Applicants that are not required by 2 C.F.R. Part 200 to have a negotiated indirect cost rate agreement but are required by 2 C.F.R. Part 200 to develop an indirect cost rate proposal must provide a copy of their proposal at the time of application. Applicants who do not have a current negotiated indirect cost

rate agreement (including a provisional rate) and wish to charge the de minimis rate must reach out to the FEMA Grants Management Specialist for further instructions. Applicants who wish to use a cost allocation plan in lieu of an indirect cost rate must also reach out to the FEMA Program Grants Management Specialist for further instructions. Post-award requests to charge indirect costs will be considered on a case-by-case basis and based upon the submission of an agreement or proposal as discussed above or based upon on the de minimis rate or cost allocation plan, as applicable.

e. Other Direct Costs

Direct costs generally need to fit within one of the categories listed below. For costs that do not explicitly fit within one of the mentioned categories, recipients should consult their Regional EMPG Program Manager to determine whether the cost is allowable under the award. In addition to the descriptions and references below, FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

1. **Planning**

Planning costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

2. **Organization**

Organization costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

3. **Equipment**

Equipment costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

4. **Training**

Training costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

5. **Exercises**

Exercise costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

6. **Travel**

Domestic travel costs are allowed under this program, as provided for in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update). International travel is not an allowable cost under this program unless approved in advance by FEMA.

7. **Construction and Renovation**

Construction and renovation costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

8. **Operational Overtime**

Operational overtime costs are allowed under this program only as described in this NOFO and the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

9. **Maintenance and Sustainment**

Funding may be used to sustain programs that help achieve core capabilities that, while they may not be physically deployable, support national response capabilities, such as Geographic/Geospatial Information Systems, interoperable communications systems, capabilities as defined under the Response Mission Area of the Goal, and fusion centers.

For additional details on the use of funds for maintenance and sustainment costs, please refer to the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update).

E. Application Review Information

1. Application Evaluation Criteria

a. Programmatic Criteria

Please see the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for information on Application Evaluation Criteria.

b. Financial Integrity Criteria

Prior to making a federal award, FEMA is required by 31 U.S.C. § 3354, as amended 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 the applicant is suspended or debarred. 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:

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.

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:

1. FEMA is required 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).
2. An applicant, at its option, may review information in FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a federal awarding agency previously entered.

3. 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.

2. Review and Selection Process

Recipients must comply with all administrative requirements described herein?including the submission of the Work Plan and other application materials as required. The following process will be used to make awards for the EMPG Program:

a. Initial Review

The Regional EMPG Program Managers conduct all pre-award reviews for EMPG Program grant awards. All EMPG Program Work Plans require final approval by the RA. Prior to submission of the EMPG Program Work Plan, the applicant must work with the RA or designated Regional EMPG Program Manager to ensure that regional or state priorities are properly addressed in the EMPG Program Work Plan.

Funds for recipients will not be released until such Work Plan is received, reviewed, and approved by DHS/FEMA. Recipients will be notified by the RA or their Regional EMPG Program Manager should any component of the EMPG Program application require additional information.

b. Overall Review

FEMA Regions are responsible for reviewing submitted applications. Each Regional EMPG Program Manager reviews the FY 2022 EMPG Program Work Plans for their states or territories to assess the proposed EMPG Program investments against the agreed upon priorities. This will include a financial review using the following criteria:

- Allowability, allocability, and financial reasonableness of the proposed budget and investment information, and

- Whether a recipient meets the financial and legal requirements listed in 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

F. 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 and the Preparedness Grants Manual as well as any specific terms and conditions in the Notice of Award to receive an award under this program.

See the Preparedness Grants Manual for information on Notice of Award. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds. Once the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual is issued, by drawing down funds or carrying out work under an FY 2022 EMPG Program award, recipients are agreeing to comply with the terms and conditions of the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual.

2. Pass-Through Requirements

Each state or territory shall obligate 100 percent of its total EMPG Program allocation to the designated state-level EMA. If the SAA is also the EMA, this requirement is automatically met. If the SAA is a separate agency or has a separate budget process, then all EMPG Program funds must be obligated to the EMA within 15 days of the grant award date. In instances where the state EMA is making subawards to local jurisdictions, DHS/FEMA expects the state EMA to make these subawards as expeditiously as possible.

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.

In addition to the information regarding DHS Standard Terms and Conditions and Ensuring the Protection of Civil Rights, see the Preparedness Grants Manual for additional information on administrative and national policy requirements, including the following:

- Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance
- FirstNet
- NIMS Implementation
- SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants

FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

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 DHS and 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.

Recipients must complete the DHS Civil Rights Evaluation Tool (https://www.dhs.gov/publication/dhs-civil-rights-evaluation-tool) within 30 days of receipt of the Notice of Award. Information about this requirement and a fuller list of the civil rights provisions that apply to recipients can be found in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions. Additional information on civil rights provisions is available at https://www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-resources-recipients-dhs-financial-assistance and https://www.fema.gov/about/offices/equal-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.

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.

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.

See the Preparedness Grants Manual, including the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for information on reporting requirements. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

5. Monitoring and Oversight

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.337, FEMA, through its authorized representatives, has the right, at all reasonable times, to make site visits or conduct desk reviews to review project accomplishments and management control systems to review award progress and to provide any required technical assistance. During site visits or desk reviews, FEMA will review recipients' files related to the award. As part of any monitoring and program evaluation activities, recipients must permit FEMA, upon reasonable notice, to review grant-related records and to interview the organization's staff and contractors regarding the program. Recipients must

respond in a timely and accurate manner to FEMA requests for information relating to the award.

See the Preparedness Grants Manual, including the Preparedness Grants Manual, Appendix H (FY 2022 Update) for information on monitoring and oversight. FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

G. DHS Awarding Agency Contact Information

1. Contact and Resource Information

a. Program Office Contact

FEMA has assigned Regional Program Analysts for the EMPG Program. If you do not know your Regional Program Analyst, reference https://www.fema.gov/fema-regional-contacts or contact CSID by phone at (800) 368-6498 or by email at askcsid@fema.dhs.gov, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

b. Centralized Scheduling and Information Desk (CSID)

CSID is a non-emergency comprehensive management and information resource developed by FEMA for grants stakeholders. CSID 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. CSID can be reached by phone at (800) 368-6498 or by e-mail at askcsid@fema.dhs.gov, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.– 5 p.m. ET.

c. Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) Award Administration Division

GPD's Award Administration Division (AAD) provides support regarding financial matters and budgetary technical assistance. Additional guidance and information can be obtained by contacting the AAD's Help Desk via e-mail at ASK-GMD@fema.dhs.gov.

d. FEMA Regional Offices

FEMA Regional Offices manage, administer, and conduct the application budget review, create the award package, approve, amend, and close out awards, as well as conduct cash analysis, financial and programmatic monitoring, and audit resolution for the EMPG Program. The Regions also provide technical assistance to EMPG Program recipients.

FEMA Regional Office contact information is available at https://www.fema.gov/fema-regional-contacts.

e. Equal Rights

The FEMA Office of Equal Rights (OER) in coordination with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties is responsible for compliance with and enforcement of federal civil rights obligations in connection with programs and services administered by 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.

f. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

GPD's EHP Team provides guidance and information about the EHP review process to recipients and subrecipients. All inquiries and communications about GPD projects under this NOFO or the EHP review process, including the submittal of EHP review materials, should be sent to gpdehpinfo@fema.dhs.gov.

2. Systems Information

a. Grants.gov

For technical assistance with Grants.gov, call the customer support hotline 24 hours per day, 7 days per week (except federal holidays) at (800) 518-4726 or e-mail at support@grants.gov.

b. Non-Disaster (ND) Grants

For technical assistance with the ND Grants system, please contact the ND Grants Helpdesk at ndgrants@fema.dhs.gov or (800) 865-4076, Monday through

Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET. User resources are available at https://www.fema.gov/grants/guidance-tools/non-disaster-grants-management-system

c. Payment and Reporting System (PARS)

FEMA uses the Payment and Reporting System (PARS) for financial reporting, invoicing, and tracking payments. FEMA uses the Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer (DD/EFT) method of payment to recipients. To enroll in the DD/EFT, recipients must complete a Standard Form 1199A, Direct Deposit Form. If you have questions about the online system, please call the Customer Service Center at (866) 927-5646 or email Ask-GMD@fema.dhs.gov.

H. Additional Information

GPD has developed the Preparedness Grants Manual to guide applicants and recipients of grant funding on how to manage their grants and other resources. Recipients seeking guidance on policies and procedures for managing preparedness grants should reference the Preparedness Grants Manual for further information. Examples of information contained in the Preparedness Grants Manual include:

- Actions to Address Noncompliance
- Audits
- Case Studies and Use of Grant-Funded Resources During Real-World Incident Operations
- Community Lifelines
- Conflicts of Interest in the Administration of Federal Awards and Subawards
- Disability Integration
- National Incident Management System
- Payment Information
- Period of Performance Extensions
- Procurement Integrity
- Record Retention
- Termination Provisions
- Whole Community Preparedness
- Other Post-Award Requirements

FEMA will update and publish the full FY 2022 version of the Preparedness Grants Manual at a future date, which will include Appendix H (FY 2022 Update), and apply to the use of FY 2022 EMPG Program funds.

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 or in the Preparedness Grants Manual.

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

Recipients and subrecipients are encouraged to incorporate program evaluation activities from the outset of their program design and implementation to meaningfully document and measure their progress towards meeting an agency priority goal(s). Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019) urges federal awarding agencies and federal assistance recipients and subrecipients to use program evaluation as a critical tool to learn, to improve equitable delivery, and to 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). Evaluation costs are allowable costs (either as direct or indirect), unless prohibited by statute or regulation.

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 Preparedness Officer and must contain specific and compelling justifications as to why an extension is required. Recipients are advised to coordinate with the FEMA Preparedness Officer as needed when preparing an extension request. Please see the Preparedness Grants Manual for more information.