Questions Received with Answers

1. **Availability of federal funding available to non-profits under the COVID-19 major disaster declaration (DR-4480), including types of reimbursable expenditure.**

   To be eligible for Public Assistance, a PNP applicant must show that it has:
   
   - A ruling letter from the Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption under sections 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or
   - Documentation from the state substantiating that the non-revenue producing organization or entity is a nonprofit entity organized or doing business under state law.*

   Eligible PNPs must also own or operate an eligible facility. For PNPs, an eligible facility is one that provides an eligible service, which includes education, utilities, emergency, medical, custodial care, and other essential social services. Emergency medical care is eligible as an emergency protective measure for public and PNP medical facilities if the facility provides an emergency medical service necessary to save lives and/or protect public health and safety. In this case, emergency medical care related to COVID-19 cases is eligible as an emergency protective measure.

   See the [Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Private Nonprofit Organizations](#) fact sheet for more information on PNP eligibility.

   * In accordance with FEMA’s Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance, if an eligible PNP is operating under the legal authority of a tribal government, then the PNP may apply for Public Assistance under a tribal recipient.

2. **Options for urban Indian organizations (UIOs) to perform or contract for the work directly, resource request for direct federal assistance to FEMA through their states, or enter into a cooperative agreement**

   Measures to protect life, public health, and safety are generally the responsibility of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. In some cases, a government entity may be legally responsible to provide services and enter into an agreement with a PNP to provide those services (e.g., sheltering or food distribution). In these cases, Public Assistance funding is provided to the legally responsible government entity, which then pays the PNP for the cost of providing those services under the agreement.

   In limited circumstances, essential components of a facility are urgently needed to save lives or protect health and safety, such as an emergency room of a PNP hospital. In these cases, PNPs that own or operate an eligible facility and perform eligible work, such as providing emergency, medical, or custodial care services for which they are legally responsible in response to the COVID-19 incident, may be eligible for reimbursement of costs as a Public Assistance applicant.
3. **How can UIOs make Crisis Counseling available to tribal members?**

FEMA’s Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) services include funding for supportive crisis counseling, psycho-education, development of coping skills, and linkage to appropriate resources. All individuals (including tribal members) living within a state’s geographic boundaries where a major disaster has been declared and a CCP Federal award has been approved can access services. Additionally, UIOs are potentially able to be recipients of CCP funds if they are designated by the Tribal Chief Executive, Tribal Authorized Representative, Governor, or Governor’s Authorized Representative to receive CCP funding. The specific makeup of this program varies by each location’s and Federal award applicant’s needs and the program they choose to implement and has included activities such as the following, with adaptations to service delivery to align with COVID-19 social distancing requirements:

- Augmenting or developing a crisis counseling helpline;
- Socializing information through various forms of media to include television, radio, print, and social media;
- Developing electronic leaflets, brochures, and other educational material to post online; and
- Utilizing various forms of media outreach to ensure individuals and families receive messaging and are aware of available services and resources.

4. **How can UIOs that provide emergency food to their hungry and homeless patient populations access the $200 million in supplemental funding allocations to local jurisdictions?**

FEMA’s Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) is open to all organizations helping hungry and homeless people or those at risk of becoming hungry and homeless. EFSP local decision-making bodies, called Local Boards, determine which local social service organizations, both nonprofit and governmental, will receive funds and how those funds will address the needs identified in their communities. Organizations apply to the Local Boards for funding in the jurisdictions (counties or cities) where they are providing services. The contact for each Local Board can be found on the EFSP website at: [https://www.efsp.unitedway.org/efsp/website/websiteContents/index.cfm?template=fy2020info.cfm](https://www.efsp.unitedway.org/efsp/website/websiteContents/index.cfm?template=fy2020info.cfm).

5. **How can UIOs assist grieving families to get help from FEMA to pay for COVID-19 burials?**

To ensure FEMA does not duplicate assistance, we continue to work closely with our federal partners to review supplemental federal assistance being made available to state, local, territorial, and tribal governments to support COVID-19 response and recovery activities. At this time, CCP is the only Individual Assistance program authorized for the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 is an unprecedented and continuously evolving public health crisis. FEMA will update all stakeholders as additional information becomes available.

6. **Does DHS/FEMA have any funding assistance for cyber-security?**

FEMA does not currently have a national level program specifically dedicated toward cybersecurity. However, there are preparedness grant programs which provide funding to build cybersecurity
capabilities for nonprofits as well as state, local, tribal, territorial, transit agencies and public/private sector partners. Specific to Nonprofits and Tribal Nations:

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) one of three grant programs that constitute Department of Homeland Security (DHS) DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) focus on enhancing the ability of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as nonprofits, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks to include cybersecurity. Fiscal Year 2020 grant applications closed on April 30, 2020 and are now in the review stage. For more information on future grant opportunities with NSGP, please visit: https://www.fema.gov/nonprofit-security-grant-program.

The Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP) is one grant program the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) focus on enhancing the ability of tribal governments, as well as nonprofits, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks. These grant programs are part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by DHS to help strengthen the nation’s communities against potential terrorist attacks to include investing in cybersecurity. Fiscal Year 2020 grant applications closed on April 30, 2020 and are now in the review stage. For more information on future grant opportunities with THSGP please visit: https://www.fema.gov/tribal-homeland-security-grant-program.