



Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Medical Care Eligible for Public Assistance (Interim) (Version 2)

FEMA Policy #104-21-0004

BACKGROUND

Under the President's March 13, 2020 COVID-19 nationwide emergency declaration¹ and subsequent major disaster declarations for COVID-19, state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government entities and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations are eligible to apply for assistance under the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Program. This interim policy is applicable to eligible PA Applicants only and is exclusive to emergency and major disaster declarations for COVID-19. This revision supersedes the version of this policy issued on May 9, 2020.

PURPOSE

This interim policy defines the framework, policy details, and requirements for determining the eligibility of medical care work and costs under the PA Program to ensure consistent and appropriate implementation across all COVID-19 emergency and major disaster declarations. Except where specifically stated otherwise in this policy, assistance is subject to PA Program requirements as defined in Version 3.1 of the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) published on April 1, 2018.²

PRINCIPLES

- A. FEMA will provide assistance for medical care provided under COVID-19 declarations to improve the abilities of communities to effectively respond to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.
- B. FEMA will implement this policy and any assistance provided in a consistent manner through informed decision making and review of an Applicant's supporting documentation.

¹ www.fema.gov/news-release/2020/03/13/covid-19-emergency-declaration.

² Version 3.1 of the PAPPG is applicable to all COVID-19 declarations and is available on the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/public-assistance-program-and-policy-guide_v3.1_4-26-2018.pdf.



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C. FEMA will engage with interagency partners, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and the U.S. Department of Treasury to ensure this assistance is provided in a coordinated manner without duplicating assistance.

REQUIREMENTS

A. APPLICABILITY

Outcome: To establish the parameters of this policy and ensure it is implemented in a manner consistent with program authorities and appropriate to the needs of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.

1. This policy applies to:
 - a. All Presidential emergency and major disaster declarations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, issued for the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency and is applicable to work performed on or after January 20, 2020.
 - b. Eligible PA Applicants under the COVID-19 emergency declaration or any subsequent COVID-19 major disaster declaration, including:
 - i. SLTT government entities; and
 - ii. PNP organizations that own or operate medical facilities, as defined in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 C.F.R.) § 206.221(e)(5).
 - c. This policy does not apply to any other emergency or major disaster declaration.

B. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR COVID-19 MEDICAL CARE

Outcome: To define the overarching framework for all eligible medical care work related to COVID-19 declarations.

1. All work must be required as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic incident in accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.223(a)(1).
2. Medical care and associated costs refer to assistance to support the provision of medical care, including eligible facility, equipment, supplies, staffing, and wraparound services (as defined in the **Definitions** section at the end of this document), as well as assistance for clinical care of patients not covered by another funding source as described throughout this policy.



3. Equitable Pandemic Response and Recovery

- a. As stated in [“Executive Order on Ensuring an Equitable Pandemic Response and Recovery,”](#) dated January 21, 2021, COVID-19 has a disproportionate impact on communities of color and other underserved populations, including members of the LGBTQI+ community, persons with disabilities, those with limited English proficiency, and those living at the margins of our economy.
- b. Through September 30, 2021, FEMA is funding the entire cost of the emergency protective measures made eligible by this policy.
- c. As a condition of receiving this financial assistance, Recipients and Subrecipients must focus the use of FEMA funding on the highest-risk communities and underserved populations as determined by established measures of social and economic disadvantage (e.g., the CDC Social Vulnerability Index). Recipients and Subrecipients must prioritize limited resources to ensure an equitable pandemic response. Failure to adhere to this policy could result in funding reductions and/or delays.
- d. FEMA will monitor compliance with this grant condition in concert with the obligations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 7 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving financial assistance from FEMA; and the requirement of Stafford Act Section 308 (42 U.S.C. 5151) that distribution of disaster relief be accomplished in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, or economic status.

C. ELIGIBLE MEDICAL CARE WORK AND COSTS

Outcome: To establish parameters for eligible medical care work and costs for COVID-19 declarations.

1. Primary Medical Care Facility.

For medical care provided in a primary medical care facility (as defined in the **Definitions** section at the end of this document), work must be directly related to the treatment of COVID-19 patients. Work may include both emergency and inpatient treatment of COVID-19 patients; this includes both confirmed and suspected cases of COVID-19. Medical care related to treatment of a non-COVID-19 illness or injury in a primary medical care facility is not eligible. The following medical care activities and associated costs are eligible in primary medical care facilities.



- a. Emergency and inpatient clinical care for COVID-19 patients, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Emergency medical transport related to COVID-19;
 - ii. Triage and medically necessary tests and diagnosis related to COVID-19;
 - iii. Necessary medical treatment of COVID-19 patients; and
 - iv. Prescription costs related to COVID-19 treatment.

- b. Purchase, lease, and delivery of specialized medical equipment necessary to respond to COVID-19 (equipment purchases are subject to disposition requirements³);

- c. Purchase and delivery of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE),⁴ durable medical equipment, and consumable medical supplies necessary to respond to COVID-19 (supply purchases are subject to disposition requirements⁵);
 - i. This includes the costs of eligible SLTT government Applicants providing PPE to any public or private medical care facility that treats COVID-19 patients.

- d. Medical waste disposal related to COVID-19; and

- e. Certain labor costs associated with medical staff providing treatment to COVID-19 patients may be eligible as outlined below. Any labor costs for medical staff that are included in patient billing and/or otherwise covered by another funding source (as described in **Section D.4 Duplication of Benefits** of this policy) are not eligible for PA. Otherwise, the following labor costs may be eligible:
 - i. Overtime for budgeted medical staff providing treatment to COVID-19 patients;
 - ii. Straight time and overtime for temporary medical staff providing treatment to COVID-19 patients; and
 - iii. Straight time, overtime, and other necessary costs for contract medical staff providing treatment to COVID-19 patients. Work and associated costs must be consistent with the scope of the contract and may include costs for travel, lodging, and per diem for contract medical staff from outside the local commuting area.

- f. For primary medical care facilities, increased operating costs for administrative activities (such as medical billing) are not eligible.⁶

³ As described in Chapter 2:V.E. Disposition of Purchased Equipment and Supplies of the PAPPG (V3.1).

⁴ PPE includes items such as N95 and other filtering respirators, surgical masks, gloves, protective eyewear, face shields, and protective clothing (e.g., gowns).

⁵ As described in Chapter 2:V.E. Disposition of Purchased Equipment and Supplies of the PAPPG (V3.1).

⁶ See Chapter 2:VI.B.2. Expenses Related to Operating a Facility or Providing a Service of the PAPPG (V3.1).



2. Temporary and Expanded Medical Facilities.⁷

FEMA may approve work and costs associated with temporary medical facilities or expanded medical facilities when necessary in response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency. These facilities may be used to treat COVID-19 patients, non-COVID-19 patients, or both, as necessary. Medical care activities and associated costs related to treating both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients in a temporary or expanded medical facility may be eligible.

- a. Costs must be reasonable and necessary based on the actual or projected need.
- b. Eligible costs for temporary and expanded medical facilities include:
 - i. All eligible items and stipulations included in **Section C.1 Primary Medical Care Facility**, but applicable to both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients;
 - ii. Lease, purchase, or construction costs, as reasonable and necessary, of a temporary facility as well as reasonable alterations to a facility necessary to provide medical care services;⁸
 - iii. Mobilization and demobilization costs associated with setting up and closing the temporary or expanded medical facility;
 - iv. Operating costs including equipment, supplies, staffing, wraparound services (as defined in the **Definitions** section at the end of this document), and clinical care not covered by another funding source; ; and
 - v. Maintenance of a temporary or expanded medical facility in an operationally ready but unused status available for surge capacity for COVID-19 readiness and response when necessary to eliminate or lessen an immediate threat to public health and safety, based on public health guidance, location of areas expected to be impacted, and local/state hospital bed/ICU capacity.
- c. For contract costs related to establishing and/or operating a temporary or expanded medical facility, contracts must include a termination for convenience clause that will be implemented if the site is ultimately not needed, or the needs are less than projected, as determined by the legally responsible entity.
 - i. Ongoing and projected needs regarding continuing operations at a temporary or expanded medical facility should be based on regular assessments and the Applicant must document the review process to support its decision making.
 - ii. The assessments should include adjustments to projected needs based on guidance from public health officials, caseload trends, and/or other predictive modeling or methodologies; lead times and associated costs for

⁷ Temporary medical facilities may include Alternate Care Sites or Community Based Testing Sites if eligible work and costs related to these facilities are incurred by eligible PA Applicants.

⁸ As described in Chapter 2:VI.B.17(e) and (g) of the PAPPG (V3.1).



- scaling up or down based on projected needs; and any other supporting information.
- iii. The assessments and supporting information are necessary to determine eligibility of claimed costs and should align with PA reasonable cost guidance provided in the PAPPG⁹ and the *Public Assistance Reasonable Cost Evaluation Job Aid*.¹⁰
 - d. Costs related to expanding a primary medical care facility to effectively respond to COVID-19 must be feasible and cost effective. In most cases, permanent renovations are not eligible unless the Applicant can demonstrate that the work can be completed in time to address COVID-19 capacity needs and is the most cost-effective option. Permanent renovations and other improvements to real property with PA funds are subject to real property disposition requirements.¹¹
 - e. For temporary and expanded medical facilities, and the specific type of temporary medical facilities known as Alternate Care Sites, administrative activities and associated costs necessary for the provision of essential medical services are eligible.

3. Vaccinations

Work and associated costs to support the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines may be eligible for PA. The federal government will provide the vaccine itself at no cost. There may be additional costs incurred to support the distribution and administration of the vaccine. Such costs may be eligible for PA funding when they are necessary to effectively distribute and administer COVID-19 vaccines consistent with established vaccine protocols, CDC and/or other applicable public health guidance, and PA program requirements. Eligible work and costs under PA include:

- a. Community vaccination centers.¹²
- b. PPE, other equipment, and supplies required for storing, handling, distributing/transporting, and administering COVID-19 vaccinations.
 - i. PPE includes items necessary for proper handling and administration of vaccinations as well as handling dry ice for storage and transportation needs;
 - ii. Equipment includes coolers, freezers, temperature monitoring devices, and portable vaccine storage units for transportation;
 - iii. Supplies include emergency medical supplies (for emergency medical care needs that may arise in the administration of the vaccine), sharps

⁹ As described in Chapter 2:V. Cost Eligibility of the PAPPG (V3.1).

¹⁰ The Public Assistance Reasonable Cost Evaluation Job Aid is available on the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/90743.

¹¹ As described in Chapter 2:V.F. Disposition of Real Property of the PAPPG (V3.1).

¹²For PA eligibility, community vaccination sites are considered temporary medical facilities consistent with Section C.2. Temporary and Expanded Medical Facilities of this policy.



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- containers (for medical waste), and supplies necessary for proper storage like dry ice; and,
- iv. Transportation support such as refrigerated trucks and transport security when reasonable and necessary.
- c. Facility support costs, including leasing space for storage and/or administration of vaccines, utilities, maintenance, and security.
- d. Additional staff, if necessary, including medical and support staff not paid for by another funding source and consistent with FEMA PA labor policies.¹³
- e. Onsite infection control measures and emergency medical care for COVID-19 vaccination administration sites.
 - i. Masks/cloth facial coverings for patients;¹⁴
 - ii. Disinfection of facility and equipment in accordance with CDC guidance;¹⁵
 - iii. Temperature scanning, including purchase and distribution of handheld temperature measuring devices and associated supplies;
 - iv. Acquisition and installation of portable temporary physical barriers, such as plexiglass barriers and medical screens/dividers;
 - v. Medical waste disposal related to vaccinations; and
 - vi. Onsite emergency medical care to address adverse reactions to vaccinations or other emergency medical care needs that may arise while administering COVID-19 vaccinations.
- f. Resources to support mobile COVID-19 vaccination in remote areas and/or transportation support for individuals with limited mobility or lack of access to transportation, when reasonable and necessary.
 - i. Equipment and supplies necessary for proper storage, handling, and transport in accordance with CDC guidance to support mobile vaccination units;
 - ii. Medical and support staff for mobile vaccination units in accordance with PA labor policies and this policy; and
 - iii. Transportation to and from vaccination sites for individuals with limited mobility. "Limited mobility" includes individuals with disabilities that require transportation assistance and individuals that are otherwise unable to get to and from vaccination sites without transportation assistance.

¹³ See Chapter 2:A. Applicant (Force Account) Labor of the PAPPG (V3.1).

¹⁴ For this policy, face masks, such as cloth face coverings, are not considered PPE. See <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-during-emergencies/use-respirators-facemasks-and-cloth-face-coverings-food-and-agriculture-sector-during-coronavirus>. Note that FDA has issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for face masks/cloth face coverings for use by members of the general public and for healthcare personnel in healthcare settings. See www.fda.gov/media/137121/download.

¹⁵ www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/cleandisinfect/index.html.



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- g. Federally Qualified Health Centers– Vaccine-related costs incurred by a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC),¹⁶ Rural Health Clinics and Critical Access Hospitals that are not covered by HHS or another funding source. FQHCs fall under the authority of HHS. PA funding can be provided for eligible costs that are not covered under this authority or another source of funding.
- h. Communications to disseminate public information regarding vaccinations including translation and interpretation services as necessary.¹⁷ This may also include work and costs associated with setting up and operating a call center or website, when reasonable and necessary, for the purpose of sharing vaccination information with the public and/or to support the implementation and management of COVID-19 vaccination plans.
- i. Information Technology (IT) equipment and systems, when reasonable and necessary, for patient registration and tracking, vaccine-related inventory management, and/or analytics and reporting needs.
 - i. To the extent possible, vaccination providers should utilize existing IT systems and processes for managing the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines.
 - ii. The CDC also developed the Vaccine Administration Management System (VAMS)¹⁸ for jurisdictions and healthcare providers that do not have existing IT systems for vaccination management. VAMS is an optional, web-based application that supports planning and execution for temporary, mobile, or satellite COVID-19 vaccination clinics.
 - iii. In the event existing IT systems and VAMS are both inadequate to meet the needs of vaccination providers, IT equipment and systems necessary for the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines are eligible for PA.
 - iv. The systems should collect demographic data required under the Stafford Act and consistent with guidance from FEMA, and the system must be able to report data to FEMA when requested.
- j. Training and technical assistance specific to the proper storage, handling, distribution,¹⁹ and administration of COVID-19 vaccinations in accordance with CDC guidance.
- k. Vaccination administration consistent with equitable pandemic response and recovery.

¹⁶ For more information on FQHCs, visit www.hhs.gov/guidance/sites/default/files/hhs-guidance-documents/FQHC-Text-Only-Factsheet.pdf.

¹⁷ Stafford Act, Section 403(a)(3)(F) and (G); and as described at Chapter 2:VI.B. Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) at page 58 of the PAPPG (V3.1).

¹⁸ See www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/reporting/vams/index.html for more information on VAMS.

¹⁹ CDC Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit



- i. Recipients and Subrecipients of FEMA assistance shall collect data on race, ethnicity and disability status.²⁰ Recipients must also make best efforts to collect additional anonymized equity-focused person-level data, including information on primary language, and sexual orientation or gender identity (SO/GI). Recipients and Subrecipients must incorporate these data in their development of short-term targets for the equitable deployment of FEMA financial assistance and identify data sources, proxies, or indices, including demographic data disaggregated to reveal socioeconomic, racial, linguistic, age, gender, disability, and other indices that will enable recipients to develop short-term targets for equitable delivery of FEMA-funded assistance and to reach communities of color and other underserved populations.

- ii. Recipients and Subrecipients must submit to FEMA information documenting the following for sites selected for vaccination administration every 30 days:
 - a) For each site, provide a score on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index or a similar social deprivation, disadvantage, or vulnerability composite index.
 - b) A description of how the location of the site(s)—relative to other candidate locations—best advances FEMA’s focus on supporting the highest-risk communities. This justification may also include a comparison of vaccination rates for demographic groups by geographic area.
 - c) A site strategy to operationalize equitable access including, but not limited to:
 - 1) A plan for community outreach and engagement, both before and during implementation;
 - 2) A registration process that advances equity with a focus on prioritizing minoritized, marginalized, and otherwise disadvantaged groups;
 - 3) Equitable physical design of the site, including transportation and accessibility considerations; and
 - 4) A plan for ongoing evaluation and continuous improvement to ensure equitable access.

D. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR COVID-19 COSTS

Outcome: To provide additional information about eligible costs and cost-related considerations.

- 1. **Allowability of Costs.** To be eligible, claimed costs must be allowable under 2 C.F.R.

²⁰ Consistent with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) minimum standard collection categories as per OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 15.



part 200.²¹ In considering allowability, FEMA will evaluate, among other factors:

- a. Whether the cost was necessary and reasonable in order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. A cost is considered reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person under the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision was made to incur the cost.²² For COVID-19 declarations, FEMA will use Medicare rates²³ as the basis to determine reasonable costs for eligible clinical care not covered by another funding source. Both patient payments and insurance payments are considered another funding source; clinical care for which providers have received or will receive payments from patients or insurance is not eligible.
- b. Whether the cost conforms to standard PA program eligibility and other federal requirements.²⁴
- c. Whether the applicant followed its established practices and policies and procedures that apply when federal funding is not available, including standard billing and fee collection.²⁵
 - i. FEMA will not require Applicants to create a new billing process at temporary medical facilities described in C.2 and C.3.
 - ii. All work conducted and costs incurred in Primary Medical Care Facilities described in C.1 should follow the facility's standard billing practice.
 - iii. If the Primary Medical Care Facility described in C.1 did not follow its standard billing practice, the Applicant must demonstrate why following such practices would have increased an immediate threat to life and demonstrate that all costs not reimbursed by FEMA followed the same procedures.
- d. Whether the cost is documented with sufficient detail for FEMA to evaluate its compliance with federal laws, rules and other PA program requirements.²⁶

2. Cost Share for COVID-19 Declarations. PA funding authorized under COVID-19 declarations is subject to the following cost share provisions:

- a. In accordance with the February 17, 2021 memorandum from the FEMA Recovery Assistant Administrator titled "100% Federal Cost Share for COVID-19 Public Assistance Funding," FEMA will increase the federal cost share for all

²¹ 2 CFR 200.403.

²² 2 CFR 200.403(a) and 404.

²³ FEMA will use standard Medicare rates that do not include the 20 percent increase in COVID-19 Medicare DRG rates implemented by the CARES Act.

²⁴ See 2 CFR 200.403(b),(d),(e).(f) and (h) and PAPPG V3.1 (2018), and www.fema.gov/grants/procurement for additional guidance.

²⁵ 2 CFR 200.403(c).

²⁶ 2 CFR 200.302(a).



COVID-19 declarations from 75 percent to 100 percent for eligible work performed or to be performed from January 20, 2020 through September 30, 2021.

- b. For previously awarded projects, FEMA will obligate additional funding to increase the federal funding from 75 percent to 100 percent. To minimize the administrative burden and expedite assistance, FEMA will obligate the additional 25 percent on each project via automatic amendments. Subsequently, any previously awarded donated resource project must be de-obligated. Donated resources are only eligible to offset the non-federal cost share which is no longer applicable to COVID-19 declarations.

3. Procurement Requirements for COVID-19 Declarations.²⁷

- a. States and territorial governments are required to follow their own procurement procedures as well as the federal requirements for procurement of recovered materials and inclusion of required contract provisions per 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317, 200.322, and 200.326.²⁸
- b. Tribal governments, local governments, and PNPs must comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318-200.326.
- c. In accordance with the March 17, 2020 memorandum from the FEMA Acting Associate Administrator for the Office of Response and Recovery, and the FEMA Assistant Administrator for the Grant Programs Directorate, for the duration of the Public Health Emergency, as determined by HHS, local governments, tribal governments, nonprofits, and other non-state entities may proceed with new and existing non-competitively procured contracts using the exigent/emergency circumstances exception in 2 C.F.R. § 200.320(c)(3). Additional resources on COVID-19 specific to grants are also available at www.fema.gov/grants under “News and Announcements” and www.fema.gov/coronavirus.
- d. SLTT governments may contract with medical providers, including private entities, to carry out any eligible activity described in **Section C. Eligible Medical Care by Facility** of this policy.
- e. Contracts must include an actionable termination for convenience clause that will be implemented if any part of the contract scope of work is ultimately not needed, or the needs are less than projected, as determined by the legally responsible entity. Ongoing and projected needs should be based on regular reviews and the

²⁷ Additional guidance regarding procurement standards is available at www.fema.gov/grants/procurement.

²⁸ For additional guidance regarding required contract clauses, see the Procurement Disaster Assistance Team’s “FEMA Contract Provisions Template” (2019 ed.) available online at www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1569959119092-92358d63e00d17639d5db4de015184c9/PDAT_ContractProvisionsTemplate_9-30-19.pdf.



Applicant must document the review process to support its decision making. All claimed contract costs must be necessary and reasonable pursuant to applicable federal regulations and federal cost principles.

4. Duplication of Benefits.

Pursuant to Section 312 of the Stafford Act, FEMA is prohibited from providing financial assistance where such assistance would duplicate funding available from another program, insurance, or any other source for the same purpose.

- a. FEMA cannot duplicate assistance provided by HHS or other federal departments and agencies. This includes, but is not limited to, funding provided by the programs listed below. FEMA is providing this list as a helpful reference, but SLTT government entities and PNPs should consult with the appropriate federal agency and the terms and conditions of each program or source of funding to determine what funding may be considered duplicative.
 - i. The Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Program;
 - ii. The Public Health Crisis Response Cooperative Agreement;
 - iii. The Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases;
 - iv. The Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement;
 - v. The Regional Ebola and Other Special Pathogen Treatment Centers Cooperative Agreement;
 - vi. The National Emerging Special Pathogens Training and Education Center Cooperative Agreement;
 - vii. The Hospital Association COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Activities Cooperative Agreement;
 - viii. The Partnership for Disaster Health Response Cooperative Agreement;
 - ix. The Coronavirus Relief Fund and the Provider Relief Fund;
 - x. The COVID-19 Uninsured Program
 - xi. The Paycheck Protection Program; and
 - xii. The Immunizations and Vaccines for Children Cooperative Agreement.

- b. FEMA cannot provide PA funding for clinical care and other costs funded by another source, including private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid/CHIP, other public insurance, a pre-existing private payment agreement, or the COVID-19 Uninsured Program for uninsured patients.²⁹ The Applicant must certify that it has not received and does not anticipate receiving assistance from these sources or any other source for the same work or costs. FEMA will deobligate any PA funding that has been provided in the event that another source provides funds to the Applicant for the same clinical care or other costs.

²⁹ The COVID-19 Uninsured Program reimburses for testing and clinical care costs for the uninsured which is being provided at Medicare rates.



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- c. At no time will FEMA request or accept any Personally Identifiable Information related to the medical care of individual COVID-19 patients or for any other individual.
- d. FEMA will reconcile final funding based on any funding provided by another agency or covered by insurance or any other source for the same purpose. FEMA will coordinate with HHS to share information about funding from each agency to assist in preventing duplication of benefits.

5. Time Limitations for the Completion of Work.

- a. For all COVID-19 declarations, FEMA has extended the deadline in accordance with regulatory timeframes for emergency work at 44 C.F.R. §206.204(d) beyond six months of the date of the declaration and will notify applicants no less than 30 days prior to establishment of the deadline.

Keith Turi
Assistant Administrator, Recovery Directorate

March 15, 2021

Date



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REVIEW CYCLE

This interim policy will be reviewed periodically during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency period. The Assistant Administrator for the Recovery Directorate is responsible for authorizing any changes or updates. This interim policy will sunset with the closure of the national emergency declaration for COVID-19 and any subsequent major disaster declarations for COVID-19.

AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES

Authorities

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5207, as amended
- Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206, Subpart H
- Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200

References

- Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide, Version 3.1

DEFINITIONS

To establish consistent terminology for purposes of implementing this policy, the following definitions are provided below. These definitions are specific to this policy and may differ from definitions prescribed for the same or similar terms in other policies.

1. **Medical Care:** Medical Care refers both to assistance provided to support the provision of medical care and assistance for clinical care. Examples of medical care support include eligible facility, equipment, supplies, and staffing costs.
2. **Clinical Care:** Clinical Care refers to medical treatment of individual patients including testing, diagnosis, treatment, hospitalization, prescriptions, and other costs associated with individual patient treatment typically billed to individual patients, their insurance carriers, Medicare, Medicaid, or other pre-existing payment agreements.
3. **Primary Medical Care Facility:** A primary medical care facility is the facility owned and/or operated by an eligible PA Applicant that provides medical care services. This includes any licensed hospital, outpatient facility, rehabilitation facility, or facility for long-term care.
4. **Temporary Medical Facility:** A temporary medical facility is a facility separate from the primary medical care facility that is used to provide medical care services when the primary medical care facility is overwhelmed by the declared event.



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5. **Expanded Medical Facility:** An expanded medical facility is part of the primary medical care facility and refers to an expansion of the primary medical care facility to increase its capacity when the primary medical care facility is overwhelmed by the declared event.
6. **Alternate Care Sites:** Alternate Care Site is a type of Temporary Medical Facility and broadly describes any building or structure of opportunity converted for healthcare use. It provides additional healthcare capacity and capability for an affected community separate from a traditional, established healthcare institution, though healthcare institutions may partner with eligible Applicants operating an Alternate Care Site.
7. **Community-Based Testing Sites:** Community-Based Testing Sites are strategically located sites within a community operated by a SLTT government for the purpose of providing COVID-19 testing to members of the community.
8. **Wraparound Services:** Wraparound services in the context of this policy are the same as those defined in the Alternate Care Site Toolkit. The services will differ at each temporary medical facility. Such services include, but are not limited to, the following: linen and laundry services; food preparation and delivery; biomedical waste removal, including contaminated items such as personal protective equipment; perimeter fencing; contracted security guards; professional cleaning; and other related services. The toolkit and other Alternate Care Site resources are available on the HHS website at <https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/111/covid-19-alternate-care-site-resources>.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

FEMA will closely monitor the implementation of this policy through close coordination with regional and field staff, as appropriate, as well as interagency partners and SLTT stakeholders.

QUESTIONS

Applicants should direct questions to their respective FEMA regional office.