Notice of Funding Opportunity

Application due: November 16, 2026

Fiscal Year 2027 Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program

Assistance Listing Number: 97.161
Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-27-GPD-161-01-99

Contents

Before you begin 2

Step 1: Review the Opportunity 3

Basic information 4

Eligibility 5

Program Description 14

Step 2: Get Ready to Apply 21

Submission Requirements and Application Deadlines 22

Step 3: Write Your Application 25

Application Contents and Format 26

Step 4: Learn About the Award Review Process 30

Application Review Information 31

Intergovernmental Review 38

Step 5: Learn What Happens After Award 39

Award Notices 40

Post-Award Requirements and Administration 41

Other Information 50

Contacts and Appendices 59

Contacts 60

Appendices 62

Before you begin

If you believe you are a good candidate for this funding opportunity, secure your System for Award Management (SAM.gov) and Grants.gov registrations now. If you are already registered, make sure your registration is active and up-to-date.

SAM.gov registration (this can take several weeks)

You must have an active account with SAM.gov. This includes having a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI).

See Step 2: Get Ready to Apply

Grants.gov registration (this can take several days)

You must have an active Grants.gov registration. Doing so requires a Login.gov registration as well.

See Step 2: Get Ready to Apply

Fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, and other criminal or noncriminal misconduct related to this program may be reported to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) Hotline. The toll-free numbers to call are (800)-323-8603 and TTY (844)-889-4357

To help you find what you need, this funding notice uses internal links. In Adobe Reader, you can go back to where you were before clicking an internal link by pressing Alt + Left Arrow (Windows) or Command + Left Arrow (Mac) on your keyboard.

Step 1: Review the Opportunity

In this step

Basic information	4
Eligibility	5
Program description	14

Basic Information

A. Award Facts

Agency Name: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS),

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Assistance Listing Number: 97.161

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Title: Fiscal Year 2027 Counter

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program

Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-27-GPD-161-01-99

Announcement Type: Initial

Expected Award Range: $760,000 – $25 million

Expected Total Funding: $250 million

Anticipated Number of Awards: 56 awards

Have questions? See Contacts and Support

Key Dates

Projected Application Start Date: October 16, 2026

Projected Application End Date: November 16, 2026

Anticipated Funding Selection Date: December 2, 2026

Anticipated Award Date: December 10, 2026

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: December 10, 2026

Projected Period of Performance End Date: December 9, 2029

Budget Period: December 10, 2026 – December 9, 2029

B. Executive Summary

The Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program, established under the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*, 2025 (Pub. L. No. 119-21, Sec. 90005(a)), provides $500 million in funding to enhance state and local capabilities to detect, identify, track, or monitor unmanned aircraft systems (as defined in 49 U.S.C. § 44801), consistent with Titles 18 and 49 of the U.S.C. This funding supports U.S. state, local, tribal, and territorial governments in combatting the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft systems that pose a threat to the safety and security of the American people, communities, and institutions, critical infrastructure, and sensitive government operations, consistent with the SAFER SKIES ACT (Pub. L. No.
119-60) and the 6 C.F.R. Part 124, Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System Authority for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement and correctional agencies.
Using C-UAS Grant Program funds, eligible governments and their subrecipients may purchase unmanned aircraft system (UAS) Detection, Identifying, Monitoring, Tracking, and Mitigation (DIMT-M) technologies to support public safety officials in the protection of the public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 124n and 6 C.F.R. 124. The operation of certain detection and all mitigation technologies will be limited to accredited law enforcement and correctional agencies that meet the training, certification, accreditation, and authorized technology requirements of 6 C.F.R. 124 described in this Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

For Fiscal Year 2026, DHS/FEMA prioritized $250 million in funding for the 11 states who directly or

indirectly hosted FIFA World Cup 2026 events and the National Capital Region (NCR), which served as the host of the national America 250 events.

For Fiscal Year 2027, the remaining $250 million will be distributed to all 56 states and territories, with a focus on building national detection and response capacity across the nation, generally, as well as an expanded focus on supporting the 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. Crucially, this round of funding must be strategically leveraged to support the Olympic torch relay, representing a vital operational priority to secure the relay's expansive domestic route and ensure seamless interagency coordination before the opening ceremonies. The 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in Los Angeles have been designated as a National Special Security Event (NSSE), and official ancillary events have been designated as Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events. Jurisdictions will receive statutory minimums established under the State Homeland Security Grant Program, with additional funds allocated based on the DHS Terrorism Risk Methodology and the anticipated effectiveness of proposed projects as determined during the post award effectiveness review process.

Eligibility

A. Eligible Entities

Only the following entities or entity types are eligible to apply.

The C-UAS Grant Program funds are being allocated across two fiscal years (FY 2026 and FY 2027), each with distinct eligibility criteria and program focus. Below is a detailed breakdown of eligibility, funding structure, compliance requirements, and allowable project types.

Applicant Eligibility

The State Administrative Agency (SAA) is the only entity eligible to submit C-UAS applications to DHS/FEMA. C-UAS funds are provided to SAAs, which manage and distribute the funds within their respective states, Tribal Nations or territories. SAAs issue subawards to local and tribal governments and other eligible organizations ensuring that resources reach areas that need them to enhance security and disaster response.

Tribal governments are not eligible to apply directly for C-UAS Grant Program funding but may participate as subrecipients through their respective SAA.

Subapplicant Eligibility

Subapplicants and subawards are allowed.

1. Eligible Subrecipients

In accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.1, 6 U.S.C. Chapter 1, and program-specific guidance, State Administrative Agents (SAAs) may issue subawards to eligible state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government entities, including city and county agencies, law enforcement, correctional agencies, fire services, emergency medical services, emergency management, and other qualifying public safety organizations. These subrecipients carry out approved C-UAS Grant Program projects that further program goals consistent with federal law and the authorities applicable to the subrecipients.

The authority to purchase this equipment is not the same to operationally utilize the equipment. Subawards for mitigation equipment, or for detection equipment or services that require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n, may be issued to any eligible subrecipient, including a regional or intergovernmental consortium, provided that the application identifies, for each such system, the SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency that will exercise operational control of the system (the designated operating agency). Only an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency may be accredited under 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and only its own certified officers or employees may operate the system, make credible threat determinations, or execute mitigation actions (6 C.F.R. § 124.4). A subrecipient that is not itself the designated operating agency may own, house, maintain, and transport the equipment but may not exercise operational control of it. The subrecipient and each designated operating agency must execute a written agreement, submitted with the Investment Justification, establishing the designated operating agency's custody and control of the system during operations. FEMA will verify the accreditation and certification status of each designated operating agency with the National Counter-UAS Training Center (NCUTC). (Reminder: The designated operating agency must be accredited under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6 before the system is operated.)

Subrecipient funding should prioritize agencies that provide first response and law enforcement capabilities in support of the protection of soft targets and crowded places, including public venues and events. The C-UAS Grant Program is not primarily intended to support correctional facility enforcement activities, except where such activities are directly tied to approved program goals, allowable costs, and applicable federal authorities.

These subrecipients carry out approved C-UAS Grant Program projects that further program goals consistent with federal law and the authorities applicable to the subrecipients.

Subapplicants should not have foreign nationals or Aliens included. If a subapplicant has foreign nationals, they must be properly vetted and must adhere to all government statutes, polices, and procedures including "staff American, stay in America" and security requirements.

B. Phased Program Structure

This grant had a phased Fiscal Year (FY) grant structure to support the goals of expanding capabilities to coordinate a comprehensive sports diplomacy strategy, maximize the impact of hosting major events, and highlight American values and culture to international audiences.

FY 2026:

Eligibility: For FY 2026, the C-UAS Grant Program eligibility was limited to the SAAs representing the 11 states and the National Capitol Region (NCR) (represented by the District of Columbia as the eligible applicant on behalf of Maryland and Virginia) hosting (directly or indirectly) FIFA World Cup 2026 and national America 250 events, most of which were SEAR 1 or 2 rated events. This phased approach prioritized jurisdictions facing elevated operational and security demands.

Funding Structure: Each of these states and the NCR received statutory minimum allocations as defined under the State Homeland Security Grant Program, with additional funds awarded competitively based on the SEAR level of hosted events and the effectiveness of proposed projects as determined by post award effectiveness review results.

FY 2027:

Eligibility: The remaining $250 million in C-UAS Grant Program funds will be distributed in FY 2027, with eligibility expanded to all states and territories. This round is designed to support the development of nationwide detection and response capabilities overall and in support of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, including the nationwide torch relay.

Funding Structure: Section 90005(a)(1)(A) of the *Working Families Tax Cut Act* appropriates funds for the C-UAS Grant Program under the authorizing statute for the State Homeland Security Grant Program. This statute identifies SAAs in each state and territory as the sole eligible applicants for these funds. It also establishes the following statutory minimums for states and territories to ensure equitable distribution:

- **States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia:** Each will receive at least 0.35% of total funds appropriated ($3,325,000).
- **American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands:** Each will receive at least 0.08% of total funds appropriated ($760,000).

This framework ensures that all jurisdictions, regardless of size, receive baseline funding to enhance their capabilities to address UAS-related threats while allowing for competitive allocations to address specific security needs.

How the Minimums are Calculated: The Working Families Tax Cuts Act appropriated funds to be administered under the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) to enhance state, local, and tribal security through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities. Specifically, the appropriations include:

- $500,000,000 for state and local capabilities to detect, identify, track, or monitor threats from unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS program), consistent with Titles 18 and 49 of the U.S.C.
- $625,000,000 for security and other costs related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup.
- $1,000,000,000 for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2028 Olympics and Paralympics.
- $450,000,000 for the Operation Stonegarden Grant Program.

Under 6 U.S.C. § 605(e)(1), states (including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) must receive 0.35% of appropriated funds, and territories (American Samoa, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) must receive 0.08%. However, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Working Families Tax Cuts Act, funding for the FIFA and Olympics programs is exempt from the minimum allocation requirements established under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended. As a result, the statutorily required state minimums percentage for the C-UAS program are calculated based on the total of the allocations for the C-UAS Grant Program and Operation Stonegarden. For example, the combined funding total is $950,000,000; therefore, the applicable statutory minimum allocations are $3,325,000 for each state, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and $760,000 for each territory.

C. Project Type Eligibility

Allowable Project Types

Allowable costs for C-UAS Grant Program fall into the following categories: (1) Planning, (2) Organization, (3) Equipment, (4) Training, and (5) Exercises. Please see “Allowable Costs” outlined in this guidance for more information on allowable costs.

To the extent possible, costs should be in support of National Special Security Event or Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events, including prioritizing C-UAS planning and capabilities that address preparation for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Torch Relay, and other ancillary events.

All costs must have a demonstrated nexus to achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism in accordance with 6 U.S.C. §§ 609(a) and 605(a). Funds may also be used in a manner than enhances preparedness for disasters unrelated to acts of terrorism, if such use assists such governments in achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, or responding to acts of terrorism, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 609(c).

DHS strongly encourages awardees to use this grant to procure active radar or passive radar capabilities with a mission-appropriate use case and a basic siting, coverage, and integration concept. Radar provides a critical non-cooperative detection capability. Unlike Radio Frequency (RF) detection systems, which generally depend on the presence of command-and-control signals, Remote ID, or other emissions, radar can detect and track UAS based on their physical presence. This is essential for identifying UAS that are autonomous, pre-programmed, modified to limit emissions, operating without Remote ID, or otherwise not emitting RF signals. Radar also strengthens a layered C-UAS architecture by providing track continuity, cueing Electro-Optical (EO)/Infrared (IR) sensors, supporting operator assessment, and improving the ability of public safety entities to maintain low-altitude air domain awareness during NSSE, SEAR, critical infrastructure, and other high-risk events.

If there are questions about specific expenses, contact your FEMA Preparedness Officer.

National Priorities
Applicants should demonstrate how allowable project activities will address national-level risk that aligns with EO 14239.

Unallowable Project Types

Certain project types are not eligible for C-UAS Grant Program funding. For more information, refer to **Section 3.E: Program-Specific Unallowable Costs** in the program guidance.

D. Requirements for Personnel, Partners, and Other Parties

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, official, or leader of the recipient organization; and
2. Authorized to apply for the award on behalf of the entity at the time of submission.

Additionally, the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) must:

1. Be a current authorized employee, official, or leader of the recipient organization.
2. Use a unique email address associated with the recipient organization at the time of application and upon any change in assignment during the period of performance.

Consultants or contractors are not permitted to serve as the AOR of the recipient organization. For more

information on the roles and responsibilities of the AOR, refer to FEMA's guidance on Roles and Permissions.

Subapplicants shall not have foreign nationals or Aliens included.

Subapplicants/subrecipients must submit short bios and resumes. This should include the type of entity, organizational leadership, and board members along with both the names and addresses of the individuals. Resumes are subject to approval.

E. Maximum Number of Applications

The maximum number of applications that can be submitted is:

1. One per SAA

F. Additional Restrictions

Under the C-UAS Grant Program, there are specific funding guidelines / requirements for allocating funds:

Statutory Minimum Pass-Through Requirements

Per 6 U.S.C. § 609(a)(12), the states may retain up to **3%** of awarded funds to pay expenses directly related to the administration of the grant (i.e., Management and Administration (M&A) costs). SAAs must pass through at least **97%** of funds to eligible subrecipients.

The SAA may retain up to 20% of the total awarded funding for justified state-level equipment purchases or activities that benefit state law enforcement agencies or address other statewide needs for this technology, to the extent permitted by the NOFO, PGM, and award terms.

Additionally, the SAA may satisfy pass-through requirements by providing funds, items, services, activities, or a combination thereof for the benefit of eligible subrecipients, provided the SAA obtains appropriate written consent, such as an MOU/MOA or other written agreement, from the affected subrecipients. Any such written agreement must identify the amount or value to be provided, the intended use of funds, the goods or services to be provided in lieu of cash where applicable, and the roles and responsibilities of the SAA and subrecipient.

For detailed information on pass-through requirements, please refer to Section 8, "Award Notices," in the NOFO.

Training Requirement

The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, designates the NCUTC as the national schoolhouse and sole certifying authority for personnel exercising mitigation authorities under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(b)(1)(C), (D), and (F), as required by 6 U.S.C §124n(d)(2)(A)(i).

Prior to purchase, applicants should include proof of registration and, where applicable, certification with their grant application and maintain this documentation for compliance purposes.

For equipment that provides mitigation capability, have personnel who hold a current Mitigation Certification issued by the NCUTC, or who are enrolled in or scheduled for the NCUTC mitigation training

course.

- For equipment that provides DTIM capabilities subject to the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n (currently, radio frequency detection systems that intercept or access UAS control communications), have personnel who hold a current NCUTC Detection and Warning Certification, or who are enrolled in or scheduled for the NCUTC mitigation training course.
- Note: The Detection and Warning curriculum is online, is provided at no cost through the NCUTC Training Portal and has no enrollment waitlist.
- Detection equipment that does not require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n (for example, radar, electro-optical and infrared cameras, acoustic sensors, and Remote ID receivers) is not subject to this requirement.

Reminder: Enrollment satisfies procurement eligibility only; if it does not authorize operation. Before conducting any operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), requirements include complete agency accreditation under § 124.6: adopt an agency implementation policy (or, for detection and warning only, a detection and warning policy under § 124.6(g)), obtain legal counsel review, and attest through the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal. The attestation must be renewed annually. Model policies are available on the portal.

FEMA will verify enrollment, certification, and accreditation status with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) NCUTC. The NCUTC certification database records all certifications issued under § 124.5 of 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal records each agency's accreditation attestation under § 124.6. Upon request from FEMA to ncutc@fbi.gov, the NCUTC will confirm Detection and Warning Certification, Mitigation Certification, mitigation course enrollment, and accreditation status (including attestation date and renewal status) for each designated operating agency identified in an application and will re-verify upon any reported change in designated operating agency.

For more information on funding restrictions, refer to General Funding Requirements.

Use and Certification Requirement

All agencies and personnel using UAS mitigation technologies purchased or supported with C-UAS Grant Program funds must ensure that all mitigation operations are conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. See 6 U.S.C. § 124n and 6 C.F.R. Part 124. Possession of mitigation equipment does not authorize its use.

A mitigation action under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) may be taken only by an officer or employee of an accredited SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency who holds a current NCUTC Mitigation Certification and a valid FAA remote pilot certificate under 14 C.F.R. Part 107, using a system authorized under § 124.7, under a C-UAS Operations Plan coordinated in accordance with §§ 124.8 through 124.11.

Equipment that is not regularly used or is used outside of authorized purposes may be subject to recall or recovery, and recipients may be required to return grant funds to FEMA.

Allowable Costs - Authorized Mitigation Equipment

Equipment costs are allowed under this program only as described in this funding notice only.

Mitigation equipment purchased with grant funds must be within a technology category on the Authorized Technology List (ATL) and, where the Authorized Systems List (ASL) has been populated for that category, must be a system listed on the ASL, in accordance with § 124.7 of 6 CFR Part 124.

Under this NOFO, authorized mitigation equipment is limited to technology that provides not just portable, but mobile capabilities. As such, allowable mitigation equipment costs are limited to hand-held or vehicle-emplaced mobile equipment.

If a Recipient lacks the full cycle of C-UAS DIMT-M equipment, it would be expected for a proposal to include the full chain of detection, identification, monitoring, tracking, and mitigation of such activity.

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities may only be authorized where the application identifies, for each mitigation system, a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement in Section 2 of this NOFO, including NCUTC Mitigation Certification (or enrollment) for named personnel and agency accreditation under 6 C.F.R. Part 124.

Recipients/subrecipients, and if applicable, applicants/subapplicants, are required to certify their compliance with federal statues, DHS directives, policies, and procedures.

Legal Considerations

6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), as amended by the SAFER SKIES Act (contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY26, Pub. L. No. 119-60), authorizes state, local tribal, or territorial (SLTT) law enforcement or correctional agencies and their personnel to take C-UAS actions as described in 6 U.S.C. § 124n(b)(1), such as detection, warning, and mitigation, to eliminate a credible threat posed by a UAS or unmanned aircraft to the safety or security of people, a facility or asset. As provided in 6 U.S.C. 124n(a)(2), actions taken by SLTT law enforcement and correctional agencies and their personnel in compliance with the statute and implementing regulations may be taken notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. § 46502, 18 U.S.C. Chps. 119 and 206, and 18 U.S.C. §§ 32, 1030, and 1367, and notwithstanding the laws of any particular state, local, tribal, or territorial jurisdiction. An SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency and its personnel exercising authority under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) must conduct operations in accordance with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, as amended and as implemented by 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124.

The SAFER SKIES Act has been implemented by 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124. An SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency may conduct C-UAS operations in one of two ways: (1) independently, under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), as an accredited agency in compliance with 6 C.F.R. Part 124 and 28 C.F.R. Part 124; or (2) as a deputized or detailed participant in a federal operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1), including through an FBI Counter-UAS Task Force or other federal deputization arrangement, governed by the policies of the sponsoring federal component. Neither path requires the other (§ 124.19).

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities may only be authorized where the application identifies a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement in Section 2 of this NOFO. Mitigation systems purchased with grant funds shall be operated only (1) by the designated operating agency's own certified personnel under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) and 6 C.F.R. Part 124, or (2) in a federal operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1), under the authority and supervision of the sponsoring federal component.

Technology Support

When considering various C-UAS equipment or services, SLTT public safety entities may engage the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) for further guidance through NUSTL@hq.dhs.gov or through the FBI NCUTC. NUSTL has knowledge products and technical advisory services available to public safety entities. These advisory services will be provided for informational purposes only. Guidance received is not binding and lacks the force and effect of law, unless expressly authorized by statute or expressly incorporated into a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement. Inclusion of a system on the ASL reflects completion of interagency technical review and is not an endorsement, recommendation, or performance guarantee by the United States; recipients remain responsible for their own procurement diligence and cybersecurity assessment.

Purchased equipment that requires the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n must comply with 6 C.F.R. § 124.7, Authorized Technologies. Any system that emits radio frequency energy also requires FCC authorization and advance FAA coordination under 6 C.F.R. § 124.9 before it operates. Systems on the ASL carry a standing FCC authorization (FCC DA 26-656), but advance coordination with the FAA remains required.

Participate in Data Sharing

DHS, DOJ, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of War (DOW), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and other C-UAS operating entities may request data from grant recipients for C-UAS operations that include but are not limited to public safety and national security. As allowed by applicable jurisdictional records retention policies, data sharing restrictions, and information law, and consistent with the data retention, minimization, and dissemination requirements of 6 C.F.R. Part 124, the grant recipient shall ensure the efficient and reasonable data sharing with DHS, DOJ, DOE, DOW C-UAS operating entities, which may include by entering a vendor contract to facilitate such efforts. Such data sharing mechanisms may include but are not limited to data output file transfer, limited viewer access, or shared cloud access.

As allowed by applicable local jurisdictional records retention policies and information law, the grant recipient may identify other SLTT public safety entities with mutual interest in UAS detection and tracking. After identifying SLTT public safety partners, the grant recipient may enter a vendor contract which allows for identified partner public safety entities to access data as a user.

Federal Access to Data Obtained via Grant Program Hardware

1. As a condition of this award, the recipient and any subrecipient that purchases, leases, subscribes to, operates, or receives access to UAS detection hardware, software, services, sensor fusion platforms, or data-as-a-service capabilities with grant funds must share relevant detection data with DHS, as directed by FEMA or another DHS-designated office, to support nationwide low-altitude air domain awareness.
2. The recipient must ensure that grant-funded systems and associated vendor agreements permit secure DHS access to relevant detection data, including UAS detection events, tracks, Remote ID or other lawful identifier information, sensor metadata, system status information, and related alert or airspace awareness data, to the extent generated by the system and permitted by applicable law. Data sharing may occur through automated data feeds, secure file transfer, application programming interfaces, limited viewer access, shared cloud access, vendor-facilitated access, or

other DHS-approved mechanisms.

3. The recipient must implement this requirement consistent with applicable law, regulation, award terms, privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, cybersecurity, records-retention, and information-sharing requirements. This condition does not authorize interception of protected communications, access to communications content, or C-UAS mitigation activity except as otherwise authorized by law and in compliance with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124.
4. The recipient must include sufficient terms in all relevant subawards, contracts, subscriptions, licenses, and service agreements to ensure compliance with this requirement. Failure to comply may result in corrective action, payment holds, disallowance of costs, suspension, termination, or other remedies available under 2 C.F.R. Part 200 and the terms of the award.

G. References to Other Eligibility Factors

Please see the following references provided below:

1. "Threshold Review Criteria" subsection
2. "Financial Integrity Criteria" subsection
3. "Supplemental Financial Integrity Criteria and Review" subsection
4. FEMA may request financial information such as the Employer Identification Number (EIN) and bank information as part of the potential award selection. This will apply to everyone who benefits from the award, including subrecipients.

H. Cost Share Requirements

There is no cost share requirement.

I. Cost Share Description, Type, and Restrictions

Not applicable.

J. Cost Share Example

Not applicable.

K. Required Information for Verifying Cost Share

Not applicable.

Maintenance of Effort

C-UAS state funds must supplement existing funds and not supplant funds appropriated for the same purpose. Applicants/recipients may be required to provide documentation certifying that reductions in non-federal resources occurred for reasons other than receipt or expected receipt of federal funds.

Program Description

A. Program Purpose

The C-UAS Grant Program was established in Fiscal Year 2026 under Section 90005(a) of the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*, 2025 (Pub. L. No. 119-21), in direct response to growing national security concerns surrounding the unlawful or nefarious use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS).

The program's priorities are shaped by Executive Order 14305, "Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty," and recommendations from the White House Task Force to Restore American Airspace Sovereignty and subject matter experts from the field. In Fiscal Year 2026, these priorities specifically address the elevated security demands of high-profile events, including the FIFA World Cup 2026 and national America 250 celebrations. In Fiscal Year 2027, these priorities specifically address the elevated security demands of NSSE and SEAR events across the country, to include the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Although data is still being gathered, the C-UAS program funded technology has been used to detect, track, identify and mitigate thousands of unauthorized drones near large event venues including FIFA World Cup 2026 and America 250. This important security measure fills a critical capability gap among first responders and reduces the vulnerability of soft targets and crowded places in which unauthorized drones could be used to deliver harm to susceptible Americans in large public venues.

The C-UAS Grant Program provides resources to state and local agencies, first responders, and public safety entities to detect, track, identify, and—where authorized—mitigate UAS threats, ensuring the safety of the public, critical infrastructure, and sensitive government operations.

B. Goals and Objectives

The C-UAS Grant Program's primary objective is to ensure SLTT law enforcement agencies have the resources, training, and operational capacity to detect, track, identify, and—where authorized—mitigate UAS threats.

The program's goals are to:

1. Strengthen national preparedness by equipping SLTT agencies with C-UAS Grant Program capabilities.
2. Protect critical infrastructure, mass gatherings, and sensitive government operations from UAS threats.
3. Support the deployment of fixed or portable systems for UAS detection, tracking, identification, and—where authorized—mitigation, consistent with applicable laws. DHS is strongly recommending radar systems. While mitigation technology continues to improve and shift, the detection, identification, tracking, and monitoring capabilities are a crucial first stage for most jurisdictions to provide C-UAS support. Radar provides a critical non-cooperative detection capability. Radar systems can support persistent low-altitude airspace awareness, detect small UAS, support track continuity, and cue other sensors such as EO/IR or mitigation systems. Radar receives higher prioritization because it can detect UAS that are not emitting RF signals, including autonomous or pre-programmed drones, and therefore provides a critical capability not available through RF-only detection.

The stated goals, objectives, and priorities of the C-UAS Grant Program support Section 6(c) of Executive Order 14305, "Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty."

FEMA created the C-UAS Grant Program to ensure that SLTT law enforcement agencies receive funds to purchase DIMT-M equipment or services for the detection, tracking, identification, and mitigation of UA and UAS signals consistent with the legal authorities of those SLTTs.[1] Under this grant program, SLTT

[1] Exec. Order No. 14305, 90 FR 24719 (2025).

entities and first responder and/or public safety entities may use federal funds through grant programs to purchase mobile systems that can detect, identify, monitor, track, and mitigate UAS threats consistent with applicable laws.

C. Performance Measures and Targets

As a newly implemented program, targeted performance may be adjusted subsequently as additional supporting information becomes available. Recipients will be required to share activity information including:

1. Total number of hours each system is in active use since acquisition (targets case-by-case per recipient);
2. Cumulative number of UAS detections made by the systems, including repeated detections of the same UAS (targets case-by-case per recipient);
3. Number of distinct UAS identified, ensuring that multiple detections of the same UAS are counted as a single unique event (targets case-by-case per recipient); and
4. Total number of criminal investigations launched based on intelligence provided by the C-UAS systems (targets case-by-case per recipient).

Short-term targets/measures:
Fund the purchase and implementation of C-UAS technology:

1. Percentage of funds utilized for purchase of C-UAS equipment. (Target 70%)
2. Percentage of funds utilized for purchase of C-UAS services (contracted C-UAS capabilities). (Target 10%)
3. Percentage of funds utilized for training personnel in the operation of C-UAS technology. (Target 20%)

Mid- to long-term targets:

1. **80%** of mitigation systems procured through the C-UAS Grant Program used to protect the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, torch relay, and other National Special Security Events or Special Event Assessment Rating activities in conjunction with federal authorities, only 20% usage during the period of performance should support events that are not of National significance.
2. Successfully identify and classify **90%** of detected UAS threats (e.g., distinguishing between commercial, recreational, and potentially malicious UAS).
3. Launch criminal investigations on **100%** of identified violations of civil and criminal laws when UAS operators endanger the public, violate established airspace restrictions, or operate a UAS in furtherance of an element of another crime.

Recipients will be required to share activity in the Close-Out Reporting section below.

D. Federal Assistance Type

Grant

E. Program-Specific Unallowable Costs

The following projects and costs are considered **ineligible** for award consideration:

- C-UAS mitigation equipment is not authorized if it is not mobile;
- General-use facility expenditures, to include, but not limited to ordinary facility maintenance, contracts for maintenance, and specifically backup or emergency generators;
- General vehicle maintenance, service contracts, or warranties for projects or equipment not funded by the grant award.
- Expenditures for items such as general-use software (word processing, spreadsheet, graphics, etc.), general-use computers and related equipment (other than for allowable M&A activities, or otherwise associated preparedness or response functions), general-use vehicles, licensing fees, recurring operating costs (e.g., cell phone services, maintenance contracts);
    - Note: the purchase and modification of vehicles to permit the use of vehicle-mounted C-UAS DTIM-Ms system is authorized; vehicles and trailers dedicated to equipment transportation are allowable.
- Organizational operating expenses;
- Personnel costs, to include, but not limited to, overtime and backfill (except as detailed within this NOFO). *Personnel costs are only allowable when directly related to the purpose of the NOFO and approved projects;*
- Activities not directly related to the completion or implementation of C-UAS Grant Program-funded projects and activities;
- Other indirect costs (meaning property purchase, depreciation, or amortization expenses);
- Initiatives in which federal agencies are the beneficiary or that enhance federal property;
- Initiatives which study technology development;
- Proof-of-concept initiatives;

Per FEMA policy and published in Information Bulletin No. 530, the purchase of weapons and weapons accessories, including ammunition, is not allowed with C-UAS funds. Grant funds may not be used for the purchase of the following equipment: firearms; ammunition; grenade launchers; bayonets; or weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind with weapons installed. (*For the purposes of this NOFO, "weaponized" aircraft, vessels, or vehicles, do not include approved kinetic or non-kinetic mitigation technologies on the Authorized Technologies List established pursuant to 6 C.F.R. Part 124.)*

Note: The above may not be exhaustive. Please consult the applicable terms and conditions and with FEMA for more information.

F. General Funding Requirements

Costs charged to federal awards (including federal and non-federal cost share funds) must comply with applicable statutes, rules and regulations, policies, this NOFO, and the terms and conditions of the federal award. This includes, among other requirements, that costs must be incurred, and products and services must be delivered within the budget period (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(h)).

Recipients may not use federal funds or any cost share funds for the following activities:

1. Matching or cost sharing requirements for other federal grants and cooperative agreements (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.306).
2. Lobbying or other prohibited activities under 18 U.S.C. § 1913 or 2 C.F.R. § 200.450.
3. Prosecuting claims against the federal government or any other government entity (see 2 C.F.R. §

200.435).

4. Any activities inconsistent with Federal laws and any laws or regulations applicable to their jurisdiction. Such activities must also be consistent with the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution.

G. Prohibition on Covered Equipment or Services

FEMA provides additional resources regarding the prohibition on covered telecommunications equipment and services in its policy titled Prohibitions on Expending FEMA Award Funds for Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services (FEMA Policy #405-143-1). This policy outlines specific requirements related to the prohibition. Additionally, FEMA's Contract Provisions Guide offers sample language for the required contract provisions.

Recipients, subrecipients, and their contractors or subcontractors must comply with the prohibitions set forth in Section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which restrict the purchase of covered telecommunications and surveillance equipment and services. See 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.216, 200.327, 200.471, and Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 for more information.

Prohibition on Covered Foreign Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

Recipients, subrecipients, and their contractors or subcontractors must also comply with Section 1825 of the American Security Drone Act of 2023, enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Pub. L. No. 118-31 §§ 1821-33, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.). This provision mandates that, beginning December 22, 2025, no federal funds awarded through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, or otherwise made available may be used to procure a covered unmanned aircraft system (UAS) that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity. Significantly, no funds may be used in connection with the operation of such a drone or UAS. For more information, refer to Public Law 118-31 and OMB Memorandum M-26-02, Ensuring Government Use of Secure Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Supporting United States Producers.

H. Beneficiary and Participant Eligibility

Beneficiary

Not Applicable

Participant

Not Applicable

This NOFO and any subsequent federal awards create no rights or causes of action for any beneficiary or participant. Please consult the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, your awarding agency's terms and conditions, and your awarding documents for more details.

I. Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are NOT allowed.

J. Budget Period

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

performance.

K. Pre-Award Costs

Pre-award costs are not allowed. However, the period of performance will be established as beginning on December 10, 2026, thereby authorizing incurring costs on or after that date.

L. Management and Administration Costs

M&A costs are allowed.

Primary Recipients (SAAs) can use up to **3%,** and sub-recipients may use up to **3%** of their C-UAS Grant Program funds for M&A purposes. M&A are not overhead costs but are necessary direct costs incurred in direct support of the federal award or as a consequence of it, such as travel, meeting-related expenses, and salaries of full/part-time staff in direct support of the program. As such, M&A costs can be itemized in financial reports.

M. Authorizing Authority

Section 2004 of *the Homeland Security Act of 2002* (Pub. L. No. 107-296, as amended) (6 U.S.C. § 605).

N. Appropriation Authority

Section 90005(a)(1)(A) of the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*, 2025 (Pub. L. No. 119-21).

O. Mutual Aid

It shall be the responsibility of each recipient State (Party) or Territory to agree to provide mutual aid from each other Party procuring equipment under this NOFO in order to ensure interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities of this grant, consistent with 6 C.F.R. § 124.4(c). Similar to a state's participation under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), required under 4.b., and in recognition of the drone threat that transcends political jurisdictional boundaries, intergovernmental coordination and support is essential to ensure the safety and security of the American people.

DHS/FEMA is requiring that Parties agree to the following, and include a requirement for any sub-recipient, that:

1. Request. A Party may request assistance by another Party, or subrecipient state or local law enforcement entity, by contacting the authorized representative of that Party. The provisions of this requirement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide the following information:

    a. A description of the C-UAS service function for which assistance is needed;
    b. The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed; and
    c. The specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's response and a point of contact at that location.

2. Invocation. These conditions may be activated, as needed, on a condition for mutual aid including, but not limited to, support of the federal, state, and local law enforcement during the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and ancillary events.

3. Resources. Any Party requested to render mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources necessary; provided that it is understood that the Party rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such Party.

4. Authority. Authority of each Party shall remain consistent with 6 C.F.R. Part 124.

5. Reimbursement. No Party shall request or receive reimbursement for the use of equipment under the invocation of support under this provision, as this grant is being provided to the Recipients for the benefit of the entire nation and American People.

6. Additional Provisions. That, except as otherwise provided herein, the EMAC and its articles, and any supplemental agreements, shall provide the basis for any condition or clause or requirement on the Parties.

7. C-UAS Authority. Nothing in this mutual aid condition authorizes any person to exercise authority under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2). That authority runs to an accredited SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency and may be exercised only by its own certified officers or employees (6 C.F.R. § 124.4(a)). Where C-UAS support is provided or received through mutual aid, certified personnel of the accredited agency operate the systems and make all operational determinations, in accordance with 6 C.F.R. § 124.4(c), and any mitigation operation is conducted under a C-UAS Operations Plan coordinated in accordance with §§ 124.8 through 124.11. A Party may also request federal C-UAS support from an authorized DOJ or DHS component under 6 C.F.R. § 124.19(c).

Step 2: Get Ready to Apply

In this step

Submission Requirements and Application Deadlines 22

Submission Requirements and Application Deadlines

A. Registration

You must have an active SAM.gov account which includes having a UEI. SAM.gov registration can take several weeks. Begin that process today.

For more detailed instructions for obtaining a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number or to register, go to SAM.gov Entity Registration and click "Get Started." From the same page, you can also click on the Entity Registration Checklist for the information you will need to register.

You must also have an active account with Grants.gov. You can see step-by step instructions see the Quick Start Guide for Applicants.

B. Requesting the Application Package

The application package is accessible in the FEMA Grants Outcomes (FEMA GO) system. To access the system, go to https://go.fema.gov/.

C. Application and Submission Instructions

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

Application Process

1. Apply for, update, or verify their UEI number and EIN from the Internal Revenue Service;
2. Provide their UEI number in the application;
3. Have an account with login.gov;
4. Register for, update, or verify their SAM.gov account and ensure the account is active before submitting the application;
5. Register in FEMA GO, add the organization to the system, and establish the Authorized Organizational Representative (AOR). The organization's electronic business point of contact (eBiz POC) from the SAM registration may need to be involved in this step. For step-by-step instructions, see the FEMA GO Startup Guide;
6. Submit the complete application (optional form titled "C-UAS Application-IJ-budget-Imp plan") in FEMA GO; and
7. Always maintain an active SAM registration with current information during which the applicant has an active federal award, 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.

Per 2 C.F.R. 25.110(a)(2)(iv), if an applicant is experiencing exigent circumstances that prevents it from obtaining an UEI number and completing SAM registration prior to receiving a federal award, the applicant must notify FEMA as soon as possible. Contact fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov and provide the details of the exigent circumstances.

D. How to Register to Apply

General Instructions

Registering and applying for an award under this program is a multi-step process and requires time to complete. Below are instructions for registering to apply for FEMA funds. Read the instructions carefully and prepare the requested information before beginning the registration process. Gathering the required information before starting the process will alleviate last-minute searches for required information.

The registration process can take up to four weeks to complete. To ensure an application meets the deadline, applicants are advised to start the required steps well in advance of their submission. Organizations must have a UEI number, EIN, and an active SAM registration.

Obtain a UEI Number

All entities applying for funding, including renewal funding, must have a UEI number.

Obtain Employer Identification Number

In addition to having a UEI number, all entities applying for funding must provide an EIN. The EIN can be obtained from the IRS at Get an employer identification number.

Create a login.gov account

Applicants must have a login.gov account to register with SAM or update their SAM registration. Applicants can create a login.gov account at Create an account.

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

For more information on the login.gov requirements for SAM registration, refer to SAM.gov.

Register with SAM.gov

In addition to having a UEI number, all organizations must register with SAM.gov. Failure to register with SAM.gov will prevent your organization from applying through FEMA GO. SAM.gov registration must be renewed annually and must remain active throughout the entire grant life cycle.

For more detailed instructions for registering with SAM.gov, refer to Register with SAM.gov.

Note: per 2 C.F.R. § 25.200 applicants must also provide the applicant's immediate and highest-level owner, subsidiaries, and predecessors that have been awarded federal contracts or federal financial assistance within the past three years, if applicable.

Register in FEMA GO, Add the Organization to the System, and Establish the AOR

Applicants must register in FEMA GO and add their organization to the system. The organization's electronic business point of contact (eBiz POC) from the SAM.gov registration may need to be involved in this step. For step-by-step instructions, see the FEMA GO Startup Guide.

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

- Google Chrome;
- Mozilla Firefox;
- Apple Safari; and
- Microsoft Edge.

Applicants using tablet type devices or other browsers may encounter issues with using FEMA GO.

E. Submitting the Final Application

Applicants will be prompted to submit the standard application information, and any program-specific information required in FEMA GO.

After submitting the final application, FEMA GO will provide either an error message or send an email to the submitting AOR confirming the transmission was successfully received.

F. Application Deadline

November 16, 2026, 5 p.m. ET

G. Pre-Application Requirements Deadline

Not applicable

H. Post Application Requirements Deadline

Not applicable.

I. Effects of Missing Deadlines

All applications must be completed in FEMA GO by the application deadline. FEMA GO automatically records proof of submission and generates an electronic date/time stamp when FEMA GO successfully receives an application. The submitting AOR will receive an email with an official date/time stamp and a FEMA GO tracking number to serve as proof of timely submission prior to the application deadline.

Applicants experiencing system-related issues have until 3 p.m. ET on the date applications are due to notify FEMA. No new system-related issues will be addressed after this deadline. Applications not received by the application submission deadline will not be accepted.

Step 3: Write Your Application

In this step

Application contents and format 26

Application Contents and Format

A. Application Requirements

The following forms or information are integrated into the application package in FEMA GO. Applicants should review these forms at SF-424 Family | Grants.gov before applying to ensure they are providing all required information.

1. SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance
2. Grants.gov Lobbying Form, Certification Regarding Lobbying
3. SF-424A, Budget Information (Non-Construction)
   - If construction is permitted under the program, submit SF-424C, Budget Information (Construction), instead of SF-424A
4. SF-424B, Standard Assurances (Non-Construction)
   - If construction is permitted under the program, submit SF-424D, Standard Assurances (Construction), instead of SF-424B
5. SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

B. Required Documents, Content, and Formatting

Each applicant must provide a completed application. FEMA has developed an optional form titled "C-UAS Application-IJ-budget-Imp plan". This includes the required investment justification, detailed budget worksheet, and implementation plan. This will be utilized by subject matter experts for scoring projects and approving planned C-UAS activities. The form is in Excel format.

C. Program-Specific Required Documents and Information

Start by visiting Grants.gov and searching for the C-UAS Grant Program posting. Once you find the posting, go to the Related Documents tab to download the necessary templates. Fill out these forms carefully, ensuring all information is accurate and clearly labeled. Save the completed forms as Adobe PDF files. Finally, log in to FEMA GO and upload the PDFs as part of your application.

The following program-specific forms or information are required to be submitted in FEMA GO:

- FEMA GO – Web based Summary of Grant Request Details (additional information in Appendix 4: Investment Justifications)
- FEMA GO – Detailed Budgets (web based)

D. UAS IJ

The C-UAS Investment Justification (IJ) should include a detailed Budget for:

a. Personnel
b. Organization
c. Equipment
d. Training
e. Exercises

For equipment, such information should include:

1. Preference toward American manufactured equipment;
2. Description of how they expect to use the property;
3. Equipment or services to be purchased;
4. Equipment sustainment/maintenance;
5. Demonstrate that the property will be tracked in an asset management system;
6. Demonstrate a nexus to funding program priorities.

For personnel, such information should include:

1. Initial and sustainment training for C-UAS Grant Program operators
2. For applicants requesting mitigation technologies:
    i. Completion or enrollment information to the FBI's NCUTC
    ii. Agreements for participation in an FBI Counter-UAS Task Force (CUTF) for select personnel, if the applicant intends to conduct operations under federal authority (6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1)) in addition to, or instead of, independent operations under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2). CUTF participation is not required to operate under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2).
    iii. Agency accreditation status under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6, including the date of the most recent portal attestation or the planned date of attestation.
    iv. For each proposed mitigation system, and for any detection system that intercepts or accesses UAS control communications, ATL category and, where the ASL is populated for that category, the ASL entry.
    v. For each system requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n, the designated operating agency and, where the subrecipient is not itself the designated operating agency, the written agreement establishing that agency's custody and operational control of the system during operations.

Certification Requirements

The use of federal grant funds to purchase C-UAS equipment or services is subject to the certifications, reflected on the form Appendix 5.

The certifications are summarized as:

1. Will abide by all applicable federal, state, local, and tribal laws, regulations, and programmatic terms and conditions, to include Titles 18 and 49 of the U.S. Code, and 6 C.F.R. Part 124;
2. Will comply with applicable FCC and FAA regulations;
3. Will adhere to reporting requirements;
4. Will meet all training, certification, and agency accreditation requirements of 6 C.F.R. Part 124;
5. Will agree to the Mutual Aid provision in Section XYZ.
6. Operationally coordinate with federal law enforcement agencies on the employment of C-UAS capabilities;
7. Comply with privacy and civil rights compliance information.

Close-Out Reporting

At the conclusion of the Period of Performance, recipients agree to submit to FEMA the following system for cost efficiency analysis of grant-funded C-UAS systems:

1. Make, model, configuration (if a model allows for multiple configurations) of each sensor comprising a purchased system;
2. Total number of hours each system in active use since acquisition;
3. Cumulative number of UAS detections made by the systems, including repeated detections of the same UAS;
4. Number of distinct UAS identified, ensuring that multiple detections of the same UAS are counted as a single unique event;
5. Total number of criminal investigations launched based on intelligence provided by the C-UAS systems; and
6. In instances where investigations lead to the identification of criminal activity, the immigration status of said individuals using UAS in an unlawful manner.
7. All associated expenses, including:

a. Hardware and equipment purchase costs;
b. Installation and training expenses;
c. Costs for any operations and maintenance agreements.

(Note: These requirements are in addition to the reporting required by 6 C.F.R. Part 124, including post-operation reports and the 48-hour reporting of mitigation actions required by that part.)

D. Post-Application Requirements for Successful Applicants

Grant Agreement and Acceptance:

Recipients must review, sign, and return the grant agreement to formalize acceptance of the award and its terms.

Additional Application Material

With FEMA's approval, applicants may submit certain required information post award. For detailed guidance, please refer to the award letter or contact your assigned FEMA Head Quarters (HQ) Preparedness Officer.

General Information About Post-Federal Award Reporting Requirements

Award recipients must submit the following reports: quarterly financial reports, semi-annual performance reports and BSIR submissions, final financial and performance reports, and an annual audit report (if required).

These must follow the Part 200 Uniform Requirements or specific conditions of the award. If reports are late, future funding or fund access may be delayed, and additional reports may be requested in some cases.

Step 4: Learn about the Award Review Process

In this step

Application Review Information 31

Intergovernmental Review 38

Application Review Information

A. Threshold Criteria

The SAA is the sole entity authorized to submit C-UAS Grant Program applications to FEMA on behalf of the state and subrecipients. This section highlights the specific criteria that determine ineligibility, ensuring applicants understand and adhere to the program's requirements.

Entities Ineligible for C-UAS Grant Program Funding

- **Non-SAA Organizations** - SAAs are the only eligible applicants to submit C-UAS Grant Program applications to FEMA.
- **Unaffiliated or Unauthorized Representatives** - Applications submitted by individuals who are not current employees, personnel, or authorized representatives of the applicant organization (e.g., consultants or contractors acting on behalf of an organization) will be deemed ineligible.
- **Organizations Not Registered in SAM.gov** - Applicants that fail to register and maintain an active profile in SAM.gov, or those without a UEI, are not eligible to receive funding.
- **Direct Applications by Tribal Governments** - Tribal governments cannot directly apply for C-UAS funding. However, they may receive funding as subrecipients through their state's SAA.

Non-Compliance with Federal Requirements

- Failure to submit a complete and accurate application by the deadline.
- Applications missing required documentation or information, such as an active registration in SAM.gov or compliance with UEI requirements.
- Entities with a history of non-compliance with federal statutes, regulations, or program requirements that impact eligibility for federal funding.

B. Application Criteria

Programmatic Criteria

Each State Administrative Agency (SAA) must consolidate and coordinate all agencies' funding requests. Each SAA Applicant must submit their state's consolidated application package through the FEMA Grants Outcomes (FEMA GO) system by the specified deadline. SAAs are encouraged to use the optional form provided by FEMA titled "C-UAS Application-IJ-budget-Imp plan" The application package must include all required components, including the Application Worksheet and the Investment Justification, as supplemental documents. These components collectively provide the information necessary for FEMA to evaluate the proposed project's alignment with the program's objectives, operational need, and feasibility.

Sub-applicant proposals will be considered based on the project's adherence to eligible costs outlined below. Partial funding may be approved to remove ineligible costs that are not specified or deemed unallowable.

For FY27, through these required documents, applicants must clearly describe the:

- Operational need for C-UAS capabilities in their jurisdiction, including specific threats, vulnerabilities, or gaps that the project will address.
- How they intend to support Mutual Aid provisions for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, other

National Special Security Events, or Special Event Assessment Rating activities, which include the official ancillary events, e.g. the torch relay.

- Investment Justification must outline the proposed project and implementation plan, detailing the activities to be undertaken, the timeline for completion, and how the project will enhance UAS detection, tracking, and mitigation capabilities.
- Applicants should demonstrate how allowable project activities will address national-level risk that aligns with EO 14239.

Additionally, applicants must include a detailed budget that breaks down costs by category (e.g., Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercises) and provides justification for each expense. All submissions must adhere to the requirements outlined in the NOFO and comply with applicable federal laws and regulations.

Funding Categories and Technologies

C-UAS Grant Program technologies exist to support public safety officials in protection of public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS. These technologies employ a variety of sensors and processes which detect, track, identify, and mitigate a threat UAS. See *Appendix 2: Allowable Costs* for additional information on these funding categories and technologies.

C. Financial Integrity Criteria

Before making an award, the awarding agency is required to review OMB-designated databases for applicants' eligibility and financial integrity information. This is required by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-117, § 2 (2020), 41 U.S.C. § 2313, and the "Do Not Pay Initiative" (31 U.S.C. 3354). For more details, please see 2 C.F.R. § 200.206.

Thus, the Financial Integrity 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.

D. Supplemental Financial Integrity Criteria and Risk Review

Before making an award expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, defined at 41 U.S.C. § 134, over the period of performance:

1. The awarding agency is required by 41 U.S.C. § 2313 to review or consider certain information found in SAM.gov. For details, please see 2 C.F.R. § 200.206(a)(2).
2. An applicant may review and comment on any information in the responsibility/qualification records available in SAM.gov.
3. Before making decisions in the risk review required by 2 C.F.R. § 200.206, the awarding agency will consider any comments by the applicant.

E. Reviewer Selection

In FY 2027, C-UAS Grant Program applications will be reviewed by FEMA for completeness, adherence to programmatic guidelines, feasibility, and how well the project description and justifications address the identified criteria.

To prevent conflicts of interest, reviewers must disclose any personal or professional relationships with applicants before the review process begins. Any individual with a conflict is recused from evaluating the affected application. Additionally, reviewers are required to complete ethics and impartiality training to ensure a fair and unbiased review process.

Reviewers for the C-UAS Grant Program are selected from within FEMA, across the federal government, and, where applicable, may include external subject matter experts. These reviewers are chosen based on their expertise in homeland security, emergency management, and grant administration.

State Review

The SAA is the sole entity authorized to submit C-UAS Grant Program applications to FEMA on behalf of the state and subrecipients. The SAA reviews subaward applications to ensure they meet the legal, financial, and programmatic requirements set forth by FEMA and the state's guidelines before submitting on behalf of the state to DHS/FEMA. As part of the review for the SAA must:

1. Conduct an eligibility review;
2. Review only complete application packages (including mission statements and vulnerability assessments) using the C-UAS Grant Program Scoring Criteria provided by DHS/FEMA;
3. Coordinate with the local and tribal governments, then prioritize projects that align with the NOFO requirements;
4. Submit IJs that are recommended for funding to DHS/FEMA; and,
5. Submit IJs received and not recommended for funding, including incomplete IJs and IJs from subapplicants deemed ineligible to DHS/FEMA.
    a. Subrecipients funded under the 2026 C-UAS may be eligible for funding under 2027 C-UAS to expand or improve on existing capabilities but should not be funded unnecessary redundancies.

SAA Guidelines for review:

- Follow state policies to avoid conflicts of interest between reviewer and sub-applicant.
- Apply review standards consistently among sub-applicants.
- Retain documentation of review criteria, including reasoning if denying a project (e.g. sub-recipient has a history of failing to complete projects within scope).

SAAs may consider:

- Is the sub-applicant a qualified public safety organization? Non-qualified agencies should not be considered for funding.
- Timely Implementation: Will full implementation occur within 36 months? Projects requiring longer than the period of performance for complete implementation will not be considered for funding.
- Does the applicant have a history of completing projects within scope and on time? Applicants with a persistent history of poor performance should not be considered for funding.

- Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) Level I or II: Does the proposal specify support for cities hosting, or assisting in the security of, an event of National significance, including 2028 Summer Olympics, Super Bowl, national events with an NSSE, SEAR 1 or 2 level designation? (use for prioritization, may still be eligible for funding if it does not address NSSE or SEAR events).
- Does the proposal clearly describe how it will detect, track, and identify UAS (mitigation may be described only if properly authorized, but is not required)?
- Does the applicant currently have personnel certified to use the requested equipment; or does the proposal include a role-based training plan appropriate for the requested equipment? Any proposed training and equipment must be fully consistent with the capabilities and standards of the FBI National Counter-UAS Training Center.
- Has the applicant previously received C-UAS funding associated with the FIFA World Cup or America 250 efforts as part of the FY 2026 $250 million funding tranche? If so, does the submitted clearly demonstrate how the requested capability complements, expands, sustains, or otherwise does not duplicate previously funded capabilities?
- Is the proposal redundant to existing capabilities (not counting other proposals submitted under this application, or expansion/enhancement of existing capabilities)?

SAAs Submit Investment Justifications that are recommended for funding; SAAs should submit Investment Justifications that collectively represent 150% of the state's C-UAS allocation; this will allow DHS/FEMA to award the next prioritized IJ in instances when a subapplicant is found to be ineligible or when a significant portion of an IJ includes proposed projects that are unallowable, for example:

C-UAS Allocation	Submit IJs That Total This Amount to DHS/FEMA
$1.5 million	$2.25 million
$2 million	$3 million
$2.5 million	$4 million

- Submit Investment Justifications received and not recommended for funding, including incomplete IJs and IJs from subapplicants deemed ineligible.

Federal Review: FEMA conducts a federal review of all applications to ensure eligibility, feasibility, and compliance with NOFO requirements.

Federal Review

All proposed investments will undergo a federal review by DHS/FEMA to ensure compliance with all administrative and eligibility criteria identified in the NOFO. The Federal Reviewers will check each proposed investment for the following: Eligibility, feasibility, and alignment with the application criteria listed in this NOFO.

F. Post Award Effectiveness Review Process

C-UAS applications are not reviewed solely on post award effectiveness. Although this reviews plays a role—such as evaluating the effectiveness via cumulative scores, up to 100 points, assigned below. Feasibility, and impact of proposed investments, the review process heavily incorporates risk-based methodologies and compliance criteria.

To ensure timely awarding, and optimize vetting and evaluation of project effectiveness, projects will be reviewed post award. The C-UAS Grant Program will utilize a technology effectiveness checklist to highlight the need for a complete chain of support of DTIM, training, and use. Applicants can score a maximum of 100 points in this evaluation process. Subject matter experts from DHS Science and Technology will score submitted projects based on the criteria outlined in the table below. Within 30 days of the award, all eligible applicants should submit project-level details to accompany their application for 150% of their allocation.

Category	Points Range	Description
NSSE, SEAR 1 or 2 Events	0-40	Proposal specifies support in cities hosting an event of National significance, including the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, with an NSSE, SEAR 1 or 2 level designation (applicant must specify name, date, and city of event and verify project implementation prior to the event). Only events occurring 2027 - 2029 will be considered for score.
Mitigation	0-30	Proposal includes mobile mitigation (kinetic or non-kinetic) equipment. Equipment is limited to technology categories on the Authorized Technologies List and, where populated, systems on the Authorized Systems List under section 124.7 of 6 CFR and 28 CFR part 124. Points are awarded only where the proposal identifies (1) the Authorized Technologies List category and, where populated, the Authorized Systems List entry for each system; (2) the designated operating agency and its named personnel who hold, or are enrolled for, NCUTC Mitigation Certification; and (3) the designated operating agency's accreditation status or planned attestation date under section 124.6. Only mobile mitigation equipment receives points. Kinetic equipment is not scored unless and until a kinetic technology category is added to the Authorized Technologies List through the interagency process.
Detection, Tracking, Identification	0-8	Each capability may include an additional 2 points: • Radar with a mission-appropriate use case and basic siting/coverage concept • EO/IR with day/night operations and a simple integration/cueing concept. • Passive RF (non-content) with direction-finding that inspects physical waveforms only (no content/payload reading) and names at least one DF method (TDOA, FDOA, POA, or AOA). These systems do not require the authority of 6 U.S.C. 124n and are not subject to the list

		requirement of section 124.7. • Remote ID/broadcast beacon receivers, compliant with ASTM F3411-22a or vendor broadcast intended for government receipt without intercepting protected communications
DTI chain	0-2	Proposal clearly describes how it will detect, track, and identify UAS
DTIM chain	0-4	Proposal clearly describes how it will detect, track, identify, and mitigate UAS.
Deployment/connectivity equipment plan	0-4	Proposal includes needed deployment and connectivity elements (e.g., networking gear, point-to-point or mesh links, specialized vehicles/trailers/generators) to support the sensors.
Wide Area DTIM Software as a Service (SaaS)	0-6	Wide-area UAS airspace awareness services and Data sharing as a Service (DaaS) alignment: • Proposal enables lawful data sharing with DHS, DOJ, DOE, and DOW C-UAS operating entities (e.g., data outputs/viewer/cloud access) and, if using DaaS, aligns with the described service model and local records/retention rules. • Proposal includes a service which has applied for or received FAA approval as a provider of unmanned traffic management (UTM) data through the FAA's Near-Term Approval Process (NTAP) for UTM Services program. • Proposal covers a major metropolitan area of at least 100 square miles.
Trainer and Operator Readiness	0-2	Proposal provides a role-based training plan mapped to the proposed systems (operators/maintainers/supervisors), covers safety and applicable legal constraints for signal handling, and includes an exercise or validation component. If mitigation is proposed, operator qualifications are credited only where the proposal documents the designated operating agency, NCUTC Mitigation Certification or enrollment for its named personnel, and that agency's accreditation status under section 124.6.
New Capability	1-2	2 points for a new capability: Introduces a function not currently present in the jurisdiction (e.g., first-time passive RF DF, first Remote ID deployment) with a clear deployment plan; OR

		1 point for enhancement/maintenance: Measurably expands coverage, improves detection/tracking quality, adds DF nodes, replaces end-of-life units, or sustains critical capability with a clear integration and sustainment plan.
Timely Implementation	1-2	2 points where proposal includes a realistic schedule and contracting/readiness steps to fully implement (procure, install, train, and operationalize) within 6 months of award. OR 1 point if proposal includes a realistic schedule and contracting/readiness steps to fully implement (procure, install, train, and operationalize) within 12 months of award.
Total	100 points	

G. Final Selection

Security Review

DHS receives a list of potential subrecipient organizations, which it reviews against U.S. intelligence community reporting. The security review occurs after the selection process is complete. The information provided for the security review is limited to the organization's name and physical address, as submitted by the organization. Any potentially derogatory information, as well as any potentially mitigating information, that could assist in determining whether a security risk exists is sent to FEMA and any such sub-applicants shall be prohibited from receiving funding under this grant.

In coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Justice, FEMA will recommend funding of projects in rank order based on the risk and effectiveness as noted in the Post Award Effectiveness Review section of this NOFO. The Secretary of Homeland Security makes the final funding decisions, considering risk assessments, subject-matter expert input, and project feasibility, while also ensuring alignment with national priorities and compliance with legal, financial, and policy guidelines for strategic allocation of funds.

Intergovernmental Review

A. Requirement Description and State Single Point of Contact

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. No further action is needed if you do not find a contact for your state in the latest version of the SPOC list.

Note: This requirement does not apply to tribal governments.

Step 5: Learn What Happens After Award

In this step

Award Notices 40

Post-award requirements and administration 41

Other 50

Award Notices

A. Notice of Award

The Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) should carefully read the federal award package before accepting the federal award. The federal award package includes instructions on administering the federal award as well as terms and conditions for the award.

By applying, applicants agree to comply with the prerequisites stated in this NOFO and the material terms and conditions of the federal award, should they receive an award.

FEMA will provide the federal award package to the applicant electronically in FEMA GO. Award packages include an Award Letter, Summary Award Memo, Agreement Articles, and Obligating Document. An award package notification email is sent by the grant application system to the submitting AOR.

Recipients must accept their awards no later than **60 days** from the award date. Recipients shall notify FEMA of their intent to accept the award and proceed with work in the FEMA GO system.

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

B. Pass-Through Requirements

For the C-UAS Grant Program, SAAs must pass through at least **97%** of funds to eligible subrecipients. The state may retain up to **3%** to pay expenses directly related to the administration of the grant (i.e., Management and Administration (M&A) costs).

The only exception is that the SAA may retain a portion of funds with appropriate justification, to make equipment purchases or support activities at the state level that benefit state law enforcement agencies or address other statewide needs for this technology. The amount of funds that can be retained by the SAA under this exception cannot exceed 20% of the total funding awarded. Additionally, the SAA may satisfy pass-through requirements by providing funds, items, services, activities, or a combination thereof for the benefit of eligible subrecipients, provided the SAA obtains appropriate written consent, such as an MOU/MOA or other written agreement, from the affected subrecipients.

"Pass-through" means SAAs must allocate funds to local and tribal governments. For detailed guidance on C-UAS Grant Program pass-through requirements and timelines, please see Section 8 of the FEMA Preparedness Grants Manual, which is incorporated by reference into this NOFO.

C. Note Regarding Pre-Award Costs

Even if pre-award costs are allowed, beginning performance prior to award is at the applicant or sub-applicant's own risk.

D. Obligation of Funds

The grant funds are obligated in accordance with applicable laws, and no later than upon award. SAAs will receive award documentation via FEMA GO, outlining approved funding, standard and special conditions

of the award, period of performance, and will be signed by the FEMA Grant Programs Directorate's Deputy Assistant Administrator.

E. Notification to Unsuccessful Applicants

FEMA informs the applicant about unsuccessful projects under C-UAS Grant Program at the time of the award.

Post-Award Requirements and Administration

A. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

Presidential Executive Orders

Recipients must comply with the requirements of Presidential Executive Orders, including EO 14239 (March 18, 2025), Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness, related to grants (also known as federal assistance and financial assistance), the full text of which are incorporated by reference.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on November 21, 2025, in County of Santa Clara et al. v. Noem, et al., No. 25-cv-08330-WHO (N.D. Cal.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective. Also, pursuant to the preliminary injunction orders issued on November 21, 2025, and March 2, 2026, in City of Chicago et al. v. Noem, et al., No. 25-CV-12765 (N.D. Ill.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on July 10, 2026, in the City of Fresno et al. v. Mullin, et al., No. 3:26-cv-01535-WHO (N.D. Cal.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective.

In accordance with Executive Order 14305, Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty (June 6, 2025), and to the extent allowed by law, eligible state, local, tribal, and territorial grant recipients under this NOFO are

permitted to purchase unmanned aircraft systems, otherwise known as drones, or equipment or services for the detection, tracking, or identification of drones and drone signals, consistent with the legal authorities of state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies. Recipients must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and adhere to any statutory requirements on the use of federal funds for such unmanned aircraft systems, equipment, or services.

Subrecipient Monitoring and Management

Pass-through entities must comply with the requirements for subrecipient monitoring and management as set forth in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.331-333.

Termination of a Federal Award

The termination condition below applies to the grant award and the "Termination of a Federal Award" term and condition in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions does not.

Termination of the federal award by FEMA

FEMA, in its sole discretion, may terminate the federal award in whole or in part for one of the following reasons consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.340:

1. If the recipient or subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
2. With the consent of the recipient, in which case FEMA and the recipient must agree upon the termination conditions. These conditions include the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.
3. If the federal award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities. Under this provision, FEMA may terminate the award for these purposes if any of the following reasons apply:
    i. FEMA determines that a specific award objective is ineffective at achieving program goals as described in this NOFO;
    ii. FEMA determines that an objective of the award as described in this NOFO will be ineffective at achieving program goals or agency priorities;
    iii. FEMA determines that the design of the grant program is flawed relative to program goals or agency priorities;
    iv. FEMA determines that the grant program is not aligned to either the DHS Strategic Plan, the FEMA Strategic Plan, or successor policies or documents;
    v. FEMA changes or re-evaluates the goals or priorities of the grant program and determines that the award will be ineffective at achieving the updated program goals or agency priorities; or
    vi. For other reasons based on program goals or agency priorities described in the termination notice provided to the recipient pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.341.
4. For convenience, including if the award no longer advances the national interest. Termination for convenience only applies to discretionary awards, as that term is defined at 2 C.F.R. § 200.1. The term "discretionary award" does not include grants where legislation establishes an entitlement to the funds on the part of the recipient, such as block grants or those awarded based on a statutory formula.

Termination of a Subaward by the Pass-Through Entity

The pass-through entity may terminate a subaward in whole or in part for one of the following reasons identified in 2 C.F.R. § 200.340:

1. If the subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
2. With the consent of the subrecipient, in which case the pass-through entity and the subrecipient must agree upon the termination conditions. These conditions include the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

If the pass-through entity's award has been terminated the pass-through entity must terminate its subawards.

Termination by the Recipient or Subrecipient

The recipient or subrecipient may terminate the federal award in whole or in part as identified in 2 C.F.R. § 200.340 upon sending FEMA or pass-through entity a written notification of the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if FEMA or pass-through entity determines that the remaining portion of the federal award will not accomplish the purposes for which the federal award was made, FEMA or pass-through entity may terminate the federal award in its entirety.

Impacts of Termination

When FEMA terminates the federal award in whole or in part before the end of the period of performance due to the recipient's or subrecipient's material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award, FEMA will report the termination in SAM.gov in the manner described at 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(c).

When the federal award is terminated in part or its entirety, FEMA or pass-through entity and recipient or subrecipient remain responsible for compliance with the requirements in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.344 and 200.345.

Notification requirements

FEMA or the pass-through entity must provide written notice of the termination in a manner consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.341. The federal award will be terminated on the date of the notification unless stated otherwise in the notification.

Opportunities to Object and Appeals

Where applicable, when FEMA terminates the federal award, the written notification of termination will provide the opportunity and describe the process to object and provide information challenging the action, pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.342.

Effects of Suspension and Termination

The allowability of costs to the recipient or subrecipient resulting from financial obligations incurred by the recipient or subrecipient during a suspension or after the termination of a federal award are subject to 2 C.F.R. § 200.343.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), the provisions under the "Termination of a Federal Award" section of this NOFO that allows FEMA to terminate an award for convenience or when an award no longer effectuates program goals or agency priorities do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. This does not

waive FEMA's authority to terminate an award pursuant to the authorities at 2 C.F.R. § 200.340, provided that any such action is consistent with the Court's order. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, these terms and conditions will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs.

B. DHS Standard Terms and Conditions

A recipient under this funding opportunity must comply with the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions in effect as of the federal award, unless a term and condition specifically indicates otherwise. The DHS Standard Terms and Conditions are available online and can be found at DHS Standard Terms and Conditions | Homeland Security. For continuation awards, the terms and conditions for the initial federal award will apply unless otherwise specified in the terms and conditions of the continuation award. The specific version of the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions applicable to the federal award will be in the federal award package.

A recipient under this funding opportunity must comply with the FY 2026 Department of Homeland Security Standard Terms and Conditions, with the following exceptions. The term titled "Communication and Cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration Officials" and paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the term titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" do not apply to any federal award under this funding opportunity.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on November 21, 2025, in County of Santa Clara et al. v. Noem, et al., No. 25-cv-08330-WHO (N.D. Cal.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: (1) The DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act "; and (2) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "All Executive Orders Related to Grants". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, both terms will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction orders issued on November 21, 2025, and March 2, 2026, in City of Chicago et al. v. Noem, et al., No. 25-CV-12765 (N.D. Ill.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: (1) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act"; and (2) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " All Executive Orders Related to Grants". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, both terms will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on October 31, 2025, in City of Seattle v. Trump, et al., No. 2:25-cv-01435-BJR (W.D. Wa.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or

subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act ". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on July 10, 2026, in the City of Fresno et al. v. Mullin, et al., No. 3:26-cv-01535-WHO (N.D. Cal.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act ". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act " and the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Termination of a Federal Award". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Note: While not a requirement in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, as a best practice, entities receiving funds through this program should ensure that cybersecurity is integrated into the design, development, operation, and maintenance of investments that impact information technology (IT) and/ or operational technology (OT) systems.

Additionally, the recipient and subrecipient must take reasonable cybersecurity and other measures to safeguard information including protected personally identifiable information (PII) and other types of information per 2 C.F.R. § 200.303(e).

C. Financial Reporting Requirements

Recipients must report obligations and expenditures through a federal financial report. The Federal Financial Report (FFR) form, also known as SF-425, is integrated in FEMA GO but, for reference, is available online at Post-Award Reporting Forms.

Recipients must submit the FFR **quarterly** throughout the period of performance as detailed below:

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

The final FFR is due within 120 calendar days after the end of the POP.

FEMA may withhold future federal awards and cash payments if FFRs are not timely, complete, detailed, and accurate. FFRs showing inadequate progress may also cause future federal awards and cash payments to be withheld.

D. Programmatic Performance Reporting Requirements

1. A Performance Report must be submitted **semi-annually** throughout the POP.
2. A Performance Report must include project progress toward completion.
3. The Progress Report must be submitted through FEMA GO.
4. Performance Report Due Dates are as detailed below:

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

In addition to the financial and performance progress reports, recipients are responsible for completing and submitting the Biannual Strategy Implementation Report (BSIR) through the FEMA GO system. All required attributes of each project must be included. Updated obligations, expenditures, and significant developments must be provided within the BSIR to show the progress of implementation for every project as well as how expenditures support Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercises. The first BSIR for a given fiscal year award will be due by Jan. 30, or 30 days after the end of the first reporting period of the award. Subsequent BSIR reports will require recipients to report on a project-by-project basis. Recipients also are responsible for completing and submitting a closeout BSIR. When an award's POP or the liquidation period ends in the middle of a reporting period, a traditional or "regular" BSIR must be submitted with full accounting of actual project information/expenditures before a Closeout BSIR can be created and submitted. Once FEMA approves the last "regular" BSIR, the Closeout BSIR can be created and submitted. Please contact your respective FEMA Preparedness Officer for questions regarding the BSIR.

While complying with all applicable regulatory and policy requirements, FEMA will conduct post-award monitoring to assess recipient and subrecipient progress toward the performance measures and targets identified in this NOFO. Monitoring may include FEMA-led or expert-led inspections, technical reviews, documentation reviews, site visits, milestone validation, and closeout review. FEMA will not rely solely on recipient self-reporting through the Performance Progress Report to verify project performance. FEMA may provide additional programmatic guidance in the award package or post-award materials regarding inspection procedures, documentation expectations, milestone validation, and the application of

performance measures and targets. If FEMA identifies performance or compliance concerns, FEMA may request additional information, provide technical assistance, or take other appropriate actions consistent with 2 C.F.R. Part 200 and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

Recipients and subrecipients demonstrating strong performance may be eligible for streamlined administrative requirements, reduced monitoring burden, or other administrative efficiencies, as determined by FEMA and consistent with applicable requirements. Recipients or subrecipients whose performance is deemed insufficient may be subject to more frequent inspections, milestone-based funding or reimbursement, required technical assistance, corrective action plans, additional documentation requirements, and additional award conditions until FEMA determines that performance has improved.

E. Closeout Reporting Requirements

Within 120 days after the end of the period of performance, or after an amendment has been issued to close out a federal award, recipients must submit the following:

1. The final request for payment, if applicable.
2. The final FFR.
3. The final progress report detailing all accomplishments.
4. A qualitative narrative summary of the impact of those accomplishments throughout the period of performance.
5. Other documents required by this NOFO, terms and conditions of the federal award, or other DHS Component guidance.

After the awarding agency approves these reports, it will issue a closeout notice. The notice will indicate the period of performance as closed, list any remaining funds to be de-obligated, and address the record maintenance requirement. Unless a longer period applies, such as due to an audit or litigation, for equipment or real property used beyond the period of performance, or due to other circumstances outlined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.334, this maintenance requirement is three years from the date of the final FFR.

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

The recipient is responsible for returning any balances of unobligated or unliquidated funds that have been drawn down that are not authorized to be retained per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(e).

Administrative Closeout

Administrative closeout is a mechanism for FEMA to unilaterally execute closeout of an award. FEMA will use available award information in lieu of final recipient reports, per 2 C.F.R. § 200.344(h)-(i). It is an activity of last resort, and if FEMA administratively closes an award, this may negatively impact a recipient's ability to obtain future funding.

F. Additional Reporting Requirements

A subrecipient must also report, within 30 days, any change in the designated operating agency for a system requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n, and any suspension of that agency's accreditation or of its personnel's certification under 6 C.F.R. § 124.5(i). FEMA will re-verify accreditation status with the NCUTC upon any such report.

Anytime there is a change in personnel for any of the awardees or if applicable, subrecipients, their information needs to be submitted for approval (all the previous personal information identified).

G. Disclosing Information per 2 C.F.R. § 180.335

Before entering into a federal award, the applicant must notify the awarding agency if it knows that the applicant or any of the principals (as defined by 2 C.F.R. § 180.995) for the federal award:

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

This requirement is fully described in 2 C.F.R. § 180.335. Additionally, 2 C.F.R. § 180.350 requires recipients to provide immediate notice to the awarding agency at any time after entering a federal award if:

1. The recipient learns that either it failed to earlier disclose information as required by 2 C.F.R. §180.335;
2. Due to changed circumstances, the applicant or any of the principals for the federal award now meet the criteria at 2 C.F.R. §180.335 listed above.

H. Reporting of Matters Related to Recipient Integrity and Performance

Appendix XII to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 states the terms and conditions for recipient integrity and performance matters used for this funding opportunity.

If the total value of all active federal grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts for a recipient exceeds $10 million at any time during the period of performance:

1. The recipient must maintain the currency of information reported in SAM.gov about civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings described in paragraph (b) of Appendix XII;
2. The required reporting frequency is described in paragraph (d) of Appendix XII.

I. Single Audit Reports

A recipient expending $1 million or more in federal awards (as defined by 2 C.F.R. § 200.1) during its fiscal

year must undergo an audit. This may be either a single audit complying with 2 C.F.R. § 200.514 or a program-specific audit complying with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.501 and 200.507. Audits must follow 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F, 2 C.F.R. § 200.501, and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards.

J. Monitoring and Oversight

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.337, DHS and its authorized representatives have the right to access any records of the recipient or subrecipient pertinent to a federal award to perform audits, site visits, and any other official use. The right also includes timely and reasonable access to the recipient's or subrecipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents or the federal award in general.

Pursuant to this right and per 2 C.F.R. § 200.329, DHS may conduct desk reviews and make site visits to review and evaluate project accomplishments and management control systems as well as provide any required technical assistance. Recipients and subrecipients must respond in a timely and accurate manner to DHS requests for information relating to a federal award.

It is strongly recommended that, prior to the testing, acquisition, installation, or use of UAS detection systems, entities seek the advice of counsel experienced with both federal and state criminal, surveillance, and communications laws. The co-signing agencies caution SLTT and private sector entities to understand that federal laws may prevent, limit, or penalize the sale, possession, or use of UAS detection and mitigation technologies. Capabilities for detecting and mitigating UAS may implicate federal criminal laws relating to surveillance, accessing or damaging computers, and damage to an aircraft.[2]

K. Program Evaluation

Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019), urges federal agencies to use program evaluation as a critical tool to learn, improve delivery, and elevate program service and delivery across the program lifecycle. Evaluation means "an assessment using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency." Evidence Act, § 101 (codified at 5 U.S.C. § 311). OMB A-11, Section 290 (Evaluation and Evidence-Building Activities) further outlines the standards and practices for evaluation activities. Federal agencies are required to specify any requirements for recipient participation in program evaluation activities (2 C.F.R. § 200.301). Program evaluation activities incorporated from the outset in the NOFO, and program design and implementation allow recipients and agencies to meaningfully document and measure progress and achievement towards program goals and objectives, and identify program outcomes and lessons learned, as part of demonstrating recipient performance (2 C.F.R. § 200.301).

As such, recipients and subrecipients are required to participate in a Program Office (PO) or a DHS Component-led evaluation, if selected. This may be carried out by a third party on behalf of the PO or the DHS Component. Such an evaluation may involve information collections including but not limited to, records of the recipients; surveys, interviews, or discussions with individuals who benefit from the federal award, program operating personnel, and award recipients; and site visits or other observation of

[2] See Interagency Advisory on the Application of Federal Laws to the Acquisition and Use of Technology to Detect and Mitigate Unmanned Aircraft Systemshttps://www.dhs.gov/publication/interagency-legal-advisory-uas-detection-and-mitigation-technologies.

recipient activities, as specified in a DHS Component or PO-approved evaluation plan. More details about evaluation requirements may be provided in the federal award, if available at that time, or following the award as evaluation requirements are finalized. Evaluation costs incurred during the period of performance are allowable costs (either as direct or indirect) in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.413.

Recipients and subrecipients are also encouraged, but not required, to participate in any additional evaluations after the period of performance ends, although any costs incurred to participate in such evaluations are not allowed and may not be charged to the federal award.

L. Immigration Conditions

The term titled "Communication and Cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration Officials" and paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the term titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" in the FY 2026 DHS Standard Terms and Conditions do not apply to any federal award under this funding opportunity.

Other Information

A. Period of Performance Extension

Extensions to the period of performance are allowed, but only if the subrecipient provides proof that the extension is being requested due to an inability to acquire cUAS equipment due to a lack of commercial availability. Recipients should consult with their FEMA point of contact for requirements related to performance period extension.

See the Preparedness Grants Manual Section 6.4, which is incorporated by reference into this NOFO, for information on period of performance extension.

B. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance

FEMA is required to consider effects of its actions on the environment and historic properties to ensure that activities, grants and programs funded by FEMA comply with federal Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and policies.

Recipients and subrecipients proposing projects with the potential to impact the environment or cultural resources, such as the modification or renovation of existing buildings, structures, and facilities, either new construction or replacement of buildings, structures, and facilities, must participate in the FEMA EHP review process. This includes conducting early engagement to help identify EHP resources, such as threatened or endangered species, and historic properties; submitting a detailed project description with supporting documentation to determine whether the proposed project has the potential to impact EHP resources; and, identifying mitigation measures, alternative courses of action, or both that may lessen impacts to those resources.

FEMA is sometimes required to consult with other regulatory agencies and the public to complete the review process. Federal law requires EHP review to be completed before federal funds are released to

carry out proposed projects. FEMA may not be able to fund projects that are not in compliance with applicable EHP laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and policies. FEMA may recommend mitigation measures, alternative courses of action, or both to lessen impacts to EHP resources and bring the project into EHP compliance. If a proposed project has been evaluated by another federal agency, FEMA may be able to streamline portions of the EHP review by adopting or supplementing previous analyses performed under the National Environmental Policy Act. If a proposed project has previously been reviewed by another federal agency, please provide those documents for FEMA's consideration.

EHP guidance is found at Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation. The site contains links to documents identifying agency EHP responsibilities and program requirements, such as implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and other EHP laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. DHS and FEMA EHP policy is also found in the EHP Directive & Instruction.

All FEMA actions, including grants, must comply with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) criteria or any more restrictive federal, state, or local floodplain management standards or building code (44 C.F.R. § 9.11(d)(6)). For actions located within or that may affect a floodplain or wetland, the following alternatives must be considered: a) no action; b) alternative locations; and c) alternative actions.

The EHP screening form is available at Environmental & Historic Preservation Grant Preparation Resources.

C. Procurement Compliance

When purchasing under a FEMA award, recipients and subrecipients must comply with the federal procurement standards in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317-200.327. To assist with determining whether an action is a procurement or instead a subaward, please consult 2 C.F.R. § 200.331.

For detailed guidance on the federal procurement standards, recipients and subrecipients should refer to various materials issued by FEMA's Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT). The Procurement Under Grants Policy Guide (PUGPG) and additional resources can be found on the PDAT website at Procurement and Contracting.

When conducting procurement transactions under a federal award, states, Indian Tribes, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and their agencies must follow their own documented procurement policies and procedures as outlined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.317. They are also required to comply with rules for domestic preferences (2 C.F.R. § 200.322), the use of recovered materials (2 C.F.R. § 200.323), and ensure all necessary contract provisions are included (2 C.F.R. § 200.327). If these entities do not have documented procurement policies or procedures, they must follow the federal procurement rules listed in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318–200.327.

Note: Indian Tribes are exempt from the recovered materials requirements in 2 C.F.R. § 200.323.

Local government and nonprofit recipients or subrecipients must have and use their own documented procurement procedures that reflect applicable state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable federal law and the standards identified in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318–200.327.

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

On April 22, 2024, OMB updated various parts of Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, among them the procurement standards. These revisions apply to all FEMA awards with a federal award date or disaster declaration date on or after October 1, 2024, unless specified otherwise. The changes include updates to the Federal Procurement Standards, which govern how FEMA award recipients and subrecipients must purchase under a FEMA award.

More information on OMB's revisions to the Federal Procurement Standards can be found in Purchasing Under a FEMA Award: 2024 OMB Revisions Fact Sheet.

Threshold Increases Effective October 1, 2025

Effective October 1, 2025, the United States Office of Management and Budget increased the Federal micro-purchase threshold from $10,000 to $15,000 and the Federal simplified acquisition threshold from $250,000 to $350,000. These updated thresholds now apply to recipient and subrecipient activities under 2 C.F.R. Part 200, including procurements and budget approval requests executed on or after October 1, 2025, for all open financial assistance awards.

Procurement Standards: Competition and Conflict of Interest

All procurement transactions under a federal award must provide for full and open competition. To ensure compliance, recipients and subrecipients must avoid practices that restrict competition. Examples of restrictive practices include, but are not limited to:

- Placing unreasonable requirements on firms to qualify to do business;
- Requiring unnecessary experience or excessive bonding;
- Engaging in noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or affiliated companies;
- Awarding noncompetitive contracts to consultants on retainer;
- Specifying only a "brand name" product instead of allowing "an equal" product to be offered; and
- Taking arbitrary actions during the procurement process.

Real Conflict of Interest

Under 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(1), local government and nonprofit recipients or subrecipients must maintain written standards of conduct to address conflicts of interest. Employees, officers, or agents involved in the selection, award, or administration of contracts are prohibited from participating if they have a real or apparent conflict of interest. A conflict arises when the individual, their immediate family, partner, or an organization they are affiliated with has a financial or other interest in, or stands to benefit from, a firm considered for a contract.

Additionally, officers, employees, and agents may not solicit or accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or subcontractors. However, recipients or subrecipients may establish standards for situations where the financial interest is not substantial, or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. Violations of these standards must result in disciplinary actions as outlined in the recipient's or subrecipient's policies.

Organizational Conflict of Interest

Under 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(2), recipients or subrecipients with a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local, tribal, or territorial (SLTT) government must maintain written standards of conduct to address organizational conflicts of interest. An organizational conflict of interest occurs when a relationship with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary compromises, or appears to compromise, the recipient's or subrecipient's impartiality in conducting a procurement action.

Recipients or subrecipients must disclose any potential organizational conflicts of interest in writing to FEMA or the pass-through entity, as required by FEMA policy.

Contractors Drafting Requirements

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.319(b), contractors that develop or draft specifications, statements of work, invitations for bids, or requests for proposals are prohibited from competing for those procurements. FEMA considers this an organizational conflict of interest and extends this restriction to contractors who assist recipients or subrecipients in developing grant applications, project plans, or budgets.

This prohibition also applies to former employees who worked on such activities while employed by the recipient or subrecipient. Unless the recipient or subrecipient solicits and awards a contract that explicitly includes both the development and execution of specifications (or similar elements), and the contract was procured in compliance with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317–200.327, federal funds cannot be used to pay the contractor to perform the work. This rule applies to all contracts funded with federal grant funds, including pre-award costs (e.g., grant writer fees) and post-award costs (e.g., grant management fees).

Supply Schedules and Purchasing Programs

Generally, a recipient or subrecipient may seek to procure goods or services from a federal supply schedule, state supply schedule, or group purchasing agreement.

Information on General Services Administration programs, including multiple award schedules, for states, Indian Tribes, and local governments, and their instrumentalities, can be found in Purchasing Resource and Support for State and Local Government.

Procurement Documentation

Per 2 C.F. R. § 200.318(i), local government and nonprofit recipients or subrecipients are required to maintain and retain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records must include, but are not limited to, the rationale for the procurement method, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price. States and Indian Tribes are reminded that in order for any cost to be allowable, it must be adequately documented per 2 C.F.R. §200.403(g).

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

- Solicitation documentation, such as requests for quotes, invitations for bids, or requests for proposals;
- Responses to solicitations, such as quotes, bids, or proposals;
- Pre-solicitation independent cost estimates and post-solicitation cost/price analyses on file for review by federal personnel, if applicable;
- Contract documents and amendments, including required contract provisions; and

- Other documents required by federal regulations applicable at the time a grant is awarded to a recipient.

D. Buy America Preference Requirements for Infrastructure

None of the funds provided under this program may be used for a project for infrastructure unless the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in that infrastructure project are produced in the United States.

Recipients and subrecipients provided funds under this program for an infrastructure project must comply with FEMA's implementation requirements of the Build America, Buy America Act, as detailed in FEMA's Buy America Preference Policy. See also 2 C.F.R. Part 184, Buy America Preferences for Infrastructure Projects, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Memorandum M-24-02, Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure.

The Buy America preference only applies to articles, materials, and supplies that are consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to an infrastructure project. As such, it does not apply to tools, equipment, and supplies, such as temporary scaffolding, brought to the construction site and removed at or before the completion of the infrastructure project. Nor does a Buy America preference apply to equipment and furnishings, such as movable chairs, desks, and portable computer equipment, that are used at or within the finished infrastructure project but are not an integral part of the structure or permanently affixed to the infrastructure project.

For more information about FEMA's implementation of the Buy America Preference, please visit FEMA's Buy America Preference webpage at Programs and Definitions: Build America, Buy America Act | FEMA.gov.

Waivers

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

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

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

The process for requesting a waiver from the Buy America preference requirements can be found on FEMA's website at "Buy America" Preference in FEMA Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure | FEMA.gov.

Definitions

For definitions of the key terms of the Build America, Buy America Act, please visit Programs and Definitions: Build America, Buy America Act | FEMA.gov.

E. Mandatory Disclosures

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

F. Adaptive Support

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

G. Record Retention

Record Retention Period

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

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

Types of Records to Retain

FEMA requires that recipients and subrecipients maintain the following documentation for federally funded purchases:

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

H. Actions to Address Noncompliance

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

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

If the noncompliance is not able to be corrected by imposing additional conditions or the recipient or subrecipient refuses to correct the matter, FEMA may take other remedies allowed under 2 C.F.R. § 200.339.

I. Audits

FEMA grant recipients are subject to audit oversight from multiple entities including the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), the GAO, the pass-through entity, or independent auditing firms for single audits, and may cover activities and costs incurred under the award. Auditing agencies such as the DHS OIG, the GAO, and the pass-through entity (if applicable), and FEMA in its oversight capacity, must have access to records pertaining to the FEMA award.

J. Definition

All the definitions of 6 C.F.R. § 124.2 are incorporated into this NOFO. Additionally, for the purposes of this NOFO:

- "2028 Olympic Games" includes the 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games and official ancillary events.
- "Active Radar" means radars generally operate by transmitting a radio signal of known frequency and power in a focused direction and then detecting the reflected signal that is bounced back from the target.
- "Designated operating agency" means the SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency identified in the application as the agency that will exercise operational control of a grant-funded system requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n, and whose certified officers or employees will operate that system under 6 CFR Part 124. The designated operating agency may be the subrecipient itself or a separate agency with which the subrecipient has a written agreement.
- "Electro Optical and Infrared Cameras" sensors are digital video cameras that collect environmental information in the visible and infrared light spectrum.
- "Mobile" equipment that is designed to be relocated and placed in operation at different sites without permanent installation, including hand-held, vehicle-mounted, trailer-mounted, and transportable systems, whether or not the equipment can operate while in motion. Equipment that is permanently installed at a single site is not mobile.
- "Passive Radar – Radio Frequency (RF) systems" are systems used to track drones detect and track targets by analyzing reflections of existing electromagnetic and radio frequency signals, such as commercial broadcast, cellular, or navigation transmissions, rather than emitting their own signals. By comparing direct-path and reflected signals, passive radar determines the range, velocity, and trajectory of a drone. These systems are well-suited for urban and sensitive environments due to their non-emissive nature. They are effective against small drones, especially when integrated with data fusion platforms, providing continuous monitoring without contributing to the electromagnetic spectrum or requiring dedicated transmissions.

- “Portable” means equipment that is designed to be relocated and placed in operation at different sites without permanent installation, including hand-held, vehicle-mounted, trailer-mounted, and transportable systems, whether or not the equipment can operate while in motion. Equipment that is permanently installed at a single site is not portable.
- “RF Direction Finding, Radio frequency (RF) directional finders” are systems used to detect and track drones passively scan the electromagnetic spectrum for the presence of drone emissions, such as command-and-control (C2) links and telemetry signals. These systems identify signal sources without intercepting or decoding protected content. Directional antennas and triangulation techniques determine bearing and geolocation of active drone and controller signals. RF finders support situational awareness by alerting operators to unauthorized drone activity and cueing other sensors. When integrated into multi-sensor C-UAS systems, they enhance threat detection and classification without capturing the content of private communications.
- "State" includes all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. (Note: Tribal governments are not eligible to apply directly for HSGP funding but may receive funding through their state’s SAA.)
- Passive Acoustic Systems, Acoustic sensors are passive and use high sensitivity microphone arrays coupled with audio analysis applications to detect, track and identify sounds produced by UAV motors and propellers.
- “Remote ID” is the ability of a UAS in flight to provide identification and location information that can be received by other parties or is generally accessible to the general public through a broadcast signal. Some UAS manufacturers may also voluntarily broadcast UAS telemetry using protocols not compliant with ASTM F3411-22a but with the express intent of it being received by government agencies. *See* Remote Identification of Drones | Federal Aviation Administration for more information on Remote ID and associated FAA requirements.
- “Mitigation” equipment and software, includes kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities, such as jammers and command and control protocol manipulation systems, that disrupt, disable, seize control of, damage, or destroy a UAS, consistent with 6 U.S.C. § § 124n(b)(1)(C), (D), and (F). Under 6 C.F.R. and 28 C.F.R. Part 124, mitigation authority may be exercised only by personnel holding a current NCUTC Mitigation Certification.
- “Third Party Data Service Providers” are vendors that deliver UAS detection data by using equipment owned by the service provider who, typically, employ a business model where detection hardware, software, and supporting infrastructure is set up in a geographical location and access to data is sold to various authorized users. As such, this grant may be used to fund third party data purchases from data as a service (DaaS) providers to manage, analyze, and utilize data outputs from the purchased system(s). Third party data services are limited to detection services that do not require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n. A contractor may not operate a system requiring that authority, make credible threat determinations, or execute mitigation actions (6 CF.R. § 124.4(b)).

K. Procurement Option

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is an available, non-mandatory, source available to facilitate the procurement of C-UAS equipment. Under DLA’s 1122 Program (10 U.S.C. § 281) state and local governments may advantage of the discounts available to the federal government due to its large-volume purchases. By using this system, state and local agencies are able to stretch their finite dollars when purchasing items used to support their counter drug, homeland security and emergency response

operations, and thereby create a larger impact. Interested parties may contact stateandlocalprogram@dla.mil for more information.

Contacts and Appendices

Contacts 60

Appendices 62

Contacts

A. Program Office

FEMA has assigned Preparedness Officers to each state for the C-UAS Grant Program. If you are unsure who your Preparedness Officer is, please contact FEMA Grants News by phone at (800) 368-6498 or by email at fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

B. FEMA Grants News

FEMA Grants News 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. FEMA Grants News is reachable at fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov or (800) 368-6498, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

C. Award Administration Division

GPD's Award Administration Division (AAD) provides support regarding financial matters and budgetary technical assistance. AAD can be contacted at ASK-GMD@fema.dhs.gov.

D. Procurement Under Grants Division

The Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT) and Buy America Branch (BAB) within GPD's Procurement Under Grants Division offer technical support to ensure compliance with federal procurement and domestic preference standards for FEMA awards. You can reach PDAT at fema-gpd-pdat@fema.dhs.gov and BAB at fema-grants-buyamerica@fema.dhs.gov. When reaching out, please include your FEMA grant program point of contact for reference.

E. FEMA Regional Offices

FEMA Regional Offices also may provide fiscal support, including pre- and post-award administration and technical assistance. FEMA Regional Office contact information is available at Regions, States and Territories.

F. Civil Rights

Consistent with Executive Order 14173, Ending Illegal Discrimination & Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity, the FEMA Integration and Coordination Division (ICD) is responsible for ensuring compliance with and enforcement of federal civil rights obligations in connection with programs and services conducted by FEMA. They are reachable at fema-ocr@fema.dhs.gov.

G. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

The FEMA Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (OEHP) provides guidance and information about the EHP review process to FEMA programs and recipients and subrecipients. Send any inquiries regarding compliance for FEMA grant projects under this NOFO to FEMA-OEHP-NOFOQuestions@fema.dhs.gov.

H. Payment and Reporting

FEMA uses FEMA GO for financial reporting, invoicing, and tracking payments. The Direct

Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer (DD/EFT) method of payment is used for recipients. For any questions about the system, contact the FEMA GO Helpdesk at femago@fema.dhs.gov or (877) 585-3242, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET.

I. FEMA GO

For technical assistance with the FEMA GO system, please contact the FEMA GO Helpdesk at femago@fema.dhs.gov or (877) 585-3242, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET.

J. FEMA Preparedness Toolkit

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

K. Preparedness Grants Manual

Recipients seeking guidance on policies and procedures for managing preparedness grants should reference the Preparedness Grants Manual at Preparedness Grants Manual.

Appendices

Appendix I: State and Territory Allocations

For Fiscal Year 2027, DHS/FEMA will authorize $250 million in funding for the 50 eligible states, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia (DC). These states, territories, and the District of Columbia will receive statutory minimums established under the State Homeland Security Program, with additional funds allocated based on risk.

State/Territory	FY 27 C-UAS Allocation	State/Territory	FY 27 C-UAS Allocation
Alabama	$3,935,096	Montana	$3,457,975
Alaska	$3,527,925	Nebraska	$3,559,051
American Samoa	$823,677	Nevada	$4,079,005
Arizona	$4,687,814	New Hampshire	$3,483,421
Arkansas	$3,579,145	New Jersey	$4,737,397
California	$18,665,396	New Mexico	$3,594,595
Colorado	$4,234,895	New York	$13,918,889
Connecticut	$3,637,410	North Carolina	$4,596,469
Delaware	$3,622,760	North Dakota	$3,458,409
District of Columbia	$4,017,822	Northern Mariana Islands	$822,338
Florida	$7,754,298	Ohio	$4,865,398
Georgia	$5,347,213	Oklahoma	$3,726,391
Guam	$871,649	Oregon	$4,036,709
Hawaii	$3,905,368	Pennsylvania	$5,908,097
Idaho	$3,583,858	Puerto Rico	$3,610,933
Illinois	$6,191,636	Rhode Island	$3,482,161
Indiana	$3,924,953	South Carolina	$3,895,891
Iowa	$3,709,882	South Dakota	$3,447,704
Kansas	$3,725,420	Tennessee	$4,161,074
Kentucky	$3,905,006	Texas	$10,508,140
Louisiana	$4,155,010	U.S. Virgin Islands	$839,746
Maine	$3,498,846	Utah	$3,657,757
Maryland	$4,694,091	Vermont	$3,414,026
Massachusetts	$4,816,663	Virginia	$5,728,718
Michigan	$4,425,508	Washington	$4,816,783
Minnesota	$4,309,550	West Virginia	$3,547,537
Mississippi	$3,617,564	Wisconsin	$3,939,965
Missouri	$4,119,355	Wyoming	$3,417,611
Total			**$250,000,000**

Appendix 2: Allowable Costs

To maximize the impact of the grant program, Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise

activities should be integrated into a cohesive strategy. For example:

- **Planning:** Develop a UAS response Statewide C-UAS and Low-Altitude Airspace Domain Awareness Strategy
- **Organization:** Organization costs are allowed under this program
- **Equipment:** Procure/deploy C-UAS systems.
- **Training:** Train personnel on system operation and response protocols.
- **Exercises:** Operational acceptance testing of acquired systems and systems under procurement consideration, on-the-job proficiency training, and interoperability training exercises to maintain C-UAS operational readiness.

By funding activities across the POETE framework, the C-UAS Grant Program can ensure a comprehensive approach to building and sustaining capabilities for the DIMT-M technologies to support public safety officials in the protection of the public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS.

Purpose	Type	Examples
Planning		
Plan Development	Operations	• UAS response Statewide C-UAS and Low-Altitude Airspace Domain Awareness Strategy • Standard Operating Procedures
Organization		
System Deployment	Personnel	• Program Management • Operational Overtime
Equipment		
Detection	Sensors	• Radar systems • Electro Optical and Infrared Cameras • Passive Acoustic Systems
	Cameras	
Tracking	Remote ID Systems	• Remote ID Receivers • GPS-Based Tracking Systems • ADS-B (Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast) Receivers • Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Receivers Radios
	Broadcast Beacon Receivers	
Identification	UAS Identification Systems	• Remote ID Decoders • AI-Based Video Analytics • Radio Frequency (RF) Signal Triangulation • Geolocation Systems
	Operator Identification Systems	
	UAS Forensics Tools	
Mitigation	Radio Frequency Systems	Only mobile equipment within an ATL category and, where populated, on the ASL (CFR section 124.7), including but not limited to:
	Kinetic Systems	

Purpose	Type	Examples
		• Mobile radio frequency disruption systems (jammers) • Radio frequency protocol manipulation • Radio frequency detection with command and control signal interception • Command and control protocol manipulation systems (command injection and cyber takeover)
Deployment, Operation & Maintenance	Vehicles Services/Subscriptions Equipment Operations and Maintenance	• Vehicles (dedicated to enable the mobility of DIMT-M equipment) • Trailers • Generators • Point to Point links • Mesh Networking
Training		
DIMT-M	NCUTC	In-Person and Online: • Training • Certification
DIMT-M	Vendor	• Training
Exercises		
DIMT-M	Internally Executed Vendor-supported	• Seminar • Workshop • Tabletop Exercise • Drill • Functional Exercise • Full-Scale Exercise

Additional examples of the POETE framework applied to the C-UAS Grant Program include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning Costs
   - Developing or updating C-UAS response plans that integrate detection systems into existing emergency operations plans (EOPs) or incident command systems.
   - Conducting risk assessments to identify high-priority areas for UAS detection, such as critical infrastructure, public events, or disaster-prone areas.
   - Developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for responding to unauthorized or malicious UAS activity.
   - Coordinating with federal agencies (e.g., FAA, DHS, DOJ, FCC) to ensure compliance with federal laws and regulations governing UAS detection and mitigation.
   - Establishing information-sharing protocols with fusion centers, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to disseminate UAS-related threat intelligence.

- Planning for the integration of UAS detection systems with existing public safety technologies, such as Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) platforms or computer-aided dispatch systems.

2. Organization
   - Salaries for personnel supporting C-UAS operations.

3. Equipment
   - See section, Additional Details on the Technology or Services Covered by this Grant Program, below.

4. Training and travel
   - Attendance at FBI NCUTC.
   - Training programs for C-UAS systems.
   - Necessary related travel costs for C-UAS personnel, adhering to federal U.S General Services Administration standards and policy.
   - Providing hands-on training for first responders on the operation of specific UAS detection systems.
   - Conducting train-the-trainer programs to build local capacity for ongoing training efforts.
   - Providing scenario-based training to prepare responders for real-world UAS threats, such as swarming drones or UAS equipped with payloads.
   - Training personnel on the interpretation of UAS detection data and the integration of this data into decision-making processes.

   (Clarification Note: NCUTC certification is required as described in Section 2 of this NOFO. Funding may also be used for additional training programs, including vendor-specific and system-level operator training, which is the agency's responsibility under 6 C.F.R. § 124.5(c) and is not a substitute for NCUTC certification.)

5. Exercising
   - Conducting tabletop exercises to simulate UAS-related incidents and test response plans, SOPs, and coordination protocols.
   - Organizing functional exercises to test the operation of UAS detection systems and the integration of these systems with other public safety technologies.
   - Running full-scale exercises to simulate large-scale UAS threats, such as unauthorized UAS activity at a public event or near critical infrastructure.
   - Including multi-jurisdictional exercises to test coordination between state, local, tribal, and federal agencies, as well as private sector partners.
   - Conducting after-action reviews to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement following exercises.
   - Incorporating UAS detection scenarios into broader homeland security exercises, such as those focused on terrorism or disaster response.
   - Note: Testing, proficiency training, and exercises with systems that require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n are not operations under the Act and must be conducted in accordance with 6 C.F.R. § 124.18, including a written activities plan, FCC authorization and FAA coordination where the system emits radio frequency energy, use of controlled test targets the agency owns, operates, or has consent to use, and purge of any incidentally collected third-party communications at the conclusion of the activity.

6. Management and Administration

- Necessary direct costs incurred in direct support of the federal award or as a consequence of it, such as travel, meeting-related expenses, and salaries of full/part-time staff in direct support of the program. As such, M&A costs can be itemized in financial reports. If an outside consultant or contractor is used for grant writing or grant management, additional federal requirements may apply.

Additional Details on the Technology or Services Covered by this Grant Program

The purchase of C-UAS equipment or services with grant funds does not itself authorize operational use. Entities must purchase technologies or systems that are included on an ATL and ASL maintained jointly by the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of War, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. These lists can be accessed on the designated Federal C-UAS coordination portal (FBI's LEEP Justice Connect Portal: justiceconnect.cjis.gov/) after successful completion of the required training.

Operational use of such equipment is limited to eligible SLTT law enforcement or correctional agencies with FBI NCUTC-certified personnel. All such activities must comply with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and applicable FCC, FAA, privacy, reporting, and coordination requirements.

Equipment funding under this grant program may be used for:

1. Active Radar
2. Passive Radar – Radio Frequency
3. EO/IR Cameras
4. RF Direction Finding Systems
    a. (Systems that rely solely on inspecting the physical waveform of the RF Spectrum to identify and classify UAS-related signals based on their unique characteristics and/or direction-finding techniques are permitted. The following are common passive RF system direction-finding techniques which do not require additional statutory authority, and are therefore permissible for purchase through this grant program: Time Difference of Arrival; Frequency Difference of Arrival; Power of Arrival; Angle of Arrival
5. Passive Acoustic Systems
6. Remote ID and similar broadcast beacon receivers
7. Mitigation system

(**Note**: Mitigation systems, and any detection equipment that intercepts or accesses UAS control communications, must be within an ATL category and, where populated, on the ASL.)

This grant may be used to purchase other equipment required to deploy, operate, and maintain the aforementioned sensors, such as:

- Vehicles, trailers, generators, etc. required to transport and deploy DIMT-M capabilities;
- Services, subscriptions, software licenses;
- Equipment required to connect sensors, to include traditional networking equipment, as well as tactical systems such as Point-to-Point links and mesh networking;
- Operations and maintenance;
- Third Party Data Service Providers. (Note: The most comprehensive systems include built-in FAA-approved B4UFLY and Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability tracking.)

All recipients of mitigation technology and training must make FEMA funded mitigation technology, together with the recipient's certified operators, available to support other agencies or venues through a memorandum of understanding or memorandum of agreement consistent with 6 C.F.R. § 124.4(c). Certified personnel of the accredited designated operating agency operate the systems and make all operational determinations. Grant-funded systems requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n may be operated only by certified personnel of an accredited designated operating agency.

Training and Exercise

This grant may be used to fund training (including related travel expenses) of grant recipient agency personnel to operate and maintain the purchased equipment, as well as exercises to test the capacity of grant recipient agencies to successfully employ the acquired capabilities.

FBI Training and Equipment Capability Requirements for Mitigation Technologies

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities (e.g., kinetic or non-kinetic technologies used to disable, destroy, or seize control of UAS during flight) may only be authorized for law enforcement or correctional agencies where the application identifies a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement in Section 2 of this NOFO, including NCUTC Mitigation Certification (or enrollment) for named personnel and agency accreditation under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6 and 28 C.F.R. Part 124. Correctional agencies whose personnel will operate only at correctional facilities may satisfy the certification requirement through the abbreviated Correctional Mitigation Certification under § 124.5(e).

Additionally, mitigation technologies procured through this program must be within a technology category on the Authorized Technologies List and, where the Authorized Systems List has been populated for that category, must be a system listed on the Authorized Systems List (§ 124.7). Mitigation-certified personnel may employ systems only in the technology categories covered by the NCUTC mitigation courses they have completed (§ 124.7(d)). An accredited agency may nominate a system for the Authorized Systems List, or submit feedback on a listed system, through the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal (§ 124.7(f)).

Appendix 3: Payment Requests

Appendix 3 contains detailed information on Award Administration. Reviewing this information may help recipients in the programmatic and financial administration of their award(s).

Payments Requirements

FEMA uses the Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer (DD/EFT) method of payment to recipients. Payment/drawdown requests are generated using FEMA GO. Payment/drawdown requests will be governed by applicable federal regulations in effect at the time a grant is awarded to the recipient and the terms and conditions set forth in this NOFO. It is recommended that recipients should not expend funds until all special conditions listed on the grant award document have been met, including completion of EHP review, active SAM.gov registration, and all funding holds associated with budget lines have been released.

Recipients must submit the following documents at time of drawdown requests:

- Documentation demonstrating proof of purchase (e.g., receipt, invoice, pay stub, etc.) and proof of payment (e.g., canceled check, credit card statement, etc.) for each expense being requested for reimbursement. Collecting the documentation into separate files for costs under $5,000 and costs over $5,000 is encouraged.
- A summary table identifying the following items:
    - Budget Line Category (see the Application Worksheet, Budget Worksheet tab for categories)
    - Brief description of invoice activities/services
    - The date of the receipt
    - Total amount on the associated invoice.
    - Amount being submitted for reimbursement.
    - Indicate if cost is over or under $5,000.
    - Filename for Proof of purchase
        - The proof of purchase associated with the line item (file name, page number, transaction ID, or other unique identifier to clearly link the line item with the proof of purchase)
        - Indicate page of file if necessary.
    - Filename for Proof of Payment
        - The proof of purchase associated with the line item (file name, page number, transaction ID, or other unique identifier to clearly link the line item with the proof of purchase)
        - Indicate page of file if necessary.
    - For Costs Under $5,000:
        - For each requested allowable activity category (See *Appendix 2*), provide one example of proof of payment and one example of proof of purchase reflecting the purchase. Indicate all proofs of payment and proofs of purchase less than $5,000. In the document (a spreadsheet is strongly recommended), identify the following things:
            - For each proof of payment receipt, the allowable activity/service category being funded (see the Application Worksheet, Budget Worksheet tab for categories)

        - The line-item details from the receipt (what the item is)
        - The quantity if more than one
        - The amount requested for reimbursement by line item, not receipt total
        - If applicable, which proofs of payment and receipts are for which subrecipient.
    - If the drawdown request includes money for a subrecipient, specify the subrecipient for each line item.

Payment requests submitted lacking summary documentation, clear costs delineation, supporting narratives or other required elements will be returned to recipients.

Recipients and subrecipients should keep detailed records of all transactions involving the grant. FEMA may at any time request copies of any relevant documentation and records. See, e.g., 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318(i), 200.334, 200.337.

Appendix 4: Investment Justifications

Appendix 4 contains detailed information on investment justifications. Reviewing this information can assist applicants in preparing and submitting their award applications. These instructions apply to all award applications, as all applicants must submit investment justifications regardless of award type.

Investment Justification Framework

Each applicant (state-level recipient) must submit the **Investment Justification (IJ)** form titled "C-UAS Application-IJ-budget-Imp plan" that includes information for each funding category for which they are requesting funding. Any sections of allowable funding categories not being pursued may be skipped by placing "Not Applicable" in that section. The IJ must address the recipient's overarching strategy, the intent to include subrecipients, and how subrecipient projects will contribute to achieving program goals.

The IJ should demonstrate how the proposed project aligns with the **C-UAS Grant Program's objectives** and enhances the applicant's capabilities to detect, track, and respond to threats posed by unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Applicants are encouraged to structure their IJ using the **POETE (Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercises)** framework to ensure their projects address all necessary aspects of capability development.

a. Investment Justification Components

1. Project Description
   - **What to Include:**
     - Describe the planned activities, services, or equipment purchases that will be funded by the grant.
     - Provide a clear overview of the project's purpose, scope, and intended outcomes.
   - **Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise Connection:**
     - Break down the project into relevant categories. For example:
       - **Planning:** Developing a UAS response plan to integrate detection systems into existing emergency operations plans.
       - **Organization:** Establishing a regional UAS task force to oversee detection and response efforts.
       - **Equipment:** Procuring radar-based UAS detection systems and sensor fusion software.
       - **Training:** Conducting FBI-certified training for first responders on UAS detection and response protocols.
       - **Exercises:** Organizing a full-scale exercise to test the effectiveness of the detection system and response plan.
2. Capability Gap
   - **What to Include:**
     - Explain how the planned activities will address or have addressed gaps in public safety and security.
     - Describe the specific threats, vulnerabilities, or risks posed by UAS in the applicant's jurisdiction.
     - Highlight current gaps in UAS detection, tracking, or response capabilities.
   - **POETE Connection:**
     - Link the identified capability gaps to the POETE framework. For example:
       - "Our jurisdiction lacks the **Equipment** to detect unauthorized UAS activity near critical infrastructure, as well as the **Training** to ensure first responders can effectively operate detection systems."
3. Project Objectives
   - **What to Include:**
     - Specify how the requested funding will address the objectives listed in Appendix 2 of the NOFO for the relevant allowable activity.
     - Describe how the project will enhance public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and mitigate UAS-

related threats.

- **Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise Connection:**
  - Connect the project objectives to POETE activities. For example:
    - "The objective of this project is to deploy UAS detection systems (**Equipment**) and develop a comprehensive response plan (**Planning**) to enhance our jurisdiction's ability to detect and respond to unauthorized UAS activity."

4. Subrecipient Impact (If Applicable)

- **What to Include:**
  - Describe how subrecipients (e.g., local or tribal governments, public safety entities) will assist in the described activities.
  - Explain how subrecipient projects will contribute to achieving the program's goals.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Highlight how subrecipients will support POETE activities. For example:
    - "Subrecipients will conduct **Training** for first responders and organize **Exercises** to test the integration of UAS detection systems into local emergency response plans."

5. Performance Goals

- **What to Include:**
  - Specify how the requested funding will address the performance goals listed in Appendix 2 of the NOFO for the relevant allowable activity.
  - Identify specific, measurable outcomes that will be used to evaluate the project's success.
- **Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise Connection:**
  - Tie performance goals to POETE activities. For example:
    - "Performance goals include the deployment of two UAS detection systems (**Equipment**), the training of 50 first responders on UAS detection protocols (**Training**), and the completion of one multi-agency tabletop exercise (**Exercises**)."

6. Budget and Timeline

- **What to Include:**
  - Provide a detailed budget breakdown for project costs, including labor, materials, equipment, and administrative expenses.
  - Include timelines for project completion and implementation, with key milestones clearly identified.
- **Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise Connection:**
  - Categorize costs under POETE. For example:
    - **Planning:** $10,000 for consultant services to develop a UAS response plan.
    - **Organization:** $10,000 for consultant services to develop a UAS response plan.
    - **Equipment:** $150,000 for radar-based UAS detection systems.
    - **Training:** $25,000 for FBI-certified training on UAS detection and response.
    - **Exercises:** $15,000 for a full-scale exercise to test the system and response plan.

7. ***Additional Guidance for Completing the IJ***

- **Use Data to Support the Need:** Include data, risk assessments, or real-world examples to substantiate the operational need for UAS detection capabilities.
- **Focus on Impact:** Emphasize how the project will enhance public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and address UAS-related threats.
- **Be Specific and Measurable:** Avoid vague statements. Provide concrete details about the project's scope, activities, and expected outcomes.

By following this framework and guidance, applicants can ensure their Investment Justification is comprehensive, well-structured, and clearly aligned with the C-UAS Grant Program's objectives and the POETE framework. This will help streamline the application review process and ensure that funding is awarded to projects that effectively enhance UAS DIMT-M capabilities.

Appendix 5: Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System Certification

Appendix 5 is not required as part of the application process. Applicable certification requirements will be addressed through the training verification process, as applicable.

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C-UAS) Certification

I certify to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I have the authority to make the following representations. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any FEMA decision to make an award or approve a purchase.
2. The entity operating the C-UAS has consulted qualified legal counsel to review the proposed purchase and operation of the C-UAS. This review may be satisfied by the legal counsel review of the agency implementation policy required by 6 C.F.R. § 124.6(b) or (c).
3. That the entity operating the C-UAS has sufficient policies and procedures regarding privacy, civil liberties, and information technology cybersecurity related to the operation of the C-UAS.
4. Any C-UAS purchased with award funds that requires the authority of 6 U.S.C. 124n will be within a technology category on the ATL and, where the ASL has been populated for that category, will be a system listed on the ASL, as those lists are maintained under 6 U.S.C. §124n(d)(2)(A)(iii) and 6 C.F.R. § 124.7.
5. The entity operating the C-UAS will engage in mutual aid of other states and local law enforcement, consistent with 6 C.F.R. § 124.4(c).
6. The procurement, operation, maintenance, and use of any C-UAS purchased with award funds will strictly comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations relating to the acquisition, deployment, and operation of technologies for detecting and mitigating unmanned aircraft systems, including but not limited to
    a. Title 6 and Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 124;
    b. all federal training, certification, and accreditation requirements, including NCUTC Detection and Warning Certification and Mitigation Certification under 6 C.F.R. § 124.5, a valid FAA remote pilot certificate under 14 C.F.R. Part 107 for any person who executes a mitigation action, and agency accreditation under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6;
    c. all federal criminal laws and statutory provisions that may apply to detection, monitoring, tracking, interception, mitigation, or disruption of UAS, including but not limited to provisions of Title 18 and Title 49 of the United States Code;
    d. all federal aviation safety and airspace laws and regulations administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that affect the deployment or use of C-UAS hardware or software;
    e. all laws and regulations governing radiofrequency spectrum usage, interception, transmission, or jamming administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC);
    f. any state or local laws, ordinances, and regulations applicable to C-UAS detection and mitigation technologies or their operation.
7. Any entity purchasing C-UAS with award funds will monitor changes in applicable laws and regulations concerning the operation of C-UAS and will adjust its practices, configurations, and procedures as necessary to maintain legal compliance.
8. To the extent required by applicable law or regulation, all necessary approvals, licenses, authorizations, certifications, notices, registrations, permits, and filings with federal, state, and local authorities will be obtained prior to procurement, activation, or deployment of any C-UAS purchased with award funds, and such use will be coordinated with the FAA and other appropriate agencies as required by applicable airspace, safety, spectrum, and mitigation rules.
9. The entity procuring the C-UAS will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial) relevant to the acquisition and operation of any C-UAS purchased with grant award funds, as FEMA may reasonably require.

_____

_____ _____
Signature of Certifying Official Date of Certification

_____ _____
Printed Name Title

_____
Entity/Agency of Certifying Official

Designated Operating Agency (complete if the entity operating the C-UAS is not the entity procuring it)
I certify on behalf of the designated operating agency that the representations in items 2 through 11 above are true and correct as to that agency, that the agency is, or before operating any C-UAS purchased with award funds will be, accredited under 6 C.F.R. and 28 C.F.R. Part 124, and that only its own certified officers or employees will operate such C-UAS.

_____ _____
Signature of Designated Operating Agency Official Date

_____ _____
Printed Name Title

_____
Designated Operating Agency