Notice of Funding Opportunity
Application due: Varies by Applicant

FY 26 Flood Mitigation Assistance Swift Current (FMA Swift Current)

Assistance Listing Number: 97.029
Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-MT-144-000-99

OMB Number: 1660-0170
Expiration Date: 08/31/2028

Contents

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 1-(800)-323-8603 and TTY 1-(844)-889-4357

To help you find what you need, this NOFO 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

A. Award Facts

Agency Name: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Resilience, Hazard Mitigation Directorate (HMD), Hazard Mitigation Assistance Division (HMA)

Assistance Listing Number: 97.029

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Title: Fiscal Year 2026 Flood Mitigation Assistance Swift Current (FMA Swift Current)

Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-MT-144-000-99

Announcement Type: Initial

Expected Award Range: $5,000,000 - $40,000,000

Applicants may receive a set-aside of up to $40 million but can choose a lower amount. To qualify, the applicant must have a major disaster declaration or emergency declaration for a flood-related event between June 1, 2025, and May 31, 2027. Applicants cannot receive a set-aside for both a major disaster declaration and an emergency declaration for the same event. FEMA will distribute the available FY 2026 FMA Swift Current funding amount as follows until the total available funding amount is exhausted.

FEMA will determine the maximum set-aside based on these criteria:

- Up to $10 million: The applicant has at least $1 million in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) claims paid in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event, or 500 or more NFIP claims submitted from the declared flood-related disaster event.
- Up to $20 million: The applicant has at least $5 million in NFIP claims paid in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event; or at least $1 million in NFIP claims paid in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster declaration and 500 or more claims submitted from the declared flood-related disaster event.
- Up to $40 million: The applicant has at least $5 million in NFIP claims paid in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration and 500 or more claims submitted from the declared flood-related disaster event.
- Federally recognized Tribes and U.S. territories: Up to $5 million if they have at least one paid NFIP claim in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration,

Have questions? See Contacts and Support

Key Dates

Projected Application Start Date: Varies by applicant

Projected Application End Date: Varies by applicant

Anticipated Funding Selection Date: Variable

Anticipated Award Date: Variable

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: Variable

Projected Period of Performance End Date: Variable

Budget Period: 36 months from date of award

or at least one structure defined as Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) or Repetitive Loss (RL) by NFIP or Flood Mitigation Assistance.
- Special consideration: Up to $5 million for applicants who request special consideration from their FEMA Regional Administrator, subject to approval from the FEMA Assistant Administrator of the Federal Insurance Directorate.

After the final application period, FEMA may review eligible applications that exceed the maximum set-aside. FEMA will prioritize these based on property damage, available funding, program priorities and policy factors.

FEMA may provide additional funding in the event of a cost overrun.

Expected Total Funding: $600,000,000

Anticipated Number of Awards: Variable.

B. Executive Summary

The FMA Swift Current program aims to better align flood mitigation funding with the needs of disaster survivors. This grant program provides federal funds to states, U.S. territories, federally recognized tribal nations, and local governments to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program and within NFIP-participating communities.

Eligibility

A. Eligible Entities

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

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants include:

- States
- District of Columbia
- U.S. Territories
- Federally recognized tribal nations

Each eligible applicant must designate one agency to serve as the applicant for FMA Swift Current funding. The eligible applicant is strongly encouraged to conduct outreach with NFIP participating communities prior to and during the application process. Each applicant's designated agency may submit only one FMA Swift Current grant application to FEMA at a time.

To qualify for a FMA Swift Current activation, an applicant must:

- Receive a major disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event (such as coastal storms, hurricanes or floods) between June 1, 2025, and May 31, 2027; and
- Meet at least one of the following conditions:
  - Have at least $1 million in NFIP flood insurance claims paid in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration; or
  - Have 500 or more NFIP flood insurance claims from the declared flood-related disaster event; or
  - Be a U.S. territory, territory, or federally recognized tribal nation with at least one paid NFIP claim in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster or emergency declaration, or at least one SRL or RL property.

If an applicant does not meet these conditions, they may submit a request for special consideration to their FEMA Regional Administrator within 60 days of the disaster or emergency declaration, certifying that any FMA Swift Current funding will align with the applicant's SRL, RL and substantially damaged plans and strategies. The FEMA Regional Administrator will review the request and forward their recommendation to the FEMA Assistant Administrator of the Federal Insurance Directorate. If the request is approved, the applicant may receive up to $5 million.

Applicants who experience more than one flood-related disaster or emergency declaration under the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 funding opportunity may be eligible for additional FMA Swift Current activations, as long as they meet the required criteria. Applicants can receive multiple activations if they qualify. If additional activations happen during an open application period, FEMA may combine the application periods.

For subsequent activations, the applicant must:

- Receive another flood-related major disaster or emergency declaration between their previous activation and May 31, 2027; and
- Meet at least one of these conditions:
  - Have at least $1 million in NFIP claims since the last activation disaster or emergency declaration date for a flood-related event to the incident period start date of the new subsequent disaster declaration;
  - Have 500 or more NFIP claims from the new declared flood-related disaster event; or
  - Be a U.S. territory, or federally recognized tribal government applying directly to FEMA.

The applicant’s eligibility period for subsequent activation starts 60 days after the new disaster or emergency declaration, once criteria are confirmed. In some cases, it may take longer than 60 days to confirm if the applicant meets the activation criteria.

All applicants must participate in the NFIP and not be withdrawn, on probation, or suspended. NFIP community status can be verified at Community Status Book.

Subapplicant Eligibility

Eligible subapplicants may include:

- Cities
- Communities
- Counties
- Local governments
- Townships
- Special district governments
- Tribal nations

Certain political subdivisions (for example, regional flood control districts or county governments) may apply and act as subapplicants if they are part of a community participating in the NFIP where the political subdivision provides zoning and building code enforcement or planning and community development professional services for that community. Subapplications involving multiple entities are allowed, but only one entity can be the primary subapplicant responsible for the award.

All subapplicants must be participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, and not be withdrawn, on probation, or suspended. NFIP community status can be verified at Community Status Book.

B. Project Type Eligibility

Allowable Project Types

- Individual flood mitigation projects
- Management costs

Structures eligible for individual flood mitigation projects must have a National Flood Insurance Program policy, including a Group Flood Insurance Policy (GFIP), in effect before the application period begins. The policy must be maintained for the life of the structure, even if the property changes ownership. If the subapplicant does not comply with this requirement, FEMA may take actions to address non-compliance, such as disallowing all or parts of the cost of the activity or project. For more details on National Flood Insurance Program requirements, see Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 77.6.

Unallowable Project Types

- Localized flood risk reduction projects
- Capability and capacity building projects

C. Requirements for Personnel, Partners, and Other Parties

Subapplicants/subrecipients should not include foreign nationals or non-U.S. citizens. If a subapplicant/subrecipients has foreign nationals, they must be properly vetted and must adhere to all government statutes, policies, and procedures including “staff American, stay in America” and security requirements.

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.

D. Maximum Number of Applications

Not applicable.

E. Additional Restrictions

Applicants are required to have a FEMA-approved state or tribal (standard or enhanced) hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 201 by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the award.

Subapplicants are required to have a FEMA approved local or tribal hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 201 by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the award for hazard mitigation projects. Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan. Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

All activities must be in conformance with all applicable federal, state, tribal, local floodplain and land use laws; criteria established by FEMA that are specific to the proposed activity, found in Version 2.1 of the HMA Program and Policy Guide (HMA Guide); and aligned with the current administration and program priorities and policy factors.

Properties included in individual flood mitigation project subapplications must meet one of the following criteria:

- They are insured under the NFIP and determined to be substantially damaged after the applicant's disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event incident period start date.
- They are NFIP-insured properties that qualify as SRL or RL properties as defined by National Flood Insurance Program or Flood Mitigation Assistance.

All activities where a structure remains after mitigation (such as elevation, reconstruction, or floodproofing) must be designed according to NFIP standards in 44 CFR Part 60 and the most recently adopted edition of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 24. The scope of work narrative should clearly state the structure will be designed to meet ASCE 24 requirements.

Subapplicants can direct any questions about the proposed hazard mitigation project location in the floodplain to their local floodplain manager, State Hazard Mitigation Officers or Tribal Hazard Mitigation Officers.

When eligible subapplications include an information technology or operational technology component as part of a larger project, FEMA may allow activities that improve community resilience through cybersecurity as eligible costs. These activities must follow the cybersecurity performance goals for critical infrastructure and control systems directed by the National Security Memorandum on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience. Subapplicants should address cybersecurity in their planning, design, and project oversight for awards that include a technology nexus that may pose a cyber risk that would affect the reliability or operability of a project.

Subsequent Activation Set-Aside and Application Period

Applicants who experience more than one flood-related disaster or emergency declaration under this funding opportunity, and who meet the required criteria, may be eligible for a subsequent FMA Swift Current activation. After an initial activation for funding, there is a maximum subsequent activation set-aside for applicants of up to an additional $30 million. Applicants may choose to accept a lower set-aside than their maximum. All set-asides for subsequent activations require a major disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event declared between June 1, 2025, and May 31, 2027. FEMA will determine the maximum subsequent activation set-aside based on the following criteria:

- Up to $10 million: The applicant has at least $1 million in NFIP claims paid from the disaster or emergency declaration date of the previous FMA Swift Current activation to the subsequent flood-related disaster or emergency declaration incident period start date; or the applicant has 500 or more NFIP flood insurance claims submitted resulting from the subsequent declaration date. The application submission deadline is 120 days after the eligibility period start date.
- Up to $30 million: The applicant has 2,500 or more NFIP claims submitted as a result of the subsequent declared flood-related disaster event. The application submission deadline is 150 days after the eligibility period start date.

Exception: U.S. territories and federally recognized tribal nations applying directly to FEMA that are activated for subsequent FMA Swift Current offerings and do not meet the criteria above may receive a maximum set-aside of up to $5 million. To qualify, they must have either:

- At least one paid NFIP claim submitted in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a flood-related disaster or emergency declaration; or
- At least one structure defined as a SRL or RL structure by the National Flood Insurance Program or Flood Mitigation Assistance.
- The application deadline for this exception is 150 days after the eligibility period start date.

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

F. 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.

G. Cost Share Requirements

Applicants, and if applicable, subapplicants, selected for this award must commit to an acceptable cost share agreement. Otherwise, they will not be funded.

H. Cost Share Description, Type, and Restrictions

FEMA calculates the non-federal cost share contribution based on the total cost of the proposed activity. The non-federal cost share may consist of cash, donated or third-party in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof. Cash and third-party in-kind matches must consist of eligible costs (i.e., same eligibility as the federal share). Applicants cannot apply other federal award funds toward the non-federal cost share unless the other federal statutory authority allows the funds to be used to meet cost share requirements. Refer to the HMA Cost Share Guide for more information. FEMA encourages innovative use of public and private-sector partnerships to meet the non-federal cost share.

Funding cannot be used as matching funds for another federal award. Additionally, third-party in-kind matches used to meet the matching requirement may not be used to meet matching requirements for any other federal program.

FEMA's Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund program loans are not eligible for non-federal cost share funding.

Generally, the cost share for this program is up to 75% federal and 25% non-federal funding. Exceptions are as follows:

FMA Defined Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Properties

Severe repetitive loss properties are eligible for an increased cost share up to 100% federal funding. A SRL property, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 4104c(h)(3)(B)(i) or (B)(ii), is a structure that:

1. Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
2. Has incurred flood-related damage:
    a. For which four or more separate claims payments (includes building and contents) have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claim payments exceeding $20,000; or
    b. For which at least two separate claims payments (includes only building) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

To receive an increased federal cost share under these provisions, properties must meet the Flood Mitigation Assistance SRL definition. Applicants and subapplicants that are requesting an increased federal cost share must submit documentation with their application or subapplication demonstrating that properties meet the definition.

FMA Defined Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties

Repetitive loss properties are eligible for an increased cost share up to 90% federal and 10% non-federal funding. A RL property, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 4121(a)(7), is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the National Flood Insurance Program that:

1. Has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
2. At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage.

To receive an increased federal cost share under these provisions, properties must meet the Flood Mitigation Assistance RL definition. Applicants and subapplicants that are requesting an increased federal cost share must submit documentation with their application or subapplication demonstrating that properties meet the definition.

Insular Areas

For insular areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, FEMA automatically waives the non-federal cost share for the recipient when the non-federal cost share for the entire award is under $200,000. If the non-federal cost share for the entire award is $200,000 or greater, FEMA may waive all or part of the non-federal cost share at the request of the recipient. The recipient may request the waiver in its application.

I. Cost Share Example

If the total cost of the activity is $400,000 and the non-federal cost share is 25%, then the non-federal contribution is $100,000 (25% of $400,000 is $100,000). This amount would be provided by the applicant. Likewise, the federal share of that activity would be $300,000 (75% of $400,000 is $300,000). This amount would be provided by FEMA.

Structures with different federal cost share requirements can be included in a single project subapplication. The overall project federal cost share for the project, as documented in the cost share section of the subapplication, should reflect the combined federal cost shares of all structures.

For example, if an individual flood mitigation project includes $100,000 in costs for one SRL structure funded at 100% federal cost share, and $100,000 in costs for one RL structure funded at 90%, the overall federal cost share for the project would be 95%. This means the federal contribution would be $190,000 (95% of $200,000 total cost for both structures is $190,000).

J. Required Information for Verifying Cost Share

To meet cost share requirements, the non-federal contributions must be verifiable, reasonable, allowable, allocable and necessary under the federal program, and compliant with all federal requirements and regulations.

Applicants, and if applicable subapplicants, should submit the following cost share (or match) documents:

- Budget narrative

The applicant and subapplicant must ensure they provide the correct cost share for their actual project costs. If the actual project costs are higher than the estimated costs in the federal award, the applicant and subapplicant will not receive extra federal funding and must cover any additional costs beyond the required cost share. If the actual project costs are lower than the estimated costs, the applicant and subapplicant must provide a cost share based on a percentage of the actual costs. For more details and examples, see the HMA Cost Share Guide.

Maintenance of Effort

Not Applicable.

Program Description

A. Program Purpose

FMA Swift Current provides federal funds to states, U.S. territories, federally recognized tribal nations, and local governments to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and within NFIP-participating communities. This program recognizes the increasing flood risks to communities, the expected rise in flood-related damage and repetitive losses, and the need for mitigation activities that reduce financial exposure to the National Flood Insurance Program.

Repetitively flooded properties account for roughly 30% of all NFIP claims but represent less than 2% of insured properties. The cost of acquiring and demolishing all Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss properties would be significant, but the long-term savings to the NFIP could exceed $20 billion over 30 years, based on avoided claims, reduced administrative costs, and decreased disaster recovery expenditures. Additional benefits include increased community resilience, reduced risk to life and property, and reduction to displacement costs associated with flooding.

FMA Swift Current is different from the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program, which has an annual grant cycle and funds a broader range of flood mitigation activities, including capability and capacity building activities, localized flood risk reduction projects, and individual flood mitigation projects through a competitive selection process. FMA Swift Current streamlines funding by using disaster or emergency declarations for flood-related events, flood insurance claims-based eligibility criteria, shorter application periods, and limiting project type eligibility to individual flood mitigation projects that are severe repetitive loss (SRL), repetitive loss (RL), or substantially damaged.

B. Goals and Objectives

The goal of FMA Swift Current is to:

1. Reduce or eliminate the flood risk to NFIP-participating communities and repetitive flood damage to structures and buildings insured by the NFIP following a flood-related disaster event; and
2. Enhance community flood resilience within NFIP-participating communities.

The FMA Swift Current opportunity provides allocated funds to states, U.S. territories, federally recognized tribal nations, and local governments. Funding is based on the applicant's flood-related disaster or emergency declaration status, and flood insurance claims status. The program aims to meet the following objectives:

1. Implement individual flood mitigation projects for RL, SRL, or substantially damaged properties shortly following the applicant's flood-related disaster declaration or emergency declaration for a flood-related event; and
2. Fund individual flood mitigation projects which aim to reduce flood risk to NFIP policyholders.

C. Performance Measures and Targets

The following key performance indicators inform decisionmakers and stakeholders about FMA Swift Current's progress and success in achieving its goals and objectives. These indicators are based on measurable data that is available or can be collected:

- Total number of NFIP-insured properties selected that are deemed substantially damaged after the applicant's disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event, as well as properties defined as SRL or RL by NFIP or FMA. (>230 properties)
- Number of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments (SLTT) that participated in FEMA's tailored pre-application support and outreach activities. (>12 attendees)
- Timeliness of funding obligation following the disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event date. (<12 months)
- Total dollar amount of flood losses avoided in projects or communities funded by FMA Swift Current subapplications. (Target to be determined, based on a Loss Avoidance Study or BCA)

FEMA will further assess recipient performance against the program objective during the award closeout process as described in the "Closeout Reporting Requirements" subsection of this funding opportunity.

D. Federal Assistance Type

Grant

E. Program-Specific Unallowable Costs

1. Exercise-related costs;
2. Operational overtime costs;
3. Any expenses not directly tied to the approved flood mitigation project activities; and
4. Costs that are not considered necessary or directly related to the project's goals, like personal use of goods or services, entertainment expenses, and excessive administrative costs.

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).

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

There are no program requirements for beneficiary eligibility.

Participant

There are no program requirements for participant eligibility.

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 allowed for recipients and subrecipients.

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

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

The following pre-award costs are allowable:

- Pre-award costs to prepare an application or subapplication

Pre-award costs are expenses incurred before the start date of a federal award or subaward, as defined by 2 C.F.R. § 200.458. These costs are only allowed if they would have been approved after the start date of the award, and with written approval from FEMA.

Demolition, construction and ground disturbing activities that were implemented, initiated or completed prior to an award generally are not eligible, and FEMA generally does not reimburse costs for these activities.

To be eligible for assistance, all pre-award costs must be reasonable and listed in a separate line item, including the date the cost was incurred, and a description of the task completed. Pre-award costs may be cost shared, or applicants and subapplicants may identify them as their non-federal cost share. If approved, these costs must be included in the initial budget period of the award.

Applicants and subapplicants who are not awarded will not receive reimbursement for pre-award costs related to developing and submitting applications and subapplications.

L. Management and Administration Costs

Management and administration (M&A) costs are indirect or direct costs, and other administrative expenses that are reasonably incurred in managing an award or subaward. Management costs are not overhead expenses, but are necessary costs incurred in direct support of the federal award or as a consequence of it. M&A costs are allowed per 44 C.F.R § 77.7, and are subject to a federal and non-federal cost match.

Eligible applicant or subapplicant management cost activities may include:

- Solicitation, review, and processing of subapplications and subawards;
- Subapplication development and technical assistance to subapplicants regarding feasibility, effectiveness, and benefit-cost analysis;
- Geocoding hazard mitigation projects identified for further review by FEMA;
- Delivery of technical assistance (e.g., plan reviews, planning workshops, training) to support the implementation of hazard mitigation activities;
- Managing awards (e.g., quarterly reporting including closeout);
- Technical monitoring (e.g., site visits, technical meetings);
- Purchase of equipment, per diem and travel expenses, and professional development that is directly related to the implementation of FEMA's hazard mitigation programs; or
- Staff salary costs directly related to performing the activities listed above.

Recipient Management Costs

Applicants, who are referred to as recipients during the award stage, may apply for up to 10% of the total costs (federal and non-federal shares) for management costs. The applicant's federal cost share of management cost is based on the overall federal cost share to total cost share ratio of all subapplications submitted. Applicant requests for management costs must be submitted in a separate management costs subapplication in FEMA GO.

Management costs are inclusive of the FMA Swift Current maximum set-aside, not in addition to it.

See Appendix 1 for cost share examples.

Subrecipient Management Costs

Subapplicants, who are referred to as subrecipients during the award stage, may apply for up to 5% of the project costs, inclusive of the federal and non-federal cost shares, for subrecipient management costs. The subapplicant's federal cost share of management cost is the same as the federal cost share of the total project cost. Subrecipient management cost must be submitted as their own budget line item in the subapplication. Subrecipients must use subrecipient management costs to manage their subaward activities.

If the recipient is also acting as the subrecipient, they may apply for up to 5% of the total project or activity budget for subrecipient management costs and up to 10% for recipient management costs. These costs must be used for separate purposes, even if claimed by the same entity. The combined management costs cannot be more than 15% of the total budget.

FEMA will adjust management cost awards to ensure that the amount available for management costs does not exceed the permitted percentage. If the total grant award amount is adjusted for any reason, FEMA will de-obligate any management costs that exceed the allowed amounts. FEMA will not reimburse applicants and subapplicants who do not receive awards or subawards.

M. Authorizing Authority

Section 1366 of The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended Pub. L. No. 90-448, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 4104c.

N. Appropriation Authority

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024, Pub. L. No. 118-47; Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, Pub. L. No. 119-4 § 1101; Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. No. 119-86; and Division J, Title V of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Pub. L. No. 117-58, 135 Stat. 1387–1388 (2021).

Step 2: Get Ready to Apply

In this step

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 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:

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 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, 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

When FMA Swift Current is activated, FEMA will provide applicants with their eligibility period start date and application deadline. Each eligible event has its own application window, called the applicant eligibility period, during which applicants can submit their applications for FY 2026 FMA Swift Current. The overall availability window is from July 14, 2026 to January 31, 2028. To qualify, a major disaster or emergency declaration for a flood event must occur between June 1, 2025 and May 31, 2027. After an eligible event, FEMA will notify applicants about eligibility, deadlines and other important details within 60 days of the declaration. In some cases, it may take longer than 60 days to confirm eligibility or activation criteria.

The applicant eligibility period is the timeframe when applications can be submitted. It usually begins 60 days after the flood-related disaster or emergency declaration and lasts about 120 days, but this period may vary for each applicant.

General Application Submission Deadline

The application submission deadline varies by applicant. When FMA Swift Current is activated, FEMA will notify the applicant of their deadline. Usually, the deadline is 120 days after the eligibility period begins. For subsequent activation submission deadlines, see Additional Restrictions section under the Eligibility section in Step 1.

Exception Application Submission Deadline

The application submission deadline varies by applicant. The exception application submission deadline is 150 days after the eligibility period start date if the applicant meets the following criteria:

- A U.S. territory, possession or federally recognized tribal nation is applying directly to FEMA for assistance; or

- The applicant has over $1 million in flood insurance claims in the 12 months before the incident period start date of a disaster declaration or emergency declaration for a flood-related event incident period start date; and
- The declared disaster results in 500 or more flood insurance claims.

Applications will be reviewed for eligibility as they are submitted to FEMA. After the application submission deadline, the applicant's maximum set-aside will expire, and any remaining funds will be available to future eligible applicants.

All applications must be received by the established deadline. Please note that FEMA deadlines in this funding opportunity refer to application deadlines for the applicants. Subapplicants should consult with their applicant agency to confirm subapplication deadlines, if applicable.

FEMA will not review or fund applications that are received after the deadline. However, FEMA may extend the application deadline on request if an applicant can show good cause for the extension. Good cause may include technical problems outside of the applicant's control, other exigent or emergency circumstances, or legal requirements for FEMA to make an award.

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

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

There are no limitations on the number of pages, font size and typeface, margins, paper size, number of copies, and sequence or assembly requirements.

Applicants must review and approve subapplications submitted by their subapplicants. Applicants must ensure that accurate NFIP policy numbers and RL numbers are included in the Properties section of project subapplications to be considered for property flood mitigation project funding. For structures that are deemed substantially damaged after the first date of the applicant's disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event incident period date, applicants must include a certification that the structures meet these conditions.

C. Program-Specific Required Documents and Information

Subapplicants should contact their applicant agency for information specific to their state, territory, or tribal government application process. Contact information for the state hazard mitigation officers is available at State Hazard Mitigation Officers.

FEMA may offer tailored pre-application support to FMA Swift Current applicants and subapplicants for subapplication development. For more information about FMA Swift Current tailored pre-application support, contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officers, FEMA Regional Office, or Regional Tribal Liaison.

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

Subapplicant Grant Application and Assurance and Certification Forms

Applicants may require their subapplicants to complete and attach the grant application and Assurance and Certifications forms to their Individual Flood Mitigation Project subapplications in FEMA GO.

Flood Mitigation Assistance applications including Individual Flood Mitigation Project and Management Costs subapplications must be submitted in an FY 2026 FMA Swift Current application.

Individual Flood Mitigation Project must be submitted in a "project" subapplication type.

Applicant Management Costs must be submitted in a "management costs" subapplication type.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) for Hazard Mitigation Projects

Applicants and subapplicants applying for hazard mitigation projects are required to use FEMA-approved methodologies and tools, such as the BCA Toolkit, to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of their projects. Additional details on hazard mitigation project cost-effectiveness can be found in the HMA Guide, Part 5. Cost-Effectiveness or at Benefit-Cost Analysis.

Go/No-Go Milestones

The subapplicant, in coordination with the applicant, must identify at least one or more Go/No-Go milestones in the work schedule for hazard mitigation projects. A Go/No-Go milestone is a major milestone in the project that if not completed on time may result in a cancellation of the subaward. Progress towards meeting the Go/No-Go milestones must be reported in the quarterly progress reports submitted to the recipient and FEMA. At these Go/No-Go milestones, FEMA will evaluate project performance, schedule adherence, and contribution to FEMA's program goals and objectives.

Acquisition Project Requirements

The subrecipient must provide FEMA with a signed copy of the Statement of Voluntary Participation for each property post-award. The Statement of Voluntary Participation formally documents the Notice of Voluntary Interest and information related to the purchase offer.

In undertaking a larger-scale migration or relocation effort that is intended to move structures out of high-risk areas, the subapplicant should consider how it can protect and sustain the impacted community and its assets. Accordingly, subapplicants must demonstrate to FEMA how they will resettle such areas in a way that mitigates future risk from natural hazards and increasing insurance costs through mechanisms such as:

- new land use development plans;
- building codes or construction requirements;
- protective infrastructure development; or
- restrictions on future disaster assistance to such properties.

Subrecipients must apply deed-restriction language to all acquired properties to ensure that the property is maintained in perpetuity as open space consistent with the conservation of natural floodplain functions, as agreed to by their accepting FEMA hazard mitigation award funding. Deed-restriction language is applied to acquired properties by recording the open space and deed restrictions per the FEMA Model Deed Restriction. Subrecipients, as well as recipients and FEMA, are responsible for enforcing open space restrictions pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Part 80 requirements.

National Environmental Policy Act Requirements for Hazard Mitigation Projects

Applicants and subapplicants applying for hazard mitigation projects must provide information needed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321–4370h), and the related DHS and FEMA instructions and directives: DHS Directive 023-01, DHS Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, FEMA Directive 108-1, and FEMA Instruction 108-1-1. The required information is included in the subapplication in FEMA GO.

Environmental Historic Preservation Job Aids and Supplements are available at the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Job Aids and Environmental & Historic Preservation Guidance for FEMA Grant Applications.

D. Post-Application Requirements for Successful Applicants

Not applicable.

Step 4: Learn about the Award Review Process

In this step

Application Review Information

A. Threshold Criteria

Applicants that do not meet eligibility or application submission requirements will be removed from consideration.

FEMA will review subapplications submitted by each applicant to ensure:

- Eligibility of the applicant and subapplicant;
- Eligibility of proposed activities and costs;
- Completeness of the subapplication;
- Eligibility and availability of non-federal cost share;
- Cost-effectiveness (BCA), or expected savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund from expected avoided damages through acquisition or relocation activity;
- Consistency with approved state hazard mitigation plan, and local or tribal hazard mitigation plan;
- Technical feasibility of hazard mitigation projects;
- All activities where a mitigated structure remains (elevation, mitigation reconstruction, floodproofing, etc.) are designed in accordance with NFIP standards in 44 CFR Part 60 and the most recently adopted edition of ASCE 24 or its equivalent as minimum design criteria;
- Proposed project is in conformance with the two latest published editions of relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards that incorporate the latest hazard-resistant designs.
- Proposed project will solve a problem independently, or constitute a functional portion of a long-term solution where there is assurance that the project as a whole will be completed; and
- Requested funds do not duplicate benefits available from another source for the same purpose or assistance that another federal agency or program has more primary authority to provide.

FMA Swift Current funding is limited to individual flood mitigation projects that are severe repetitive loss (SRL), repetitive loss (RL), or substantially damaged and have a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policy, including a Group Flood Insurance Policy (GFIP), in effect prior to the opening of the application period.

Mitigation Projects

- Construction activities for which ground disturbance has already been initiated or completed are not eligible for funding. Non-construction activities that have already started may not be considered for funding.

B. Application Criteria

Applications will be reviewed to ensure conformance with all applicable federal, state, local, territorial and tribal laws; federal environmental and historic preservation laws; executive orders; regulations; policies; the HMA Guide; and requirements of this funding opportunity.

FMA Swift Current is noncompetitive with maximum set-asides and eligibility based on activation criteria.

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

FEMA regional office staff review subapplications. FEMA may conduct additional reviews of allocations before releasing funds for all grants.

F. Merit Review Process

FMA Swift Current is noncompetitive with maximum set-asides and eligibility based on activation criteria. FEMA will select eligible subapplications up to the available funding amount.

All identified properties in a subapplication must be deemed substantially damaged after the applicant's disaster or emergency declaration for a flood-related event, or defined as SRL or RL by NFIP or FMA. If a subapplication includes a property that is not deemed substantially damaged, SRL, or RL before the applicant's flood-related disaster or emergency declaration, FEMA will remove the property from the subapplication before selection.

FEMA may lower the priority of subapplications if the average elevation federal cost share is greater than $250,000 for all single dwelling units, or the average acquisition federal cost share is greater than $750,000 for all single dwelling units.

FEMA may increase the priority of properties if the building value of a single-family dwelling is less than $750,000, based on the best available data. This helps maximize the number of NFIP-insured properties selected for mitigation projects as required by [44 C.F.R. § 77.4(a)](). Homeowners can determine the building value by referring to the Replacement Cost Value (RCV)[1] document listed in their most recent claim. If no RCV is available, then homeowners can refer to the Actual Cash Value (ACV)[2] from the most recent claim. If neither RCV nor ACV is available or contains errors, FEMA will review the property on a case-by-case basis and may remove it from the subapplication.

If the structure does not have an RCV, FEMA will consider the Actual Cash Value (ACV) listed on the most recent claim for the property. If neither RCV nor ACV is available, FEMA will consider the assessed market value.

Subapplications will be reviewed and selected on a rolling basis as subapplications are submitted to FEMA during the applicant's eligibility period.

At the end of the applicant's eligibility period, the applicant's maximum set-aside will expire. At this time, any unused funds within the applicant maximum set-aside that are not tied to projects identified for further review will be returned to FY 2026 FMA Swift Current available funds.

FEMA may select a subapplication out of prioritized or rolling order based on factors such as:

- Availability of funding;
- Duplication of subapplications;
- Program priorities and policy factors; or
- Other relevant information, such as flood insurance claims history, substantial damage status, structure value, etc.

Subapplications that are selected but cannot be funded due to the limited Flood Mitigation Assistance funding may be reviewed by other FEMA grant programs for eligibility and alternative funding. Additional information may be requested to ensure all applicable programmatic eligibility requirements are met.

G. Final Selection

Selection Status

After reviewing all subapplications, FEMA will assign each project or activity one of three statuses:

- Identified for Further Review (IFFR) – This means the subapplication is selected and there is available funding under the applicable subtotals. Additional information may be requested from the applicant at this stage that may impact eligibility. Identified for Further Review status does not automatically imply an award will be made.
- Not Selected – This means the subapplication satisfies the basic eligibility or completeness requirements but was not selected. This status does not reflect eligibility determinations made if it was subject to the cost-effectiveness and technical feasibility requirements.

[1] The cost to replace property with the same kind of material and construction without deduction for depreciation.
[2] The cost to replace an insured item of property at the time of loss, less the value of its physical depreciation.

- Does Not Meet Hazard Mitigation Assistance Requirements – This means the subapplication does not satisfy the eligibility or completeness requirements. This status does not reflect eligibility determinations made if it was subject to the cost-effectiveness and technical feasibility requirements.

Prior to making an award, FEMA will evaluate applicants to determine the level of risk when there is a history of failure to comply with general or specific terms and conditions of a federal award, or failure to meet the expected performance goals. If FEMA determines that a federal award will be made, special conditions that correspond to the degree of risk assessed may be applied to the award.

FEMA retains discretion to make an award based on the current administration, agency and program priorities, and policy factors.

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

A. Notice of Award

The 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 30 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

Recipients and subrecipients are required to meet standard pass-through requirements under 2 C.F.R. Part 200 and as noted in the funding opportunity.

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.

E. Notification to Unsuccessful Applicants

Unsuccessful applicants will be notified through FEMA GO.

Post-Award Requirements and Administration

A. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

Presidential Executive Orders

Recipients must comply with the requirements of Presidential Executive Orders 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 order issued on November 21, 2025, 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.

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

1. The termination condition below applies to the grant award and the "Termination of a Federal Award" term and condition in the FY 2026 DHS Standard Terms and Conditions does not.
2. 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:
   a. If the recipient or subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
   b. 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.
   c. 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 funding opportunity;
      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.

d. 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.

3. Termination of a Subaward by the Pass-Through Entity
    a. 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:
        i. If the subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
        ii. 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.
    b. If the pass-through entity's award has been terminated the pass-through entity must terminate its subawards.

4. 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.

5. Impacts of Termination
    a. 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).
    b. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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 order issued on November 21, 2025, 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) 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 (POP) 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. For more information on financial reporting requirements, refer to the HMA Guide, Part 9, A. Reporting.

D. Programmatic Performance Reporting Requirements

1. A Performance Progress Report must be submitted quarterly throughout the POP, including partial calendar quarters, as well as for periods where no award activity occurs.
2. A Performance Progress Report must include:
    a. Project identification information, including FEMA project number, subrecipient name, and project type;
    b. Significant activities and developments that have occurred or have shown progress during the quarter, including the work schedule objectives' completion date established in the subaward;
    c. Percent completion and whether the completion of work is on. Percent completion is the percentage of the work that has been completed to date; and
    d. Status of costs, including whether the costs are unchanged, overrun or underrun.
    e. For phased projects, if Phase I of a Phase II project is complete, the percent complete should be noted as a percentage of the entire project (e.g., 50% or whatever is deemed appropriate by the recipient):
        i. If Phase II is not eligible and will therefore not move forward, the project is considered 100% complete. However, if Phase II is eligible/obligated, the Quarterly Progress Report should reflect 100% only once the approved scope of work is completed under Phase II.
    f. For acquisition and relocation projects only, indication of the total properties and property identification list.
3. The Performance Progress Report must be submitted through FEMA GO.
4. Performance Progress Report Due Dates are 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

For more information on performance progress reporting requirements, refer to the HMA Guide, Part 9, A. Reporting.

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

When a significant development that could impact the award occurs between quarterly progress report due dates, the recipient and subrecipient must notify FEMA. Significant developments include events that enable meeting milestones and objectives sooner or at less cost than anticipated or that produce different beneficial results than originally planned. Significant developments also include problems, delays, or adverse conditions that impact the ability to meet milestones or award objectives. If a significant development negatively impacts the award, information must be included on corrective action and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

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 of access to 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.

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 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. Payment Information

Recipients will submit payment requests in FEMA GO under this program.

Instructions to Grant Recipients Pursuing Payments

FEMA is instituting additional reviews on all grant payments and obligations to ensure allowability in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.305. These measures will ensure funds are disbursed appropriately while continuing to support and prioritize communities who rely on FEMA for assistance. Once a recipient submits a payment request, FEMA will review the request. If FEMA approves a payment, recipients will be notified by FEMA GO and the payment will be delivered pursuant to the recipient’s SAM.gov financial information. If FEMA disapproves a payment, FEMA will inform the recipient.

Processing and Payment Timeline

FEMA must comply with regulations governing payments to grant recipients per 2 C.F.R. § 200.305. For grant recipients other than States, 2 C.F.R. § 200.305(b)(3) stipulates that FEMA is to make payments on a reimbursement basis within 30 days after receipt of the payment request, unless FEMA reasonably believes the request to be improper. For state recipients, 2 C.F.R. § 200.305(a) instructs that federal grant payments are governed by Treasury-State Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA) agreement ("Treasury-State agreement") and default procedures codified at 31 C.F.R. part 205 and Treasury Financial Manual 4A-200, "Overall Disbursing Rules for All Federal Agencies."

Treasury-State agreements generally apply to "major federal assistance programs" that are governed by 31 C.F.R. part 205, subpart A and are identified in the Treasury-State agreement in 31 C.F.R. §§ 205.2, 205.6. Where a federal assistance (grant) program is not governed by subpart A, payment and funds transfers from FEMA to the state are subject to 31 C.F.R. part 205, subpart B. Subpart B requires FEMA to "limit a funds transfer to a state to the minimum amounts needed by the state and must time the disbursement to be in accord with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the state in carrying out a federal assistance program or project. The timing and amount of funds transfers must be as close as is administratively feasible to a state's actual cash outlay for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs" per 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a). Nearly all FEMA grants are not "major federal assistance programs." As a result, payments to states for those grants are subject to the "default" rules of 31 C.F.R. part 205, subpart B.

If additional information is needed, a request for information will be issued by FEMA to the recipient; recipients are strongly encouraged to respond to any additional FEMA request for information inquiries within three business days. If an adequate response is not received, the request may be denied, and the entity may need to submit a new reimbursement request; this will re-start the 30-day timeline.

Submission Process

All non-disaster grant program reimbursement requests must be reviewed and approved by FEMA prior to drawdowns.

For all non-disaster reimbursement requests (regardless of system), please ensure submittal of the following information:

1. Grant ID / Award Number
2. Total amount requested for drawdown
3. Purpose of drawdown and timeframe covered (must be within the award performance period)
4. Subrecipient Funding Details (if applicable).
    - Is funding provided directly or indirectly to a subrecipient?
        - **Yes**, provide the following details:
            - The name, mission statement, and purpose of each subrecipient receiving funds, along with the amount allocated and the specific role or activity being reimbursed.
            - Whether the subrecipient's work or mission involves supporting aliens, regardless of whether FEMA funds support such activities.
            - Whether the payment request includes an activity involving support to aliens.

   - Whether the subrecipient has any diversity, equity, and inclusion practices.[3]
5. Supporting documentation to demonstrate that expenses are allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary under 2 C.F.R. part 200 and in compliance with the grant's NOFO, award terms, and applicable federal regulations.

Other Information

A. Period of Performance Extension

Extensions to the period of performance (POP) for this program are allowed but are not automatic. Recipients must submit formal, written extension requests to FEMA at least 90 days prior to the award POP expiration, to allow sufficient processing time. No additional federal funds will be awarded as part of POP extensions. Recipients are advised to coordinate with the appropriate FEMA Regional Office as needed when preparing an extension request. For more information on award termination, refer to the HMA Guide, Part 8, G.3. Award Extensions.

Recipients should consult with their FEMA point of contact for requirements related to a performance period 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.

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[3] 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 DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" 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, the term will immediately become effective.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on November 21, 2025, in *City of Chicago et al. v. Noem, et al.*, No. 25-CV-12765 (N.D. Ill.), the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" 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, the term will immediately become effective.

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 DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act " 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, 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 any of these preliminary injunctions are stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

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.

Executive Orders 11988 and 11990: Protection of Wetlands, require that all federal actions in or affecting the floodplain or wetlands be reviewed for opportunities to relocate, and be evaluated for social, economic, historical, environmental, legal and safety considerations. The regulations at 44 C.F.R. Part 9 are how FEMA implements the EOs, including an 8-step decision-making process if a proposed action is located in a floodplain or wetland or has the potential to affect or be affected by a floodplain or wetland.

The regulation also requires that the federal agency provide public notice of the proposed action at the earliest possible time to provide the opportunity for public involvement in the decision-making process (44 C.F.R. § 9.8). Where there is no opportunity to relocate the federal action, FEMA is required to undertake a detailed review to determine what measures can be taken to minimize future damages to the floodplain or wetland.

Through this funding opportunity, FEMA is giving initial public notice of opportunities that may be funded under the grant program, consistent with the requirements of Section 9.8. The public is invited to participate in the process of identifying alternatives to locating a proposed project in the floodplain or wetland and analyzing the impacts of the alternatives on the floodplain or wetland. Comments may be provided by emailing FEMA-OEHP-NOFOQuestions@fema.dhs.gov within 15 days of grant selections. While analyzing alternatives, FEMA may determine there are no practicable alternatives to carrying out the proposed work within the floodplain or wetland. Relocating facilities may not be practicable and could adversely impact affected communities socially and economically.

In addition, no alternative actions may be practicable that serve the same purpose and have less potential to affect or be affected by the floodplain. In the course of developing project proposals, subsequent project specific public notices will be published, if necessary, as more detailed information becomes available.

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.

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. Extraordinary Circumstances

Applicants and subapplicants must have a current FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the award. Hazard mitigation plans that are approvable pending adoption are not sufficient. The FEMA Regional Administrator may grant an exception to the plan requirement for subapplicants, including tribal nations applying as subapplicants to a state or territory, in extraordinary circumstances when the appropriate justification is provided.

Extraordinary circumstances exist when FEMA or the applicant determine that the proposed project is consistent with the priorities and strategies identified in the state or tribal (standard or enhanced) hazard mitigation plan. In addition, the jurisdiction must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The jurisdiction meets the small impoverished community criteria which, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5133(a), refers to a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals that is economically disadvantaged, as determined by the State in which the community is located and based on criteria established by the President.
- The jurisdiction has insufficient capacity due to lack of available assistance, staffing or other necessary expertise to satisfy the hazard mitigation planning requirement prior to the current disaster or application deadline.
- The jurisdiction has experienced significant disruption from a declared disaster or another event that impacts its ability to complete the hazard mitigation planning process before the award or final approval of a project award.
- The jurisdiction does not have a hazard mitigation plan for reasons beyond the control of the state, federally recognized tribal government or local community, such as Disaster Relief Fund restrictions, that delay FEMA from granting a project subaward prior to the expiration of the local or tribal hazard mitigation plan.

Prior to award, the applicant must provide written justification for each subapplication. This justification must:

- Identify the specific criteria from the above list and explain why the jurisdiction will be able to have a plan approved by FEMA and adopted by the jurisdiction within 12 months;
- Describe the specific actions or circumstances that have eliminated or will eliminate the deficiency that prevented the jurisdiction from previously having an approved plan; and
- Demonstrate how the above circumstances have impacted the community beyond restating the above circumstances.

If FEMA grants an extraordinary circumstances exception, the local or tribal hazard mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA within 12 months of the project subaward. The recipient must acknowledge in writing to the Regional Administrator that the jurisdiction will complete a plan within this 12-month period. Additionally, the recipient must provide a Compliance Action Plan, including milestones and a timetable, to ensure timely completion of the local or tribal hazard mitigation plan. This requirement must be incorporated into the award. If the plan is not provided within the required time frame, the project subaward will be terminated, and FEMA will not reimburse any costs incurred after notice of subaward termination. FEMA must notify the recipient of the subaward termination. For more information on award termination, refer to the HMA Guide, Part 8, L. Award Termination.

If the hazard mitigation plan is not approved by FEMA within 12 months of the project subaward, FEMA should notify the recipient of its failure to meet the additional specific award or subaward conditions. FEMA will request that the issue is corrected by following the remedies for non-compliance procedures described in the HMA Guide, Part 8, K. Remedies for Noncompliance.

K. Request for Information

To ensure faster obligations after selection, FEMA will request additional information in the form of a formal RFI if a subapplication does not meet the administrative or procedural information requirements. Applicants are responsible for coordinating with the subapplicant to obtain the required information. Failure to provide the requested information by the final deadline identified in the request may result in denial if eligibility cannot be determined. Further details on the RFI process and timelines may be found in the HMA Guide, Part 6, G. Requests for Information.

L. Requests for Reconsideration

FEMA may reconsider a decision on a subapplication that was Not Selected or Did Not Meet HMA Requirements if there is evidence of a technical or procedural error that affected the decision. FEMA will not reconsider the amount of management costs.

Applicants must send a request for reconsideration based on a technical or procedural error to the FEMA Regional Office within 60 days of the subapplication status being posted. Subapplicants should contact their applicant agency or State Hazard Mitigation Officer to submit the request to FEMA through the applicant.

The FEMA Regional Office will review the request and send a recommendation to FEMA Headquarters. FEMA Headquarters makes the final decision and informs the applicant.

M. Integrating Hazard Mitigation and Planning

FEMA encourages state, local, tribal and territorial governments to pursue hazard mitigation planning and infrastructure projects with co-benefits that advance shared community outcomes such as economic resilience.

Alignment with SLTT planning mechanisms (economic development, housing, comprehensive plans, transportation plans, building codes, floodplain ordinances, etc.) is vital to building safer, more resilient communities. This two-way exchange of hazard mitigation principles, risk and vulnerability assessments, and hazard mitigation strategies supports risk reduction, both before and after disasters occur. SLTT planning efforts are better integrated through this process, and a higher level of interagency coordination is achieved, which is equally as important as the planning mechanisms themselves. Additional information on hazard mitigation planning policies, training, and planning integration can be found at the FEMA Implement, Integrate and Maintain Mitigation Planning Activities and the American Planning Association Hazards Planning.

N. Hazard-Resistance Building Codes

Hazard-resistant building codes are a foundational element of a more resilient nation. They safeguard communities and lives against natural disasters. For every $1 invested, communities save an estimated $11 in future hazard mitigation costs. The adoption, enforcement and application of modern building codes mitigates community vulnerabilities, reduces disaster recovery costs, and strengthens nationwide capability. FEMA is working to promote and support building codes in all areas of its work. To build a stronger, more resilient nation, FEMA encourages all grant recipients and subrecipients to meet current published editions of relevant consensus-based building codes, specifications, and standards, and to exceed them where feasible.

O. Construction Project Requirements

Hazard mitigation projects must be cost-effective and designed to increase resilience and reduce risk of injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property, including critical services and facilities as defined in the HMA Guide.

Acceptance of federal funding requires FEMA, the recipient, and any subrecipients to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations before starting any construction activity. Failure to obtain necessary federal, state, and local environmental permits and clearances may jeopardize federal funding.

Any change to the approved scope of work will require FEMA to re-evaluate the project for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act, other laws, and executive orders.

If ground-disturbing activities occur during construction, the recipient and any subrecipients must monitor ground disturbance. If any potential archaeological resources are discovered, the subrecipient must immediately stop construction in that area and notify the recipient and FEMA.

If a project is located in a special flood hazard area:

- The project must be in a jurisdiction participating in the National Flood Insurance Program;
- The property owner(s) must obtain and maintain flood insurance for the life of the structure, regardless of transfer of ownership; and
- The insurance amount must be at least equal to the project cost or to the maximum limit of coverage available for the mitigated property, whichever is less.

Considering future conditions in mitigation projects is essential for ensuring their effectiveness. By accounting for factors related to future conditions—such as changing weather patterns, anticipated population growth, increased infrastructure demands, and evolving land use—projects should be designed to address not only current risks but also emerging threats over the lifespan of the project. This proactive approach enhances the resilience of communities and infrastructure, reducing the long-term impacts of natural disasters. Projects that incorporate future conditions are better positioned to minimize loss of life, property damage, and economic disruption, ultimately supporting stronger and safer communities over time.

Applicants should utilize appropriate data to ensure project investments will withstand natural hazards over the useful life of the asset. Data and planning assumptions should:

- Consider current and future conditions;
- Ensure responsible floodplain and wetland management based on the history of flood hazard mitigation efforts and the frequency, duration, and intensity of precipitation events; and
- Account for exposure and sensitivity to natural hazards such as flood, drought, and wildfire.

Contacts and Appendices

Contacts

A. Program Office

General questions about the program can be directed to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office or State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

Tribal nations can find their Regional Tribal Liaison email at Federally Recognized Tribes. Tribal nations with land that crosses multiple FEMA regions should work with the region in which their tribal headquarters is located; that will be their primary region of support.

The HMA Helpline is available by email fema-hmahelpline@fema.dhs.gov.

For questions about cost-effectiveness and FEMA's Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) software, contact the BC Helpline by email BCHelpline@fema.dhs.gov.

The Building Science Helpline is available for guidance on FEMA Building Science publications by email FEMA-BuildingScienceHelp@fema.dhs.gov.

A helpline for guidance on FEMA Safe Room publications is available by email FEMA-BuildingScienceHelp@fema.dhs.gov.

FEMA publications that specify the documentation and information necessary for FEMA to review project applications for feasibility and effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and potential impacts on environmental and cultural resources are available at Tools to Assist with FEMA Grants.

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. Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide

Recipients seeking guidance on policies and procedures for managing hazard mitigation assistance grants should reference the applicable Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide (HMA Guide). The HMA Guide is regularly updated as new regulations and statutes are published.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Applicant Management Cost Share Example

An applicant has received multiple subapplications with total project costs of $1,000,000. The applicant requests the maximum allowed 10% of the total project costs as the requested total management costs, $1,000,000 multiplied by 10%, which is equal to $100,000.

To calculate the federal cost share match, the applicant calculates the total federal cost share for all subapplications and divides it by the total project cost. In this example, the total federal cost share match for the project is $930,000 of the $1,000,000 total project costs, which is a 93% aggregate federal cost share. The total non-federal cost share match in the example is the remaining 7% aggregate, or $70,000.

The applicant would then calculate the management cost federal and non-federal cost shares. The management cost federal cost share is calculated as the requested management costs of $100,000 multiplied by 93%. Therefore, the management cost non-federal cost share is 7% multiplied by the total requested management costs of $100,000, which equals $7,000.

Applicant Total Project Cost	Applicant Requested Management Cost Subapplication (Total Cost)	Aggregate Federal Cost Share for all Subapplications (%)	Aggregate Non-federal Cost Share for all Subapplications (%)	Eligible Applicant MC Federal Cost Share ($)	Eligible Applicant MC Non-Federal Cost Share ($)
$1,000,000	**$100,000**	**93%**	**7%**	**$93,000**	**$7,000**
Subapplication 1: Total Project Cost $310,000 + Subapplication 2: Total Project Cost $230,000 + Subapplication 3: Total Project Cost $460,000 = Total cost equal = **$1,000,000**	Calculation: 10% x $1,000,000 = **$100,000**	Subapplication 1: Federal share $300,000 + Subapplication 2: Federal share $210,000 + Subapplication 3: Federal share $420,000 = Total federal cost $930,000 / $1,000,000 of total project costs Calculation: ($930,000/$1,000,000) = **93%**	Subapplication 1: Non-federal share $10,000 + Subapplication 2: Non-federal share $20,000 + Subapplication 2: Non-federal share $40,000 = Total non-federal cost $70,000 / $1,000,000 of total project costs Calculation: ($70,000/$1,000,000) = **7%**	Calculation: $100,000 x 93% = **$93,000** Maximum Applicant management cost federal share	Calculation: $100,000 x 7% = **$7,000** Applicant management cost non-federal share

Appendix 2

Abbreviations

- ACV: Actual Cash Value
- FVA: Freeboard Value Approach
- GFIP: Group Flood Insurance Policy
- NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program
- RCV: Replacement Cost Value
- RL: Repetitive Loss
- SFHA: Special Flood Hazard Area
- SRL: Severe Repetitive Loss

Appendix 3

Resources

- FEMA GO
- FEMA National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Status Book
- FEMA Nationwide Building Code Adoption Tracking
- FEMA Procurement Disaster Assistance Team
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Job Aids
- Tools to Assist with FEMA Grants