Notice of Funding Opportunity

Application due: July 22, 2026

FY 26 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) Grant Program

Assistance Listing Number: 97.143
Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-MT-143-00-01

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

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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: 97.143

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Title:
Fiscal Year 2026 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) Grant Program

Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-MT-143-00-01

Announcement Type: Initial

Expected Award Range: Varies

Expected Total Funding: $189,713,659

Anticipated Number of Awards: 125

Have questions? See Contacts and Support

Key Dates

Projected Application Start Date: June 22, 2026

Projected Application End Date: July 22, 2026

Anticipated Funding Selection Date: Not Applicable

Anticipated Award Date: No later than September 30, 2026

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: Will vary by award

Projected Period of Performance End Date: 36 months from the award date unless otherwise approved by FEMA

Budget Period: 36 months from date of award

B. Executive Summary

The FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program funds Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) projects for state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments. These projects are designed to implement cost-effective measures that reduce natural hazard risk to people and property, and decrease reliance on federal funding for future natural disasters. In fiscal year (FY) 2026, the PDM Grant Program will award $189,713,659 to the projects listed in Appendix I, as identified in the 2026 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act's Joint Explanatory Statement (JES). The 125 CDS projects fall under planning, project scoping and hazard mitigation projects. The FY 2026 PDM Grant Program projects come from 40 states and one Tribal Nation. Most projects focus on improving infrastructure to reduce flooding risk; some projects address other hazards such as earthquakes and wildfires. Indirect costs, management and administration (M&A) costs, and pre-award costs are all eligible, provided they adhere to the conditions specified in this funding opportunity.

Eligibility

A. Eligible Entities

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

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are the states and federally recognized tribal governments identified in Appendix I of this funding opportunity.

Subapplicant Eligibility

Eligible subapplicants are the local governments identified in Appendix I of this funding opportunity.

B. Project Type Eligibility

Allowable Project Types

FEMA will fund eligible PDM applicants for activities listed in Appendix I of this funding opportunity. The authorized projects include the following project types:

1. Planning-related activities – assist subapplicants in updating their hazard mitigation strategies with new information, delivering planning-related training, following local land use rules to increase resilience, and integrating hazard mitigation plans into other planning efforts;
2. Project scoping – supporting subapplicants in developing hazard mitigation project ideas and applications. The process includes activities such as identifying the problem, reviewing potential solutions, and collecting data for a future application;
3. Hazard mitigation projects – funding cost-effective hazard mitigation projects that increase resilience and public safety; reducing injuries and loss of life; and reducing damage and destruction to property, critical services, facilities, and infrastructure, including natural systems, from natural hazards and extreme weather conditions; and
4. Management costs – reimbursing the recipient for indirect and direct administrative costs associated with a specific hazard mitigation award or subaward.

Funding appropriated for one project may only be used for that project.

Unallowable Project Types

Unallowable project types are any projects not listed in Appendix I of this funding opportunity.

C. Requirements for Personnel, Partners, and Other Parties

Not Applicable

D. Maximum Number of Applications

Applicants and subapplicants shall submit one subapplication for each project listed in Appendix I.

E. Additional Restrictions

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 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide (HMA Guide); and aligned with the current administration and program priorities and policy.

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 allowed if each jurisdiction took part in creating the plan and officially adopted it. State-wide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

Subapplicants, including federally recognized tribal governments submitting as subapplicants to a state or territory, are exempt from the hazard mitigation plan requirement for hazard mitigation planning, planning related activities and project scoping activities.

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/will 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 Hazard Mitigation Assistance 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.

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

Small Impoverished Community

A small impoverished community, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5133(a), is eligible for an increased cost share of up to 90% federal and 10% non-federal if it meets the following criteria:

- The community has 3,000 or fewer individuals, as identified by the applicant.
- The community is economically disadvantaged, with residents having an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80% of the national per capita income, based on the best available data.

Applicants and subapplicants who apply as a small impoverished community must:

- Request the increased federal cost share amount in the Cost Share section of their subapplication(s);
- Ensure the “Community” and “Location” sections correctly identify the small impoverished community; and
- Certify small impoverished community status and provide documentation with the subapplication(s) to justify the increased federal cost share.

If documentation is not submitted with the subapplication, FEMA will provide no more than 75% federal cost share of the total eligible costs.

Federally recognized Tribal Nations that apply to FEMA directly as applicants and meet the definition of a small impoverished community are eligible for a 90% federal cost share for their subapplications.

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.

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

Hazard mitigation reduces the impacts of disasters, protects lives and property, and strengthens community resilience. Through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, FEMA supports innovative and cost-effective projects that help communities prepare for, withstand, and recover from natural hazards. By investing in hazard mitigation, communities can safeguard critical infrastructure such as utilities, transportation networks, and emergency services, ensuring these essential functions remain operational during and after disasters.

Hazard mitigation efforts also help maintain continuity in daily life by reducing disruptions to schools, businesses, and public services. These activities not only lower the physical and financial toll of disasters but also support the well-being of communities. By encouraging proactive risk reduction, hazard mitigation fosters safer neighborhoods, protects vulnerable populations, and preserves natural resources.

Additionally, hazard mitigation supports long-term, sustainable development by promoting smarter land use, resilient construction practices, and community-wide planning that accounts for future risks. These investments help reduce reliance on federal disaster funding, allowing communities to recover more quickly and efficiently. Ultimately, the PDM program empowers states, territories, Tribal Nations, and local governments to build stronger, more resilient communities that are better equipped to face the challenges of tomorrow.

Over the past 20 years, through this program, FEMA has invested more than $1 billion in thousands of hazard mitigation projects across the country. Implementing pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding inspired an important shift in the nation's focus from planning for response and recovery to proactively assessing risk, identifying solutions and conducting hazard mitigation projects. This grant program supports states, territories, Tribal Nations and local governments in community-wide resilience planning and in carrying out projects to reduce risk nationwide.

B. Goals and Objectives

To achieve the goal of reducing natural hazard risks and future losses, the 125 identified Congressional Direct Spending projects funded for Fiscal Year 2026 have the following priorities:

- Reducing risk to and increasing resilience of infrastructure;
- Reducing risk to community lifelines; and
- Decreasing reliance on federal disaster funding.

The objective of the FY 2026 PDM Grant Program is to fund Community Project Funding/Congressional Direct Spending projects for state, local, tribal and territorial governments. Recipients and subrecipients use these funds to plan for and implement cost-effective measures that reduce the natural hazard risk to people and property while also reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters.

This grant cycle has projects from 40 states and one Tribal Nation. Most projects focus on reducing flood risk. Some projects address other hazard types such as earthquakes and wildfires.

C. Performance Measures and Targets

FEMA has basic project criteria based on the legal provisions of Section 203 of the Stafford Act and the HMA Guide. This includes that hazard mitigation projects must be cost-effective.

The performance metrics for this program are:

- Percentage of FY26 funded projects that result in hazard mitigation activities;
- Number of communities benefitting from the FY26 PDM projects; and
- Aggregated benefit-cost ratio across FY26 funded projects.

FEMA will calculate and analyze these performance measures through recipient Performance Progress Reports and award monitoring. FEMA will make sure that recipients use the funds for their intended purpose and achieve the stated outcomes in the grant application.

D. Federal Assistance Type

Grant

E. Program-Specific Unallowable Costs

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

Participant

Not Applicable

This funding opportunity 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

Pre-award costs are expenses incurred before the start date of a federal award or subaward. These costs are only allowed if they would have been approved after the start date of the award, and with written approval from FEMA.

To be eligible for assistance, all pre-award costs must be listed in a separate line item including the date the cost was incurred and a description of the task completed. If approved, these costs must be included in the initial budget period of the award.

Subapplicants who are not awarded subawards will not receive reimbursement for pre-award costs related to developing and submitting subapplications.

The following pre-award costs are allowable:

- Gathering data to comply with Environmental Protection and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements;
- Developing a benefit cost analysis (BCA);
- Preparing design specifications;
- Holding workshops or meetings related to reviewing proposed alternatives and designs;
- Grant writing fees; or
- Other costs directly related to developing a subapplication that are incurred prior to the date of the grant award.

L. Management and Administration Costs

Management 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. As such, management costs can be itemized in financial reports.

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 HMA programs; or
- Staff salary costs directly related to performing the activities listed above

Recipient Management Costs

Applicants (referred to as recipients during the award stage) may apply for up to 10% of the total federal share of each project subaward to manage that specific project. Subrecipient management costs must be added to the total subapplication budget prior to the calculation of the recipient management costs. If the applicant would like to apply for Recipient Management Costs, it must be deducted from each subrecipient's Joint Explanatory Statement amount, up to 10% per subapplication. Funding appropriated for one project may only be used for that project. Applicant requests for management costs must be submitted in a separate management costs subapplication in FEMA GO.

Subrecipient Management Costs

Subapplicants (referred to as subrecipients during the award stage) may apply for up to 5% of the total budget of a hazard mitigation project or activity, including both federal and non-federal cost shares, for subrecipient management costs. Subrecipient management costs must follow cost share requirements. Subrecipient management cost must be submitted as their own budget in the subapplication. Subrecipient must use subrecipient management costs to manage their subaward activities.

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 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (Pub. L. No. 100-707), amending the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 Pub. L. No. 93-288 (*42 U.S.C. § 5133*).

N. Appropriation Authority

Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. No. 119-86, Title III Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

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

July 22, 2026, 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time

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

See section below.

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.

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

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. Further details on hazard mitigation project cost-effectiveness can be found in the HMA Guide, Part 5. Cost-Effectiveness or on the Benefit-Cost Analysis webpage.

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.

When undertaking a larger-scale migration or relocation effort to move structures out of high-risk areas, the subapplicant should consider how to protect and sustain the impacted community and its assets. Accordingly, subapplicants must demonstrate to FEMA how they will resettle these areas in ways that mitigate future risk from natural hazards and increasing insurance costs. This can be accomplished 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. This requirement is part of accepting FEMA hazard mitigation award funding. Deed-restriction language is applied by recording the open space and deed restrictions according to the FEMA Model Deed Restriction. Subrecipients, 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);
- Consistency with approved state hazard mitigation plan, and local or tribal hazard mitigation plan;
- Technical feasibility of hazard mitigation projects;
- 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.

Hazard Mitigation Projects

- Phased projects are not eligible. All Pre-Disaster Mitigation projects must pass technical feasibility and benefit cost analysis as a standalone project.
- Project subapplications may change to project scoping or planning if a project is not feasible at the time of award.
- 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.

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

Not Applicable.

F. Merit Review Process

Not Applicable.

G. Final Selection

Not Applicable.

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 funding opportunity and the material terms and conditions of the federal award, should they receive an award.

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

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

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

B. Pass-Through Requirements

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. The recipient must pass awards through to the subrecipients listed in Appendix I of this 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

Not Applicable.

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:

   1. If the recipient or subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
   2. With the consent of the recipient, in which case FEMA and the recipient must agree upon the termination conditions. These conditions include the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.
   3. If the federal award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities. Under this provision, FEMA may terminate the award for these purposes if any of the following reasons apply:
      i. FEMA determines that a specific award objective is ineffective at achieving program goals as described in this NOFO;
      ii. FEMA determines that an objective of the award as described in this NOFO will be ineffective at achieving program goals or agency priorities;

iii. FEMA determines that the design of the grant program is flawed relative to program goals or agency priorities;
iv. FEMA determines that the grant program is not aligned to either the DHS Strategic Plan, the FEMA Strategic Plan, or successor policies or documents;
v. FEMA changes or re-evaluates the goals or priorities of the grant program and determines that the award will be ineffective at achieving the updated program goals or agency priorities; or
vi. For other reasons based on program goals or agency priorities described in the termination notice provided to the recipient pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.341.

4. For convenience, including if the award no longer advances the national interest. Termination for convenience only applies to discretionary awards, as that term is defined at 2 C.F.R. § 200.1. The term "discretionary award" does not include grants where legislation establishes an entitlement to the funds on the part of the recipient, such as block grants or those awarded based on a statutory formula.

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. 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.

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.
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;
d. Status of costs, including whether the costs are unchanged, overrun or underrun.
e. For acquisition and relocation projects only, indication of the total properties and property identification list;
f. Programmatic updates, including how much of the work is complete and any other project details; and
g. Financial updates, including subrecipient expenses to date, total recipient drawdowns and confirmation of the most recent drawdown of funds. FEMA will provide a Performance Report template each quarter.

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 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 or subrecipient must notify FEMA or its recipient. Significant developments include:

- Events that enable meeting milestones and objectives sooner or at less cost than anticipated;
- Events that produce different beneficial results than originally planned; or
- 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.[1]

[1] 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.

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 funding opportunity, 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.

FEMA Regional Administrators may approve POP extensions up to 19 months. The period of performance may not be extended past April 30, 2031, due to the five-year period of availability of funding.

B. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Compliance

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

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

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

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

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

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 and require an 8-step review 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 (Tribal Nations), 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 (Tribal Nations) 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 (Tribal Nations), 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 (Tribal Nations) are reminded that in order for any cost to be allowable, it must be adequately documented per 2 C.F.R. §200.403(g).

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

- Solicitation documentation, such as requests for quotes, invitations for bids, or requests for proposals;
- Responses to solicitations, such as quotes, bids, or proposals;
- Pre-solicitation independent cost estimates and post-solicitation cost/price analyses on file for review by federal personnel, if applicable;
- Contract documents and amendments, including required contract provisions; and
- Other documents required by federal regulations applicable at the time a grant is awarded to a recipient.

D. Buy America Preference Requirements for Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Waivers

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

E. Mandatory Disclosures

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

F. Adaptive Support

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

G. Record Retention

Record Retention Period

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

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

Types of Records to Retain

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

- Specifications
- Solicitations
- Competitive quotes or proposals

- Basis for selection decisions
- Purchase orders
- Contracts
- Invoices
- Cancelled checks

H. Actions to Address Noncompliance

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

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

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

I. Audits

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

J. 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 communities criteria.
- 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 award, 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. 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 as equally 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.

L. Hazard-Resistant 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 mitigate 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.

M. 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 all 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 NEPA, 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 hazard 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.

N. 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.

Due to its fast-paced nature, the RFI timeline for the FY 2026 PDM CDS program will be shorter than the stated timeframes. The deadline to respond to any final RFI is August 23, 2026.

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's 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.

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.govor (877) 585-3242, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET.

I. FEMA GO

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

J. FEMA Preparedness Toolkit

Not Applicable.

K. 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

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
Alabama	City of Atmore	City of Atmore Storm Drainage Improvements	$1,250,000
	City of Birmingham	Village Creek Stormwater Park Floodplain Restoration	$2,645,000
	City of Foley	Strategic Placement of City of Foley Utilities Underground	$2,063,000
	City of Huntsville	Huntsville Hospital for Women and Children Generator Project	$2,597,000
	City of Jasper	City of Jasper Flood Mitigation Infrastructure	$893,000
	City of Livingston	Sumter County Storm Drainage Improvements	$3,093,000
	Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce	Washington Ferry Road Restoration	$4,000,000
	Winston County Commission	Winston County Road and Bridge Restoration	$900,000
Alaska	City and Borough of Juneau	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Disaster Mitigation--Flood Resilience on the Mendenhall River	$3,253,000
	City of Saint Paul	Planning & Design of Salt Lagoon & Community Pond Flood Mitigation	$375,000
	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Mat-Su Revetment and Road Upgrades	$2,000,000
Arizona	City of Flagstaff	City of Flagstaff--Fanning Wash Flood Mitigations	$1,500,000
	City of Kingman	City of Kingman--Bull Mountain Channel Improvements	$493,000
California	City of Brisbane	Brisbane Glen Park Pump Station Replacement	$1,145,144
	City of Camarillo	City of Camarillo Hybrid Microgrid Standby Power Resiliency Project	$1,145,144
	City of Chino Hills	Chino Hills Fire Risk Reduction Project	$1,628,000
	City of Chula Vista	Otay Valley Regional Park (OVRP) Wildfire Hazardous Fuels Reduction	$837,000

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
California	City of East Palo Alto	San Francisquito Creek Floodway Study	$600,000
	City of El Cerrito	Hillside Natural Area Hazardous Fuels Management	$1,145,144
	City of El Segundo	Pump Station Upgrade Project	$1,145,144
	City of Irvine	City of Irvine/COAST Wildfire Prevention SR-133 Restoration Project	$1,125,000
	City of Mountain View	Charleston Slough Tide Gates Improvement Project	$1,145,144
	City of Palm Desert	City of Palm Desert Emergency Resiliency Plan	$296,000
	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Abalone Cove Landslide Stabilization Project	$1,145,144
	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Klondike Canyon Landslide Emergency Mitigation Project	$1,145,144
	City of San Bernardino	Hazard Mitigation Infrastructure Resiliency Project	$1,145,144
	City of Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks Community Resilience Center Project	$1,145,144
	Diablo Water District	Seismic Resiliency Reservoir and Transmission Line Improvement Project	$1,145,144
Colorado	City of Greeley	City of Greeley--Gold Hill Pipeline	$8,685,000
	Jefferson County Parks & Conservation	Roadway Wildfire Hazard Mitigation in Jefferson County	$1,000,000
	Mesa County Public Works Division	Mesa County Douglas Wash Detention Basin Project	$869,000
Connecticut	City of West Haven	Savin Rock Beach Reinforcement	$2,479,000
	Town of Southington	Plantsville Center Flooding Study	$300,000
Delaware	City of Wilmington, Delaware	Lower Brandywine Flood Mitigation Project	$1,509,000
	New Castle County, Delaware (Public Works Department)	Little Mill Creek Upper Reach Flood Control Project Major Maintenance	$758,000
Florida	Boynton Beach Community Redevelopment Agency	Boynton Beach Harbor Marina Seawall Replacement	$1,145,144

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
Florida	City of Pembroke Pines	Pines Point Hurricane Mitigation	$428,619
	City of St. Petersburg	MLK Street South Flooding Alleviation	$1,145,144
	City of St. Petersburg	88th Avenue North Storm Drainage Improvements	$1,145,144
	Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners	Lealman Community Hurricane Shelter Hardening	$2,606,000
	The Town of Longboat Key	Longboat Key Storm Resiliency Project	$1,954,000
Hawai'i	Agribusiness Development Corporation	Hazard Monitoring and Wildfire Detection System	$1,125,000
	Honolulu Fire Department	Mobile Generators for the Honolulu Fire Department	$315,000
Illinois	City of Rockford	Keith Creek Greenway Improvements	$2,000,000
	DuPage County Stormwater Management	Flood Reduction Project	$225,000
Indiana	City of Indianapolis	City of Indianapolis Howland Ditch Greenway Flood Control Improvement Project Design	$1,145,144
Iowa	City of Cedar Rapids	3rd Avenue SE Downtown Pump Station Backup Generator	$1,407,000
	City of Davenport	City of Davenport Water Pollution Control Plant Flood Mitigation Project	$2,996,000
Kansas	City of Englewood	Back-Up Generator Procurement	$44,000
Kentucky	City of Frankfort	Frankfort Riverbank Stabilization	$5,800,000
	Kentucky Emergency Management	Kentucky Emergency Management Flood Monitoring System	$869,000
Louisiana	Ouachita Parish Police Jury	Ouachita Parish I-20 South Frontage Road Drainage Improvements	$6,000,000
	Town of Lake Arthur	Town of Lake Arthur Pump Station	$900,000
Maine	Town of Southport	Hendricks Head Infrastructure Improvements	$1,165,000
	Town of Surry	Newbury Neck Peninsula Storm Evacuation	$2,928,000
	York County Emergency Management Agency	York County Flood Protection	$1,762,000

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
Maryland	Anne Arundel County	Historic Whitehall Shoreline	$226,000
	Anne Arundel County	Columbia Beach Resilience Project	$1,175,000
	City of Frederick, Maryland	West Patrick Street at Maryvale Ditch Flood Mitigation Project	$1,145,144
	Maryland Department of Natural Resources	Holly Beach Farm Resiliency	$1,145,144
	Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection	Wheaton Branch Flood Mitigation	$1,145,144
Massachusetts	Town of Hull	Hull Harborview Road Coastal Resiliency and Shoreline Protection	$1,145,144
	Town of Scituate	Scituate Cedar Point Seawall	$1,145,144
Michigan	City of New Baltimore	Walter Mary Burke Park Shoreline Restoration Project	$1,000,000
Minnesota	City of Madelia	Madelia Wastewater Lift Station Accredited Levee	$1,980,000
Mississippi	City of Jackson Public Works Department	City of Jackson Midtown Area Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	$1,125,000
	City of Jackson Public Works Department	City of Jackson Queens Area Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	$1,125,000
	City of Long Beach	Long Beach Harbor Mitigation Project	$2,558,000
	City of Ridgeland	Citywide Flood Mitigation	$4,000,000
Montana	City of Glasgow	Flood Control Levee Improvements	$2,487,000
Nevada	Clark County Water Reclamation District	Flamingo Water Resources Center Emergency Power Project	$1,145,144
	Nye County	Nye County--Gamebird Road Improvements Planning and Design Project	$323,000
	Nye County	Nye County--Area Master Drainage Plan (AMDP) Update	$338,000
New Hampshire	City of Hampton Department of Emergency Management	Hampton NH Coastal Resiliency Storm Water Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Project	$1,250,000

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
New Jersey	Borough of Hamburg	Portable Generator for Critical Infrastructure	$220,000
	The Borough of Wildwood Crest	Wildwood Crest Flood Mitigation	$3,572,000
New Mexico	City of Bloomfield	Boyd Lining Project	$750,000
	NM Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	DHSEM Portable Backup Generators and Water Support	$1,500,000
	Roosevelt County	Emergency Siren Warning System Upgrades	$262,000
New York	City of New Rochelle	New Rochelle City Park Drainage Improvements	$1,145,144
	City of Yonkers	Yonkers Warburton Avenue Slope Stabilization Project	$1,145,144
	Incorporated Village of Freeport	Freeport Nuisance Flooding Mitigation	$1,145,144
	Town of Hempstead	Town of Hempstead--Bulkheads	$1,780,000
	Town of Ossining	Town of Ossining--Town-Wide Drainage Study	$99,000
	Village of Pelham	Highbrook Avenue Drainage Improvement Project	$1,145,144
North Carolina	City of Fayetteville	Locks Creek and Sessoms Drainage Improvements	$4,212,000
	North Carolina Department of Commerce	Wanchese Marine Industrial Park Authority Living Shoreline Resiliency Project	$2,605,000
Ohio	City of Toledo	N. Summit St. Restoration	$1,145,144
	Miami Conservancy District	Germantown, Englewood, Taylorsville Upstream Dam Walls Rehabilitation	$8,685,000
Pennsylvania	County of Monroe	Monroe County Goose Pond Dam Rehabilitation Project	$2,432,000
	Lower Makefield Township	Lower Makefield Township Flood Mitigation and Stormwater Management	$5,211,000
	Municipal Authority of the Town of Bloomsburg	MATB Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Mitigation Project	$1,205,000
	The Municipal Authority of the City of Sunbury	City of Sunbury Flood Mitigation Project	$1,000,000

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
Rhode Island	City of Providence	West River Flood Response Initiative	$825,000
	Town of Barrington Cove	Barrington Police Cove Park Seawall Repair	$475,000
	Town of Bristol	Bristol Independence Park Seawall Restoration	$900,000
	Town of Bristol	Bristol Seawall Repair	$660,000
	Town of Burrillville	Wallum Lake Dam Spillway Improvements	$345,000
South Carolina	SC Emergency Management Division	City of Westminster Emergency Standby Generator and Control Center for Drinking Water Plant	$1,314,000
	South Carolina Office of Resilience	Catfish Canal Stormwater Improvements Mitigation Project	$1,359,000
Tennessee	Gibson County, Tennessee	Gibson County Emergency Generator	$117,000
Texas	City of Austin	Emergency Disaster Energy Hubs	$1,145,144
	City of Beaumont	City of Beaumont Underpass Flooding Early Warning System Improvements	$827,000
	City of Bellaire	Cypress Ditch Improvement Project	$1,145,144
	City of Gladewater	Gladewater High Hazard Dam	$1,563,000
	El Paso County Hospital District	Alberta Avenue Storm and Domestic Water Improvements	$1,145,144
	Harris County Flood Control District	Tributary C116-00-00 Conveyance and Drainage Improvements	$1,145,144
Tribal Nation	Chilkat Indian Village	Klukwan Landslide Protection Project	$1,234,000
Utah	City of Holladay, Utah	Holladay City Hall Seismic Retrofit Project	$1,759,000
Vermont	Barre City	Gunners Brook Floodplain Restoration and Debris Catcher Reconfiguration	$591,000
	City of Montpelier	Elm Street Housing Elevation	$1,458,000
	Town of Hardwick	Hardwick Flood Recovery & Resilience Plan	$70,000

Recipient (State, Tribal Nation, or Territory)	Subrecipient	Project Name	Project Federal Amount
Virginia	City of Harrisonburg	City of Harrisonburg Suter Street Drainage Improvement Project	$1,750,000
	City of Portsmouth	Gust Lane Flood Mitigation Improvements	$1,145,144
Washington	City of Ocean Shores	Southern End Erosion Project	$1,145,144
	City of Seattle	Seattle Waterfront Elliott Bay Sewall Project, Phase 2	$1,145,144
	City of Seattle	Seattle Public Library Columbia Branch Seismic Structural Upgrade	$1,145,144
	Cowlitz County Public Utility District No. 1	Northwest Service Area Grid Resiliency	$1,145,144
	Mason County PUD 1	Jorstad Substation Grid Resilience Project	$1,145,144
	Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District	Well 9 Seismic Resiliency Water Transmission Main Design	$1,125,000
West Virginia	Beckley-Raleigh County Convention Center	Beckley-Raleigh County EOC HVAC Upgrades	$3,206,000
	Town of Burnsville	Town of Burnsville Landslide Remediation Project	$488,000
Wisconsin	Iron County Forestry Department	Iron County Forestry Department--Saxon Harbor Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration Project	$375,000
	Resilient Southwest Wisconsin	Southwestern WI Regional Planning Commission--Resilient Southwest Wisconsin	$150,000
	Village of La Farge	Village of La Farge Storm Sewer Improvements	$250,000