

Notice of Funding Opportunity

Application due: July 24, 2026



Fiscal Year 2026 Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)

Assistance Listing Number: 97.056

Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-GPD-056-00-99

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Before you begin

If you believe you are a good candidate for this funding opportunity, secure your System for Award Management ([SAM.gov](https://sam.gov)) and [Grants.gov](https://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](https://login.gov) registration as well.

[See Step 2: Get Ready to Apply](#)

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



To help you find what you need, this 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

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Basic Information

A. Award Facts

Agency Name: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS),
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA),
Grant Programs Directorate (GPD),
Homeland Security Preparedness Division (HSPD),
Transportation Infrastructure Security Branch (TISB),
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)

Assistance Listing Number: 97.056

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Title: Fiscal Year (FY) 2026
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)

Funding Opportunity Number: DHS-26-GPD-056-00-99

Announcement Type: Initial

Expected Award Range: \$18,000-\$3,500,000

Expected Total Funding: \$95 million

Anticipated Number of Awards: 200

B. Executive Summary

The FY 2026 PSGP prioritizes funding toward terrorism prevention, response, recovery and mitigation, based on port area risk. This is achieved through the implementation of Area Maritime Transportation Security Plans and facility security plans among port authorities, facility operators, and state and local government agencies required to provide port security services, as well as training public safety personnel under section 70132 in Title 46 of the U.S. Code.



Have questions? See [Contacts and Support](#)

Key Dates

Projected Application Start
Date: June 24, 2026

Projected Application End Date:
July 24, 2026

Anticipated Funding Selection
Date: No later than August 23,
2026

Anticipated Award Date: No later
than September 30, 2026

Projected Period of Performance
Start Date: September 01, 2026

Projected Period of Performance
End Date: August 31, 2029

Budget Period:
September 01, 2026 – August 31,
2029

Eligibility

A. Eligible Entities

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

Applicant Eligibility

1. Eligible Applicants

All entities subject to an Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP), as defined by 46 U.S.C. § 70103(b), may apply for PSGP funding. Eligible applicants include port authorities, facility operators, and state, local, and territorial government agencies. A facility operator owns, leases, or operates any structure or facility of any kind located in, on, under, or adjacent to any waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Facility operators include those that are subject to the AMSP and verified by the Captain of the Port (COTP), which may include but are not limited to terminal operators, ferry systems, bar/harbor pilots, and merchant's exchanges. See the "Applications Submitted by Eligible Entities" section below for further detail.

2. Applicant Eligibility

Pursuant to the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA), Pub. L. No. 107-295, as amended, DHS established a risk-based grant program to support maritime security risk management. Funding is directed towards the implementation of AMSPs, Facility Security Plans (FSP), and Vessel Security Plans (VSP) among port authorities, facility operators and state and local government agencies that must provide port security services. These plans must support the prevention and deterrence, to the maximum extent practicable, of Transportation Security Incidents (TSIs) and substantial threats of such incidents, consistent with MTSA requirements.

Entities, whether public or private, who provide maritime security services on a for hire basis are not eligible applicants (i.e. security companies, see "Subapplicants" below for additional detail). In administering the grant program, national, economic, energy, and strategic defense concerns based upon the most current risk assessments available will be considered.

Port Area Definition

A Port Area is a location on a coast, shore, or inland waterway containing one or more harbors where vessels can dock and transfer people or cargo to or from land. For the purposes of the PSGP, eligible ports included those identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Principal Port List (PPL), as well as unlisted ports which have the presence of MTSA-regulated facilities.

Applications Submitted by Eligible Entities

Subject to the information and exceptions in this section, ***an eligible entity may submit only one application within each Port Area. An application may contain up to five Investment Justifications (IJs).***

- A single eligible entity may have multiple facilities, departments, subcomponents, or agencies operating within a Port Area. ***FEMA will generally view multiple agencies within a local government (e.g., police department, fire department, emergency management office) operating within one Port Area as a single eligible entity.*** An applicant's Employer Identification Number (EIN) will help inform FEMA's determination of which applicants may constitute a single eligible entity.
 - An eligible entity operating multiple facilities, departments, subcomponents, or agencies within a single Port Area **may choose to submit separate applications** for facilities, departments, subcomponents, or agencies within it, but any such separate applications will be considered part of the same eligible entity for **purposes of the cost-share requirements** and limited to five projects total.
 - If a single eligible entity chooses to have its components submit separate applications, each individual facility, department, subcomponent, or agency of that single eligible entity should submit no more than one application. For example, a police department should submit no more than one collective application. If an individual facility, department, subcomponent, or agency of an eligible entity submits more than one application for a single Port Area, FEMA reserves the discretion to consolidate the projects or determine which application(s) to approve or deny.
 - Funding allocation decisions are based partially on Port Area risk. Therefore, ***no single application should include IJs for projects intended to be implemented in multiple Port Areas. Applications that include multiple port areas may be deemed ineligible in whole or part.*** For example, a state agency or facility operator that operates in multiple Port Areas must submit separate applications to fund projects in each Port Area.
 - Exception: "Hub and spoke" cybersecurity projects may affect a parent organization's multiple eligible entities in multiple Port Areas. Such projects may be submitted within a primary Port Area for the project implementation. Proportionally, costs associated with *entities or subcomponents that are not covered under an AMSP and are not instrumental to enhancing maritime security* must not be included in the detailed budget worksheet or IJ and thereby prorating the cost of the project only to those facilities that are covered by the AMSP.

Subapplicant Eligibility

Subapplicants, subrecipients and subawards are not allowed.

Applicants are prohibited from applying on behalf of other, separate entities. Notwithstanding this prohibition, community-based projects for maritime security planning, training, exercises, port-wide cyber vulnerability assessments and cyber interoperability projects may include multiple beneficiaries (participants from other separate entities). Only recipients incurred expenses are eligible under PSGP awards, meaning that third party participating entities are responsible for their own incurred expenses.

For example, a port authority hosts a large exercise and may receive funding for port authority personnel expenses, venue rental, and contracted design/development/conduct of the exercise, but other participating agencies are responsible for their own incurred expenses for personnel, fringe benefits, equipment, travel, etc.

The primary purpose and use of PSGP-funded equipment is for the recipient. Only the recipient is permitted to take ownership of PSGP-funded equipment and other non-consumable items until disposition actions are required. Vendor, manufacturer, or service provider submitted applications on behalf of potential ‘recipients’ will not be considered for funding.

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B. Project Type Eligibility

Allowable Project Types

Costs generally need to fit within one of the categories listed below to be allowable under this program. Specific investments made in support of the NOFO funding priorities generally fall into one of the following allowable cost categories:

- Planning;
- Operational Activities;
- Equipment and Capital Projects;
- Training and Awareness Campaigns; and
- Exercises.

Applicants who have questions about whether a cost is allowable under this program should contact their Preparedness Officer.

Unallowable Project Types

- Projects that do not *primarily* enhance maritime security;
- Proof of concepts or experimental projects; and

- Projects on behalf of other agencies or entities.

See “Program Description” Section E: “Program-Specific Unallowable Costs” for more information on unallowable project types.

C. Requirements for Personnel, Partners, and Other Parties

An application submitted by an otherwise eligible non-federal entity (i.e., the applicant) may be deemed ineligible when the person that submitted the application is not: 1) a current employee, personnel, official, staff, or leadership of the non-federal entity; and 2) duly authorized to apply for an award on behalf of the non-federal entity at the time of application.

Further, the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) and Signatory Authority (SA) must be a duly authorized current employee, personnel, official, staff, or leadership of the recipient and provide an email address unique to the recipient at the time of application and upon any change in assignment during the period of performance. Consultants or contractors of the recipient are not permitted to be the AOR or SA of the recipient. It is the sole responsibility of the recipient to keep their points of contact for the organization up-to-date and accurate in all federal systems.

D. Maximum Number of Applications

The maximum number of applications that can be submitted is:

One per eligible entity/subcomponent per Port Area.

E. Additional Restrictions

Applicants or recipients must certify their compliance with federal statutes, DHS directives, policies, and procedures.

a. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation

Before allocating any federal preparedness awards, recipients must ensure and maintain adopting and implementing NIMS. The list of objectives used for progress and achievement reporting is on FEMA’s website at

<https://www.fema.gov/emergencymanagers/nims/implementation-training>.

Please see the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#) for more information on NIMS.

b. Compliance with Maritime Security Regulations

As a condition of eligibility, all PSGP applicants must be fully compliant with relevant Maritime Security Regulations (33 C.F.R. Parts 101-106). Any applicant who, as of the grant application deadline, has an open or outstanding Notice of Violation (NOV) will not be considered for PSGP funding if:

1. The applicant has failed to pay the NOV within 45 days of receipt of the NOV and the applicant has failed to decline the NOV within 45 days of receipt of the NOV, resulting in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) entering a finding of default in accordance with 33 C.F.R. § 1.07- 11(f)(2); or
2. The applicant appealed the NOV pursuant to 33 C.F.R § 1.07-70 and received a final appeal decision from the USCG Commandant, as described in 33 C.F.R. § 1.07-75, and failed to come into compliance with the terms of the final appeal decision within the timelines noted herein.

The local USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) will verify security compliance eligibility during the field review process. Eligibility does not guarantee grant funding.

c. Ferry Systems

Ferry systems are eligible to apply for PSGP funds. However, any ferry system electing to participate (e.g., submit an application) under the PSGP will not be eligible to participate (e.g., submit an application) under the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) and will not be considered for funding under the TSGP. Likewise, any ferry system that participates in the TSGP will not be eligible for funding under the PSGP.

d. Foreign Adversarial System Users

As proscribed in Section 825 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2024, Pub. L. No. 118-31 (2023), no funds may be awarded to any covered entity that utilizes or provides in part or in whole: the national transportation logistics public information platform (**commonly referred to as ‘LOGINK’**) provided by the People’s Republic of China, or departments, ministries, centers, agencies, or instrumentalities of the Government of the People’s Republic of China; any national transportation logistics information platform provided by or sponsored by the People’s Republic of China, or a controlled commercial entity; or a similar system provided by Chinese state-affiliated entities.

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. “Applicant Review Information” Section

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

G. Cost Share Requirements

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

H. Cost Share Description, Type, and Restrictions

The PSGP requires recipients to provide a cost share for each project. This contribution must be cash (“hard match”). Applicants must commit to the cost share at the time of application. The cost share is calculated based on the total PSGP funds awarded to an eligible entity within a single Port Area for the fiscal year. If an entity submits multiple projects under the same Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) in the same Port Area, and the combined total exceeds \$25,000, a cost share is required—even if individual projects are below the threshold. Entities with multiple components (e.g., port authority, facility operator, local government) are encouraged to coordinate applications to ensure proper cost share calculation.

Cost share contributions must be for [*eligible costs and included in the detailed budget*](#). Funds from other federal grants cannot be used to meet the PSGP cost share. Routine operational costs are not eligible as a match unless they create a new capability and are justified as reasonable and necessary to complete the project (*typically, personnel costs are not allowable cost share for equipment purchases*).

Recipients are responsible for ensuring their cost share matches the actual project costs. If actual costs exceed the award, the recipient must cover the additional amount. If actual costs are lower, the cost share is recalculated based on the lower amount.

Public Sector and Nonprofit Recipients:

Must provide a 25% cost share for all project costs. The non-federal share can be cash and must meet the same eligibility as the federal share (e.g., routine patrol costs are ineligible, but overtime for approved exercises may be eligible) and must be clearly identified in the budget and investment justification.

Private, For-Profit Recipients:

Must provide a 50% share for all project costs. The same rules for eligible costs and documentation apply.

Exceptions to Cost Share Requirements:

- **Port-Wide Benefit:** Projects with a port-wide benefit (certified by the Captain of the Port) only require a 25% cost share. Examples: port-wide planning, training, exercises, shared security camera systems, response vessels, and maritime domain awareness systems.
- **\$25,000 or Less:** No cost share is required if the total project cost for all projects under the award is \$25,000 or less. If multiple small projects together exceed \$25,000, cost share is required.
- **Public Safety Personnel Security Zone Training:** No cost share is required for projects to train public safety personnel in enforcing security zones (as defined by 46 U.S.C. § 70132) when verified by the COTP.
- **Insular Areas:** For grants to the public entities of the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the local matching fund requirement is automatically waived for up to \$200,000.
- **Waivers:** Cost share waivers may be considered afterwards if the recipient can show new, significant financial hardship. Waivers requested at the time of application or not based on new circumstances will not be considered. See DHS/FEMA Information Bulletin 376 for details.

I. Cost Share Example

Public Sector: If the federal award for a public sector recipient requires a 25% cost share and the total project cost is \$100,000, then:

- Federal share is 75% of \$100,000 = \$75,000
- Recipient cost share is 25% of \$100,000 = \$25,000

Private Sector: If the federal award for a private sector recipient requires a 50% cost share and the total project cost is \$100,000, then:

- Federal share is 50% of \$100,000 = \$50,000
- Recipient cost share is 50% of \$100,000 = \$50,000

J. Required Information for Verifying Cost Share

Applicants must demonstrate cost share (or match) within the following documents:

FF-207-FY-23-108 (formerly 089-5) IJ-Budget

Please see the “Application Format and Contents” subsection for more details.

Maintenance of Effort

Not Applicable

Program Description

A. Program Purpose

PSGP is one of four DHS/FEMA grant programs focused on securing the nation's transportation infrastructure. Established by Congress and implemented by the Administration, these programs help strengthen critical infrastructure against risks from terrorism and other major threats. Since its inception in 2001, PSGP has awarded approximately \$3.47 billion across about 5,300 grants to enhance maritime security throughout U.S. ports.

PSGP supports state, local, territorial, and private sector maritime partners in improving port-wide risk management and protecting critical marine transportation infrastructure from terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

DHS emphasizes the importance of information sharing and collaboration to build national preparedness and protect against evolving threats. The need for such coordination was highlighted by the failures to share critical information before the September 11, 2001, attacks. Today, threats have expanded to include persistent cyberattacks and risks to soft targets, such as cruise and ferry terminals.

To address these challenges, PSGP investments are guided by annually designated National Priority Areas (NPAs), which reflect current threat environments.

For FY 2026, the NPAs are:

1. Enhancing the protection of soft targets and crowded places,
 - Includes faith-based organizations and election sites;
2. Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and fusion centers;
3. Enhancing and integrating cybersecurity resiliency;
4. Enhancing election security; and
5. Supporting Border Crisis Response and Enforcement.
 - Example activities include:
 - Participating in DHS/ICE 287(g) training programs;
 - Cooperating with ICE detainers; and
 - Other responsibilities supporting enforcement of U.S. immigration law.

For FY 2026, applicants are encouraged to propose innovative projects that support these NPAs and the broader homeland security mission. Projects that clearly demonstrate alignment with an NPA and the objectives of this NOFO will receive a 20% increase in their final review score.

B. Goals and Objectives

Goals: The goal of PSGP is strengthened port-wide risk management and protection of critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Objectives: PSGP provides resources that support port authorities; facility operators; and state, local, and territorial agencies in meeting the following objectives:

- Building and sustaining core capabilities of maritime infrastructure systems in alignment with the FY 2026 NPAs;
- Addressing and closing gaps identified in Area Maritime Security Plans and Facility Security Plans; and
- Implementing a comprehensive and coordinated (all-inclusive) approach to address enduring security needs of communities that include planning, training and awareness campaigns, equipment and capital projects, and exercises.

Priorities: Given the evolving threat landscape, DHS/FEMA must continuously evaluate the national risk profile and set priorities that help ensure appropriate allocation of scarce security dollars.

The FY 2026 NPAs reflect FEMA's broader mission across all preparedness efforts. Applicants should be familiar with these NPAs, as they represent DHS's current focus areas and may shape future guidance:

1. Enhancing the protection of soft targets and crowded places,
 - This includes faith-based organizations and election sites;
2. Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and fusion centers;
3. Enhancing and integrating cybersecurity resiliency;
4. Enhancing election security; and
5. Supporting Border Crisis Response and Enforcement.
 - Example activities under border crisis response and enforcement support may include:
 - Participation in the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement 287(g) training program;
 - Cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainers; and
 - Other jurisdictional responsibilities to support the enforcement of the United States immigration law.

Enduring needs include:

1. Effective planning
2. Training and awareness campaigns
3. Equipment and capital projects
5. Exercises

The table below provides a breakdown of the NPAs, and core capabilities impacted, as well as examples of eligible maritime security project types for each area. More information on allowable investments can be found in the Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs section below. Projects that sufficiently address one or more of the NPAs will have their final review scores increased by a multiplier of 20%.

FY 2026 PSGP Funding Priorities

All priorities in this table concern the Safety and Security and Transportation Lifelines.

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
National Priorities		
Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets and Crowded Places	- Operational coordination - Public information and warning - Intelligence and Information Sharing - Interdiction and disruption - Screening, search, and detection - Access control and identity verification - Physical protective measures - Risk management for protection programs and activities	- Physical security enhancements at cruise and ferry terminals - Security screening equipment for people and baggage Access controls Landside fencing, gates, barriers, etc. - Marine (floating) barriers to prevent access to sensitive berthing areas - Enhanced security aboard ferries - Explosive detection canine teams - Security cameras (CCTV) - Rapid response boats for preventing or responding to security incidents on waterways, especially in and around airports, cruise terminals, ferry terminals, etc.
Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and Fusion Centers	- Intelligence and information sharing - Interdiction and disruption - Public information and warning - Operational coordination - Risk management for protection programs and activities	- Establishing or enhancing multi-agency Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs), including operational coordination centers - Enhancing capabilities and integration with local fusion centers - Procuring technology or equipment to support surveillance, communications, and data analysis - Developing standard operating procedures for information sharing, joint operations, and immigration enforcement coordination - Personnel training, credentialing, and certification to improve interoperability and mission alignment - Intelligence analysis, reporting, and suspicious

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
		activity monitoring • Exercises and simulations focused on joint operations, intelligence sharing, or interdiction/disruption of criminal or smuggling networks • Community engagement efforts to foster trust and encourage threat reporting • Information sharing with all DHS components; fusion centers; other operational, investigative, and analytic entities; and other federal law enforcement and intelligence entities • Cooperating with DHS and other entities in intelligence, threat recognition, assessment, analysis, and mitigation • Identifying, assessing, and reporting threats of violence • Intelligence analysis training, planning, and exercises • Coordinating the intake, triage, analysis, and reporting of tips/ leads and suspicious activity, to include coordination with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative • (NSI)
Enhancing Cybersecurity	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Screening, searching, and detection • Access control and identity verification • Supply chain integrity and security • Risk management for protection programs and activities • Long-term vulnerability	• Cybersecurity risk assessments • Projects that address vulnerabilities identified in cybersecurity risk assessments ◦ Improving cybersecurity of , to meet minimum levels identified by Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework (Version 1.1) or equivalent ◦ Adoption of cybersecurity performance goals (CISA's Cross-Sector Cybersecurity Performance Goals) • Cybersecurity training and planning

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
	reduction • Situational assessment • Infrastructure systems • Operational communications	
Enhancing Election Security	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Situational assessment • Infrastructure systems • Operational coordination • Community resilience	• Prioritize compliance with the VVSG 2.0 established by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission • Complete testing through a VSTL accredited by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission • Physical security planning and exercise support • Physical/site security measures – e.g., locks, shatter proof glass, alarms, access controls, etc. • General election security navigator support • Cyber and general election security navigator support • Cybersecurity risk assessments, training, and planning • Projects that address vulnerabilities identified in cybersecurity risk assessments • Iterative backups, encrypted backups, network segmentation, software to monitor/scan, and endpoint protection • Distributed Denial of Service protection • Migrating online services to the “.gov” internet domain • Online harassment and targeting prevention services • Public awareness/preparedness campaigns discussing election security and integrity measures • Long-term vulnerability reduction and community resilience

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
Supporting Border Crisis Response and Enforcement	• Training and awareness • Community resilience • Operational coordination • Risk management for protection programs and activities	• Staffing support to expand 287(g) screening operations within correctional facilities • Operational overtime costs directly tied to 287(g) screening, processing, and enforcement activities • Training programs for state and local law enforcement officers in immigration law, civil rights protections, and 287(g) procedures • Developing or enhancing information- sharing platforms between ICE and local agencies • Procuring screening, detection, and communications technology to support immigration enforcement activities • Establishing secure and dedicated communication networks with ICE Field Offices • Conducting joint training exercises with ICE and local law enforcement to test operational coordination • Support for facilities upgrades, such as creating dedicated interview rooms and secure processing spaces • Community engagement and public briefings to promote transparency and understanding of 287(g) operations and protections

Enduring Needs		
Planning	• Planning • Risk management for protection programs and activities • Risk and disaster resilience assessment • Threats and hazards identification • Operational coordination • Community resilience	• Development of: ◦ Port-wide Security Risk ◦ Management Plans ◦ Continuity of Operations Plans ◦ Response Plans ◦ Port-wide and/or asset-specific vulnerability assessments ◦ Efforts to strengthen governance integration between/among regional partners
Training and Awareness	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Situational assessment • Community resilience	• Active shooter training, including integrating the needs of people with disabilities • Shipboard firefighting training • Public awareness/preparedness campaigns • Maritime domain awareness projects
Equipment and Capital Projects	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Infrastructure systems • Operational communications • Interdiction and disruption • Screening, searching, and detection • Access control and identity verification • Physical protective measures • Supply chain integrity and security • Threats and hazards identification • Infrastructure systems • Intelligence and information sharing	• Implementing risk management projects that support port resilience and recovery • Implementing physical security enhancement projects • Transportation Worker Identification Credential projects • Sharing and leveraging intelligence and information • Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive prevention, detection response and recovery equipment • Unmanned Aircraft Systems and detection technologies
Exercises	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Operational coordination • Operational communications • Community resilience	• Response exercises

Program Rationale:

The stated goals, objectives, and priorities of PSGP support Section 102 of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-295, as amended) (46 U.S.C. § 70107) to implement Area Maritime Transportation Security Plans and facility security plans among port authorities, facility operators, and State

and local government agencies.

C. Performance Measures and Targets

Performance metrics for this program are on a case-by-case basis and are as follows:

1. Number of PSGP funded organizations achieving Cybersecurity vulnerability reductions.
2. Number of PSGP funded organizations achieving Soft Targets & Crowded Places vulnerability reductions.
3. Number of PSGP funded organizations achieving Maritime Domain Awareness improvement projects.
4. Number of annual maritime-security related training events funded by the PSGP.
5. Number of PSGP funded exercises conducted.
6. Number of trainings funded to address Emerging Threats (i.e. sUAS and sUAS detection).

D. Federal Assistance Type

Grant.

E. Program-Specific Unallowable Costs

Specific unallowable costs for the PSGP include:

- sUAS not listed on the Defense Contract Management Agency Blue List (<https://bluelist.appsplatformportals.us/UAS-Cleared-List/>)
- Indirect costs (IDC) are unallowable under PSGP. This determination is made under the authority of 2 C.F.R. § 200.414(c), which permits federal awarding agencies to restrict indirect costs for a class of awards with documented justification. Given the PSGP's statutory focus on direct investments in port security and risk mitigation (46 U.S.C. § 70107), and to maximize the impact of limited grant funds, only direct costs that are necessary and reasonable for the performance of approved projects will be eligible for reimbursement.
- Projects in which federal agencies are the primary beneficiary or that enhance federal property, including sub-components of a federal agency;
- Projects that study technology development for security of national or international cargo supply chains (e.g., e-seals, smart containers, container tracking or container intrusion detection devices);
- Proof-of-concept projects;
- Development of training;
- Projects that duplicate capabilities being provided by the Federal Government (e.g., vessel traffic systems);
- Business operating expenses (certain security-related operational and maintenance costs are allowable);
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) card fees;
- Reimbursement of pre-award security expenses;
- Outfitting facilities, vessels, or other structures with equipment or items providing convenience rather than a direct security benefit. Examples of such equipment or items include but are not limited to office furniture, CD players, DVD players, AM/FM radios, TVs, stereos, entertainment satellite systems, entertainment cable systems and other such entertainment media, unless

sufficient justification is provided. This includes weapons and associated equipment (i.e., holsters, optical sights, and scopes), including but not limited to, non-lethal or less-than-lethal weaponry including firearms, ammunition, and weapons affixed to facilities, vessels, or other structures;

- Standard issue uniforms (other than maritime security personal protective equipment [PPE]);
- Expenditures for items such as general-use software, general-use computers, and related equipment (other than for allowable M&A activities, or otherwise associated preparedness or response functions), general-use vehicles and licensing fees;
- Land acquisitions and right of way purchases;
- Funding for standard operations vehicles utilized for routine duties, such as patrol cars and fire trucks;
- Fuel costs (except as permitted for training and exercises);
- Exercise(s) that do not support maritime security preparedness efforts;
- Patrol vehicles and firefighting apparatus, other than those chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) detection equipped vehicles for port area and/or facility patrol or response purposes;
- Specialty vehicles such as trucks for towing boat trailers/equipment and armored personnel carriers; Providing protection training to public police agencies or private security services to support protecting VIPs or dignitaries;
- Aircraft pilot training, including aircraft operations such as aircraft ditch training (does not include sUAS training when requested in conjunction with sUAS purchases);
- Post incident investigation training;
- Basic or advanced dive training (except marine unit CBRNE detection/response dive training);
- Training for personnel not primarily assigned to maritime security activities or MTSA required security personnel (e.g., vessel patrol officers, facility security officers); and
- Reimbursement for the maintenance and wear and tear costs of general use vehicles (e.g., construction vehicles) and emergency response apparatus (e.g., fire trucks, ambulances, repair, or cleaning of PPE, etc.).]

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

F. General Funding Requirements

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

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

1. Matching or cost sharing requirements for other federal grants and cooperative agreements (see [2 C.F.R. § 200.306](#)).
2. Lobbying or other prohibited activities under [18 U.S.C. § 1913](#) or [2 C.F.R. § 200.450](#).
3. Prosecuting claims against the federal government or any other government entity (see [2 C.F.R. § 200.435](#)).

G. Prohibition on Covered Equipment or Services

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

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

Prohibition on Covered Foreign Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

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

H. Beneficiary and Participant Eligibility

Beneficiary

Not applicable - There are no program requirements for beneficiary eligibility.

Participant

Not applicable - There are no program requirements for participant eligibility.

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

I. Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are not allowed.

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 not allowed and will not be approved, with the exception of costs resulting from pre-award grant writing services provided by an independent contractor that shall not exceed \$1,500 per applicant per year.

L. Management and Administration Costs

Recipients may use up to 5% of the federal share of their award for management and administration (M&A) costs, as authorized by the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 119-86 (2026). M&A costs must directly support the management of PSGP funds and be based on actual or contracted expenses—not just a flat percentage without justification. All M&A costs must comply with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.403, 200.413, and other applicable federal cost principles.

Allowable M&A costs include:

- Hiring staff, contractors, or consultants to manage the grant, ensure compliance, and handle reporting;
- Collecting and processing information for FEMA data calls;
- Domestic travel related to grant administration (international travel requires prior DHS/FEMA approval); and,
- Purchasing authorized office equipment, such as computers, for grant management.

M&A costs do not include general overhead but must be directly related to the grant. Examples include preparing required reports, maintaining equipment inventories, tracking expenditures, responding to official information requests, and measuring grant performance.

M. Authorizing Authority

Section 102 of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-295, as amended) (46 U.S.C. § 70107)

N. Appropriation Authority

Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 119-86 (2026).



Step 2: Get Ready to Apply

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Submission Requirements and Application Deadlines

A. Registration

You must have an active [SAM.gov](https://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](https://sam.gov) 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](https://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](https://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 24, 2026, 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time

G. Pre-Application Requirements Deadline

Due to limited available review time, some Captains of the Port COTPs may require a preview of proposed projects prior to the application deadline. Consult your USCG COTP for additional information.

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

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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

The PSGP Investment Justification and Detailed Budget Worksheet (FF-207-FY-23-108 (formerly 089-5) IJ-Budget) are required to be completed in full and attached within FEMA GO at the time of application submission to be considered for funding. Applicants who fail to complete the “Eligibility” section of this form or fail to attach the form in FEMA GO will not be considered for funding. Application details provided on the (IJ) attachment will be used to determine funding.

Submit only a single IJ attachment in FEMA GO. In the FEMA GO “Grant request details” section, enter one (1) “Activity” to include a summary project description that lists each requested project outlined in the IJ, its amount, and total requested (e.g. IJ 1: Vessel purchase, \$400,000; IJ 2: NASBLA Training \$25,000; Total \$425,000). FEMA will utilize the attached IJ document for budget reviews.

C. Program-Specific Required Documents and Information

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

- Associated Investment Justification (IJs) template with detailed budget(s); and
- Associated Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)/Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) is situationally required. See “MOU/MOA Requirement for Security Services Providers” below.

a. *Priority Investments*

FY 2026 PSGP aligns with the Administration’s priorities by directing resources toward the most urgent threats facing the Nation. All investments must address one of the NPAs or Enduring needs outlined within the Goals and Objectives section of this NOFO. PSGP supports the development and sustainment of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG): “A secure and resilient nation.”

To ensure strategic focus, DHS has identified five NPAs that reflect the evolving risk landscape and

national policy objectives. These priorities serve as a framework for targeting investments that build capability, reduce risk, and promote cross-sector coordination.

The FY 2026 NPAs are:

1. Enhancing the protection of soft targets and crowded places,
 - This includes faith-based organizations and election sites;
2. Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and fusion centers;
3. Enhancing and integrating cybersecurity resiliency;
4. Enhancing election security; and
5. Supporting Border Crisis Response and Enforcement.
 - Example activities under border crisis response and enforcement support may include:
 - Participation in the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement 287(g) training program;
 - Cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainers; and
 - Other jurisdictional responsibilities to support the enforcement of United States immigration law.

These NPAs are rooted in the core mission areas of the NPG—prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery—and reflect a whole-of-government approach to homeland security. Applicants should use these priorities to guide planning, investment, and implementation to drive measurable outcomes and long-term resilience.

b. Additional Information

1. Soft Targets and Crowded Places

Soft targets and crowded places are increasingly appealing to terrorists and other violent extremist actors because of their relative accessibility and the large number of potential targets. This challenge is complicated by the prevalent use of simple tactics and less sophisticated attacks. Segments of our society are inherently open to the general public, and by nature of their purpose do not incorporate strict security measures. Given the increased emphasis by terrorists and other violent extremist actors to leverage less sophisticated methods to inflict harm in public areas, it is vital that the public and private sectors collaborate to enhance security of locations such as transportation centers, cruise terminals, ferry system's/terminals, and similar facilities. Additional resources and information regarding securing soft targets and crowded places are available through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.
2. Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and Fusion Centers

This priority supports the Administration's direction under Executive Order 14159, *Protecting the American People Against Invasion*, which calls for the establishment of Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) nationwide. These multi-agency teams, composed of federal and local law enforcement partners—are tasked with disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations, targeting cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks (especially those involving children), and using all appropriate law enforcement tools to support lawful immigration enforcement.

Activities under this NPA also enhance broader national efforts in:

- Counterterrorism
- Cybersecurity
- Border security
- Immigration enforcement
- Transnational organized crime
- Protection of economic and critical infrastructure

3. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity investments must support the security and functioning of critical port infrastructure and core capabilities as they relate to achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, or responding to acts of terrorism at maritime infrastructure facilities. Additional resources and information regarding cybersecurity and cybersecurity performance goals are available through the [Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency](#), [Cross-Sector Cybersecurity Performance Goals](#), and the [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#).

4. Election Security

In January 2017, DHS designated the infrastructure used to administer the Nation's elections as critical infrastructure. This designation recognizes that the United States' election infrastructure is of such vital importance to the American way of life that its incapacitation or destruction would have a devastating effect on the country. Additionally, the Homeland Threat Assessment 2024 indicates that electoral processes remain an attractive target for many adversaries.

Securing election infrastructure, ensuring its continued operation in the face of threats and harassment, advancing the safety of election officials, and protecting against foreign interference are national security priorities. Because threats to election systems are constantly evolving, defending these systems requires constant vigilance, innovation, and adaptation. By integrating the directives of Executive Order 14248, *Preserving and Protecting the Integrity of American Elections*, into the Election Security NPA, recipients can ensure that their efforts contribute to a secure, transparent, and resilient electoral process, thereby reinforcing public trust and the integrity of democratic institutions.

5. Supporting Border Crisis Response and Enforcement

State and local law enforcement agencies are essential partners in safeguarding national security and public safety. Pursuant to Executive Order 14159, *Protecting the American People Against Invasion*, it is the policy of the United States to enforce immigration laws against all inadmissible and removable aliens—particularly those who threaten the safety or security of the American people. This includes the efficient execution of these laws through lawful incentives and enhanced detention capabilities.

This NPA supports efforts that align with this policy and promote cooperation between local and federal partners. Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Participation in the DHS/ICE 287(g) program, allowing trained local officers to support ICE with immigration enforcement;
- Cooperation with ICE detainers and other jurisdictional responsibilities related to immigration

enforcement; and

- Supportive activities such as officer training, technology, and information sharing, operational support, and community engagement.

c. **Investment Justification**

Applicants must use the current Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-approved IJ template, available on Grants.gov, for each project proposed for PSGP funding—including M&A costs.

Applications that do not use the official template, modify or leave data fields incomplete, or submit multiple attachments for a single IJ will not be considered. Each project must be entered on a separate tab within the template, which also includes the required detailed budget worksheet. The IJ is the sole document provided for field review and is utilized to make funding decisions. The FEMA GO project and budget features require only a single summary detailing the project(s) outlined within the IJ attachment.

Applicants may submit up to five IJs per application. Each IJ must address only one Port Area; projects spanning multiple Port Areas must be submitted as separate applications.

Each IJ must demonstrate:

- How the project addresses gaps or deficiencies in core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal.
- Alignment with the PSGP’s purpose and DHS/FEMA guidance.
- That the project is feasible, effective at reducing risk, and can be completed *within the period of performance*.

For allowable “Hub and Spoke” cybersecurity projects that span multiple port areas, the application should be submitted based on where the project will be implemented or provide the most benefit.

Large projects with components in different Port Areas (other than “Hub and Spoke” cybersecurity projects) must be submitted as separate applications for each area. All eligible applications will be reviewed by the applicable Captain of the Port (COTP).

For regional projects involving multiple partners, applicants must specify their funding request, role, and whether their portion can be completed independently. Applicants may not request funding for equipment or items intended solely for another agency’s use.

The IJ template (found in the “Related Documents” tab on Grants.gov) must be completed for each project and must include the following sections:

1. Background
2. Strategic and Program Priorities
3. Impact
4. Funding/Implementation Plan/Timeline

File Naming Convention:

Name of Applicant Numbers (e.g., XYZ Oil_IJ 1-3)

d. Detailed Budget

A detailed budget worksheet is included in the IJ template and must be completed for each project. Budgets must be complete, reasonable, and cost-effective, with clear explanations for all costs (including M&A). Applications without a detailed budget narrative will not be considered.

Budgets must also demonstrate the required cost share—cash (hard match) for each project. Cash matches are direct expenditure. Federal funds from other grants cannot be used to meet the PSGP cost share, nor can the same in-kind contributions be used for multiple federal grants. See 2 C.F.R. § 200.306 for further guidance.

e. MOU/MOA Requirement for Security Services Providers

State and local agencies that are identified in the AMSP of their respective COTP/Federal Maritime Security Coordinator as providing security services to one or more MTSA regulated facilities within a Port Area may apply for PSGP funding and are not required to provide FEMA with an MOU/MOA. However, state, local, and territorial agencies that are not specifically identified in their respective AMSP but are otherwise required to provide port security services must have a signed MOU/MOA between the security service agency and the MTSA regulated facilities receiving these services within the applicant Port Area prior to receipt of PSGP funding and must include an acknowledgement of the security services, roles, and responsibilities of all entities involved. This includes agencies or entities that are new to the port area or are newly participating in Area Maritime Security Committee activities but are not yet included in the AMSP. These entities must have an MOU/MOA with the respective MTSA regulated facility pending AMSP updates. This information must be maintained by the grant recipient and provided to DHS/FEMA upon request; or verification through the field review process that the agency is identified within the MOU/MOA as an entity that provides maritime security services or is otherwise required to provide port security services.

The MOU/MOA must address the following points:

1. The nature of the security service that the applicant agrees to supply to the MTSA regulated facility (e.g., waterside surveillance, increased screening);
2. The roles and responsibilities of the MTSA regulated facility and the applicant during different Maritime Security levels;
3. An acknowledgement by the MTSA regulated facility that the applicant is part of the facility's security plan; and,
4. An acknowledgment that the applicant will provide semi-annual progress reports on project status to the local applicable Area Maritime Security Committee and/or COTP.

The signed MOU/MOA for state or local agencies providing security services to regulated entities should be submitted with the grant application as a file attachment within FEMA GO. A sample MOU/MOA can be found below. Applicants must use the following file naming convention for MOUs and MOAs:

Name of Applicant_MOU (Example: Harris County_MOU)

f. Port - Risk Assessment Methodology (Port-RAM)

FEMA has spent the past several years working with the USCG and various port authorities nationwide

to develop and test a process for identifying risk and prioritizing security investments unique to the port environment. This process, while currently voluntary, is specifically designed to facilitate prioritization of security investments port wide. Many potential recipients of FY 2026 PSGP funding have already completed the process. For those that have not yet completed the process, technical assistance is available to assist. For best results, we recommend this process be undertaken by an entity with a port wide mission (e.g., port authorities, merchant's exchanges, etc.) with participation from other key port partners to ensure a wholistic perspective. The results may then be used to guide and justify future PSGP investments. Please contact your FEMA headquarters Preparedness Officer to discuss.

g. Sensitive Security Information (SSI) Requirements

A portion of the information that is routinely submitted in the course of applying for funding or reporting under certain programs or that is provided in the course of an entity's grant management activities under those programs that are under federal control is subjected to protection under SSI requirements and must be properly identified and marked. SSI is a control designation used by DHS/FEMA to protect transportation security related information. It is applied to information about security programs, vulnerability and threat assessments, screening processes, technical specifications of certain screening equipment and objects used to test screening equipment, and equipment used for communicating security information relating to air, land, or maritime transportation. Further information can be found in 49 C.F.R. §§ 1520.1-15.20.19.

For the purposes of the PSGP, and due to the high frequency of SSI found in IJs, all IJs shall be considered SSI and treated as such until they have been subject to review for SSI by DHS/FEMA. This means that applicants shall label these documents as SSI in accordance with 49 C.F.R. § 1520.13.

D. Post-Application Requirements for Successful Applicants

Please see "Additional Restrictions" for information on National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation.



Step 4: Learn about the Award Review Process

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Application Review Information

A. Threshold Criteria

Applicants who have existing or recently closed PSGP awards that, as of the date of publication of this NOFO, are non-compliant with 2 C.F.R. § 200.329 (Monitoring and reporting program performance) requirements; or have 2 or more instances of delinquent reporting within the past 12 months, will not be considered for funding. To ensure timely completion of projects, FEMA may reduce the scope of projects submitted by applicants with a documented history of failing to complete projects within the 36-month period of performance.

B. Application Criteria

a. Overview

The PSGP uses a risk-based methodology for making funding decisions whereby each Port Area's relative threat, vulnerability, and consequences from acts of terrorism are considered. This approach helps ensure that program funding is directed toward those Port Areas that present the highest risks in support of the Goal a secure and resilient Nation. Please refer to the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#) for further information on the Goal. PSGP will only fund those eligible projects that close or mitigate maritime security risk vulnerabilities gaps as identified in the applicable AMSP, FSP, VSP, and/or Port-wide Risk Management Plan (PRMP). Projects that enhance business continuity and resumption of trade within a Port Area will also be considered for funding.

Projects submitted by a public sector applicant or projects otherwise certified by the USCG COTP as having a port-wide benefit (please see the cost match section of this NOFO for further information regarding what constitutes a port-wide benefit) will have their final scores increased by a multiplier of 10%.

FY 2026 PSGP applications will be evaluated through a three-part review and selection process that encompasses: 1) an Initial Screening; 2) a Field Review; and 3) a National Review. There are four core PSGP scoring criteria applied in each step of this process:

1. Projects that support development and sustainment of the core capabilities in the Goal.
 - Projects are ranked and weighted based on alignment with core capabilities across the five mission areas of the Goal: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. A composite score is given to each project to determine a Port Area prioritized ranking of all reviewed projects. The following scale shall be used:
0=None; 1=Minimal; 3=Moderate; 9=Significant/Gap Filled
2. Projects that address priorities outlined in the applicable AMSP, FSP, and/or VSP, as mandated under the MTSA and/or in an applicable PRMP.
 - AMSP priorities are the top three Transportation Security Incidents (TSIs) (as defined in 46 U.S.C. § 70101(6)) ranked and correspondingly weighted. Each IJ will be given a score (using the same scale as the National Priorities module) based on how well it addresses one or more TSIs within the context of the five mission areas of the Goal. The following scale shall be used:

0=None; 1=Minimal; 3=Moderate; 9=Significant/Gap Filled

- COTPs may require proposed projects to be socialized with the COTP/Area Maritime Security Committee (AMSC) prior to applying. Applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the COTP/AMSC routinely to ensure their projects align with Port Area priorities.
3. Projects that are eligible and feasible, based on the period of performance. In addition, a recipient's past performance demonstrating competent stewardship of Federal funds may influence funding decisions.
- IJs should justify the scope, breadth, and cost of a project, as well as a timeline for completing the project as required within this NOFO. Projects failing to demonstrate these minimum funding considerations may be denied funding. The following scale shall be used: 0=No Funding Recommended; 1=Funding Recommended

b. National Review

DHS/FEMA will lead a National Review. The National Review encompasses 1) a review by a panel of subject-matter experts (SME) from DHS/FEMA and other federal partners that validates the USCG COTP-led Field Review results; and 2) a detailed administrative/financial review of applications recommended for funding. As part of the National Review, the SME panel will increase the score of any proposed project that sufficiently addresses one or more of the NPAs by 20%. Projects that are not dedicated to specifically enhancing a National Priority will not receive a score increase (e.g., a port area patrol vessel that is not solely dedicated to patrolling the soft target/crowded place or a camera replacement project that includes a cybersecurity software installation will not receive a 20% score increase). To be considered for a 20% score increase, projects must be submitted as distinct and standalone, and dedicated to supporting NPA.

As part of the National Review, the SME panel may also recommend partial funding for individual projects and eliminate others that are determined to be duplicative or require a sustained federal commitment to fully realize the intended risk mitigation. In addition, the SME panel will validate proposed project costs. Decisions to reduce requested funding amounts or eliminate requested items deemed inappropriate under the scope of the PSGP will take into consideration the ability of the revised project to address the NPAs and whether it will achieve the intended risk mitigation goal. Historically, the PSGP has placed a high priority on providing full project funding rather than partial funding.

Elements of the application considered during the National Review include the following as specified within this NOFO:

- Eligibility of an applicant;
- Allowable costs;
- Required cost share; and
- Alignment with program priorities.

c. Risk Score

Independent of the Field and National Reviews, a risk score will also be calculated for each Port Area in which an eligible entity applies for PSGP funding. A Port Area risk score will be calculated based on the

relative threat, vulnerability, and consequences from acts of terrorism. The risk methodology used to calculate this score is focused on three elements:

- *Threat* – likelihood of an attack being attempted by an adversary;
- *Vulnerability* – likelihood that an attack is successful, given that it is attempted; and
- *Consequence* – effect of an event, incident, or occurrence.

The risk methodology determines the relative risk of terrorism faced by a given Port Area, considering the potential risk of terrorism to people, critical infrastructure, economic security, and national security missions. A risk and effective prioritization will then be applied to the SME panel's recommended list of projects for each Port Area. This analysis considers the following factors in producing a comprehensive national priority ranking of port security proposals:

- Relationship of the project to one or more of the National Priorities;
- Relationship of the project to the local port security priorities;
- Risk level of the Port Area in which the project would be located;
 - Those Port Areas that have a measurable risk of at least 1% of the overall maritime security risk based on the comprehensive DHS/FEMA risk methodology would be prioritized above those with less than 1% of the overall risk;
 - To ensure that the most effective projects are funded, the risk and effectiveness prioritization could be limited by Port Area, based on the Port Area's relative risk score; and
- Effectiveness and feasibility of the project to be completed in support of the priorities highlighted above during the period of performance.

Projects recommended for funding will also receive a detailed administrative/financial review to ensure compliance with all program requirements. As a part of this, applications will be reviewed to ensure there are no ineligible costs, there is an appropriate nexus to maritime security, etc.

FEMA may place a risk-based funding cap on Port Areas to ensure a broad distribution of program funds among multiple Port Areas. This will ensure that minimally effective projects in the highest risk Port Areas are not funded ahead of highly effective projects in lower risk Port Areas; however, this does not guarantee that Port Areas with minimal risk scores will receive funding. FEMA may reserve up to 5% of total program funding for allocation to highly effective projects, as identified and recommended by the U.S. Coast Guard, that would not otherwise be selected through the standard risk allocation formula.

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

National Review Panelists are comprised of FEMA's joint Federal agency working group member SMEs from USCG, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Maritime Administration (MARAD), and FEMA. Administrative reviewers are comprised of full-time FEMA staff assigned to the PSGP. All reviewers are provided with review guidelines that are aligned to this NOFO and include references to ensure consistency and standardization of reviews.

F. Merit Review Process

Each COTP is responsible for establishing field reviews of applications submitted in support of his/her port area(s). In general, reviews are coordinated with local MARAD Gateway Directors.

G. Final Selection

FEMA summarizes a prioritized ranking of all projects recommended for funding based on Risk and Effectiveness (merit review). Funding recommendations are provided to inter-agency partners for concurrence. Recommended funding is then transmitted to the Secretary of Homeland Security for a final determination.

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

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Award Notices

A. Notice of Award

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

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

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

Recipients must accept their awards no later than sixty [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

Not Applicable. The PSGP does not permit pass-through funding.

C. Note Regarding Pre-Award Costs

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

D. Obligation of Funds

The grant funds are obligated in accordance with applicable laws, and no later than upon award.

E. Notification to Unsuccessful Applicants

Unsuccessful Applicants will be notified through the FEMA GO system after all successful awards have been made, but not sooner than October 1, 2026. Applicants may contact the program office for additional feedback.

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 | Homeland Security](#). For continuation awards, the terms and conditions for the initial federal award will apply unless otherwise specified in the terms and conditions of the continuation award. The specific version of the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions applicable to the federal award will be in the federal award package.

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 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 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 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:

<i>Reporting Period</i>	<i>Report Due Date</i>
Oct. 01–Dec. 31	Jan. 30
Jan. 01–March 31	April 30
April 01–June 30	July 30
July 01–Sept. 30	Oct. 30

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

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

D. Programmatic Performance Reporting Requirements

1. A Performance Report must be submitted semi-annually throughout the POP.
2. A Performance Report must include:
 - A brief narrative of overall project(s) status.
 - A summary of project expenditures; and
 - A description of any potential issues that may affect project completion.
3. The Progress Report must be submitted through FEMA GO.
4. Performance Report Due Dates are as detailed below:

Reporting Period	Report Due Date
Jan. 01 - June 30	July 30
July 01 – Dec. 31	Jan. 30

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

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 into 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 interviewing 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 submitting 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)
 1. Subrecipient Funding Details (if applicable).
 - Is funding provided directly or indirectly to a subrecipient?
 - If **no**, include statement "This grant funding is not being directed to a subrecipient."
 - If **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
5. Supporting documentation to demonstrate that expenses are allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary under [2 C.F.R. part 200](#) and in compliance with the grant's NOFO, award terms, and applicable federal regulations.

M. Immigration Conditions

Materiality of Pending Immigration Condition

An immigration term and condition, including those in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, may be material to the Department of Homeland Security's decision to make this grant award, and the Department of Homeland Security may take any remedy for noncompliance, including termination, if the state or territorial recipient or any local government subrecipient fails to comply with this term and condition.

Other Information

A. Period of Performance Extension

Extensions to the period of performance are allowed. See the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#) for information on period of performance extensions.

B. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance

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

Recipients and subrecipients propose 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

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.

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 on 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 the proposed project has previously been reviewed by another federal agency, please provide those documents for FEMA's consideration.

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

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

The EHP screening form is available at [Environmental & Historic Preservation Grant Preparation Resources](#).

C. Procurement Compliance

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

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

When conducting procurement transactions under a federal award, states, Indian Tribes (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: 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, 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 Tribal Nations are reminded that in order for any cost to be allowable, it must be adequately documented per [2 CFR §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
- Canceled 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.



Contacts and Appendices

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Contacts

A. Program Office

FEMA has assigned region-specific Preparedness Officers for the PSGP. If you do not know your Preparedness Officer, please contact FEMA Grants News by phone at (800) 368-6498 or by email at fema-gpd-grantprograms@fema.dhs.gov, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

B. FEMA Grants News

FEMA Grants News provides general information on all FEMA grant programs and maintains a comprehensive database containing key personnel contact information at the federal, state, and local levels. FEMA Grants News is reachable at fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov or (800) 368-6498, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. ET.

C. Award Administration Division

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

D. Procurement Under Grants Division

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

E. FEMA Regional Offices

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

F. Civil Rights

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

G. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

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

H. Payment and Reporting

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

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

I. FEMA GO

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

J. FEMA Preparedness Toolkit

Not Applicable.

K. Preparedness Grants Manual

Recipients seeking guidance on policies and procedures for managing preparedness grants should reference the Preparedness Grants Manual at [Preparedness Grants Manual](#).

Appendix

Appendix I

Specific guidance on allowable costs:

Training

Port areas should assess their training and qualification requirements and coordinate the training needs and qualification requirements of incident response personnel. Funding for personnel training is limited to those courses that are essential to enhance *maritime* security, are certified training courses, and personnel costs of only the applicant agency personnel are allowed. A list of courses that are currently approved for PSGP funding is included in the table below.

Some training activities require EHP Review, including training that requires any type of land, water, or vegetation disturbance, or building of temporary structures, or that are not located at facilities designed to conduct training. Additional information on the EHP review process can be found online at [Environmental & Historic Preservation Grant Preparation Resources | FEMA.gov](#).

Funding for certified training **courses not listed** in the table below may be permitted on a case-by-case basis depending on the specific maritime security risk mitigation training needs of the eligible PSGP applicant. In such cases, an applicant **MUST** provide the course number, course description, training service provider, explain in the IJ why none of the approved courses referenced in the table below satisfy the identified training need, and submit detailed course information for review and consideration by the local COTP field review team and the Nation Review Panel. In-house training not provided by certified instructors, and certification not provided to graduating students equivalent to the FEMA, State, and Federal Course Catalogs, will not be considered for funding.

Further, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. § 70107(c)(2)(C), no cost share is required to train public safety personnel in the enforcement of security zones under section 46 U.S.C. § 70132 or assisting the enforcement of such security zones. Per 46 U.S.C. § 70132(d), the term “public safety personnel” includes any federal, state (or political subdivision thereof), territorial, or tribal law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency response provider.

Trainings denoted with an asterisk (*) in the table below are exempt from cost share only to train public safety personnel who enforce security zones. Additional training of public safety personnel may be exempt if specifically identified by the COTP as exempt and necessary for enforcement or the assistance of enforcement of security zones as specified by 46 U.S.C. § 70132. Requests that fail to include a cost share for training that is not exempt from cost share requirements as outlined in 46 U.S.C. § 70132 will not be considered for funding. Training for public safety personnel who do not provide enforcement of security zones are not exempt from cost share. Training rosters and certificates must be provided to FEMA upon request. Please consult your COTP prior to requesting cost share exempt training for enforcement of security zones.

Seminars, drills, and workshops are not considered “Training;” however, applicants wishing to host

seminars, drills, or workshops with PSGP funding may be eligible for funding following the criteria set forth in the “Exercise” section of this guidance.

Approved PSGP Training Courses

National Training and Education Division	
Course Number	Course Name
AWR-144	Port and Vessel Security for Public Safety and Maritime Personnel
AWR-213	Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Awareness
AWR-366-W	Developing a Cyber Security Annex for Incident Response
MGT-335	Event Security Planning for Public Professionals
MGT-335-W	Event Security Planning for Public Professionals, Web Based
MGT-400	Master of Arts Degree in Homeland Security
MGT-425	Homeland Security Executive Leaders Program (ELP)
MGT-452	Physical and Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure
MGT-456	Integration of Cybersecurity Personnel into the Emergency Management Operations Center for Cyber Incidents
PER-330	The Surface Transportation Emergency Preparedness and Security for Mass Transit and Passenger Rail (STEPS-PT)
PER-331	Surface Transportation Emergency Preparedness and Security for Senior Officials or Administrators (STEPS Sr)
Federal-Sponsored	
Course Number	Course Name
DHS-006-PREV	Seaport Security Anti-Terrorism Training Program (SSATP)
DHS-011-PREV	Maritime PRND Operations Course
DHS-016-PREV	Protective Measures Training for Security Officers, Mid-Level Safety/Security Supervisors, and Property Managers
*DHS-011-PROT	NASBLA BOAT Tactical Operators Course
*DHS-009-PROT	Boat Operator's Anti-Terrorism Training
DHS-126-RESP	NASBLA BOAT Crew Member Course
*DHS-128-RESP	NASBLA - Pursuit and Stop Course
State-Sponsored	
Course Number	Course Name
CA-006-PREV	Maritime Company, Vessel, and Facility Security Officer
CA-007-PREV	Basic Maritime Security Awareness
CA-008-PREV	Basic First Responder Operational Maritime Security (FROMS)
CA-015-RESP	Maritime Facility Security Officer
CA-020-RESP	WMD & Terrorism Awareness for Security Professionals
ME-001-PROT	Maritime Security Awareness for Military, First Responder and Law Enforcement Personnel

ME-002-PROT	Command Strategies and Tactics for Marine Emergencies
*ME-003-PROT	Tactical Boat Operations for Maritime Security and LE Personnel
ME-002-RESP	Emergency Medical Operations in the Maritime Domain
NJ-003-PREV	Government Agency Maritime Security Awareness Program (GAMSAP)
NJ-015-PREV	Security Awareness & Vigilance for Everyone
NY-001-PREV	Maritime Infrastructure Protection
NY-001-PROT	Safe Boat Operators
*NY-002-PREV	Tactical Escorts and Security Zones
NY-002-PROT	Pattern Line Search/Recovery Course
NY-004-RESP	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device Security Checkpoint
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
Course Number	Course Name
*MTOTP	Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
IBOT	Inland Boat Operator's Training
ENTP	Electronic Navigation Training Program
*BOAT	Boat Operator's Anti-Terrorism Training Program
*MLETP	Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
*CVBTP	Commercial Vessel Boarding Training Program
*SSATP	Seaport Security Anti-Terrorism Training Program

a. Awareness Campaigns

Program funds may be used for developing and implementing campaigns to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, and for associated efforts to increase the sharing of information with public and private sector partners, including nonprofit organizations. DHS currently sponsors or supports a number of awareness campaigns. Please review materials, strategies, and resources at <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-campaigns> before embarking on the development of an awareness campaign for local constituencies and stakeholders.

Note: DHS requires that all public and private sector partners wanting to implement and/or expand the DHS “If You See Something, Say Something®” campaign (“campaign”) using grant funds work directly with the DHS Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE). This will help ensure that the awareness materials (e.g., videos, posters, trifold, etc.) remain consistent with DHS’s messaging and strategy for the campaign and compliant with the initiative’s trademark, which is licensed to DHS by the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Coordination with OPE, through the campaign’s office (seesay@hq.dhs.gov), must be facilitated by the applicable FEMA HQ Preparedness Officer.

Exercises

Exercises funded under the PSGP typically include seminars and workshops, along with tabletops, functional, drills, and full-scale exercises. PSGP-funded exercises must have a maritime security focus and include applicable documentation, after action reports, and improvement plans. See below for additional information.

Maritime entity training needs and qualification requirements of incident response personnel should be regularly tested through emergency exercises and drills. Exercises must test operational protocols that would be implemented because of a terrorist attack in the maritime environment in accordance with the Area Maritime Security Training Exercise Program (AMSTEP) or the TSA Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program (I-STEP) guidelines. AMSTEP or I-STEP exercises will follow the latest change in requirements contained in the Navigation and Inspection Circular (NVIC) 09-02. Exercises must be designed, developed and conducted consistent with the [Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program \(HSEEP\)](#). Funding used for exercises will only be permitted for those exercises that are in direct support of a MTSA-regulated facility or a port area's MTSA-required exercises (see 33 C.F.R. § 105.220 for a facility and 33 C.F.R. § 103.515 for the AMSP). These exercises must be coordinated with the COTP and AMSC and be consistent with HSEEP.

Some exercise activities require EHP Review, typically including drills, functional and full-scale exercises that require any type of land, water, or vegetation disturbance or building of temporary structures or that are not located at facilities designed to conduct exercises. Additional information on EHP review can be found online at [Environmental & Historic Preservation Grant Preparation Resources | FEMA.gov](#).

Recipients are required to submit an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) for each PSGP-funded exercise to hseep@fema.dhs.gov, and the appropriate local COTP no later than 90 days after completing the exercise conducted within the PSGP period of performance. Recipients are reminded of the importance of implementing corrective actions iteratively throughout the progressive exercise cycle. Recipients are required to use the HSEEP AAR/IP template located at <https://preptoolkit.fema.gov/web/hseep-resources/improvement-planning>.

Recipients of PSGP funding for exercises should verify in progress reports the completion of the exercise(s), after-action report(s), improvement plan(s), and notifications made to hseep@fema.dhs.gov and the COTP.

PSGP funds may be used for the following exercise activities:

1. **Funds Used to Design, Develop, Conduct, and Evaluate an Exercise.** This includes costs related to planning, meeting space, and other meeting costs, facilitation costs, materials and supplies, travel, and documentation. See "2 C.F.R. § 200.432 Conferences" for related allowable costs. Exercises afford organizations the opportunity to validate plans and procedures, evaluate capabilities, and assess progress toward meeting capability targets in a controlled, low risk setting. Any shortcoming or gap identified, including those for children and individuals with disabilities or other access and functional needs, should be identified in an effective corrective action program that includes development of improvement plans that are dynamic documents, with corrective actions continually monitored and implemented as part of improving preparedness through the exercise cycle.
2. **Hiring of Full- or Part-Time Staff or Contractors/Consultants.** Full- or part-time staff may be hired to support exercise-related activities. Hiring of contractors/consultants must follow the applicable federal procurement requirements at 2 C.F.R. § 200.317-200.327. Dual compensation is never allowed, meaning, in other words, that an employee of a unit of government may not receive compensation from his or her unit or agency of government and from an award for a single period of time (e.g., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.), even though such work may benefit both entities. Personnel hiring, overtime, and backfill expenses are permitted under this grant only to the extent that such expenses

are for the allowable activities within the scope of the grant.

3. **Overtime and Backfill Costs.** The entire amount of overtime costs, including payments related to backfilling personnel that are a direct result of time spent on designing, developing and conducting exercises are allowable expenses. These costs are allowed only to the extent the payment for such services is in accordance with the policies of the state or unit(s) of local government and has the approval of the state or the awarding agency, whichever is more restrictive. Dual compensation is never allowable.
4. **Travel.** Domestic travel costs are allowable as expenses by employees who are on travel status for official business related to the planning and conduct of exercise project(s). International travel costs are not permitted.
5. **Supplies.** Supplies are items that are expended or consumed during the course of the planning and conduct of the exercise project(s) (e.g., gloves, non-sterile masks, and disposable protective equipment).
6. **Other Items.** These costs include the rental of space/locations for exercise planning and executing, rental of equipment, etc. Recipients are encouraged to use free public space, locations, or facilities, whenever available, before renting space, locations, or facilities. These also include costs that may be associated with inclusive practices and the provision of reasonable accommodations and modifications to provide full access for children and adults with disabilities.

The National Exercise Program (NEP) serves as the principal exercise mechanism for examining national preparedness and measuring readiness. Recipients are strongly encouraged to nominate exercises into the NEP. For additional information on the NEP, please refer to <http://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program>.

Organization Costs

Allowable organization-related costs are limited to those activities associated with new and ongoing maritime security operations essential to the national priorities. All such activities must be focused exclusively on maritime security and coordinated with the local Captain of the Port (COTP). PSGP funding used for organizational costs will only fund immediate needs for personnel that will be directly engaged in maritime security activities. Allowable organization personnel costs include:

1. **Backfill, Overtime, Hiring of Full or Part-Time Personnel or Contractors/Consultants.** Full or part-time staff or contractors/consultants may be hired to support maritime-security-related activities and/or training or exercises conducted under this grant only for the allowable activities within the scope of the grant. Hiring of contractors/consultants must follow the applicable federal procurement requirements at 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317-200.327. Salary and fringe benefit payments must be in accordance with the policies of the state or unit(s) of local government and have the approval of the state or awarding agency. Dual compensation is not allowable. That is, an employee of a unit of government may not receive compensation from their unit or agency of government AND from an award for a single period of time (e.g., 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.), even though such work may benefit both activities. Limitations may apply for grant related activities. See specific guidance provided within this Manual for additional details on allowable organization costs (i.e., Training – Personnel costs are limited to backfill and overtime).
2. **Hiring new, full-time personnel to:**
 - Operate maritime security patrol vessels (first response agencies only);
 - Staff a new or expanded interagency maritime security operation center;

- Support maritime security/counterterrorism efforts in the local Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and/or fusion center; and
 - Support credentialing access to an MTSA facility.
3. Backfill and Overtime costs for existing personnel to:
 - Operate patrol vessels in support of pre-planned, mission critical activities, as identified by the local COTP (not including routine patrol); and
 - Attend approved maritime security training courses.
 - Participate in approved maritime security exercises.
 4. Personnel or contracted costs to:
 - Install, repair, and replace maritime security equipment. Note this does not include routine maintenance, such as oil changes and daily/weekly systems tests; and
 - Management and administration (M&A) of projects funded under this program.
 - Design, develop and conduct maritime security exercises.
 5. Contracted costs to:
 - Provide approved training courses; and
 - Provide warranty, maintenance, and service agreements for equipment purchased under this grant.

Organization costs will only be funded to address port (or facility) security needs as outlined in this NOFO. PSGP funding for new permanent or part-time personnel will not exceed the 36-month period of performance. Applicants must provide reasonable assurance that personnel costs can be sustained beyond the 36-month award period. A sustainment plan must be submitted with the applicant's IJ to address the 12-month period beyond the period of performance of the award.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Only sUAS listed on the Defense Contract Management Agency "Blue List" of cleared drones, and compliant with all applicable laws and policies, are eligible for reimbursement. The current Blue List can be found at: <https://bluelist.appsplatformportals.us/UAS-Cleared-List/>.

UAS projects that are approved during the merit review and included in the FEMA/DHS award do not require additional review. Any post-award request to add sUAS to the scope of work will be considered only on a limited, case-by-case basis and must receive prior written approval.