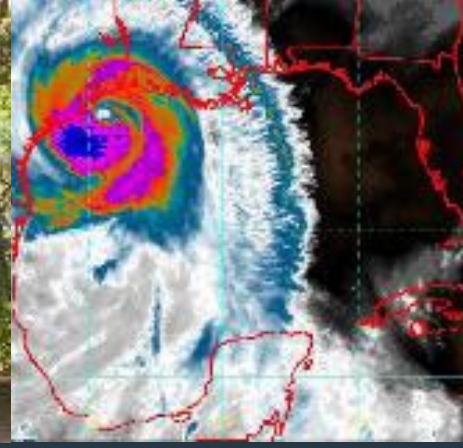




H-GAC 2026 Webinar Series

Public Assistance Webinar 2

WORKSHOP DATE:

AUGUST 19, 2026

TIME:

9:00 A.M. TO 11:00 A.M.



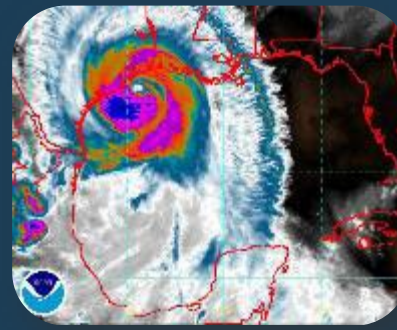
Agenda

1. Introduction to Public Assistance
2. Navigating the Public Assistance Process
3. Acquiring Public Assistance
4. Force Account Tracking
5. Procurement Compliance
6. Best Practices for Efficient and Compliant Cost Recovery
7. Changes in Federal Guidance



The Important Stuff





Part 1: Introduction to Public Assistance



What is Public Assistance?

The mission of FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program is to provide assistance to State, Territorial, Tribal, and local governments, and certain types of private non-profit organizations so that communities can **quickly respond to and recover** from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.



What Does Public Assistance Provide?

Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for:

- Debris removal
- Emergency protective measures
- Restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit organizations
- Management Costs



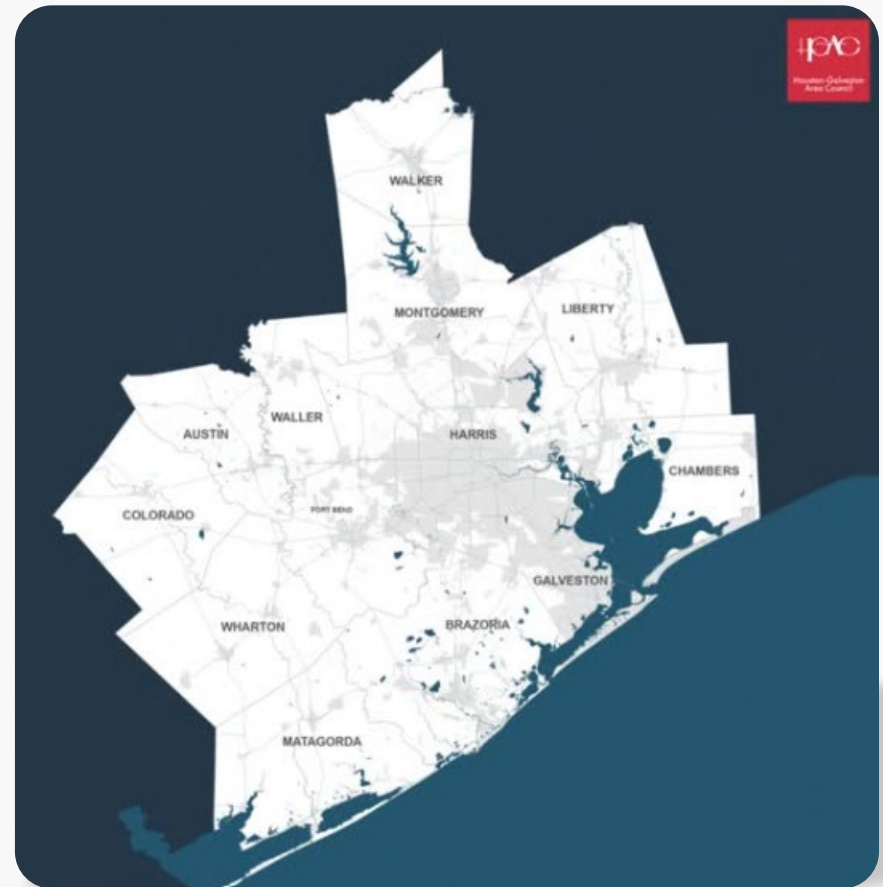
Recipients

The State, Territorial, or Tribal government that receives and manages the federal award under the disaster declaration and disburses funding to eligible subrecipients.



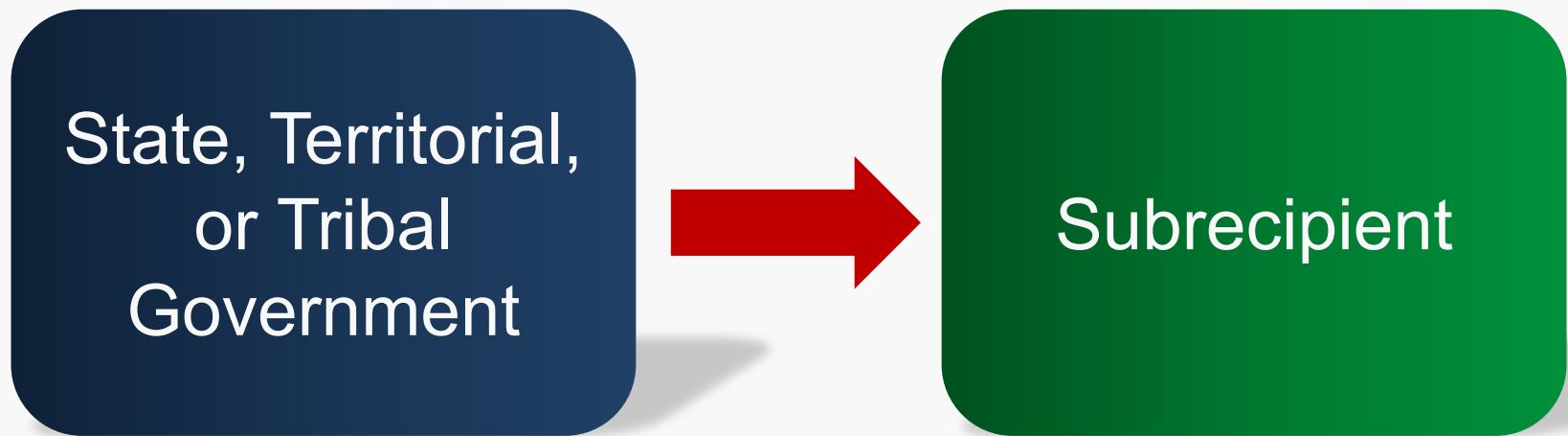
Applicants

Entities submitting a request for assistance under the Recipient's federal award.



Subrecipients

Applicants who have received a subaward from the Recipient and are then bound by the conditions of the award and subaward.

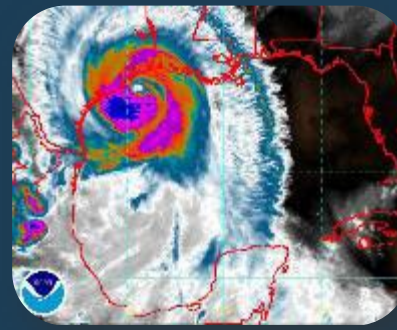




Public Assistance Recovery Priorities

- Focus on speed
- Progress as judged by meeting specific deadlines



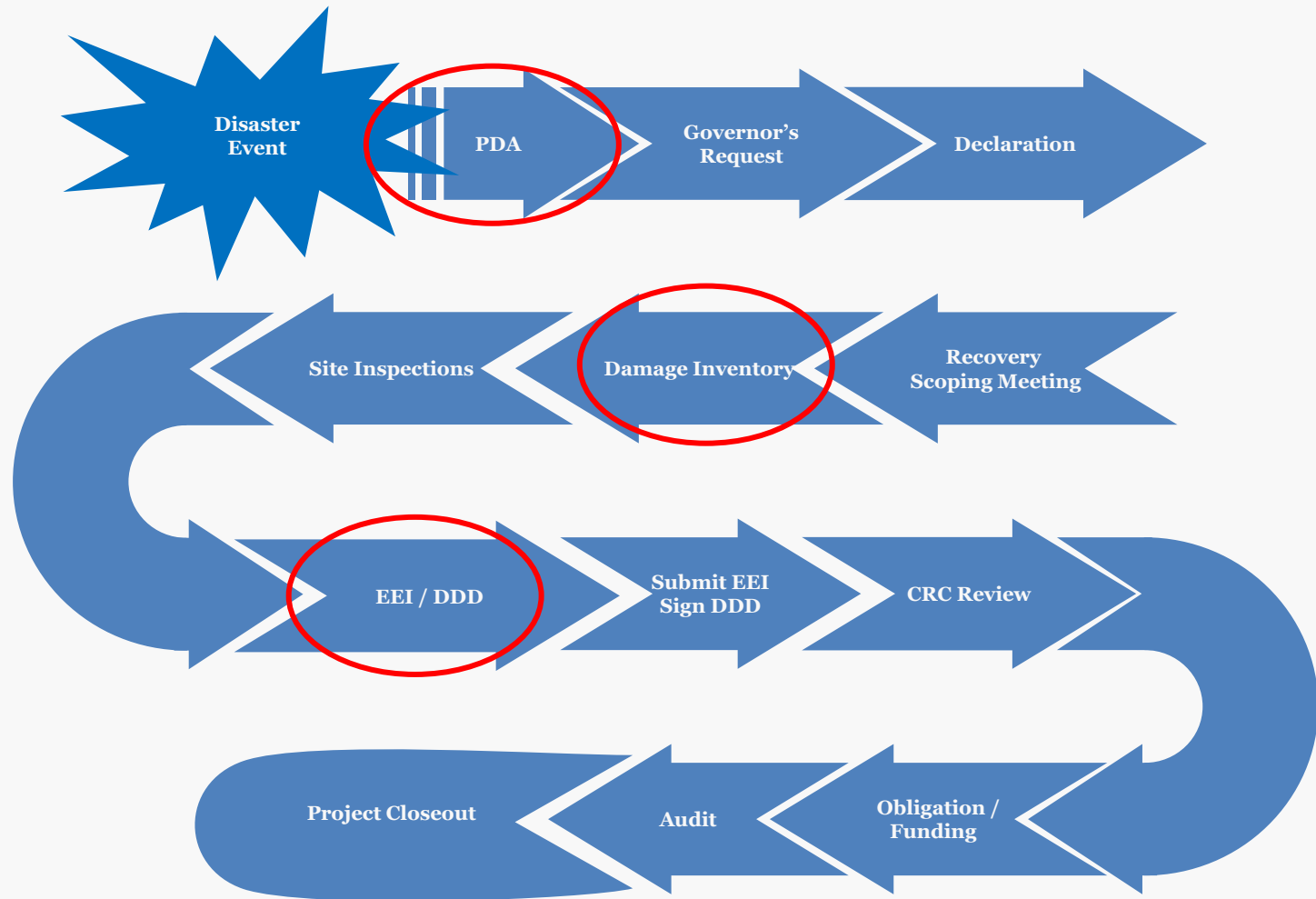


Part 2: Navigating the Public Assistance Process



Houston-Galveston
Area Council

FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Process



FEMA Open Data: PA Obligations by Disaster

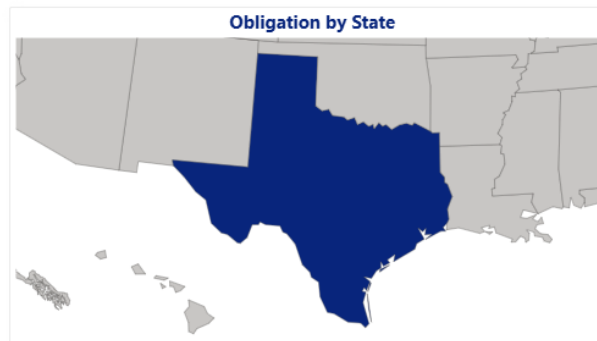
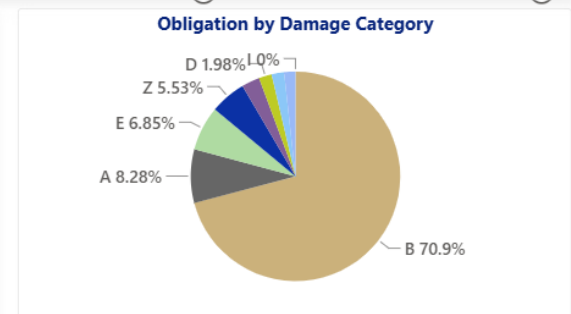
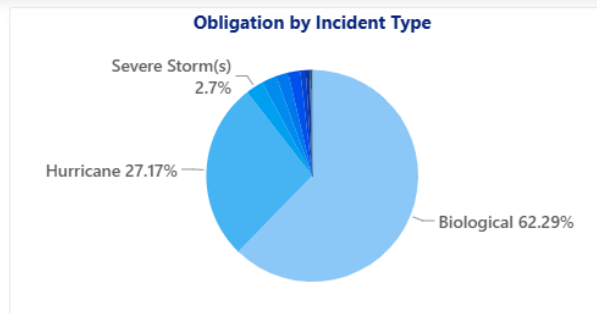
All data sourced from <https://www.fema.gov/about/openfema>



Disaster Declarations	PA Obligations by Category	PA Obligations by Disaster	PA Projects Delivery Speed	PA Obligations Map	Hazard Mitigation Projects	HMP Properties	IHP by Disaster	IHP by County	PA Applicants
45	\$27,728,587,652	\$23,031,957,468	\$23,005,916,692	\$445,587	51,689				
Disaster Declarations	Total Project Amount	Total Obligated	Federal Share Obligated	Avg Project Obligation	Project PW Count				

Disaster Number: All
Disaster Title: All
State Abr: TX
County: All
Applicant Name: All
Incident Type: All
Damage Category: All
Declaration Yr: 1998 - 2026

Declaration Title & Year	Total Obligated	PW's
Covid-19 Pandemic (2020)	\$14,346,228,119.72	1,323
Hurricane Harvey (2017)	\$2,988,450,392.38	6,614
Hurricane Ike (2008)	\$2,225,749,404.20	14,642
Hurricane Katrina Evacuation (2005)	\$519,041,723.14	691
Tx-Tropical Storm Allison-06-06-2001 (2001)	\$433,648,476.59	1,759
Hurricane Rita (2005)	\$369,044,717.30	2,988
Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, And Flooding (2025)	\$332,670,051.97	307
Hurricane Beryl (2024)	\$297,219,237.55	1,218
Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Tornadoes, And Flooding (2024)	\$263,655,840.65	1,139
Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-Line Winds And Flooding (2015)	\$156,418,387.15	2,192
Severe Winter Storms (2021)	\$106,739,905.45	756
Wildfires (2011)	\$99,633,580.27	1,392
Severe Winter Storm (2023)	\$86,369,973.85	181
Hurricane Laura (2020)	\$68,718,667.67	127
Hurricane Dolly (2008)	\$66,192,238.19	1,431
Severe Storms, Tornadoes, And Flooding (2007)	\$64,991,768.07	4,163
Severe Storms And Flooding (2016)	\$60,254,109.57	832
Tropical Storms Marco And Laura (2020)	\$57,257,519.12	99
Severe Storms And Flooding (2019)	\$46,858,346.36	488
Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-Line Winds, And Flooding (2015)	\$42,033,085.27	418
Severe Storms And Flooding (2016)	\$41,632,095.64	494
Severe Winter Ice Storm (2001)	\$39,711,803.79	739
Total	\$23,031,957,467.98	51,689



State	Total Obligated
Texas	\$23,031,957,467.98
Total	\$23,031,957,467.98

Elements of Eligibility

Applicant

Facility

Work

Cost

Applicant

There are two types of applicants that may apply for the PA Program:

- State, local, Tribal Nation, and territorial (SLTT) entities.
- Private nonprofit (PNP) organizations, including houses of worship and other faith-based organizations.

Facility

- A facility must be a building, public works system, equipment, or improved and maintained natural feature.
- For SLTT government applicants, evaluating facility eligibility is not a necessary step for debris removal or most emergency protective measures.
- For PNP organizations, FEMA must determine whether the PNP owns or operates a facility that provides an eligible service to determine whether the applicant is eligible.

Work

- Work is categorized as either "emergency" or "permanent." It must be required as a result of the declared incident, located within the designated disaster area, and is the legal responsibility of the eligible Applicant.

Cost

Costs are expenses tied directly to eligible work, and must be adequately documented, authorized, necessary and reasonable.

The
Important
Stuff



Categories of Work

Category A
Debris
Removal

Category B
Emergency
Protective
Measures

Category C
Roads
and Bridges

Category D
Water Control
Facilities

Category E
Buildings and
Equipment

Category F
Utilities

Category G
Parks,
Recreational
Facilities, Other

Eligible Types of Work Emergency Work

Must Be Completed Within Six Months

**Category A
Debris
Removal**

**Category B
Emergency
Protective
Measures**

Category A Debris Removal

Example of Eligible Activities:

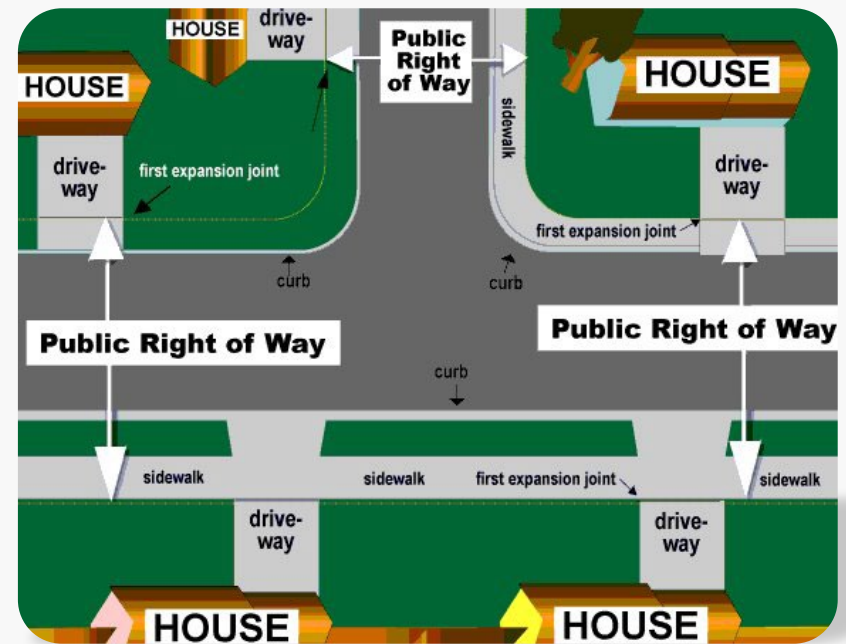
- Loading, hauling, reducing, and disposing of eligible debris.
- Traffic control supporting debris operations.
- Debris monitoring, load ticket management, and quantity tracking.
- Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) site operations.
- Clearing debris from public roads, rights-of-way, public facilities, parks, and drainage systems.
- Removing hazardous trees, limbs, leaners, hangers, and stumps posing immediate threats to public safety or infrastructure.



Category A Debris Removal

Special Considerations:

- Documentation is VERY important
- Load tickets, debris removal amounts, and final disposal location is required
- Hazardous trees, hangers, leaners, and stumps trigger more review and detailed FEMA documentation.
- In addition to the general documentation required for debris removal operations, applicants must provide the following documentation to support the eligibility of work:
 - Quantity removed;
 - Quantity, location, and source of material to fill root-ball holes; and,
 - Description of equipment used to perform the work.
- Debris monitoring is **required** for contracted debris operations.
- Private property debris removal (PPDR) should be pre-approved by FEMA.



Category B Emergency Protective Measures



Examples of Eligible Activities

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations and emergency coordination activities.
- Search and rescue, evacuation, emergency medical care, traffic control, and public safety operations.
- Congregate and non-congregate sheltering activities.
- Temporary emergency repairs such as roof tarping, sandbagging, temporary road access, and flood protection.
- Hazardous material response, emergency communications, commodity distribution, and emergency transportation.
- Meals, lodging, and childcare for emergency workers when supported by pre-disaster policies.
- Emergency safety inspections addressing immediate threats.
- Emergency demolition of unsafe structures and emergency access to isolated areas.

Category B Emergency Protective Measures

Special Considerations:

- Temporary emergency repairs are eligible under Category B; permanent restoration work is not.
- Improper procurement and missing pre-disaster policies are common FEMA denial issues.
- Emergency procurement may be allowable during exigent circumstances, but permanent work generally requires competitive procurement.
- Separate Category B emergency work from permanent repair work (Categories C - G) and Category Z management costs.
- Track disaster-related costs separately from normal operating expenses. Use detailed activity descriptions instead of generic terms such as 'cleanup' or 'operations support'.



Eligible Types of Work Permanent Work

Must Be Completed Within 18 Months

Category C
Roads
and Bridges

Category D
Water Control
Facilities

Category E
Buildings and
Equipment

Category F
Utilities

Category G
Parks,
Recreational
Facilities, Other

Category C Roads and Bridges

Example of Eligible Activities:

- Restore disaster-damaged public roads, bridges, and transportation infrastructure to pre-disaster condition.
- Repair roadway components such as pavement, shoulders, guardrails, sidewalks, signs, drainage systems, and lighting.
- Repair or replace damaged bridge elements,
- Restore disaster-related washouts, erosion, scour, and slope failures



Category C Roads and Bridges

Special Considerations:

- Roads or bridges under Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) authority may not be eligible under FEMA Public Assistance.
- FEMA only funds repair of damaged portions of facilities and restoration to pre-disaster condition unless approved codes and standards apply.
- Deferred maintenance, deterioration, potholes, rutting, fatigue cracking, and pre-existing damage are generally ineligible.
- Subsurface damage without visible surface impacts is generally not eligible even if identified through testing.

Category D Water Control Facilities

Example of Eligible Activities:

- Restore disaster-damaged water control facilities to pre-disaster condition.
- Repair canals, levees, culverts, stormwater systems, and drainage infrastructure.
- Remove debris and sediment to restore facility function.
- Repair erosion, scour, embankments, riprap, and channel stabilization features.
- Repair pumps, gates, weirs, outfalls, and other hydraulic control structures.



Category D Water Control Facilities

Special Considerations:

- Facilities under the authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or another federal agency are not eligible under FEMA Public Assistance.
- FEMA does not fund natural channels unless the applicant demonstrates the channel was engineered, improved, and routinely maintained prior to the disaster.
- Routine maintenance, deferred maintenance, pre-existing sedimentation, vegetation growth, and gradual erosion are generally ineligible.
- If disaster-related and non-disaster-related sediment are removed together, FEMA may classify the project as an improved project which can impact funding eligibility.

Category E Buildings, Contents, Equipment, & Vehicles

Example of Eligible Activities:

- Repairing disaster-damaged roofs, walls, ceilings, foundations, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing systems.
- Repairing or replacing damaged contents, furnishings, records, supplies, operational equipment, and vehicles with comparable items.
- Repairing or replacing damaged machinery, heavy equipment, and public service assets.
- Cleaning, stabilizing, or restoring damaged files, records, library materials, and irreplaceable collections.
- Mold remediation and interior debris removal associated with permanent restoration work.
- Restoring damaged facilities and assets to pre-disaster function and capacity without upgrades.



Category E Buildings, Contents, Equipment, & Vehicles

Special Considerations:

- Deferred maintenance, pre-existing damage, and upgrades beyond pre-disaster condition are generally ineligible.
- Insurance is the primary source of recovery; FEMA funding is limited to eligible uninsured losses.
- Failure to provide complete insurance documentation is a common FEMA denial issue.
- Applicants should maintain comprehensive maintenance documentation to demonstrate pre-disaster condition.
- Improved projects are allowable, but FEMA reimbursement is capped at the cost to restore pre-disaster condition.

Category F Utilities

Example of Eligible Activities:

- Repair disaster-damaged water system components.
- Restore wastewater collection and treatment systems.
- Repair eligible communications utility infrastructure.
- Remove debris from utility system components.
- Restore utilities to pre-disaster capacity.



Category F Utilities

Special Considerations:

- Damage must be directly tied to the declared incident; deferred maintenance, systemic failure, and aging infrastructure are common FEMA eligibility concerns.
- If damage does not meet applicable replacement thresholds, FEMA funding may be limited to repair instead of full replacement.
- Improved projects are allowable, but FEMA reimbursement is capped at the eligible cost to restore the damaged utility system to pre-disaster condition.
- Applicants should identify early whether upgrades are code-required, 406 mitigation, or applicant-funded improvements, and retain supporting documentation.

Category G Parks, Recreational Facilities & Other

Example of Eligible Activities:

- Repair parks, playgrounds, trails, boardwalks, lighting, fencing, fountains, signs, and outdoor recreational facilities.
- Repair marinas, piers, docks, boat ramps, kayak launches, and other marine facilities.
- Restore pools, splash pads, bathhouses, pavilions, picnic shelters, athletic fields, bleachers, and scoreboards.
- Restore engineered beaches, beach access structures, and eligible sand replacement when FEMA requirements are met.
- Repair vegetation and landscaping only when integral to an eligible facility.



Category G Parks, Recreational Facilities & Other

Special Considerations:

- Natural beaches and unimproved natural features are generally ineligible.
- Improved projects are allowable, but FEMA reimbursement is capped at the estimated restoration cost.
- Strong maintenance records are critical for eligibility.
- Administrative and grant management activities should be tracked separately under Category I when applicable.



The Important Stuff



Category I Building Code and Floodplain Management Administration and Enforcement

- Provides communities PA funding to effectively administer and enforce building codes and floodplain management ordinances for a period of no longer than 180 days after the date of the major disaster declaration.

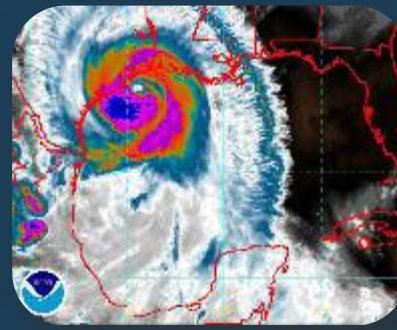


Category I Building Code and Floodplain Management Administration and Enforcement

- New FEMA Public Assistance category of work that covers work associated with:
 - building code administration
 - code enforcement
 - floodplain ordinance administration enforcement
 - and substantial damage determinations

Category I Building Code and Floodplain Management Administration and Enforcement

- All activities must be:
 - completed within **180 days** of the disaster declaration date
 - performed within the designated area of the major disaster and relate to the repair, replacement, or retrofit of disaster-damaged structures in the jurisdiction of the Applicant.
- Can include public, private, and residential structures.



Part 3: Acquiring Public Assistance

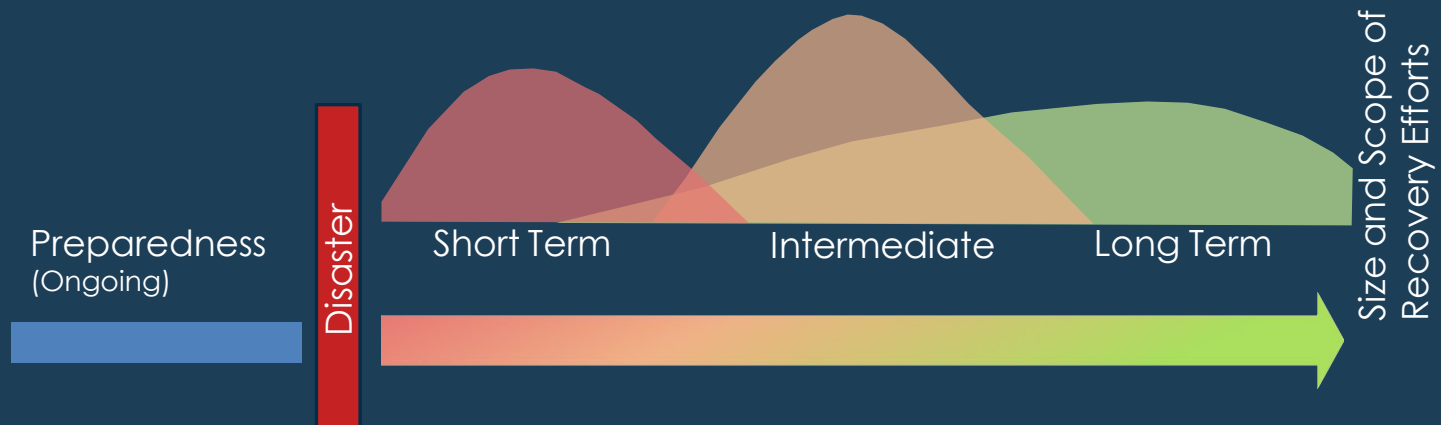


Request for Public Assistance

When an area has received a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster, then its state, tribal, territorial and local governments – and certain types of private non-profits – may be eligible to apply for Public Assistance (PA).

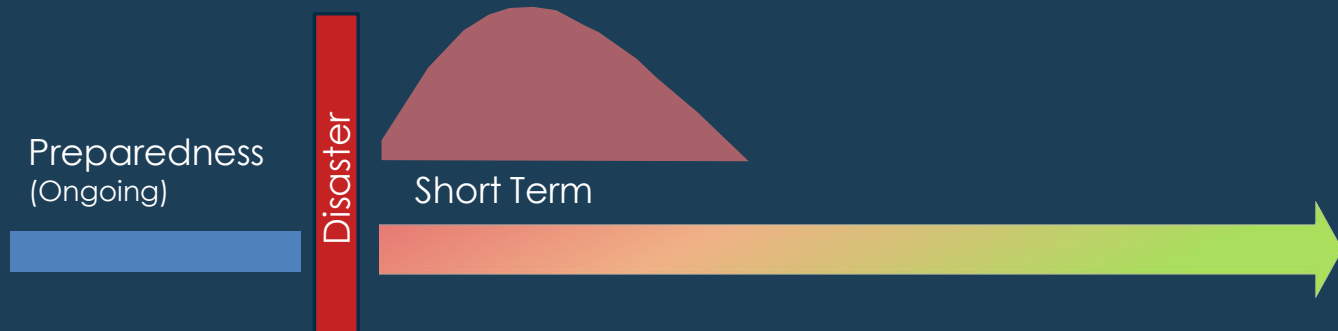


Disaster Recovery Life Cycle



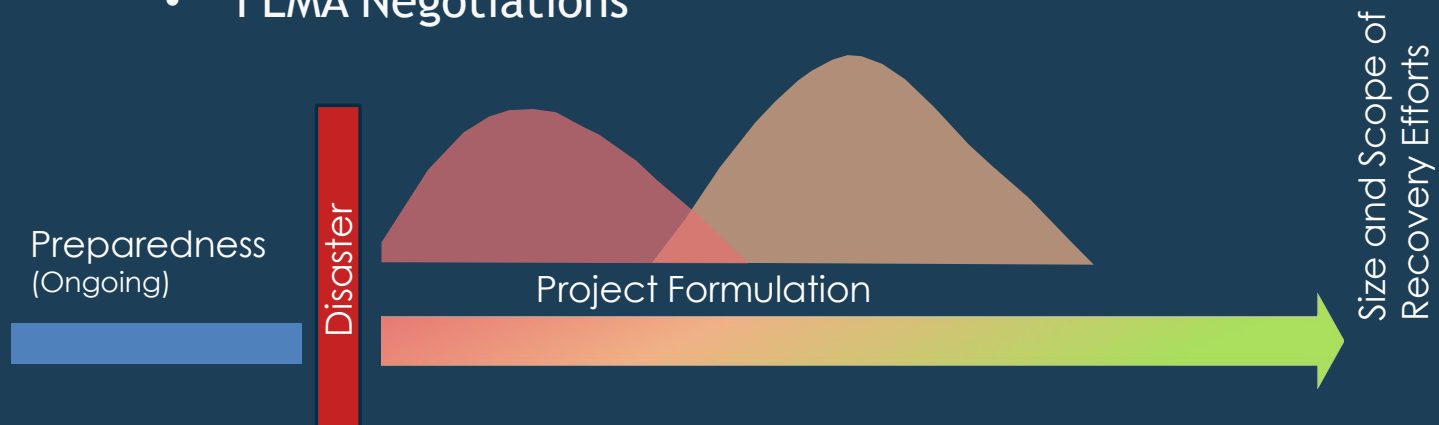
Disaster Recovery Life Cycle

- Phase 1: Response
 - Emergency Work
 - Damage Identification
 - Data Collection



Disaster Recovery Life Cycle

- Phase 2: Project Formulation
 - Defining Scopes of Work
 - Repair Work
 - Mitigation Evaluation
 - FEMA Negotiations



Phase 2. Impacts and Eligibility

Applicants have 60 days from the Recovery Scoping Meeting to identify and report all disaster-related impacts to FEMA.



Phase 3. Scoping and Costing

FEMA reviews and validates all documentation to ensure document integrity, quality assurance, and compliance with all laws and regulations including for duplication-of-benefits from insurance or other Federal Agencies.



Phase 4. Final Review and Obligation

- FEMA reviews the project application to ensure completeness, eligibility, and compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies on items such as contracting and FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP).
- FEMA obligates funds to the Recipient based on the eligible total of an approved project. The Recipient then disburses funding to the Applicant.



Phase 5. Award Monitoring and Amendments

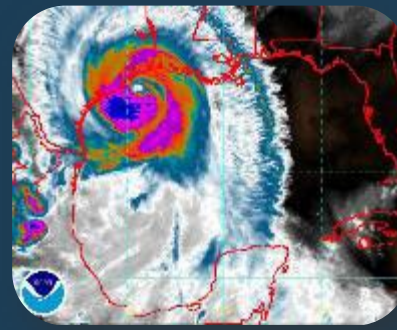
- The Applicant coordinates with the Recipient to provide FEMA with quarterly updates on the status of its projects.



Phase 6. Reconciliation and Closeout

- The Applicant coordinates with the Recipient to formally close projects upon completion of work.
- Once all Applicant projects are closed, the Recipient requests closeout for the Applicant. Once all Applicants are closed, FEMA and the Recipient work together to close the PA award for the entire disaster.





Part 4: Force Account Tracking



Houston-Galveston
Area Council

Force Account Labor

Force account labor is defined as professional services, construction, rehabilitation, repair or demolition performed by municipal, county or Council of Government employees.



Examples include:

Debris operations.

Preparing property
for a disaster.

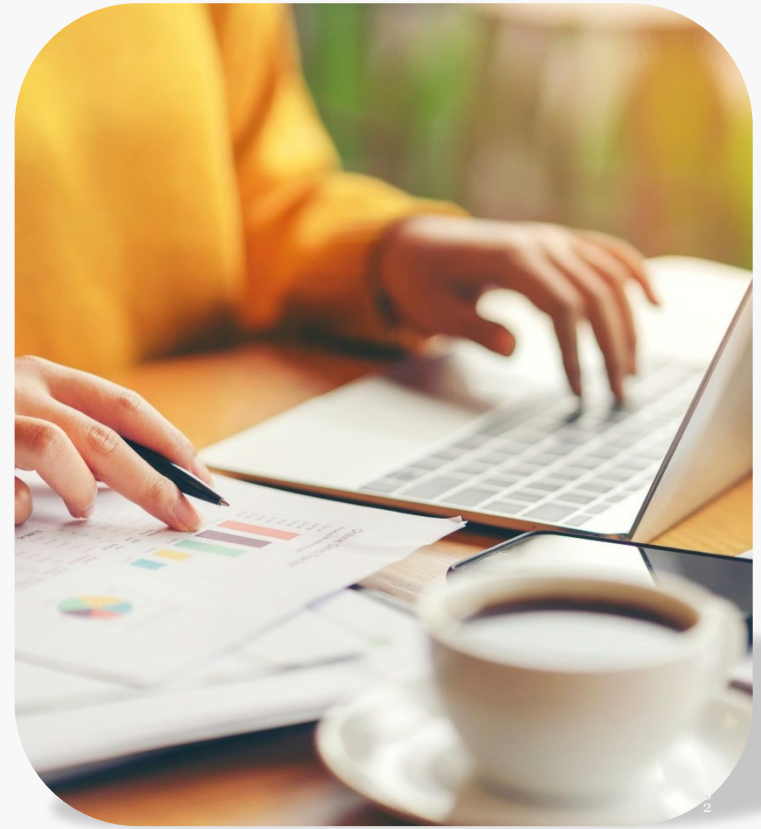
Repairing a
building.



Force Account Labor Documentation and Detail

For each individual:

- Certified payroll
- Name (this should be the name reflected on Paycheck, avoid nicknames or shorthand)
- Job title and function
- Type of employee (i.e., full-time exempt, full-time non-exempt, part-time, temporary, etc.)
- Dates and times worked
- Pay rate(s) and fringe benefit rate(s)
- Description of work performed with representative sample of daily logs / activity reports, if available
- Personnel payroll policy
- Time sheets
- Work orders
- If special codes are used, then explanation of which code pertains to the PW.
- Record of payment sheets



Force Account Equipment

- FEMA provides PA funding for the use of Applicant-owned equipment based on hourly rates. FEMA states the rates for each type of equipment.
- FEMA may provide PA funding based on hours of usage/mileage for vehicles, if the mileage is documented and is less costly than hourly rates.
- In general, use the hourly rate for equipment used.

Examples:



Force Account (Applicant Owned) Equipment

For each piece of equipment:

- List of equipment and attachments used during eligible work
- Include year, make, and model
- Size/capacity (e.g., horsepower, wattage)
- Shop Number, VIN number and plate number (this could be from an inventory list)
- Locations and dates and times used and purpose (e.g. Equipment Shift Tickets)
- Operator's name with time sheet or shift ticket
- Schedule of rates, including rate components
- Equipment rate sheets
- Contracts or agreements

Force Account Materials



- The cost of supplies, including materials, is eligible if:
 - Purchased and justifiably needed to effectively respond to and/or recover from the incident; or
 - Taken from the Applicant's stock and used for the incident.



- The Applicant needs to track items taken from stock with inventory withdrawal and usage records.
 - FEMA provides PA funding for these items based on invoices, if available.
 - If no invoices are available, other options for determining value are used.

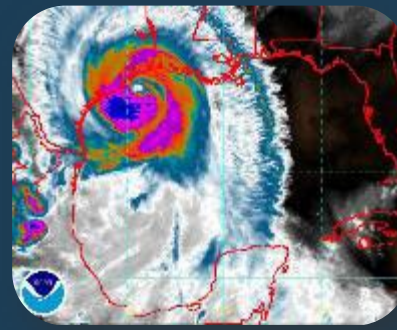
Force Account Materials

Supplies from Stock:

- Historical cost records
 - Invoice/receipts
 - Purchase orders
 - Proof of payments
- Inventory records/ ERP Inventory List
 - Pre- and post-event
- Shelf pick list
- Daily log to show usage, type of supplies, and quantities used
- Historical procurement documentation for supplies used

Purchased Supplies:

- Procurement
- Type of supplies and quantities used, with support documentation such as daily logs showing how and where the item(s) were used
- Receipts or invoices
- Itemized invoices for travel costs
- Mileage for vehicles, hotel receipts (must show a “zero” balance), airfare, food, etc.
- Proof of payments
- Policies and procedures for purchases



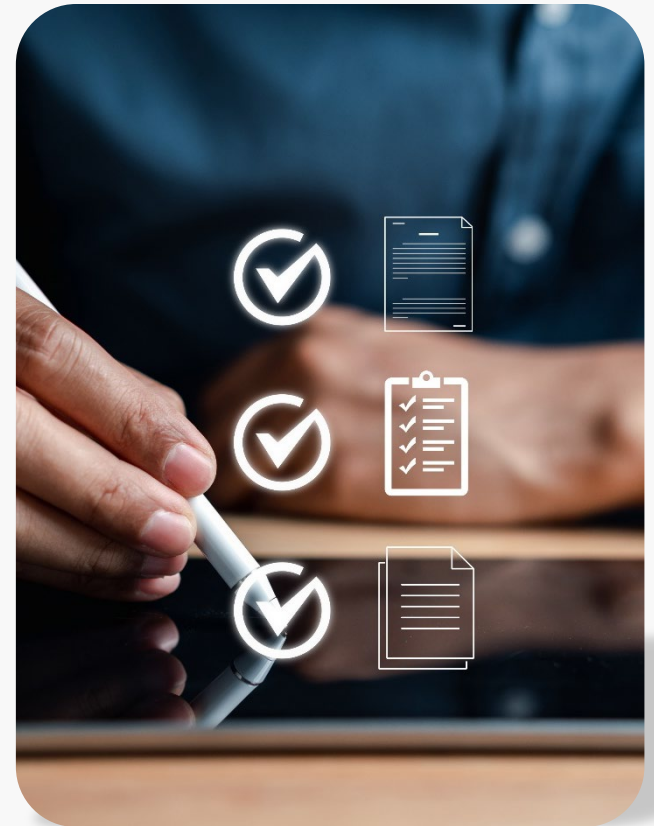
Part 5: Procurement Compliance



Houston-Galveston
Area Council

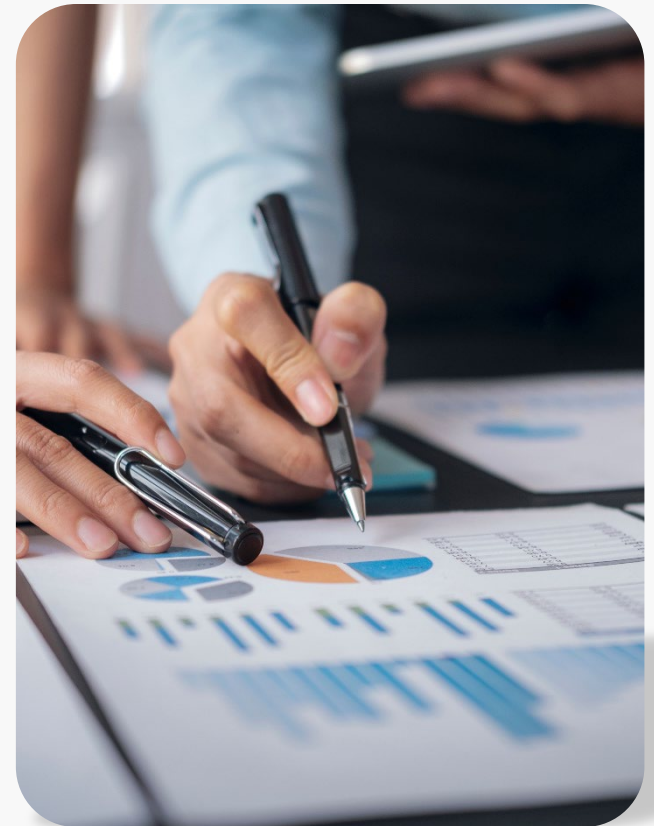
Purchasing Process - Steps Required for ALL Procurements

- **Step 1 - Determining Need:**
 - The department must gather justification for why the services or goods are NECESSARY to address the disaster. Specifically, FEMA requires knowing how the activity relates to protecting public health and safety when this is an emergency.
 - This information determines if this will be an eligible expense for FEMA or a different funding source.



Purchasing Process - Steps Required for ALL Procurements

- **Step 2 - Independent Cost Estimate:**
 - We recommend that for each procurement, a separate independent cost estimate is created. This is a simple process and can rely on the purchaser's experience in similar procurements. You can use what other counties or cities have found for pricing.



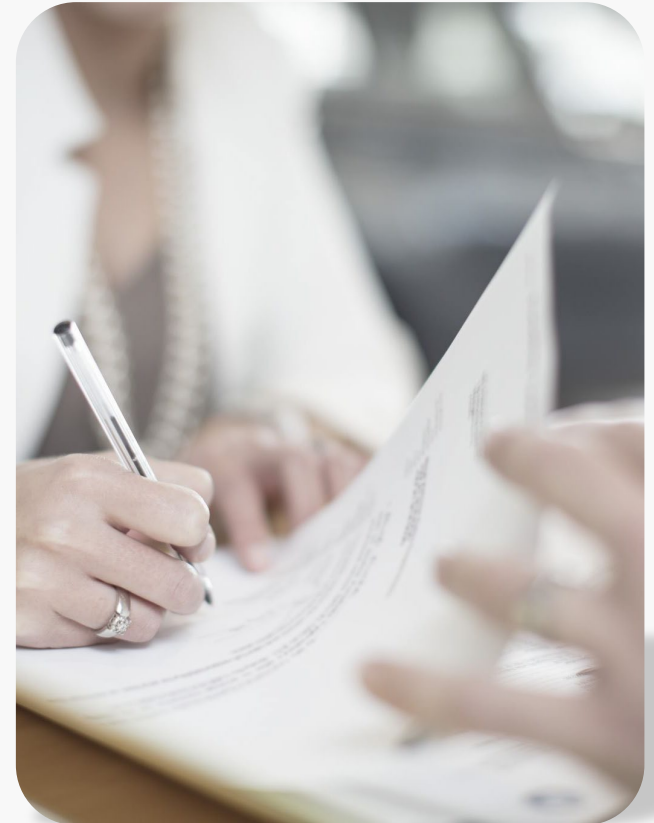
Purchasing Process

- **Step 3 - Procurement - Depends on \$ amount**
 - Bids
 - Quotes
 - Competitive Procurement
 - Existing Contract
 - If a Sole Source or emergency procurement is used - an additional justification is required



Purchasing Process

- **Step 4 - Cost/Price Analysis and Selection**
 - Once a vendor is selected, the agreement must include the required Federal Terms and Conditions
 - If the Contract is Time and Materials - an additional justification is required



Emergency / Exigent Circumstances

- Lack of responses to unadvertised quotes doesn't create an emergency.
- Lack of responses to an invitation to bid allows for waiver of rules as a sole source, but ONLY after formal solicitation fails.
- Lack of contractors does not create an emergency or exigency



Emergency / Exigent Circumstances Exception

- Only applies during a specific period of time
 - Long term projects **must be** competitively bid to be eligible outside of the emergency period.
- Waives SOME of the federal procurement rules
- Must provide additional justification of why each bypassed rule was unable to be followed. Some details of this justification include:
 - What is being procured
 - Why the federal rules were unable to be followed - including **specific** conditions and circumstances that clearly illustrate why procurement other than through noncompetitive proposals would cause unacceptable delay in addressing the public exigency or emergency
 - How long this procured contract will be used and the impact if the contract could not be used.
- Must do a new justification for EACH procurement, even for the same disaster.

Permanent vs Temporary Work

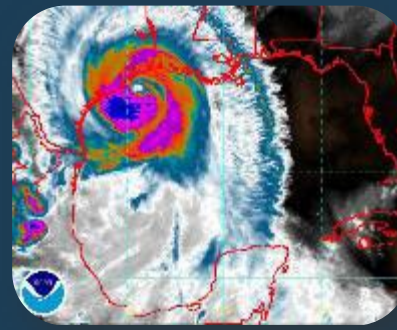
- General Rule: If you don't need to go back later to fix the temporary work, it is permanent work.
- Temporary:
 - Tarping a roof
- Permanent:
 - Repairing the roof
- Why is this important?
 - Permanent work **MUST** follow all local, state, and federal procurement compliance! You **cannot** use an emergency justification for permanent work.

Unexpected Procurement Traps

- Failing to include federal terms and conditions
- Differences between:
 - The scope of work in contract and scope of work performed
 - Contract price and invoice price
- Improperly documented sole source work
- Failure to perform price analysis
- Time & Materials contracts not monitored or improperly monitored
- Lack of documentation from vendors
- No emergency justification

Documentation Requirements

- Include document retention requirements in all bids
- Document contractor's Suspension/Debarment status
- Retain ALL procurement related documents
 - Evaluations/Scoring, Notice of Award, Notice to Proceed, Advertisement
 - Any special circumstances
- Document evidence of MBE - WBE outreach efforts



Part 6: Best Practices for Efficient and Compliant Cost Recovery



Houston-Galveston
Area Council

Have Recovery and Continuity of Operations Plans

- Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan
 - A proactive, broad-level strategy focused on keeping essential operations running and succession planning during a disruption.
- Recovery Plan
 - Outlines how local governments restore infrastructure, economy, housing, and public health following a disaster.

Written Policies and Procedures

- Have written policies for documenting and accounting for disaster-related costs, integrated into the overall disaster recovery plan.



Prepositioned Contracts

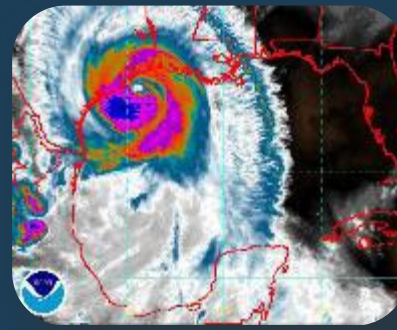
- Establish prepositioned contracts
 - Disaster debris hauler
 - Debris monitoring



Document, Document, Document

- Force account hours
- Force account activities
- Equipment use
- Rentals
- Materials/supplies
- Volunteer hours and activities
- Contractor procurement
- Contractor invoices





Changes in Federal Guidance



Houston-Galveston
Area Council



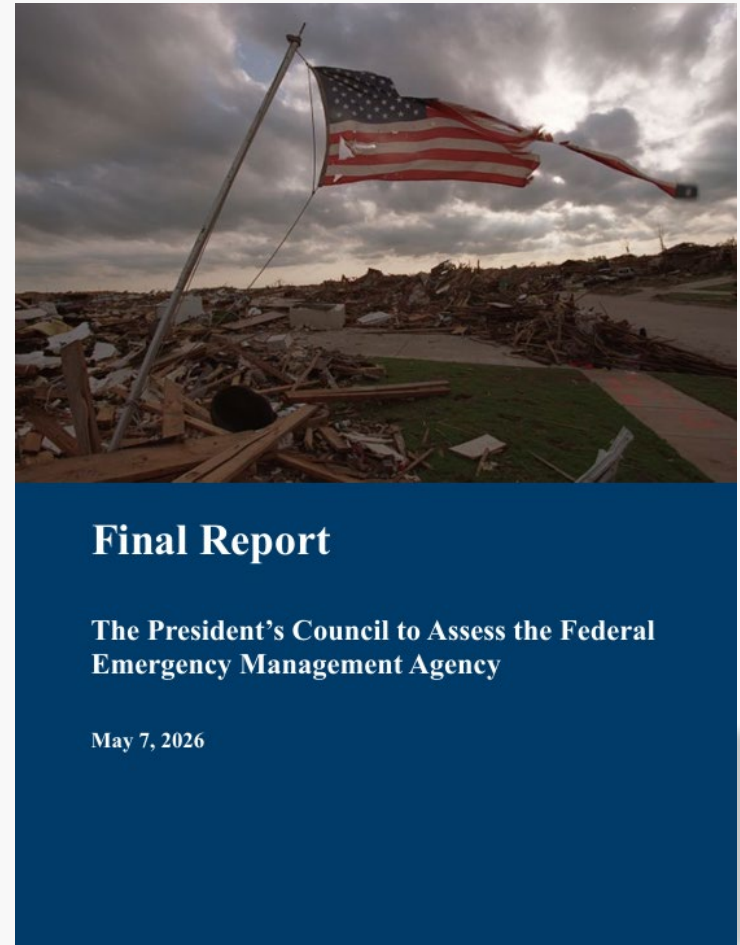
Recovery Priorities

- Focus on speed
- Progress as judged by meeting specific deadlines



Policy and Procedure Changes in 2026

- FEMA procedural changes
- Request for Information (RFI) examples from recent FEMA projects in TX
- FEMA Review Council
- FEMA Act (H.R. 4669)



The Important Stuff



FEMA Accelerated Deadlines

- Recent memo from DR-4909 (Region 9) establishes new timelines.
- FEMA is strictly adhering to these dates and any failure to meet takes the project directly to Determination Memo.

Phase	Description	Maximum Allowable Days within Phases (Non-PNPs)	Maximum Allowable Days within Phases (PNPs)
Phase 1	Operational Planning	70 days	105 days
Phase 2	Impacts and Eligibility	125 days	125 days
Phase 3	Scoping and Costing	60 days	60 days
Phase 4	Final Reviews	90 days	90 days

FEMA Accelerated Deadlines

Task	New FEMA Expectations (Days Post-Declaration)	Traditional FEMA Pace (Days Post-Declaration)
Recovery Scoping Meeting	30	75-90+
Submit Final Damage Inventory	90	135-150+
Complete Site Inspections	110	250-300+
Submit EEs following site inspections	115	250-360+
Submit Streamlined Project Applications	115	365-400+
Complete DDD	140	275-360+

FEMA Review Council

- On January 24, 2025, President Trump established the FEMA Review Council through Executive Order 14180 to advise on FEMA's ability to "capably and impartially address disasters occurring within the United States" and to recommend structural changes to "best serve the national interest."



Key Recommendations

With the aforementioned guiding principles as a framework, the Council's report provides ten key recommendations that will boldly transform FEMA as an agency as well as address the return of leadership and responsibility for disaster management to the States, Local Communities, Tribes, and Territories.

1 Equip SLTT to lead disaster response with the federal government in a supporting role

2 Enhance critical federal programs & resources to support communities

3 Realign the criteria for federal disaster assistance

4 Replace the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program with a two-phase funding structure

5 Streamline the Individual Assistance program into a single direct payment program

6 Reform the Public Assistance program to provide direct funding

7 Reform the National Flood Insurance Program for financial stability and risk resilience

8 Maximize every dollar spent by reducing administrative costs

9 Revitalize A Unified National Network for Partnership

10 A Transformed Agency

Implementation of Recommendations

Recommendation	Minimum Action Required to Implement			
	Policy 	Legislation 	Regulation 	Executive Order 
#1 Equip SLTT to Lead	✓			
#2 Enhance Critical Programs	✓		✓	
#3 Realign Criteria for Assistance			✓	
#4 Replace HMGP		✓		
#5 Streamline IA		✓		
#6 Reform PA		✓		
#7 Reform NFIP		✓		
#8 Reduce Admin Costs				✓
#9 Network for Partnership	✓			
#10 Transform FEMA		✓		✓

Additional Information

Reference Materials

- FEMA IS Training 1000, Public Assistance Program Eligibility Overview,
<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-1000>
- Procurement Under Grants Policy Guide
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fena_gpd_procurement-under-grants-policy-guide_fiscal-year-2025.pdf
- PAPPG
<https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/policy-guidance-fact-sheets>

Thank You!

