

1. "Reasonable & Necessary"

Costs must be reasonable

Costs and actions must be necessary

2. Caused by Disaster

Required as a result of the disaster

Be your responsibility

3. Scope of Work

Your grant from FEMA will have a detailed Scope of Work. You'll find this on your Form 90-91. That Scope of Work describes that tasks, missions, and projects that are authorized by FEMA for your disaster.

You Must...

Execute the tasks, missions, and projects written in the SOW

Prove (document) you completed the tasks, missions, and projects written in the SOW

Prove (document) you completed the compliance tasks tacked at the end of the SOW

Operate within the budget provided by FEMA in your grant

You Must Not...

Ask for reimbursement for costs not in the SOW

Ask for reimbursement for work not in the SOW

If the grant's scope of work describes funding picking up blue dots and give a budget of say \$200,000, then your mission is to pickup exactly blue dots. If you pick up yellow dots, you must not report yellow-dot labor costs. If your labor logs and labor reporting is vague, the entire \$200,000 may be rejected. If your photographs, logs, and invoices show only blue dots, then you've proven you stayed on the path.

4. Changes?

You have recourse. You are not trapped. You make a written request of your Grant Administrator (typically your state) for a modification. A Request can modify scope, budget, and timelines.

Citation: FEMA Public Assistance Policy Guide v3.1 2018, page 19-82

~~"This time, it is different"~~

Do NOT assume that the rules
do not apply.

They do!