



FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)



Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

Grant Issued By:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Grant Programs Directorate (GPD)

Grant Issued Through:

Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Office of Homeland Security (OHS)

Assistance Listing:

97.067

Funding Opportunity Title

State Homeland Security Program Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)

Introduction

The Missouri Office of Homeland Security is pleased to announce the funding opportunity for the FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA). This state administered, but federally funded program, is made available through the Grants Programs Directorate (GPD) and National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Program Description

SHSP assists state, and local efforts to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities necessary to prevent, prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

The 2018-2022 FEMA Strategic Plan creates a shared vision for reducing the risks posed by terrorism and sets an ambitious, yet achievable, path forward to unify and further professionalize emergency management across the country. The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) supports the goals of Building a Culture of Preparedness and Ready the Nation for Catastrophic Disasters. We invite our stakeholders and partners to also adopt these priorities and join us in building a more prepared and resilient Nation, as preparedness is a shared responsibility and funding should support priorities that are most impactful and demonstrate the greatest return on investment.

Finally, for FY 2020, DHS is focused on the criticality of information sharing and collaboration to building a national culture of preparedness and protecting against terrorism and other emerging threats to our national security. DHS and its homeland security mission were born from the “failures among federal agencies and between the federal agencies and state and local authorities to share critical information related to the threat of terrorism” prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks. The threat profile has changed in the last two decades – we now face continuous cyber threats by sophisticated actors, threats to soft targets and crowded places, threats to our democratic election process and threats from new and emerging technologies. But information sharing and cooperation between state, local, and tribal authorities and federal agencies, including all DHS officials, is just as vital, and perhaps even more vital, today. Therefore, for FY 2020, DHS has identified four priority areas, tied to some of the most serious threats that they would like to see addressed by state and local governments. Perhaps most importantly, we will be focused on forging partnerships to strengthen information sharing and collaboration in each of these priority areas and looking for recipients to remove barriers to communication and cooperation with DHS and other federal agencies.

Priorities

Given the evolving threat landscape, it is incumbent upon DHS/FEMA/OHS to continuously evaluate the national risk profile and set priorities that help ensure appropriate allocation of scarce security dollars. In assessing the national risk profile for FY 2020, four priority areas attract the most concern. The following are the four priority areas for FY 2020:

- 1) Enhancing cybersecurity (including election security)
- 2) Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places (including election security);
- 3) Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal and state agencies, including DHS/OHS;
- 4) Addressing emergent threats (e.g., unmanned aerial systems [UASs], etc.).

Likewise, there are several enduring security needs that crosscut the homeland security enterprise, and to which that States should consider allocating funding across core capability gaps and national priorities. The following are enduring needs that help subrecipients implement a comprehensive approach to securing communities:

- 1) Effective planning;
- 2) Training and awareness campaigns;
- 3) Equipment and capital projects; and
- 4) Exercises.

The table below provides a breakdown of the FY 2020 SHSP priorities, showing the core capabilities enhanced and lifelines supported, as well as examples of eligible project types for each area. A detailed description of allowable investments for each project type is included in the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#). DHS/FEMA/OHS anticipate that in future years, national priorities will continue to be included and will be updated as the threats evolve and as capability gaps are closed. Applicants are strongly encouraged to begin planning to sustain existing capabilities through other funding mechanisms.

FY 2020 SHSP Priority Areas

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Lifelines	Example Project Types
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National Priorities			
Enhancing Cybersecurity (including election security)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity • Intelligence and information sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity risk assessments • Projects that address vulnerabilities identified in cybersecurity risk assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving cybersecurity of critical infrastructure to meet minimum levels identified by CISA ○ Cybersecurity training and planning
Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/ Crowded Places (including election security)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational overtime • Physical security enhancements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security cameras (CCTV) ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage ○ Lighting ○ Access controls ○ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc.
Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal agencies, including DHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence and information sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fusion center operations (Fusion Center project will be required under this investment, no longer as a stand-alone investment) • Information sharing with all DHS components, fusion centers, and other entities designated by DHS • Cooperation with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS in intelligence, threat recognition and analysis • Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS
Addressing Emergent Threats, such as Transnational Criminal Organizations and UAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdiction & disruption • Screening, search and detection • Physical protective measures • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing and leveraging intelligence and information • UAS detection technologies • Enhancing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and/or improvised explosive device (IED) prevention, detection, response and recovery capabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination 		Explosive (CBRNE) detection, prevention, response, and recovery equipment
Enduring Needs			
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Risk management for protection programs and activities • Risk and disaster resilience assessment • Threats and hazards identification • Operational coordination • Community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security Risk Management Plans ○ Continuity of Operations Plans ○ Response Plans • Efforts to strengthen governance integration between/among regional partners • Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS • Cybersecurity training and planning
Training & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Situational assessment • Community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active shooter training • Security training for employees • Public awareness/preparedness campaigns • Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS • Cybersecurity training and planning
Equipment & Capital Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Infrastructure systems • Operational communications • Interdiction and disruption • Screening, search and detection • Access control and identity verification • Physical protective measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of high-risk, high-consequence areas or systems that have been identified through risk assessments • Physical security enhancements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security cameras (CCTV) ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage ○ Lighting ○ Access Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc.
Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Operational coordination • Operational communications • Community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response exercises

DHS/FEMA/OHS also requires SHSP subrecipients to participate in the THIRA/SPR process and prioritize grant funding to support closing capability gaps or sustaining capabilities that address national priorities and/or support enduring needs. **Starting in FY 2020 SHSP application projects that align to National Priorities will receive extra points during the application scoring process.**

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)

Per section 2006 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended (6 U.S.C. § 607), DHS/FEMA is required to ensure that at least 25 percent of grant funding appropriated for grants awarded under HSGP's authorizing statute are used for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities.

DHS/FEMA meets this requirement, in part, by requiring all recipients allocate at least 25 percent of the combined HSGP funds allocated under SHSP and UASI towards law enforcement terrorism prevention activities, as defined in 6 U.S.C. § 607. The LETPA allocation can be from SHSP, UASI, or both. The 25 percent LETPA allocation may be met by funding projects in any combination of the four national priority areas identified above and any other investments. And the 25 percent LETPA allocation is in addition to the 80 percent pass-through requirement to local units of government and tribes, referenced below.

The National Prevention Framework describes those activities that should be executed upon the discovery of intelligence or information regarding an imminent threat to the homeland, to thwart an initial or follow-on terrorist attack and provides guidance to ensure the Nation is prepared to prevent, avoid, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Activities outlined in the National Prevention Framework are eligible for use as LETPA-focused funds. Also, where capabilities are shared with the protection mission area, the National Protection Framework activities are also eligible. All other terrorism prevention activities proposed for funding under LETPA must be approved by the FEMA Administrator.

Period of Performance: 24 months

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: September 1, 2020

Projected Period of Performance End Date: August 31, 2022

Funding Instrument: Grant

Eligible Applicants:

The following entities are eligible to apply for FY 2020 LETPA funding:

- State Units of Government
- Local Units of Government
- Nongovernmental organizations, quasi-governmental organizations, and nonprofit organizations

APPLICANTS THAT INTEND TO APPLY FOR LETPA FUNDING MUST FIRST APPLY FOR THE REQUESTED PROJECT THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (RHSOC) TO BE CONSIDERED

ELIGIBLE FOR LETPA FUNDING. *State units of government are exempt from this requirement.*

Ineligible Applicants:

Entities located within the geographical boundaries of the St. Louis Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), which includes the Missouri Counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis and St. Louis City are **NOT** eligible applicants. For information regarding the application process in these counties, please contact the East-West Gateway Council of Governments <https://www.ewgateway.org> or (314) 421-4220.

Other Eligibility Criteria

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation

Prior to allocation of any Federal preparedness awards in FY 2020, subrecipients must ensure and maintain adoption and implementation of NIMS. Detailed information on NIMS requirements are in the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#).

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Membership

In support of the Goal, SHSP subrecipients must belong to, be in, or act as a temporary member of EMAC, except for American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are not required to belong to EMAC at this time. All assets supported in part or entirely with FY 2020 HSGP funding must be readily deployable and NIMS-typed when possible to support emergency or disaster operations per existing EMAC agreements. In addition, funding may be used for the sustainment of core capabilities that, while they may not be physically deployable, support national response capabilities, such as Geographic/Geospatial Information Systems (GIS), interoperable communications systems, capabilities as defined under the Mitigation Mission Area of the Goal, and fusion centers.

Application and Submission Information

1. Key Dates and Times

a. Application Start Date: August 1, 2020

b. Application Submission Deadline: August 14, 2020, 5:00 pm CST

2. Agreeing to Terms and Conditions of the Award

By submitting an application, applicants agree to comply with the requirements of this NOFO and the terms and conditions of the award, should they receive an award.

Applications will only be accepted through the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) online WebGrants System. <https://dpsgrants.dps.mo.gov/index.do>

A pre-recorded webinar with instructions on how to apply through the WebGrants System will be available on the DPS website, at the following link under Grant Applications and Forms, FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP): <https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/ohs/grantstraining/>

As part of the FY 2020 SHSP application, each eligible applicant must complete all application forms and provide all required documents:

- 1. Contact Information Form**
- 2. SHSP Project Package**
- 3. Budget**
- 4. Named Attachments**
 - a. Audit/Financial Statement (REQUIRED)**
 - b. Federal Fund Schedule (REQUIRED, if not included in Audit)**
 - c. Quote or Cost Basis (REQUIRED)**
 - d. Training Request Form**
 - e. Other Supporting Documentation**

Each application must only include one project, and all requested funding in the application must be directly associated to that specific project.

LETPA projects will only be considered allowable if they were initially applied for through the RHSOC SHSP Regionalization program and meet all other LETPA criteria. *(Projects completed at the State level are exempt from this requirement)*

SHSP Funding Guidelines

Subrecipients must comply with all the requirements in 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (*Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*). Funding guidelines established within this section support the five mission areas—Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery—and associated core capabilities within the Goal. Allowable projects made in support of the national priorities, as well as other capability-enhancing projects must have a nexus to terrorism preparedness and fall into the categories of planning, organization, exercises, training, or equipment, aligned to closing capability gaps or sustaining capabilities identified in the State THIRA/SPR.

The SHSP supports investments that improve the ability to:

- Protect citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States;
- Mitigate the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future catastrophic events;
- Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident; and/or
- Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening, accessibility, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident, and do so in a manner that engages the whole community while ensuring the protection of civil rights.

Multiple Purpose or Dual-Use of Funds

For SHSP many activities that support the achievement of core capabilities related to the national priorities and terrorism preparedness may simultaneously support enhanced preparedness for other hazards unrelated to acts of terrorism. However, all SHSP funded projects must assist subrecipients in achieving core capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, or responding to acts of terrorism per section 2008(c) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (6 U.S.C. § 609(c)).

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities Allowable Costs

Activities eligible for the use of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) focused funds include but are not limited to:

- Maturation and enhancement of designated state and major high-risk urban area fusion centers, including information sharing and analysis, threat recognition, terrorist interdiction, and training/ hiring of intelligence analysts;
- Coordination between fusion centers and other analytical and investigative efforts including, but not limited to JTTFs, Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), HIDTAs, RISS Centers, criminal intelligence units, and real-time crime analysis centers;
- Implementation and maintenance of the nationwide SAR Initiative, including training for front-line personnel on identifying and reporting suspicious activities;
- Implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something®” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime and associated efforts to increase the sharing of information with public and private sector partners, including nonprofit organizations. 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 using grant funds work directly with the DHS Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE) to ensure all public awareness materials (e.g., videos, posters, tri-folds, etc.) are consistent with the 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 FEMA HQ Program Analyst;
- Increase physical security, through law enforcement personnel and other protective measures, by implementing preventive and protective measures at critical infrastructure site or at-risk nonprofit organizations; and
- Building and sustaining preventive radiological and nuclear detection capabilities, including those developed through the Securing the Cities initiative.
- Integration and interoperability of systems and data, such as CAD and RMS, to facilitate the collection, evaluation, and assessment of suspicious activity reports, tips/leads, and online/social media-based threats.

Planning

SHSP funds may be used for a range of emergency preparedness and management planning activities such as those associated with the development, review, and revision of the THIRA, SPR, continuity of operations plans, and other planning activities that support the Goal and

placing an emphasis on updating and maintaining a current EOP that conforms to the guidelines outlined in [CPG 101 v2](#).

Organization

Applicants must justify proposed expenditures of SHSP funds to support organization activities within their application submission. Organizational activities include:

- Program management
- Structures and mechanisms for information sharing between the public and private sector
- Implementing models, programs, and workforce enhancement initiatives to address ideologically inspired radicalization to violence in the homeland
- Tools, resources, and activities that facilitate shared situational awareness between the public and private sectors
- Operational Support
- Utilization of standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, organizing, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident
- Responding to an increase in the threat level under the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) or needs resulting from a National Special Security Event
- Paying salaries and benefits for personnel to serve as qualified Intelligence Analysts. Per the *Personnel Reimbursement for Intelligence Cooperation and Enhancement of Homeland Security Act (PRICE Act)*, Pub. L. No. 110-412, § 2, codified in relevant part, as amended, at 6 U.S.C. § 609(a), SHSP and UASI funds may be used to hire new staff and/or contractor positions to serve as intelligence analysts to enable information/intelligence sharing capabilities, as well as support existing intelligence analysts previously covered by SHSP funding. See 6 U.S.C. § 609(a). To be hired as an intelligence analyst, staff and/or contractor personnel must meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - Complete training to ensure baseline proficiency in intelligence analysis and production within six months of being hired; and/or,
 - Previously served as an intelligence analyst for a minimum of two years either in a federal intelligence agency, the military, or state and/or local law enforcement intelligence unit.
- All fusion center analytical personnel must demonstrate qualifications that meet or exceed competencies identified in the Common Competencies for state, local, and tribal intelligence analysts, which outlines the minimum categories of training needed for intelligence analysts. A certificate of completion of such training must be on file with the SAA and must be made available to the recipient's respective FEMA HQ Program Analyst upon request.

Organizational activities under SHSP include:

Operational Overtime Costs. In support of efforts to enhance capabilities for detecting, deterring, disrupting, and preventing acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events, operational overtime costs are allowable for increased protective security measures at critical infrastructure sites or other high-risk locations and to enhance public safety during mass gatherings and high-profile events. SHSP funds may be used to support select operational expenses associated with increased security measures in the authorized categories cited in the table below, but this table is

not exhaustive. FEMA/OHS retains the discretion to approve other types of requests that do not fit within one of the categories of the table.

Category		Description
1	National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)	Security measures in response to an increase in the threat level under the NTAS to an “elevated” or “imminent” alert status. FEMA Information Bulletin No. 367, Impact of National Terrorism Advisory System on Homeland Security Grant Programs , remains applicable; therefore, advance authorization from FEMA is not required. Refer to https://www.dhs.gov/topic/ntas for additional information on the NTAS.
2	National Security Special Event (NSSE)	Security measures for a designated NSSE. NSSEs are events of national or international significance deemed by DHS to be a potential target for terrorism or other criminal activity.
3	Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) Level 1 through Level 4 Events	<p>Security measures required for SEAR Level 1 through Level 4 events as designated by DHS and included in the DHS National Special Events List, as defined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAR 1: A significant event with national and/or international importance that may require extensive federal interagency support; • SEAR 2: A significant event with national and/or international importance that may require some level of federal interagency support. • SEAR 3: An event of national and/or international importance that requires only limited federal support. • SEAR 4: An event with limited national importance that is managed at state and local level. <p>NOTE: In cases where a threat of terrorism can be associated with a SEAR Level 5 event, the event planners should coordinate with their state or territory Homeland Security Advisor to seek re-adjudication of the SEAR rating. Operational overtime for security measures associated with such events will be considered for approval by FEMA/OHS if re-adjudication results in a SEAR 1 through 4 rating.</p>
4	States of Emergency	Declarations of states of emergency by the Governor associated with a terrorism-related threat or incident. This excludes Presidentially declared major disasters or emergencies where federal funding support for the proposed grant-funded activity is made available through the FEMA Public Assistance program or other federal disaster grants.
5	National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP)	Protection of Level 1 and Level 2 facilities identified through DHS’s NCIPP based on a terrorism-related threat to critical infrastructure.
6	Directed Transit Patrols	Targeted security patrols in airports and major transit hubs based on a terrorism-related threat to transportation systems.
7	Other Related Personnel Overtime Costs	Overtime costs may be authorized for personnel assigned to directly support any of the security activities relating to the categories above. Examples include firefighters and emergency medical services personnel;

		public works employees who may be responsible for installing protective barriers and fencing; public safety personnel assigned to assist with event access and crowd control; emergency communications specialists; fusion center analysts; National Guard; contract security services; etc.
8	Operational Support to a Federal Agency	Overtime costs are allowable for personnel to participate in information, investigative, and intelligence sharing activities related to homeland security/terrorism preparedness and specifically requested by a federal agency. Allowable costs are limited to overtime associated with federally requested participation in eligible activities, including anti-terrorism task forces, JTTFs, Area Maritime Security Committees (as required by the <i>Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002</i>), DHS Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, and Integrated Border Enforcement Teams. In addition, reimbursement for operational overtime law enforcement activities related to combating transnational crime organizations in support of efforts to enhance capabilities for detecting, deterring, disrupting, and preventing acts of terrorism is an allowable expense under SHSP on a case-by-case basis. Grant funding can only be used in proportion to the federal man-hour estimate and only after funding for these activities from other federal sources (i.e., FBI JTTF payments to state and local agencies) has been exhausted.

Personnel Costs. Personnel hiring, overtime, and backfill expenses are permitted under this grant to perform allowable HSGP planning, training, exercise, and equipment activities. Personnel may include but are not limited to training and exercise coordinators, program managers for activities directly associated with SHSP and UASI funded activities, intelligence analysts, and Statewide interoperability coordinators (SWIC).

For further details, refer to [Information Bulletin No. 421b](#), Clarification on the Personnel Reimbursement for Intelligence Cooperation and Enhancement of Homeland Security Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–412 – the PRICE Act), October 30, 2019, or contact their FEMA Program Analyst (PA). HSGP funds may not be used to support the hiring of any personnel to fulfill traditional public health and safety duties nor to supplant traditional public health and safety positions and responsibilities. The following definitions apply to personnel costs:

- *Hiring.* State and local entities may use grant funding to cover the salary of newly hired personnel who are exclusively undertaking allowable DHS/FEMA grant activities as specified in this guidance. This may not include new personnel who are hired to fulfill any non-DHS/FEMA program activities under any circumstances. Hiring will always result in a net increase of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees.
- *Overtime.* These expenses are limited to the additional costs that result from personnel working over and above 40 hours of weekly work time as the direct result of their performance of DHS/FEMA-approved activities specified in this guidance. Overtime associated with any other activity is not eligible.
- *Backfill-Related Overtime.* Also called “Overtime as Backfill,” these expenses are limited to overtime costs that result from personnel who are working overtime (as identified above) to perform the duties of other personnel who are temporarily assigned to DHS/FEMA-approved activities outside their core responsibilities. Neither overtime nor backfill expenses are the result of an increase of FTE employees.

- *Supplanting.* Grant funds will be used to supplement existing funds and will not replace (supplant) funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Applicants or subrecipients may be required to supply documentation certifying that a reduction in non-federal resources occurred for reasons other than the receipt or expected receipt of federal funds.

Equipment

The 21 allowable prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery equipment categories for HSGP are listed on the Authorized Equipment List (AEL). The AEL is available at <http://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list>. Some equipment items require prior approval from DHS/FEMA/OHS before obligation or purchase of the items. Please reference the grant notes for each equipment item to ensure prior approval is not required or to ensure prior approval is obtained if necessary.

Unless otherwise stated, all equipment must meet all mandatory regulatory and/or DHS/FEMA/OHS-adopted standards to be eligible for purchase using these funds. In addition, subrecipients will be responsible for obtaining and maintaining all necessary certifications and licenses for the requested equipment. Investments in emergency communications systems and equipment must meet applicable [SAFECOM Guidance](#). Such investments must be coordinated with the SWIC and the State Interoperability Governing Body (SIGB) to ensure interoperability and long-term compatibility. All radios must be P-25 compliant and on the MOSWIN system. The Missouri Interoperability Center will review all communications equipment applications to ensure they comply with the Digital Radio Requirements for Homeland Security Grants. **Applications that do not meet these guidelines will not be eligible for funding.**

Grant funds may be used for the procurement of medical countermeasures. Procurement of medical countermeasures must be conducted in collaboration with state, city, or local health departments that administer federal funds from HHS for this purpose and with existing MMRS committees where available, to sustain their long-term planning for appropriate, rapid, and local medical countermeasures, including antibiotics and antidotes for nerve agents, cyanide, and other toxins. Procurement must have a sound threat-based justification with an aim to reduce the consequences of mass casualty incidents during the first crucial hours of a response. Prior to procuring pharmaceuticals, subrecipients must have in place an inventory management plan to avoid large periodic variations in supplies due to coinciding purchase and expiration dates. Subrecipients are encouraged to enter into rotational procurement agreements with vendors and distributors. Purchases of pharmaceuticals must include a budget for the disposal of expired drugs within each fiscal year's Period of Performance (POP) for HSGP. The cost of disposal cannot be carried over to another DHS/FEMA/OHS grant or grant period.

EMS electronic patient care data systems should comply with the most current data standard of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (www.NEMSIS.org).

Requirements for Small Unmanned Aircraft System

All applications to request the purchase of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (SUAS) with FEMA grant funding must comply with [IB 426](#) and also include a description of the policies and procedures in place to safeguard individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of the jurisdiction that will purchase, take title to or otherwise use the SUAS equipment.

Training

Allowable training-related costs under HSGP include the establishment, support, conduct, and attendance of training specifically identified under the SHSP program and/or in conjunction with emergency preparedness training by other federal agencies (e.g., HHS and DOT). Training conducted using HSGP funds should address a performance gap identified through a TEP or other assessments (e.g., National Emergency Communications Plan [NECP] Goal Assessments) and contribute to building a capability that will be evaluated through a formal exercise. Any training or training gaps, including training related to under-represented diverse populations that may be more impacted by disasters, including children, seniors, individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs, individuals with diverse culture and language use, individuals with lower economic capacity and other underserved populations, should be identified in a TEP and addressed in the state or high-risk urban area training cycle. Subrecipients are encouraged to use existing training rather than developing new courses. When developing new courses, subrecipients are encouraged to apply the Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement, and Evaluate (ADDIE) model of instructional design.

Subrecipients are also encouraged to utilize the National Training and Education Division's National Preparedness Course Catalog. Trainings include programs or courses developed for and delivered by institutions and organizations funded by DHS/FEMA/National Training and Education Division (NTED). This includes the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), and NTED's Training Partner Programs, including the Continuing Training Grants (CTG), the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium (RDPC), and other partners.

The catalog features a wide range of course topics in multiple delivery modes to meet FEMA's mission scope as well as the increasing training needs of federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal audiences. All courses have been approved through NTED's course review and approval process. The catalog can be accessed at <http://www.firstrespondertraining.gov>.

Exercises

Exercises conducted with grant funding should be managed and conducted consistent with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP guidance for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning is located at <https://www.fema.gov/exercise>.

Maintenance and Sustainment

The use of DHS/FEMA preparedness grant funds for maintenance contracts, warranties, repair or replacement costs, upgrades, and user fees are allowable, as described in FEMA Policy [FP 205-402-125-1](#) under all active and future grant awards, unless otherwise noted. Except for maintenance plans or extended warranties purchased incidental to the original purchase of the equipment, the period covered by maintenance or warranty plan must not exceed the POP of the specific grant funds used to purchase the plan or warranty.

Grant funds are intended to support the Goal by funding projects that build and sustain the core capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to,

and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation. In order to provide recipients the ability to meet this objective, the policy set forth in FEMA's [IB 379, Guidance to State Administrative Agencies to Expedite the Expenditure of Certain DHS/FEMA Grant Funding](#), initially for FY 2007-2011, allows for the expansion of eligible maintenance and sustainment costs which must be in (1) direct support of existing capabilities; (2) must be an otherwise allowable expenditure under the applicable grant program; (3) be tied to one of the core capabilities in the five mission areas contained within the Goal, and (4) shareable through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Additionally, eligible costs may also be in support of equipment, training, and critical resources that have previously been purchased with either federal grant or any other source of funding other than DHS/FEMA preparedness grant program dollars.

Critical Emergency Supplies

Critical emergency supplies, such as shelf stable products, water, and medical equipment and supplies are an allowable expense under SHSP.

28 C.F.R. Part 23 Guidance

DHS/FEMA/OHS requires that any information technology system funded or supported by these funds comply with 28 C.F.R. Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies if this regulation is determined to be applicable.

Unallowable Costs

- Per FEMA policy, the purchase of weapons and weapons accessories, including ammunition, is not allowed with HSGP funds.
- Grant funds may not be used for the purchase of equipment not approved by DHS/FEMA/OHS. Grant funds must comply with [IB 426](#) and may not be used for the purchase of the following equipment: firearms; ammunition; grenade launchers; bayonets; or weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind with weapons installed.
- Unauthorized exercise-related costs include:
 - Reimbursement for the maintenance or wear and tear costs of general use vehicles (e.g., construction vehicles), medical supplies, and emergency response apparatus (e.g., fire trucks, ambulances).
 - Equipment that is purchased for permanent installation and/or use, beyond the scope of the conclusion of the exercise (e.g., electronic messaging sign).

Contact Information:

Additional information and resources can be located on the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security website: <https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/ohs/grantstraining/>

WebGrants System, application submission site: <https://dpsgrants.dps.mo.gov/index.do>

Office of Homeland Security:

Grant Specialist – Chelsey Call
(573) 526-9203
Chelsey.call@dps.mo.gov

Grants Supervisor – Michelle Branson
(573) 526-9014
Michelle.branson@dps.mo.gov

Program Manager – Joni McCarter
(573) 526-9020
Joni.mccarter@dps.mo.gov

Administrative Assistant – Maggie Glick
(573) 522-6125
Maggie.glick@dps.mo.gov