



FY 2026 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)



Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

Grant Issued By:

Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Resilience, Grant Programs Directorate (GPD), Preparedness Grants Division

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 (SHSP) Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)

Introduction

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS)/Office of Homeland Security (OHS) is pleased to announce the funding opportunity for the FY 2026 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Regionalization. This state administered, but federally funded program, is made available through the Grants Programs Directorate (GPD) within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Program Description

SHSP is designed to enhance the capabilities of state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments, to prevent, protect against, and respond to terrorist attacks. This program is a part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to strengthen the nation's communities against potential terrorist threats.

SHSP aims to strengthen the nation's ability to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism and other threats.

Since its inception in 2003, SHSP has significantly enhanced the nation's preparedness. SHSP addresses evolving threats such as cybersecurity vulnerabilities and the protection of soft targets and crowded places. It represents a comprehensive approach to national security, fostering collaboration across all levels of government and within communities to build a safer, more resilient nation. Through planning, training, equipment procurement, and exercises, the program ensures jurisdictions are prepared for a wide range of risks.

In recent years:

- Funding priorities have evolved to include cybersecurity, election security, and countering emerging national security threats.
- Key accomplishments include the development of interoperable communication systems, emergency response training, and investment in physical and cybersecurity measures.
- The program emphasizes strategic investments to address identified capability gaps, requiring alignment with Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR).

This support equips various jurisdictions with the necessary tools and resources to effectively manage and mitigate a wide range of threats and hazards, aligning with FEMA's goal of building a secure and resilient nation.

Goals and Objectives

The SHSP aims to strengthen the ability of states to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism and other hazards.

The goal of SHSP is to support SLTT governments in building, enhancing, and sustaining the capabilities needed to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism. SHSP funding is intended to help SLTT agencies address capability gaps identified through the THIRA/SPR process, as well as prioritize resources toward high-impact security focus areas, known as National Priority Areas (NPAs).

SHSP provides resources that support SLTT governments in meeting the following objectives:

- Build and sustain core capabilities, including Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) and the NPAs
- Address capability gaps identified in their THIRA/SPR process
- Implement a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address enduring security needs of communities that include planning, training and awareness campaigns, equipment and capital projects, and exercises

Priorities:

FY 2026 SHSP aligns with the Administration's priorities by directing resources toward the most urgent threats facing the nation. SHSP 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 capacity, reduce risk, and promote cross-sector coordination.

The FY 2026 NPAs are:

1. Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places
2. Supporting Homeland Security Task Forces and fusion centers
3. Enhancing and integrating cybersecurity resiliency
4. Enhancing election security
5. Supporting border crisis response and enforcement

These NPAs are rooted in the core mission areas of the NPG – prevention, protection, mitigation, and response, and reflect a whole-of-government approach to homeland security.

There are several enduring security needs that crosscut the homeland security enterprise to which subrecipients 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
4. Exercises

The table below provides a breakdown of the FY 2026 SHSP priorities, showing the core capabilities enhanced and lifelines supported, as well as examples of eligible project types for each area. More information on allowable investments for each project type is included in the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#).

DHS/FEMA expects that national priorities will continue to be included in future years, evolving as threats change and capability gaps are addressed. Applicants are strongly encouraged to start planning now to sustain existing capabilities using funding sources other than DHS preparedness grants.

Projects listed in the table below may be useful in preparing for disasters unrelated to terrorism, if they also support the primary goals of preventing, preparing for, protecting against, or responding to acts of terrorism.

FY 2026 SHSP Priority Areas

National Priorities		
Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/Crowded Places	• Operational coordination • Public information and warning • Intelligence and information sharing • Interdiction and disruption • Screening, search, and detection • Access control and identify verification • Physical protective measures • Risk management for protection programs and activities	• Operational overtime • Physical security enhancements ○ Security cameras (closed-circuit television [CCTV]) ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage ○ Lighting ○ Access controls ○ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc. ○ UAS and detection technologies

Enhancing Cybersecurity	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Screening, search, and detection • Access control and identify verification • Supply chain integrity and security • Risk management for protection programs and activities • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Situational assessment • Infrastructure systems • Operational communications	• Cybersecurity risk assessments • Migrating online services to the “.gov” internet domain • Projects that address vulnerabilities identified in cybersecurity risk assessments ○ Improving cybersecurity of critical infrastructure to meet minimum levels identified by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework (Version 1.1) ○ Adoption of cybersecurity performance goals (CISA’s Cross-Sector Cybersecurity Performance Goals) • Cybersecurity training, planning, and exercises
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 • Procurement of 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 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 of 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 Election Security	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning • Long-term vulnerability reduction • Situational assessment • Infrastructure systems • Operational coordination • Community resilience	• Physical security planning and exercise support • Physical/site security measures (e.g., locks, shatter proof glass, alarms, access controls) • 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, monitoring/scanning software, and endpoint protection • Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection • Migrating online services to the “.gov” internet domain • Online harassment and targeting prevention services • Public awareness and preparedness campaigns addressing election security and integrity measures • Long-term vulnerability reduction and community resilience initiatives
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 • Development or enhancement of 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 • Supporting 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		
Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Example Project Types
Planning	• Planning • Risk management for protection programs and activities • Risk and disaster resilience assessment • Threats and hazards identification • Operational coordination • Community resilience	• Development of: ○ Security Risk Management Plans ○ Threat Mitigation Plans ○ Continuity of Operations Plans ○ Response Plans ○ Vulnerability Assessments • 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	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Situational assessment • Community resilience	• Active shooter training • Intelligence analyst training • SAR and terrorism indicators/behaviors training • Security training for employees • Public awareness/preparedness campaigns • Cybersecurity training and planning • Sharing and leveraging intelligence and information
Equipment & Capital Projects	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Infrastructure systems • Operational communications • Interdiction and disruption • Screening, search and detection • Access control and identity verification • Physical protective measures	• Protecting high-risk, high-consequence areas or systems that have been identified through risk assessments • Physical security enhancements ○ Security cameras (CCTV) ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage ○ Lighting ○ Access Controls ▪ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc. • Enhancing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and/or improvised explosive device (IED) prevention, detection, and response capabilities ○ Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosive detection, prevention, and response equipment
Exercise	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Operational coordination • Operational communications • Community resilience	• Response exercises, including exercise planning with community-based organizations

All SHSP projects must have a demonstrated nexus to achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism. At the same time, these projects can also help improve preparedness for other types of disasters.

DHS/FEMA/DPS/OHS also encourages SHSP subrecipients to participate in the THIRA/SPR process and prioritize grant funding to building capability and/or closing capability gaps or sustaining capabilities that address national priorities and/or support enduring needs. **In FY 2026 SHSP project applications that align to National Priorities will receive extra points during the application scoring process.**

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)

LETPA are initiatives funded through SHSP aimed at enhancing law enforcement's ability to prevent terrorist attacks. These activities focus on building and sustaining capabilities in areas such as intelligence analysis, information sharing, threat recognition, and terrorist interdiction.

[Information Bulletin \(IB\) 485](#), and [Information Bulletin \(IB\) 497](#) include information on allowable activities for LETPA projects.

Eligibility

Eligible Applicants:

- Local units of government
- State units of government
- Nongovernmental organizations, quasi-governmental organizations (e.g., RPC's and COG's), nonprofit organizations (e.g., Red Cross)

Applicants that intend to apply for Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) funding must first apply for the requested project through their respective Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee (RHSOC) to be eligible for LETPA funding. If the project is not recommended for funding or only partially funded by the RHSOC, the application will automatically be considered for LETPA funding. *State units of government are exempt from this requirement.*

Requirements for Personnel, Partners, and Other Parties:

Applicants should not have foreign nationals or noncitizens included. If an applicant has foreign nationals, they must be properly vetted and must adhere to all government statutes, policies, and procedures including “staff American, stay in America” and security requirements.

DPS GRANTS – STATE REQUIREMENTS

To be eligible for grant funding through the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), agencies must be compliant with the requirements listed below (as applicable) at the time of application and if awarded funding, must maintain compliance throughout the grant period of performance.

LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS

These requirements below apply only to law enforcement agencies.

Each law enforcement agency shall certify compliance with these requirements below when applying for grants administered by the DPS.

Section 590.650 RSMo – Vehicle Stops Report

Pursuant to [Section 590.650.3 RSMo](#), each law enforcement agency shall compile the data described in subsection 2 for the calendar year into a report to the attorney general and each law enforcement agency shall submit the report to the attorney general no later than March first of the following calendar year.

NOTE: Failure to submit the Vehicle Stops (Racial Profiling) Report will result in the automatic denial of the application.

Section 590.700 RSMo – Written Policy on Recording of Custodial Interrogations

Pursuant to [Section 590.700.4 RSMo](#), each law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy to record custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit felony crimes as outlined in subsection 2.

Section 43.544 RSMo – Written Policy on Forwarding Intoxication-Related Traffic Offenses

Pursuant to [Section 43.544.1 RSMo](#), each law enforcement agency shall adopt a policy requiring arrest information for all intoxication-related traffic offenses be forwarded to the central repository as required by [Section 43.503 RSMo](#).

Section 590.1265 RSMo – Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021

Pursuant to [Section 590.1265 RSMo](#), each law enforcement agency shall report data submitted under subsection 3 of this section to the department of public safety.

For purposes of grant eligibility, law enforcement agencies will be considered non-compliant if they have not submitted Use of Force reports for three or more months in the previous 12 months.

NOTE: Show Me Crime Reporting provides a no cost option for agencies to comply with Section 590.1265 RSMo. Agencies not currently compliant with Section 590.1265 RSMo will not be eligible to apply until they have registered with Show Me Crime Reporting and have begun submitting Use of Force reports.

<https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/ForcePage.html>

Section 43.505 RSMo – Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Pursuant to [Section RSMo 43.505.3](#), each law enforcement agency in the state shall: (1) Submit crime incident reports to the department of public safety on forms or in the format prescribed by the department; and (2) Submit any other crime incident information which may be required by the department of public safety.

Agencies not compliant at the time of application will be ineligible for funding unless the grant allows funds to be utilized to assist the agency to become compliant.

For purposes of grant eligibility, law enforcement agencies will be considered non-compliant if they have not submitted MIBRS reports for three or more months in the previous 12 months.

NOTE: Show Me Crime Reporting provides a no cost option for agencies to comply with [Section 43.505 RSMo](#). Agencies not currently compliant with [Section 43.505 RSMo](#) will not be eligible to apply until they have registered with Show Me Crime Reporting and have begun submitting MIBRS reports.

<https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/MIBRSRegistration.html>

Section 590.030 RSMo – Rap Back Program Participation

Pursuant to [Section 590.030 RSMo](#), all law enforcement agencies shall enroll in the state and federal Rap Back programs on or before January 1, 2022 and continue to remain enrolled. The

law enforcement agency shall take all necessary steps to maintain officer enrollment for all officers commissioned with that agency in the Rap Back programs. An officer shall submit to being fingerprinted at any law enforcement agency upon commissioning and for as long as the officer is commissioned with that agency.

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.

Entities located within the geographical boundaries of the Kansas City Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), which includes the Missouri counties of Jackson, Cass, Platte, Clay, and Ray are **NOT** eligible applicants. For information regarding the application process in these counties, please contact Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) at <http://www.marc.org> or (816) 474-4240.

Other Eligibility Criteria:

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation:

Prior to allocation of any federal preparedness awards, subrecipients must ensure and maintain adoption and implementation of NIMS, including implementation of important operational systems defined under NIMS, such as the Incident Command System (ICS). The list of objectives used for progress and achievement reporting is on FEMA's website at <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims/implementation-training>.

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

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Membership:

In support of the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal), SHSP subrecipients must participate in the EMAC. All assets supported in part or entirely with FY 2026 SHSP 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.

Period of Performance: 24 months

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: September 21, 2026

Projected Period of Performance End Date: August 31, 2028

Application and Submission Information

1. Applications will only be accepted through the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) online WebGrants System.

An Application Workshop 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 2026 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) LETPA:

<https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/ohs/grantstraining/>.

2. Key Dates and Times

a. Application Start Date: October 5, 2026

b. Application Submission Deadline: October 28, 2026, 5:00 p.m. CST

3. 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.

As part of the FY 2026 SHSP application, each eligible applicant must complete all application forms and provide all required documents:

1. Contact Information

2. DPS Grants State Requirements

3. Project Package

4. Interoperable Communications

5. Budget

6. Named Attachments

a. Audit/Financial Statement (REQUIRED)

b. Quote or Cost Basis

c. Other Supporting Information (up to 5 attachments)

Each application must only include one project, and all requested funding in the application must be directly associated to that specific project. **Applications should NOT include both sustainment and build/enhance projects. If your project involves both sustaining an existing capability and building/enhancing a capability, you MUST submit two separate applications, one for the sustainment project, and one for the build/enhance project.**

Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs

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. [2 C.F.R. § 200.403\(h\)](#).

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

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

Prohibitions on Covered Equipment or Services:

FEMA provides additional resources regarding the prohibition on covered telecommunications equipment and services in its policy titled [FEMA Policy 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.

Subrecipients, 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.

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](#).

Allowable Costs:

Allowable costs generally fall into five main categories: planning, organization, equipment, training and exercises (POETE). All projects funded under SHSP must demonstrate a clear connection to building capabilities that prevent, prepare for, protect against, or respond to acts of terrorism.

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 four of the five mission areas—Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, and Response—and associated core capabilities within the Goal. While Recovery is part of the Goal, it is not explicitly part of the SHSP. Allowable investments made in support of 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 building capability, closing capability gaps, and/or sustaining capabilities as defined by CPG 201: THIRA/SPR Guide – 3rd Edition ([Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 201, 3rd Edition](#)).

1. Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) Allowable Costs

Costs across all categories of POETE (Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise) are allowable.

Allowable LETPA expenditures are discussed in the following documents:

- [Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin \(IB\) No. 485 Fiscal Year 2023 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activity Supplemental Guidance to the Homeland Security Grant Program Notice of Funding Opportunity](#)
- [Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin \(IB\) No. 473 Supplemental Guidance for Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activity Expenditures](#)

The 21 allowable prevention, protection, mitigation, and response equipment categories for SHSP are listed on the [Authorized Equipment List](#) (AEL). Some equipment items require prior approval from FEMA/DPS/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 FEMA/DPS/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 on Emergency Communications Grants \(SAFECOM Guidance recommendations\)](#). Such investments must be coordinated with the SWIC and the State Interoperability Governing Body (SIGB) to ensure interoperability and long-term compatibility. For personal protective equipment (PPE), subrecipients are encouraged to give procurement preference to domestic manufacturers of PPE or PPE raw materials to the maximum practicable and allowed by law.

Some allowable equipment items have specific requirements to be eligible for funding. Those with specific requirements are listed below. **Please note, the items listed below are not the only eligible equipment items.**

- Interoperability Equipment (Portables/Handhelds, Mobiles, Repeaters, Base Stations, etc.)

All interoperable communications equipment must meet the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director, DPS Grants [Radio Interoperability Guidelines](#). The Missouri

Interoperability Center (MIC) will review all communications equipment applications to ensure they comply with the [Radio Interoperability Guidelines](#). **Quotes that are compliant with the Radio Interoperability Guidelines MUST be submitted in the Named Attachments component of the application. Applications that do not meet these guidelines will not be eligible for funding.**

NOTE: Agencies seeking any type of radio or radio-related accessory are encouraged to contact the Missouri Interoperability Center by phone at (573) 522-1714 or by email at moswin.sysadmin@dps.mo.gov to ensure compliance with the Radio Interoperability Guidelines and the appropriate communication devices are purchased for the department's needs. The Missouri Interoperability Center staff can also provide helpful information regarding the department's ability to access the MOSWIN and how to articulate such within the grant application.

- Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) / Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) Requirements

Agencies seeking funding for mobile data terminals should research the type of computer being requested. The Missouri Department of Public Safety is aware that non-ruggedized laptops and tablets are typically not durable enough for road patrol purposes and therefore not the best use of funds.

- Body-Worn Cameras

Agencies seeking funding for Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) must have policies and procedures in place related to equipment usage, data storage and access, privacy considerations, and training. Subrecipients of funding for Body-Worn Cameras must supply the Missouri Department of Public Safety with a copy of such policy(s) and procedure(s) at the time of claim submission.

- Body Armor

Funds may be used to purchase body armor at any threat level designation, make, or model from any distributor or manufacturer, as long as the body armor has been tested and found to comply with the latest applicable National Institute of Justice (NIJ) ballistic or stab standards, which can be found online at <https://www.nij.gov/topics/technology/body-armor/Pages/standards.aspx>.

Body armor or armor vests must also be “uniquely fitted vests” which means protective (ballistic or stab-resistant) armor vests that conform to the individual wearer to provide the best possible fit and coverage, through a combination of:

- 1) Correctly sized panels and carrier, determined through appropriate measurement and
- 2) Properly adjusted straps, harnesses, fasteners, flaps, or other adjustable features.

The requirement that body armor be “uniquely fitted” does not require body armor that is individually manufactured based on the measurements of an individual wearer.

In addition, body armor purchased must be made in the United States.

Agencies seeking funding for body armor are required to have a written “mandatory wear” policy in effect. There are no requirements regarding the nature of the policy other than it being

a mandatory wear policy for all uniformed officers while on duty. Subrecipients of funding for body armor must supply the Missouri Department of Public Safety with a copy of such policy at the time of claim submission.

- License Plate Readers

Agencies purchasing license plate reader (LPR) equipment and technology with grant funds administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, must adhere to the following requirements:

- a) LPR vendors chosen by an agency must have an MOU on file with the MSHP Central Vendor File as developed and prescribed by the Missouri Department of Public Safety pursuant to 11 CSR 30-17
- b) Prior to purchasing LPR services, the agency should verify the vendor's MOU status with the MSHP CJIS Division by emailing mshphelpdesk@mshp.dps.mo.gov
- c) Share LPR data through the MoDEX process with statewide sharing platforms (i.e., MULES)
- d) Enable LPR data sharing with other Missouri Law Enforcement agencies and enforcement support entities within the selected vendor's software. Examples include, but are not limited to fusion centers, drug task forces, special investigations units, etc.
- e) Connect to the Missouri State Highway Patrol's Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) File Transfer Protocol Access Program. This program provides the information necessary to provide a NCIC and/or MULES hit when used in conjunction with a License Plate Reader (LPR) device. An MOU must be on file with the Access Integrity Unit (AIU) for the vendor and the law enforcement agency and a registration process must be completed
- f) Agency shall have a license plate reader policy and operation guideline prior to the implementation of LPRs. Reimbursements will not be made on the project until the policy has been provided to the Missouri Department of Public Safety
- g) If LPR will be installed on Missouri Department of Transportation right-of-way(s) agency must request installation through the Missouri Department of Public Safety. Once approved, agency must adhere to the Missouri Department of Transportation's guidelines regarding installation of LPR's on Missouri Department of Transportation right-of-way(s)

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) and critical emergency supply costs are allowable under this program. See the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#) for more information.

General Purpose Equipment:

SHSP allows expenditures on general purpose equipment if it aligns to and supports one or more core capabilities identified in the Goal and has a nexus to terrorism preparedness. General purpose equipment, like all equipment funded under the SHSP must be shareable through the EMAC and allowable under 6 U.S.C. § 609, and any other applicable provision of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.

Examples of such general-purpose equipment may include:

- Emergency medical services (EMS) equipment and vehicles
- Fire service equipment and vehicles, to include hose, pump accessories, and foam concentrate for specialized chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear/explosive (CBRNE) response
- Interoperability of data systems, such as computer aided dispatch (CAD) and record management systems (RMS)
- Office equipment for staff engaged in homeland security program activity

Unallowable Costs:

Per FEMA policy, the purchase of weapons and weapons accessories, including ammunition, is not allowed with SHSP funds. Grant funds 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).

SHSP funds may not be used to support the hiring of sworn public safety officers for the purposes of fulfilling traditional public safety duties or to supplant traditional public safety positions and responsibilities.

Administrative and National Policy Requirements

Presidential Executive Orders:

Subrecipients 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 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 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 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 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 subrecipients 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. Subrecipients 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.

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](#).

- a. If the recipient or subrecipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the federal award.
- b. 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.
- c. 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](#).
- d. 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](#).

DHS Standard Terms and Conditions

A subrecipient 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.

A subrecipient under this funding opportunity must comply with the FY 2026 Department of Homeland Security Standard Terms and Conditions, with the following exceptions. The term titled “Communication and Cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration Officials” and paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the term titled “Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act” do not apply to any federal award under this funding opportunity.

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 subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: (1) The DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act”; and (2) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “All Executive Orders Related to Grants”. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, both terms will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act” will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on November 21, 2025, in *City of Chicago et al. v. Noem, et al.*, No. 25-CV-12765 (N.D. Ill.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: (1) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act”; and (2) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “All Executive Orders Related to Grants”. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, both terms will immediately become effective. As stated above, paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “Federal

Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act” will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on October 31, 2025, in *City of Seattle v. Trump, et al.*, No. 2:25-cv-01435-BJR (W.D. Wa.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act ". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, paragraph (2)(a)(ii) the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled “Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government’s Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act” will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

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 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 subrecipient’s personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents or the federal award in general.

Pursuant to this right and per [2 C.F.R. § 200.329](#), DHS may conduct desk reviews and make site visits to review and evaluate project accomplishments and management control systems as well as provide any required technical assistance. Subrecipients must respond in a timely and accurate manner to DHS requests for information relating to a federal award.

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 (EO), regulations, and policies.

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

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

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

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 are produced in the United States.

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](#).

a. Waivers

When necessary, subrecipients may apply for, and FEMA may grant, a waiver from these requirements.

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

- Applying the domestic content procurement preference would be inconsistent with the public interest
- 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

- 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](#).

Contact Information:

Adriana Budean
Grants Specialist
(573) 522-1800
Ada.Budean@dps.mo.gov

Chelsey Call
Grants Supervisor
(573) 526-9203
Chelsey.Call@dps.mo.gov

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

Kelsey Saunders
DPS Grants Support Specialist
(573) 522-6125
Kelsey.Saunders@dps.mo.gov