FY 2027 Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program

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:

97.161

Funding Opportunity Title

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program

Introduction

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS)/Office of Homeland Security (OHS) is pleased to announce the funding opportunity for the FY 2027 Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) Grant Program. 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

The C-UAS Grant Program, established under the Working Families Tax Cut Act, 2025 (Pub. L. No. 119-21, Sec. 90005(a)), provides funding to enhance state and local capabilities to detect, identify, track, or monitor unmanned aircraft systems (as defined in 49 U.S.C. § 44801), consistent with Titles 18 and 49 of the U.S.C. This funding supports U.S. state, local, tribal, and territorial governments in combatting the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft systems that pose a threat to the safety and security of the American people, communities, and institutions, critical infrastructure, and sensitive government operations, consistent with the SAFER SKIES ACT (Pub. L. No. 119-60) and the 6 C.F.R. Part 124, Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System Authority for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement and correctional agencies.

Using C-UAS Grant Program funds, eligible entities may purchase unmanned aircraft system (UAS) Detection, Identifying, Monitoring, Tracking, and Mitigation (DIMT-M) technologies to support public safety officials in the protection of the public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 124n and 6 C.F.R. 124. The

operation of certain detection and all mitigation technologies will be limited to accredited law enforcement and correctional agencies that meet the training, certification, accreditation, and authorized technology requirements of 6 C.FR. 124.

For Fiscal Year 2027, funding will have a focus on building national detection and response capacity across the nation, generally as well as an expanded focus on supporting the 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. Crucially, this round of funding must be strategically leveraged to support the Olympic torch relay, representing a vital operational priority to secure the relay's expansive domestic route and ensure seamless interagency coordination before the opening ceremonies. The 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in Los Angeles have been designated as a National Special Security Event (NSSE), and official ancillary events have been designated as Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events.

Goals and Objectives

The C-UAS Grant Program's primary objective is to ensure SLTT agencies and public safety entities have the resources, training, and operational capacity to detect, track, identify, and -where authorized-mitigate UAS threats.

The program's goals are to:

1. Strengthen national preparedness by equipping SLTT agencies with C-UAS Grant Program's capabilities.
2. Protect critical infrastructure, mass gatherings, and sensitive government operations from UAS threats.
3. Support the deployment of fixed or portable systems for UAS detection, tracking, identification, and-where authorized-mitigation, consistent with applicable laws. DHS is strongly recommending radar systems. While mitigation technology continues to improve and shift, the detection, identification, tracking, and monitoring capabilities are a crucial first stage for most jurisdictions to provide C-UAS support. Radar provides a critical non-cooperative detection capability. Radar systems can support persistent low-altitude airspace awareness, detect small UAS, support track continuity, and cue other sensors such as EO/IR or mitigation systems. Radar receives higher prioritization because it can detect UAS that are not emitting RF signals, including autonomous or pre-programmed drones, and therefore provides a critical capability not available through RF-only detection.

The stated goals, objectives, and priorities of the C-UAS Grant Program support Section 6(c) of Executive Order 14305, Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty.,

FEMA created the C-UAS Grant Program to ensure that SLTT agencies receive funds to purchase DIMT-M equipment or services for the detection, tracking, identification, and mitigation of UA and UAS signals consistent with the legal authorities of those SLTTs. Under this grant program, SLTT entities and first responder and/or public safety entities may use federal funds through grant programs to purchase mobile systems that can detect, identify, monitor, track, and mitigate UAS threats consistent with applicable laws.

Period of Performance: 24 months

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: December 10, 2026

Projected Period of Performance End Date: December 9, 2028

Eligible Applicants:

State and local government entities, including city and county agencies, law enforcement, correctional agencies, fire services, emergency medical services, emergency management, and other qualifying public safety organizations.

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.

FIRE AGENCY REQUIREMENT

This requirement applies only to fire agencies.

Section 320.271 RSMo – Fire Department Registration

Pursuant to Section 320.271 RSMo, all fire protection districts, fire departments, and all volunteer fire protection associations as defined in section 320.300 shall complete and file with the state fire marshal within sixty days after January 1, 2008, and annually thereafter, a fire department registration form provided by the state fire marshal.

EMS REQUIREMENTS

These requirements apply only to EMS agencies.

Section 190.105 RSMo – Ambulance License

Pursuant to Section 190.105 RSMo, no person, either as owner, agency or otherwise, shall furnish, operate, conduct, maintain, advertise, or otherwise be engaged in or profess to be engaged in the business or service of the transportation of patients by ambulance in the air, upon the streets, alleys, or any public way or place of the state of Missouri unless such person holds a currently valid license from the department for an ambulance service pursuant to the provisions of sections 190.001 RSMo to 190.245.

NOTE: If the applicant agency is an ambulance service, a copy of the license certificate as required by section 190.105 RSMo MUST be submitted in the Named Attachments component of the application.

Section 190.133 RSMo – Emergency Medical Response Agency License

Pursuant to Section 190.133(4) RSMo, no person or entity shall hold itself out as an emergency medical response agency that provides advanced life support or provide the services of an emergency medical response agency that provides advanced life support unless such person or entity is licensed by the state of Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

NOTE: If the applicant agency is an emergency medical response agency, a copy of the license certificate as required by section 190.133(4) RSMo MUST be submitted in the Named Attachments component of the application.

Ineligible Applicants

- Nonprofit organizations
- For-profit organizations

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 2027 Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS): https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/ohs/grantstraining/.

2. **Key Dates and Times**

   a. Application Start Date: November 4, 2026

   b. Application Submission Deadline: December 3, 2026, 5:00 pm 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.

4. **Application Maximum Award: There is no maximum award. This grant program is competitive through DHS/FEMA among all states and territories with $4,119,355 in funding allocated for Missouri.**

As part of the FY 2027 C-UAS application, each eligible applicant must complete all application forms and provide all required documents:

1. **Contact Information**

2. **DPS Grants State Requirements**

3. **Certified Assurances**

4. **Named Attachments**
   a. **Audit/Financial Statement (REQUIRED)**
   b. **Investment Justification (REQUIRED)**
      i. **Refer to Appendix B and the Application Workshop for more information and instructions**
   c. **Quote (REQUIRED)**
   d. **Training Certification/Enrollment**
   e. **Other Supporting Information (up to 5 attachments)**

General Funding Requirements

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

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

1. Matching or cost sharing requirements for other federal grants and cooperative agreements (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.306).
2. Lobbying or other prohibited activities under 18 U.S.C. § 1913 or 2 C.F.R. § 200.450.
3. Prosecuting claims against the federal government or any other government entity (see 2 C.F.R. § 200.435).
4. Any activities inconsistent with federal laws and any laws or regulations applicable to their jurisdiction. Such activities must also be consistent with the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution.

Prohibition 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.

Application Criteria

Applicants must clearly describe the operational need for UAS detection capabilities in their jurisdiction, including specific threats, vulnerabilities, or gaps that the project will address. The Investment Justification must outline the proposed project and implementation plan, detailing the activities to be undertaken, the timeline for completion, and how the project will enhance UAS detection, tracking, and response capabilities. Additionally, applicants must include a detailed budget that breaks down costs by category (e.g., Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training,

and Exercises) and provides a justification for each expense. All submissions must adhere to the requirements outlined in the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) and comply with applicable federal laws and regulations.

Proposals will be considered based on the project's adherence to eligible costs outlined below. Partial funding may be approved to remove ineligible costs that are not specified or deemed unallowable.

Funding Categories and Technologies

Allowable costs for C-UAS Grant Program fall into the following categories: (1) Planning, (2) Organization, (3) Equipment, (4) Training, and (5) Exercises. **Please see "Appendix A" for more information on allowable costs**.

To the extent possible, costs should be in support of National Special Security Event or Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events, including prioritizing C-UAS planning and capabilities that address preparation for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Torch Relay, and other ancillary events.

All costs must have a demonstrated nexus to achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism in accordance with 6 U.S.C. §§ 609(a) and 605(a). Funds may also be used in a manner than enhances preparedness for disasters unrelated to acts of terrorism, if such use assists such governments in achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, or responding to acts of terrorism, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 609(c).

DHS strongly encourages subrecipients to use this grant to procure active radar or passive radar capabilities with a mission-appropriate use case and a basic siting, coverage, and integration concept. Radar provides a critical non-cooperative detection capability. Unlike Radio Frequency (RF) detection systems, which generally depend on the presence of command-and-control signals, Remote ID, or other emissions, radar can detect and track UAS based on their physical presence. This is essential for identifying UAS that are autonomous, pre-programmed, modified to limit emissions, operating without Remote ID, or otherwise not emitting RF signals. Radar also strengthens a layered C-UAS architecture by providing track continuity, cueing Electro-Optical (EO)/Infrared (IR) sensors, supporting operator assessment, and improving the ability of public safety entities to maintain low-altitude air domain awareness during NSSE, SEAR, critical infrastructure, and other high-risk events.

National Priorities
Applicants should demonstrate how allowable project activities will address national-level risk that aligns with EO 14239.

Allowable Costs – Authorized Mitigation Equipment

Equipment costs are allowed under this program only as described in this funding notice only.

Mitigation equipment purchased with grant funds must be within a technology category on the Authorized Technology List (ATL) and, where the Authorized Systems List (ASL) has been populated for that category, must be a system listed on the ASL, in accordance with § 124.7 of 6 CFR Part 124.

Under this NOFO, authorized mitigation equipment is limited to technology that provides not just portable, but mobile capabilities. As such, allowable mitigation equipment costs are limited to hand-held or vehicle-emplaced mobile equipment.

If a subrecipient lacks the full cycle of C-UAS DIMT-M equipment, it would be expected for a proposal to include the full chain of detection, identification, monitoring, tracking, and mitigation of such activity.

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities may only be authorized where the application identifies, for each mitigation system, a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement of this NOFO, including NCUTC Mitigation Certification (or enrollment) for named personnel and agency accreditation under 6 C.F.R. Part 124.

Subrecipients are required to certify their compliance with federal statues, DHS directives, policies, and procedures.

Additional Restrictions

Under the C-UAS Grant Program, there are specific funding guidelines/requirements:

Training Requirement

The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, designates the NCUTC as the national schoolhouse and sole certifying authority for personnel exercising mitigation authorities under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(b)(1)(C), (D), and (F), as required by 6 U.S.C §124n(d)(2)(A)(i).

Prior to purchase, applicants should include proof of registration and, where applicable, certification with their grant application and maintain this documentation for compliance purposes.

For equipment that provides mitigation capability, have personnel who hold a current Mitigation Certification issued by the NCUTC, or who are enrolled in or scheduled for the NCUTC mitigation training course.

- For equipment that provides DTIM capabilities subject to the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n (currently, radio frequency detection systems that intercept or access UAS control communications), have personnel who hold a current NCUTC Detection and Warning Certification, or who are enrolled in or scheduled for the NCUTC mitigation training course.
- Note: The Detection and Warning curriculum is online, is provided at no cost through the NCUTC Training Portal and has no enrollment waitlist.

- Detection equipment that does not require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n (for example, radar, electro-optical and infrared cameras, acoustic sensors, and Remote ID receivers) is not subject to this requirement.

Reminder: Enrollment satisfies procurement eligibility only; it does not authorize operation. Before conducting any operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), requirements include complete agency accreditation under § 124.6: adopt an agency implementation policy (or, for detection and warning only, a detection and warning policy under § 124.6(g)), obtain legal counsel review, and attest through the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal. The attestation must be renewed annually. Model policies are available on the portal.

FEMA will verify enrollment, certification, and accreditation status with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) NCUTC. The NCUTC certification database records all certifications issued under § 124.5 of 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal records each agency's accreditation attestation under § 124.6. Upon request from FEMA to ncutc@fbi.gov, the NCUTC will confirm Detection and Warning Certification, Mitigation Certification, mitigation course enrollment, and accreditation status (including attestation date and renewal status) for each designated operating agency identified in an application and will re-verify upon any reported change in designated operating agency.

Use and Certification Requirement

All agencies and personnel using UAS mitigation technologies purchased or supported with C-UAS Grant Program funds must ensure that all mitigation operations are conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. See 6 U.S.C. § 124n and 6 C.F.R. Part 124. Possession of mitigation equipment does not authorize its use.

A mitigation action under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) may be taken only by an officer or employee of an accredited SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency who holds a current NCUTC Mitigation Certification and a valid FAA remote pilot certificate under 14 C.F.R. Part 107, using a system authorized under § 124.7, under a C-UAS Operations Plan coordinated in accordance with §§ 124.8 through 124.11.

Equipment that is not regularly used or is used outside of authorized purposes may be subject to recall or recovery, and recipients may be required to return grant funds to FEMA.

Legal Considerations

6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), as amended by the SAFER SKIES Act (contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY26, Pub. L. No. 119-60), authorizes state, local tribal, or territorial (SLTT) law enforcement or correctional agencies and their personnel to take C-UAS actions as described in 6 U.S.C. § 124n(b)(1), such as detection, warning, and mitigation, to eliminate a credible threat posed by a UAS or unmanned aircraft to the safety or security of people, a facility or asset. As provided in 6 U.S.C. 124n(a)(2), actions taken by SLTT law enforcement and correctional agencies and their personnel in compliance with the statute and implementing regulations may be taken notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. § 46502, 18 U.S.C. Chps. 119 and 206, and 18 U.S.C. §§ 32, 1030, and 1367, and notwithstanding the laws of any particular state, local,

tribal, or territorial jurisdiction. An SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency and its personnel exercising authority under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) must conduct operations in accordance with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, as amended and as implemented by 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124.

The SAFER SKIES Act has been implemented by 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124. An SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency may conduct C-UAS operations in one of two ways: (1) independently, under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2), as an accredited agency in compliance with 6 C.F.R. Part 124 and 28 C.F.R. Part 124; or (2) as a deputized or detailed participant in a federal operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1), including through an FBI Counter-UAS Task Force or other federal deputization arrangement, governed by the policies of the sponsoring federal component. Neither path requires the other (§ 124.19).

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities may only be authorized where the application identifies a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement of this NOFO. Mitigation systems purchased with grant funds shall be operated only (1) by the designated operating agency's own certified personnel under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2) and 6 C.F.R. Part 124, or (2) in a federal operation under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1), under the authority and supervision of the sponsoring federal component.

Technology Support

When considering various C-UAS equipment or services, SLTT public safety entities may engage the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) for further guidance through NUSTL@hq.dhs.gov or through the FBI NCUTC. NUSTL has knowledge products and technical advisory services available to public safety entities. These advisory services will be provided for informational purposes only. Guidance received is not binding and lacks the force and effect of law, unless expressly authorized by statute or expressly incorporated into a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement. Inclusion of a system on the ASL reflects completion of interagency technical review and is not an endorsement, recommendation, or performance guarantee by the United States; subrecipients remain responsible for their own procurement diligence and cybersecurity assessment.

Purchased equipment that requires the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n must comply with 6 C.F.R. § 124.7, Authorized Technologies. Any system that emits radio frequency energy also requires FCC authorization and advance FAA coordination under 6 C.F.R. § 124.9 before it operates. Systems on the ASL carry a standing FCC authorization (FCC DA 26-656), but advance coordination with the FAA remains required.

Participate in Data Sharing

DHS, DOJ, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of War (DOW), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and other C-UAS operating entities may request data from grant subrecipients for C-UAS operations that include but are not

limited to public safety and national security. As allowed by applicable jurisdictional records retention policies, data sharing restrictions, and information law, and consistent with the data retention, minimization, and dissemination requirements of 6 C.F.R. Part 124, the grant subrecipient shall ensure the efficient and reasonable data sharing with DHS, DOJ, DOE, DOW C-UAS operating entities, which may include by entering a vendor contract to facilitate such efforts. Such data sharing mechanisms may include but are not limited to data output file transfer, limited viewer access, or shared cloud access.

As allowed by applicable local jurisdictional records retention policies and information law, the grant subrecipient may identify other SLTT public safety entities with mutual interest in UAS detection and tracking. After identifying SLTT public safety partners, the grant subrecipient may enter a vendor contract which allows for identified partner public safety entities to access data as a user.

Federal Access to Data Obtained via Grant Program Hardware

1. As a condition of this subaward, any subrecipient that purchases, leases, subscribes to, operates, or receives access to UAS detection hardware, software, services, sensor fusion platforms, or data-as-a-service capabilities with grant funds must share relevant detection data with DHS, as directed by FEMA or another DHS-designated office, to support nationwide low-altitude air domain awareness.

2. The subrecipient must ensure that grant-funded systems and associated vendor agreements permit secure DHS access to relevant detection data, including UAS detection events, tracks, Remote ID or other lawful identifier information, sensor metadata, system status information, and related alert or airspace awareness data, to the extent generated by the system and permitted by applicable law. Data sharing may occur through automated data feeds, secure file transfer, application programming interfaces, limited viewer access, shared cloud access, vendor-facilitated access, or other DHS-approved mechanisms.

3. The subrecipient must implement this requirement consistent with applicable law, regulation, award terms, privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, cybersecurity, records-retention, and information-sharing requirements. This condition does not authorize interception of protected communications, access to communications content, or C-UAS mitigation activity except as otherwise authorized by law and in compliance with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and 28 C.F.R. Part 124.

4. The subrecipient must include sufficient terms in all relevant subawards, contracts, subscriptions, licenses, and service agreements to ensure compliance with this requirement. Failure to comply may result in corrective action, payment holds, disallowance of costs, suspension, termination, or other remedies available under 2 C.F.R. Part 200 and the terms of the subaward.

Unallowable Costs

The following projects and costs are considered ineligible:

- C-UAS mitigation equipment is not authorized if it is not mobile
- General-use facility expenditures, to include, but not limited to ordinary facility maintenance, contracts for maintenance, and specifically backup or emergency generators
- General vehicle maintenance, service contracts, or warranties for projects or equipment not funded by the grant award
- Expenditures for items such as general-use software (word processing, spreadsheet, graphics, etc.), general-use computers and related equipment, general-use vehicles, licensing fees, recurring operating costs (e.g., cell phone services, maintenance contracts)
    - Note: the purchase and modification of vehicles to permit the use of vehicle-mounted C-UAS DTIM-Ms system is authorized; vehicles and trailers dedicated to equipment transportation are allowable
- Organizational operating expenses
- Personnel costs, to include, but not limited to, overtime and backfill (except as detailed within this NOFO). Personnel costs are only allowable when directly related to the purpose of the NOFO and approved projects
- Activities not directly related to the completion or implementation of C-UAS Grant Program-funded projects and activities
- Other indirect costs (meaning property purchase, depreciation, or amortization expenses)
- Initiatives in which federal agencies are the beneficiary or that enhance federal property
- Initiatives which study technology development
- Proof of concept initiatives

Per FEMA policy and published in Information Bulletin No. 530, the purchase of weapons and weapons accessories, including ammunition, is not allowed with C-UAS 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. (For the purpose of this NOFO, "weaponized aircraft", vessels, or vehicles, do not include approved kinetic or non-kinetic mitigation technologies on the Authorized Technologies List established pursuant to 6 C.F.R. Part 124.

Administrative and National Policy Requirements

Presidential Executive Orders

Subrecipients must comply with the requirements of Presidential Executive Orders, including EO 14239 (March 18, 2025), Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness, 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.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on July 10, 2026, in the City of Fresno et al. v. Mullin, et al., No. 3:26-cv-01535-WHO (N.D. Cal.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), this requirement does not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, this requirement will immediately become effective.

In accordance with Executive Order 14305, Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty (June 6, 2025), and to the extent allowed by law, eligible state, local, tribal, and territorial grant 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 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.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), the provisions under the "Termination of a Federal Award" section of this NOFO that allows FEMA to terminate an award for convenience or when an award no longer effectuates program goals or agency priorities do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect. This does not waive FEMA's authority to terminate an award pursuant to the authorities at 2 C.F.R. § 200.340, provided that any such action is consistent with the Court's order. If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, these terms and conditions will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs.

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.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on July 10, 2026, in the City of Fresno et al. v. Mullin, et al., No. 3:26-cv-01535-WHO (N.D. Cal.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: 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 awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Pursuant to the preliminary injunction order issued on August 20, 2026, in the City of Salem v. Mullin, et al., No. 6:26-cv-01340-MC (D. Or.), the following terms and conditions do not apply to awards or subawards issued to any of the plaintiffs subject to the preliminary injunction order while the order remains in effect: the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled " Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act " and the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Termination of a Federal Award". If the preliminary injunction is extended to cover additional plaintiffs, this provision will also not apply to any awards or subawards issued to those plaintiffs. If the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished, the term will immediately become effective. As stated above, Paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the DHS Standard Term and Condition titled "Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws Material to the Government's Payment Decisions Under the False Claims Act" will not apply even if the preliminary injunction is stayed, vacated, or extinguished.

Note: While not a requirement in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, as a best practice, entities receiving funds through this program should ensure that cybersecurity is integrated into the design, development, operation, and maintenance of investments that impact information technology (IT) and/or operational technology (OT) systems.

Additionally, the subrecipient must take reasonable cybersecurity and other measures to safeguard information including protected personally identifiable information (PII) and other types of information per 2 C.F.R. § 200.303(e).

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.

It is strongly recommended that, prior to the testing, acquisition, installation, or use of UAS detection systems, entities seek the advice of counsel experienced with both federal and state criminal, surveillance, and communications laws. The co-signing agencies caution SLTT and private sector entities to understand that federal laws may prevent, limit, or penalize the sale, possession, or use of UAS detection and mitigation technologies. Capabilities for detecting and mitigating UAS may implicate federal criminal laws relating to surveillance, accessing or damaging computers, and damage to an aircraft

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 fund 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 a waiver from these requirements.

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

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

- 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 satisfactorily 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.

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Appendix A: Allowable Activities

To maximize the impact of the grant program, Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise activities should be integrated into a cohesive strategy. For example:

- Planning: Develop a UAS response Statewide C-UAS and Low-Altitude Airspace Domain Awareness Strategy
- Organization: Cover program management costs and operational overtime
- Equipment: Procure/deploy C-UAS systems
- Training: Train personnel on system operation and response protocols
- Exercises: Operational acceptance testing of acquired systems and systems under procurement consideration, on-the-job proficiency training, and interoperability training exercises to maintain C-UAS operational readiness.

By funding activities across the POETE framework, the C-UAS Grant Program can ensure a comprehensive approach to building and sustaining capabilities for the DIMT-M technologies to support public safety officials in the protection of the public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS.

Purpose	Type	Examples
Planning		
Plan Development	Operations	• UAS response Statewide C-UAS and Low-Altitude Airspace Domain Awareness Strategy • Standard Operating Procedures
Organization		
System Development	Personnel	• Program Management • Operational Overtime
Equipment		
Detection	Sensors Cameras	• Radar Systems • Electro Optical and Infrared Cameras • Passive Acoustic Systems
Tracking	Remote ID Systems Broadcast Beacon Receivers	• Remote ID Receivers • GPS-Based Tracking Systems • ADS-B (Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast) Receivers • Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Receivers Radios
Identification	UAS Identification Systems Operator Identification Systems UAS Forensics Tools	• Remote ID Decoders • AI-Based Video Analytics • RF Signal Triangulation • Geolocation Systems

Mitigation	Radio Frequency Systems	• Only mobile equipment within an ATL category and, where populated, on the ASL (CFR section 124.7), including but not limited to: ○ Mobile radio frequency disruption systems (jammers) ○ Radio frequency protocol manipulation ○ Radio frequency detection with command and control signal interception ○ Command and control protocol manipulation systems (command injection and cyber takeover)
	Kinetic Systems	
Deployment, Operation, & Maintenance	Vehicles	• Vehicles (dedicated to enable the mobility of DIMT-M equipment) • Trailers • Generators • Point to Point links • Mesh Networking
	Services/Subscriptions	
	Equipment	
	Operations and Maintenance	
Training		
DIMT-M	NCUTC	• In-Person and Online: ○ Training ○ Certification
DIMT-M	Vendor	• Training
Exercises		
DIMT-M	Internally Executed	• Seminar • Workshop • Tabletop Exercise • Drill • Functional Exercise • Full-Scale Exercise
	Vendor-supported	

Additional examples of the POETE framework applied to the C-UAS Grant Program include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning Costs

- Developing or updating C-UAS response plans that integrate detection systems into existing emergency operations plans (EOPs) or incident command systems.
- Conducting risk assessments to identify high-priority areas for UAS detection, such as critical infrastructure, public events, or disaster-prone areas.
- Developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for responding to unauthorized or malicious UAS activity.
- Coordinating with federal agencies (e.g., FAA, DHS, DOJ, FCC) to ensure compliance with federal laws and regulations governing UAS detection and mitigation.
- Establishing information-sharing protocols with fusion centers, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to disseminate UAS-related threat intelligence.
- Planning for the integration of UAS detection systems with existing public safety technologies, such as Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) platforms or computer-aided dispatch systems.

2. Organization
   - Salaries for personnel supporting C-UAS operations.

3. Equipment
   - See section, Additional Details on the Technology or Services Covered by this Grant Program, below.

4. Training and travel
   - Attendance at FBI NCUTC.
   - Training programs for C-UAS systems.
   - Necessary related travel costs for C-UAS personnel, adhering to federal U.S General Services Administration standards and policy.
   - Providing hands-on training for first responders on the operation of specific UAS detection systems.
   - Conducting train-the-trainer programs to build local capacity for ongoing training efforts.
   - Providing scenario-based training to prepare responders for real-world UAS threats, such as swarming drones or UAS equipped with payloads.
   - Training personnel on the interpretation of UAS detection data and the integration of this data into decision-making processes.

(Clarification Note: NCUTC certification is required as described in this NOFO. Funding may also be used for additional training programs, including vendor-specific and system-level operator training, which is the agency's responsibility under 6 C.F.R. § 124.5(c) and is not a substitute for NCUTC certification.)

5. Exercising
   - Conducting tabletop exercises to simulate UAS-related incidents and test response plans, SOPs, and coordination protocols.

- Organizing functional exercises to test the operation of UAS detection systems and the integration of these systems with other public safety technologies.
- Running full-scale exercises to simulate large-scale UAS threats, such as unauthorized UAS activity at a public event or near critical infrastructure.
- Including multi-jurisdictional exercises to test coordination between state, local, tribal, and federal agencies, as well as private sector partners.
- Conducting after-action reviews to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement following exercises.
- Incorporating UAS detection scenarios into broader homeland security exercises, such as those focused on terrorism or disaster response.
- Note: Testing, proficiency training, and exercises with systems that require the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n are not operations under the Act and must be conducted in accordance with 6 C.F.R. § 124.18, including a written activities plan, FCC authorization and FAA coordination where the system emits radio frequency energy, use of controlled test targets the agency owns, operates, or has consent to use, and purge of any incidentally collected third-party communications at the conclusion of the activity.

Additional Details on the Technology or Services Covered by this Grant Program

The purchase of C-UAS equipment or services with grant funds does not itself authorize operational use. Entities must purchase technologies or systems that are included on an ATL and ASL maintained jointly by the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of War, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. These lists can be accessed on the designated Federal C-UAS coordination portal (FBI's LEEP Justice Connect Portal: justiceconnect.cjis.gov/) after successful completion of the required training.

Operational use of such equipment is limited to eligible SLTT law enforcement or correctional agencies with FBI NCUTC-certified personnel. All such activities must comply with 6 U.S.C. § 124n, 6 C.F.R. Part 124, and applicable FCC, FAA, privacy, reporting, and coordination requirements.

Equipment funding under this grant program may be used for:

1. Active Radar
2. Passive Radar – Radio Frequency
3. EO/IR Cameras
4. RF Direction Finding Systems
    a. (Systems that rely solely on inspecting the physical waveform of the RF Spectrum to identify and classify UAS-related signals based on their unique characteristics and/or direction-finding techniques are permitted. The following are common passive RF system direction-finding techniques which do not require additional statutory authority, and are therefore permissible for purchase through this grant program: Time Difference of Arrival; Frequency Difference of Arrival; Power of Arrival; Angle of Arrival
5. Passive Acoustic Systems
6. Remote ID and similar broadcast beacon receivers

7. Mitigation system

(Note: Mitigation systems, and any detection equipment that intercepts or accesses UAS control communications, must be within an ATL category, and where populated, on the ASL.)

This grant may be used to purchase other equipment required to deploy, operate, and maintain the aforementioned sensors, such as:

- Vehicles, trailers, generators, etc. required to transport and deploy DIMT-M capabilities;
- Services, subscriptions, software licenses;
- Equipment required to connect sensors, to include traditional networking equipment, as well as tactical systems such as Point-to-Point links and mesh networking;
- Operations and maintenance;
- Third Party Data Service Providers. (Note: The most comprehensive systems include built-in FAA-approved B4UFLY and Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability tracking.)

All subrecipients of mitigation technology and training must make FEMA funded mitigation technology, together with the subrecipient's certified operators, available to support other agencies or venues through a memorandum of understanding or memorandum of agreement consistent with 6 C.F.R. § 124.4(c). Certified personnel of the accredited designated operating agency operate the systems and make all operational determinations. Grant-funded systems requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n may be operated only by certified personnel of an accredited designated operating agency.

Training and Exercises

This grant may be used to fund training (including related travel expenses) of grant subrecipient agency personnel to operate and maintain the purchased equipment, as well as exercises to test the capacity of grant subrecipient agencies to successfully employ the acquired capabilities.

FBI Training and Equipment Capability Requirements for Mitigation Technologies

Funds for C-UAS mitigation capabilities (e.g., kinetic or non-kinetic technologies used to disable, destroy, or seize control of UAS during flight) may only be authorized for law enforcement or correctional agencies where the application identifies a designated operating agency (an SLTT law enforcement or correctional agency) that meets the Training Requirement and the Use and Certification Requirement of this NOFO, including NCUTC Mitigation Certification (or enrollment) for named personnel and agency accreditation under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6 and 28 C.F.R. Part 124. Correctional agencies whose personnel will operate only at correctional facilities may satisfy the certification requirement through the abbreviated Correctional Mitigation Certification under § 124.5(e).

Additionally, mitigation technologies procured through this program must be within a technology category on the Authorized Technologies List and, where the Authorized Systems List has been populated for that category, must be a system listed on the Authorized Systems List (§ 124.7).

Mitigation-certified personnel may employ systems only in the technology categories covered by the NCUTC mitigation courses they have completed (§ 124.7(d)). An accredited agency may nominate a system for the Authorized Systems List, or submit feedback on a listed system, through the Federal C-UAS Coordination Portal (§ 124.7(f)).

Appendix B: Investment Justification

Investment Justification (IJ) Framework

The IJ should demonstrate how the proposed project aligns with the **C-UAS Grant Program's objectives** and enhances the applicant's capabilities to detect, track, and respond to threats posed by unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Applicants are encouraged to structure their IJ using the **POETE (Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercises)** framework to ensure their projects address all necessary aspects of capability development.

a. *Investment Justification Components*

1. Project Description

- **What to Include:**
  - Describe the planned activities, services, or equipment purchases that will be funded by the grant.
  - Provide a clear overview of the project's purpose, scope, and intended outcomes.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Break down the project into relevant categories. For example:
    - **Planning:** Developing a UAS response plan to integrate detection systems into existing emergency operations plans.
    - **Organization:** Establishing a regional UAS task force to oversee detection and response efforts.
    - **Equipment:** Procuring radar-based UAS detection systems and sensor fusion software.
    - **Training:** Conducting FBI-certified training for first responders on UAS detection and response protocols.
    - **Exercises:** Organizing a full-scale exercise to test the effectiveness of the detection system and response plan.

2. Capability Gap

- **What to Include:**
  - Explain how the planned activities will address or have addressed gaps in public safety and security.
  - Describe the specific threats, vulnerabilities, or risks posed by UAS in the applicant's jurisdiction.
  - Highlight current gaps in UAS detection, tracking, or response capabilities.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Link the identified capability gaps to the POETE framework. For example:
    - "Our jurisdiction lacks the **Equipment** to detect unauthorized UAS activity near critical infrastructure, as well as the **Training** to ensure first responders can effectively operate detection systems."

3. Project Objectives

- **What to Include:**
  - Specify how the requested funding will address the objectives listed in the NOFO for the relevant allowable activity.
  - Describe how the project will enhance public safety and protect critical infrastructure, and mitigate UAS-related threats.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Connect the project objectives to POETE activities. For example:
    - "The objective of this project is to deploy UAS detection systems (**Equipment**) and develop a comprehensive response plan (**Planning**) to enhance our jurisdiction's ability to detect and respond to unauthorized UAS activity."

4. Performance Goals

- **What to Include:**
  - Specify how the requested funding will address the performance goals listed in the NOFO for the relevant allowable activity.
  - Identify specific, measurable outcomes that will be used to evaluate the project's success.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Tie performance goals to POETE activities. For example:
    - "Performance goals include the deployment of two UAS detection systems (**Equipment**), the training of 50 first responders on UAS detection protocols (**Training**), and the completion of one multi-agency tabletop exercise (**Exercises**)."

5. Budget and Timeline

- **What to Include:**
  - Provide a detailed budget breakdown for project costs, including labor, materials, and equipment.
  - Include timelines for project completion and implementation, with key milestones clearly identified.
- **POETE Connection:**
  - Categorize costs under POETE. For example:
    - **Planning:** $10,000 for consultant services to develop a UAS response plan.
    - **Organization:** $10,000 for consultant services to develop a UAS response plan.
    - **Equipment:** $150,000 for radar-based UAS detection systems.
    - **Training:** $25,000 for FBI-training on UAS detection and response.
    - **Exercises:** $15,000 for a full-scale exercise to test the system and response plan.
  - For Equipment, such information should include:
    - Preference toward American manufactured equipment
    - Description of how they expect to use the property
    - Equipment or services to be purchased
    - Equipment sustainment/maintenance
    - Demonstrate that the property will be tracked in an asset management system
    - Demonstrate a nexus to funding program priorities
  - **For personnel, such information should include**
    - Initial and sustainment training for C-UAS Grant Program operators
    - For applicants requesting mitigation technologies:

- Completion or enrollment to the FBI's NCUTC
- Agreements for participation in an FBI Counter-UAS Task Force (CUTF) for select personnel, if the applicant intends to conduct operations under federal authority (6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(1)) in addition to, or instead of, independent operations under 6 U.S.C. §124n(a)(2). CUTF participation is not required to operate under 6 U.S.C. § 124n(a)(2).
- Agency accreditation status under 6 C.F.R. § 124.6, including the date of the most recent portal attestation or the planned date of attestation.
- For each proposed mitigation system, and for any detection system that intercepts or accesses UAS control communications, ATL category and, where the ASL is populated for that category, the AS entry.
- For each system requiring the authority of 6 U.S.C. § 124n, the designated operating agency and, where the subrecipient is not itself the designated operating agency, the written agreement establishing that agency's custody and operational control of the system during operations.

b. ***Additional Guidance for Completing the IJ***

- **Use Data to Support the Need:** Include data, risk assessments, or real-world examples to substantiate the operational need for UAS detection capabilities.
- **Focus on Impact:** Emphasize how the project will enhance public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and address UAS-related threats.
- **Be Specific and Measurable:** Avoid vague statements. Provide concrete details about the project's scope, activities, and expected outcomes.

By following this framework and guidance, applicants can ensure their Investment Justification is comprehensive, well-structured, and clearly aligned with the C-UAS Grant Program's objectives and the POETE framework. This will help streamline the application review process and ensure that funding is awarded to projects that effectively enhance UAS DIMT-M capabilities.