Next Paradigm

A GUIDE
to
GRANT FUNDING

IN SUPPORT OF

FIRSTNET™
Built with AT&T

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PROLOGUE

This guide's intended use is to demonstrate the simplicity of accessing and acquiring financial assistance from federal, state and local resources. Additionally, this guide aspires to provide an understanding of how various funding sources at different levels of government operate and provide tools to assist in making the application process straightforward.

Federal grants are simply a funding conduit that is typically used by the federal government to fund federal mandates and/or projects that are intended to achieve national goals and/or priorities. These grants are intended to offset the costs associated with achieving these national goals and/or priorities, which may otherwise be considered an unfunded mandate on States, Local Governments, Territories and Tribal Nations.

As related to and for purposes of this Grant Guide, federal grants are commonly granted to States and Territories, as well as Tribal Nations in some cases. However, there are exceptions to this practice [e.g., Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG)] which are considered "direct funding" grants (i.e., grants that are given directly to a specific entity such as a fire department, police department, emergency medical services (EMS) provider, etc.).

The most commonly utilized path for distribution of federal grants is as follows:
- A federal government agency grants funds to specific agencies within the States and Territories
- The States, while having some discretion in retaining federal grant funds or a portion thereof, "subgrant" federal grant funds to "subgrantees" (i.e., other state agencies, local government agencies, and tribal nations)

State government funding sources are typically distributed in the form of grants and loans, and are typically direct funded to local government and tribal entities. While some of these funding sources are similar in each state, there are funding sources that may be unique to states due to risks and threats that are distinctive to a specific geographical area.

Local government funding sources, as it relates to this guide, are often derived from state legislation, regulation, codes, bonds, etc. and are typically distributed in a discipline-specific manner based on intent for the collection of such funds (e.g., public safety, such as law enforcement, fire, EMS, etc.; emergency preparedness, response and recovery).

In consideration of the potential availability of funding resources at multiple levels of government, and the exorbitant costs associated with acquiring and achieving full compliance with preparedness capabilities, it is key to seek and leverage all available resources. The content in this guide is presented to provide ease in understanding and applying for these funding resources.

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INTRODUCTION

For centuries, federal, state, local and tribal governments have dealt with the impacts of emergencies and disasters. State, Local and Tribal governments benefitted from the use of federal grant programs in preparing for emergencies and disasters. Following the events of 9/11, however, the grants community vastly changed in complexity and application. Specifically, during and post 9/11, our country experienced several challenges which put a spot light on significant weaknesses in capabilities to respond to and recover from disasters. This resulted in the identification of numerous gaps in abilities to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to and recover from significant emergencies and/or disasters whether natural, man-made or by act of terrorism.

One of the most profound and notable gaps identified was the lack of interoperability in communications systems. As such, the continuous evolution of technology, and the addition of federal mandates to implement and acquire base level and enhanced communications capabilities became paramount. However, the cost of such acquisitions has commonly exceeded the financial wherewithal of jurisdictional budgets, most notably in rural jurisdictions. Federal grants, as well as state and local funding resources, are a way that first responder entities may possibly obtain funding to supplement operational budgets for the purpose of closing this gap. The information that follows has been created to ease the navigational burden of seeking and applying for funding to establish communications interoperability through implementation of FirstNet, thereby a method of achieving compliance with the communications interoperability mandate.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this guide is to provide the user with informative guidance in applying for financial assistance through federal, state and local resources to include important considerations when seeking funding in support of satisfying a capability gap.

Specifically, this guide is prepared to assist first responder entities in obtaining federal, state and local funds for the purpose of funding the costs associated with the implementation of FirstNet. While there are no guarantees for funding due to the competitive nature of grants, this guide is intended to provide State, Local, Tribal and other potential first responder entities with the necessary tools and information to develop comprehensive grant applications in seeking/leveraging all available resources.

METHOD

This grant guide is formatted in a manner that will be of most benefit to end user agencies (i.e., law enforcement, fire, EMS, etc.). The guide will provide information/education relating to needs assessment, available federal grant sources, accessing federal/state/local funding resources, identification of potential state and local resources, necessary points-of-contact (POC's), and methods to leverage all available resources under a multi-jurisdiction and multi-discipline application specific to the achievement of intra- and interstate communications interoperability

through implementation of FirstNet. Further, this document will expand on federal requirements related to use of federal grant funds (i.e., Program Purpose, Period of Performance, Match Requirements, and provide informative guidance to ensure compliance with program and eligibility requirements). Federal grants commonly support one or more of the following categories: Planning, Training, Exercise and Equipment. While some federal grants will allow funding for personnel, this is not an extensive practice, is applicable only to certain types of personnel and is commonly based on achievement of a specific capability as outlined and defined within each federal grant guidance/criteria respectively.

Finally, this guide will provide a methodical approach to the process and steps in seeking financial assistance through federal grants, as well as state and local resources as follows in "APPLYING FOR GRANTS:"

1. Conducting a Needs Assessment
2. Researching and Leveraging Funding Resources
3. Determining Cost Eligibility [e.g., Authorized Equipment List (AEL)]
4. Developing content for an Investment Justification
5. Understanding of related requirements [Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)/Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs), and SAFECOM]
6. Sustainment of Capability

APPLYING FOR GRANTS

Many times, local and tribal governments know about grant programs awarded to states, but don't know how to engage and/or get involved. Each state is different in how they selected their Single Point of Contact (SPOC) and where the SPOC's office resides within that state government. Additionally, each state has the liberty to administer grant programs at their own discretion. Therefore, it is essential that local and tribal governments ensure that their state is made aware of local government needs and expectations. Some possible ways to engage would include:

- Contact your local Sheriff, Police Chief, Fire Chief, EMS provider, or emergency manager to determine their involvement and request that they advocate for any of the elements that are important to your agency through your established chain of command.

- Contact your State's "State Administrative Agency" (SAA) through your established chain of command and provide them with the needs of your agency. You can find a list of state SAA's on the fema.gov website at:
https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496693784590-23ba37c044bb28b64f4fc69e6b6917f4/Revised_SAA_List_June_2017.pdf

- Contact your State SPOC directly and let them know what is important to you and your agency. You can find a list of state SPOC's in Appendix B or visit the FirstNet website at https://www.firstnet.gov/consultation/spoc.

- Contact State Emergency Management agency and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which may be different from the agency designated as the SAA or which accommodates the SPOC. Attending state and local emergency management and SERC meetings is another way to obtain information about funding opportunities and gain knowledge on emergency preparedness, response and recovery activities.

- Participate at your state and local meetings that are hosted by your SPOC or state FirstNet office.

For any program to be truly successful it requires the participation of the end user. This is no different. FirstNet is the single biggest change to public safety in the last 100 years. It will clearly have a multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline impact, so all stakeholders and other affected entities need to be engaged.

I. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Before applying for a grant or other source of funding, the resources necessary to establish or achieve compliance with a capability must first be identified through completion of a thorough and comprehensive needs assessment (i.e., specifically identifying and justifying what you're asking for). Remember…The availability of resources often depends on logistics. In this context, logistics is defined as the management of resources to get them where they are needed when they are needed. It is strongly recommended that high-level goals and performance objectives are first identified to assist in identifying resources needed to meet each objective. It

is also important to remember that without sufficient resources, or if resources lack required capabilities, objectives may not be attainable.

High-level goals for the project might include:

- Establish inter-agency interoperability through FirstNet implementation
- Establish inter-jurisdictional (intrastate) interoperability through FirstNet implementation
- Establish interstate interoperability through FirstNet implementation

Performance objectives, in brief, might include:

- Participate and/or host meeting/conference of interoperability stakeholders to coordinate and identify needed resources for the implementation of FirstNet
- Develop internal plan for implementation of FirstNet
- Identify equipment needs to achieve implementation of FirstNet
- Identify training needs and develop a multi-level training plan for staff, multi-agency participation, multi-jurisdictional participation and multi-state participation where possible.
- Identify exercise plan and resources necessary to test planning, training and equipment capabilities, allowing for the identification of any weaknesses that need to be addressed.

Through the needs assessment process, it is important to identify not only external resources from vendors and contractors that will be necessary, but also to identify existing internal resources that will be utilized in support of the project as a whole (e.g., staff, funding, facilities, existing equipment, materials, supplies, etc.). IMPORTANT: Identification of existing internal resources with associated costs, if not already federally funded, can be used to meet grant "cost share" or "match" requirements which will be discussed in detail later.

Finally, it is strongly encouraged that all activities identified in the Needs Assessment be closely coordinated with State and Local Emergency Managers, and the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for each State, as well as all planning efforts in progress or already concluded by States through utilization of the State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) 2.0.

Conducting the Needs Assessment

Besides identifying specific resources for a project, a needs assessment should answer other questions:

- What quantity of a resource is required?
- When will the resource be needed?
- What capability does the resource need to have? (Are there any special requirements or limitations?
- What is the cost for procuring or having the resource available?
- Are there any liabilities associated with the use of the resource?
- What are the consequences for failure to procure the resource?

Resources

There are many resources that are needed to support a project within the preparedness programs. These resources can be organized into different categories and include the following:

- People - trained staff who understand the importance of their assignments and follow established procedures
- Facilities - existing and alternate facilities
- Systems - communications, email and data, data storage, recovery solutions, etc.
- Equipment - Radios, smartphones, wired telephones, pagers, generators, uninterruptible power supplies, etc.
- Materials - food, water, toiletries, paper products, etc.
- Supplies - fuel, flashlights, spare batteries, etc.
- Funding - federal, state and local investment
- Information

Resources are needed for all phases of the preparedness program including: prevention/deterrence, mitigation, emergency response, continuity of operations, crisis communications and disaster recovery.

II. FUNDING RESOURCES

When researching funding resources for a project, it is important to leverage all sources of funding at all levels of government as one program may not provide funding for all activities of a project. Commonly, projects include one or more activities which include planning, training, exercise and equipment. Not all grants authorize these activities in full.   The following are potential funding sources that are provided in relation to communications interoperability projects and may be available for application now and in the future:

Federal Funding

For purposes of funding communications interoperability projects, there are several federal grants to consider. These grants are administered by the following federal agencies:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Department of Commerce (USDC)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

A grant matrix is provided in Appendix A. This matrix identifies each program name, program description, Period of Performance (PoP), Type of Grant (discretionary or formulary) and if discipline specific, Eligible Applicants, and the Cost Share or Match Requirement, if applicable. Refer to the "Helpful Grants Resources/Information" for links to the websites of these agencies.

While the States' application period for these grants may have expired, do not be discouraged. The first and foremost priority is the completion of the needs assessment and development of content for an investment justification (and/or budget detail/budget narrative). Although the grant application for the current year may have closed, there are multiple prior year grants that remain open. Therefore, there is also opportunity to apply for any de-obligated funds (i.e., funds that were not expended by the state or a subgrantee) which may be available for re-obligation (i.e., reallocation to a different subgrantee). In addition, due to a lack of ability to expend funds timely, a State may opt to open a grant application period for a second time to avoid loss of funds due to expiration of a federal grant's Period of Performace (PoP).

Further, another possibility for subgrantees who currently have unexpended federal grant funds, is the submission of a "Project Change Request." While the name and process may vary from state to state, the intent is to seek redirection of funding to a project bearing greater priority or enhance an existing project through use of funds already allocated.

Lists of Points of Contact (POC's) and agencies have been provided in Appendix B. These lists are related to specific federal granting agencies but may also be helpful in assisting with identifying state agencies for inquiry regarding other potential state-level funding sources.

State Funding

As with federal agencies, state agencies also manage funds that are available for application in support of public safety, public health, homeland security and emergency management projects. The following, while names may vary from state to state, are a list of state agencies to consider for research in seeking funding to support of FirstNet implementation:

- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Criminal Justice
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Transportation
- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) – The Governor of each state has designated a SERC that is responsible for implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) provisions within its state. The SERC is typically comprised of multi-jurisdiction, multi-discipline representation and administers funding sources specific to emergency preparedness and is a great body to network with. The SERC's duties include:
    - ✓ Establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under EPCRA
    - ✓ Reviewing local emergency response plans
    - ✓ Designating local emergency planning districts
    - ✓ Appointing a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each district
    - ✓ Supervising the activities of the LEPC
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – Under the EPCRA, LEPC's must develop an emergency response plan, reviewed at least annually, and provide information

about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed with multi-jurisdiction, multi-discipline participation. The LEPC is also a great body of individuals to network with for funding and informational resources.

- Department of Administration – This department may be of help in identifying what state agencies manage specific funding sources (i.e., specific federal grant funds, highway funds, forfeiture funds, special fee generated funds, special appropriation funds, or other less commonly known funding sources, etc.).

While funding sources from state to state may vary, the following are examples of types of funds to research within your state:

- Highway funds
- Forfeiture funds
- Earmarked License Plate Fees
- Emergency Assistance Account (may have special provisions for preparedness activities)
- State Disaster Relief Account (may have special provisions for preparedness activities)

Some funding sources at the state level may also be discipline specific. However, all potential funding sources should be researched for possible utilization in providing financial assistance for first responder training and equipment.

Local Funding

Some States' have passed legislation allowing Local governments to create emergency accounts for responding to emergencies and disasters. In some instances, provisions have been made at the State and Local levels to utilize any unspent accrual of funds for training, exercise, and equipment for emergency and first responder preparedness.

Local government entities are also encouraged to check with their Department of Administration, or equivalent, to identify any other possible funding sources. All potential funding sources, whether federal, state or local, should be leveraged when seeking to fund a project that is of a magnitude such the implementation of FirstNet.

III. COST ELIGIBILITY

It is important to know and understand the intent of any federal grant funding sources that you may apply for. Specifically, you must know what are considered eligible vs. ineligible costs within each federal grant program respectively.

IMPORTANT: Not all grants authorize all types of communications equipment. Therefore, it is critical to know what types of communications equipment and related costs (planning, training, exercise, etc.) are eligible under each federal grant source. This will assist in allowing applicants to identify deficiencies in funding and allow for leveraging of all available funding resources (inclusive of State and Local funds) for purposes of funding all items identified in the Needs Assessment and achieving full implementation of FirstNet.

Example: As it relates to U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA Grants, equipment identified in the Authorized Equipment List (AEL) is considered eligible. The AEL may be accessed at: https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list. Categorical items of the AEL specific to communications services and equipment is provided in Appendix C.

IV. INVESTMENT JUSTIFICATION (Budget Detail/Budget Narrative)

An Investment Justification (IJ) is a required planning template utilized by States' in support of the application process for U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA grants and contains sections specific to the State Administrative Agency (SAA) level which have been omitted to simplify what is needed by an entity applying to the State for federal grant funding under the DHS/FEMA grants. Each IJ is utilized to provide detailed financial and descriptive information to justify the use of funds for purposes of establishing or achieving compliance with a required capability such as communications interoperability. The IJ is a simple process and is utilized to obtain the minimum, yet specific, amount of information necessary to justify use of federal grant funds for a project addressing hazards, risks and capability gaps. For purposes of applying to a State for federal grant funds received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA, responses to the following components of an IJ should be included in any application for funds:

1. **Portfolio Information**

   Discuss at a broad level the principle hazards, risk and capability gaps that the following investments will be addressing. (2500 character limit) - Applicants should briefly describe the spectrum of all-hazard risks the applicant faces. The description should provide the framework for all Investments provided within the IJ. Per the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended, applicants must demonstrate how the IJ will contribute to building and/or sustaining core capabilities and assist in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism. Applicants are also encouraged to align their IJ with their State and Urban Area homeland security strategies and priorities. A statement should be made to address the question: "What are the consequences or threats to public safety for failure to achieve this capability?"

2. **Specific Investment Information**

   A. **Provide the Investment Name**
      (100 character max)

   B. **Provide the applicant name:**
      (State/territory or Urban Area), as applicable. (100 character max).

   C. **What is the funding source for the investment**
      Each investment must identify a unique programmatic funding source. If a project will use multiple sources of funding, separate the amounts of funding from each source under different investments (i.e., provide the specific amounts you are requesting from each funding source). If approved, the State will provide the information properly within the IJ format).

D. How much of this Investment will be obligated towards Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) requires that 25% of the overall HSGP funds awarded to States be utilized for Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA). If this does not apply, simply state "N/A."

3. Project Information

A. Project Alignment to Core Capability Gaps

The first section of project attributes contains basic information about how the projects support or build core capabilities. All of these attributes are required for every project and are as follows:

Attribute Name	Description	Application Instructions
Project Name	Descriptive Identifier of the Project	Provide a title for specified project (100 character max). Title must reflect nature of work to be completed.
Project Description	Descriptive Narrative of the Project	Provide a brief narrative describing the project at a high level. (1500 characters).
Sub-Recipient Name	Name of the Sub-Recipient who will be executing the project (e.g., Anytown Police Department)	Name of organization receiving award funds.
Recipient Type	State, Local or Tribal recipient	
Project Location	Zip code of the primary location of the project	Provide the 5-digit zip code where the project will be executed.
Primary Core Capability	Primary Core Capability that the project will impact	Every project must support a Core Capability. In this case Core Capability is: "OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS"
Sustain or Build	Indicates whether the project will sustain or build a core capability	Select "build" if this project focuses on starting a new capability or the intent of the project is to close a capability gap, or "sustain" if the purpose of the project strictly maintains a core capability at its existing current level.
Deployable	Indicates if the assets or activities of the project are deployable to other states	Is the Core Capability supported by this project deployable to other jurisdictions? (Yes/No)
Shareable	Indicates if the assets or activities of the project are shareable within the state or with other states because the activities assets are not physically deployable	Is the Core Capability supported by this project shareable to other jurisdictions? (Yes/No)

NOTE: "Deployable" and "Shareable" attributes are directly related to directives of SAFECOM and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) which is later discussed in section VI. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC) of this guide.

B. Project Alignment to Solution Areas

The grant funded activities of every project must align to the HSGP solution areas: Planning, Organization, Exercises, Training and/or Equipment (POETE). A project may have activities in more than one solution area.

Attribute Name	Description	Application Instructions
Planning	Dollar amount of the project supporting planning	Identify the amount of funds in the project that will be for planning activities.
Organization	Dollar amount of the project supporting organization	Identify the amount of funds in the project that will be for organization activities.
Equipment	Dollar amount of the project supporting equipment	Identify the amount of funds in the project that will be for the purchase of equipment.
Training	Dollar amount of the project supporting training	Identify the amount of funds in the project that will be for training activities.
Exercises	Dollar amount of the project supporting exercises	Identify the amount of funds in the project that will be for exercise activities.
Total	Total dollar amount for the project	

C. Project Implementation and Management

For every project, identify the baseline for project implementation according to whether it builds on a previous investment. Not all projects will be linked to previous investments. The applicant is required to provide start and end dates for the project. This information can be and is recommended to be coordinated with the State or Urban Area administrators. Finally, indicate whether the activities of the project will require new construction or renovation, retrofitting, or modification of existing structures.

Attribute Name	Description	Application Instructions
Does the project support a previously awarded investment	Indicates if the project is related to an investment awarded in a previous year	Select yes if the current project is a continuation of an existing investment that has used grant funds for implementation from previous DHS/FEMA awards.
If yes, from which year?	Fiscal year of the previous award	If the project is a continuation of a previous investment, cite the specific investment from the list.
If yes, which investment?	The previously awarded investment that the project supports	If the project is a continuation of a previous investment, cite the specific investment from the list.
What is the last completed milestone of the previous investment?	A description of the last completed milestone from the previously awarded investment	Please refer to the investment identified above and then identify the last completed milestone from that investment (250 characters).
Project Management Step	The current project management life-cycle phase of the previously awarded investment, or the new project	Select the most applicable step from the Project Management Life-Cycle in the following section.
Start Date	Start date of the project/previously awarded investment	Provide the approximate start date of the project, based on the expected notification of an award. If the project is a continuation of a previous investment, provide the approximate start date of that investment.
End Date	End date of the project/previously awarded investment	Provide the approximate end date of the project. If the end date is the end of the expected period of performance, provide that.
Construction Activity	Indicates whether activities of the project will involve construction, renovation, retrofitting or modifications to an existing structure	Select yes if the project may involve construction related activity.

4. **Project Management Life-Cycle**

   The standard definition of a project is a temporary endeavor with a defined beginning and end (usually time-constrained, and often constrained by funding or a deliverable), undertaken to meet unique goals and objectives, typically to bring about beneficial change or added value. Applying this standard to projects using preparedness grant funds, a project is a related set of activities and purchases supporting the building or sustaining of core capabilities, and is associated with a single entity responsible for execution.

   This approach allows DHS/FEMA and recipients to categorize the grant funded project as a discrete unit for post-award management, reporting, and monitoring purposes. The main steps and processes of the Project Management Life-Cycle are summarized in the following table:

Steps	Description	Process
Initiate	The authorization to begin work or resume work on any particular activity.	Involves preparing for, assembling resources and getting work started. May apply to any level, e.g., program, project, phase, activity, task.
Plan	The purposes of establishing, at an early date, the parameters of the project that is going to be worked on as well as to try to delineate any specifics and/or any peculiarities to the project as a whole and/or any specific phases of the project.	Involves working out and extending the theoretical, practical, and/or useful application of an idea, concept, or preliminary design. This also involves a plan for moving a project concept to a viable project.
Execute	The period within the project life-cycle during which the actual work of creating the project's deliverables is carried out.	Involves directing, accomplishing, managing, and completing all phases and aspects of work for a given project.
Control	A mechanism which reacts to the current project status in order to ensure accomplishment of project objectives. This involves planning, measuring, monitoring, and taking corrective action based on the results of the monitoring.	Involves exercising corrective action as necessary to yield a required outcome consequent upon monitoring performance. Or, the process of comparing actual performance with planned performance, analyzing variances, evaluating possible alternatives, and taking appropriate correct action as needed.
Close Out	The completion of all work on a project. Can also refer to completion of a phase of the project.	Involves formally terminating and concluding all tasks, activities, and component parts of a particular project, or phase of a project.

By design, this Investment Justification section, specific to DHS/FEMA grants, was chosen based on the complexity of these grant programs and the necessary information that is required for application. Other grant programs have differing application requirements that can be completed with ease using this model. It is important to understand the application requirements of each grant, paying attention to maximum character requirements for budget narratives, project descriptions and budget detail/descriptions.

V. "COST SHARE" or "MATCH" REQUIREMENTS

Many federal grants require a non-federal cost share ("match"). While some grants do provide provisions to request a waiver of the cost share, it is highly unlikely that a waiver will be granted.

The non-federal match must:
- Be verifiable from the recipient's records
- Be necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives
- Be non-federal funds
- Not be counted toward satisfying a matching requirement of another federal grant agreement
- Be provided in the approved budget

The non-federal match can be met in the following ways:

1. **Cash**
   ("Hard Match")

2. **In-Kind Contributions**
   (considered non-cash to the program or "Soft Match") may include:
   a) *Volunteer Time* - Time of non-federally funded stakeholders attending FirstNet, NPSBN and SLIGP related conferences, meetings, workshops, and outreach and education sessions, as well as SIEC working group sessions as long as the session is focused on FirstNet and/or NPSBN, or a portion thereof. For non-State employees, calculations are based on regular pay and do not include fringe benefits.
   b) *Employee Contributions* - Applicable to State employees only and do include fringe benefits.
   c) *Indirect Costs* - Applicable to State only.
   d) *Mileage* - Mileage incurred by stakeholders attending FirstNet or NPSBN related meetings. Mileage costs are calculated based on the State's mileage reimbursement rate and can only be used as non-federal match if State is not reimbursing mileage with federal funds.

3. **Third-Party Contributions**
   (also non-cash to the program) may include:
   a) *Employees of other organizations* - Typically this type of non-federal contribution consists of individuals who are not governmental employees. Calculations are based on regular pay and do not include fringe benefits. Key to this category is that the employee(s) are in no way part of federally contracted obligations relative to the program and are not federally funded.
   b) *Donated use of equipment or space* - Contribution is valued at the fair rental rate.
   c) *Donated Supplies, Equipment, Buildings and Land* (Title passes to the grantee or sub-grantee) - Donated supplies and equipment that are valued at less than $5,000 per unit can be used as Third-Party Contributions and are valued at market value at the time of donation. Additionally, if a purchasing agency is charged less

than the market value of a supply or piece of equipment, the difference can be used as non-federal match. Example: If the market value of a unit of equipment is $199 and the vendor provides the unit to the buyer at a cost of $49, the donated amount per unit is $150 and can be used to assist in meeting the non-federal match requirement. NOTE: This methodology can also apply to other federal grant programs that may be used for purposes of equipment acquisition.

VI. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC)

What is EMAC?

EMAC, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact is an all hazards - all disciplines mutual aid compact that serves as the cornerstone of the nation's mutual aid system.

EMAC is the first national disaster–relief compact since the Civil Defense and Disaster Compact of 1950 to be ratified by the U.S. Congress. Since ratification and signing into law in 1996 (Public Law 104-321), 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become EMAC members.

EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency or disaster through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to assist with response and recovery efforts in other states. Through EMAC states can also transfer services (such as shipping newborn blood from a disaster-impacted lab to a lab in another state) and conduct virtual missions (such as GIS mapping).

The strength of EMAC and the quality that distinguishes it from other plans and compacts lie in its governance structure; its relationship with federal agencies, national organizations, states, counties, territories, and regions; the willingness of state and response and recovery personnel to deploy; and the ability to move **any** resource one state wishes to utilize to assist another state.

The National Guard deploy through EMAC in both State Active Duty and Title 32 to assist Member States.

EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation for sharing resources between states. Once the conditions for providing assistance to a requesting state have been set, the terms constitute a legally binding agreement. The EMAC legislation solves the problems of liability and responsibilities of cost and allows for credentials, licenses, and certifications to be honored across state lines. Learn more about EMAC's protections from the links on the right-hand side of this page.

EMAC is implemented within the State Emergency Management Agency on behalf of the Governor of the State. This provides a consistent and coordinated response across the nation.

Deploying resources through EMAC leverages federal grant dollars (such as the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) & the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)) invested in state and local emergency management resource capabilities.

Through EMAC, states are able to join forces and help one another when they need it the most: whenever disaster strikes!

EMAC Applicability to Expenditure of Federal Grant Funds

EMAC, by its very nature, requires that equipment purchased with federal grant funds be interoperable, deployable and shareable across intra- and interstate jurisdictional borders. The following provides specific references that support this requirement.

SAFECOM

https://www.911.gov/pdf/OEC_SAFECOM_Guidance_Emergency_Communications_Grants_FY_2017.pdf

SAFECOM was formed in 2001 after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 as part of the Presidential E-Government Initiative to improve public safety interoperability, allowing emergency responders to communicate effectively before, during, and after emergencies and disasters. SAFECOM's mission is to improve designated emergency response providers' inter-jurisdictional and inter-disciplinary emergency communications interoperability through collaboration with emergency responders across Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and international borders.

…"Increase regional structures or processes to foster multi-state coordination and information sharing." *(Ref: SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants, 2.1 Priority 1: Governance and Leadership - pg. 9)*

…"Implement projects that promote regional, intra- and inter-state collaboration." *(Ref: SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants, 2.4 Priority 4: Activities that Enhance Operational Coordination - pg. 11)*

…"Develop regional, multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary, and cross-border projects to promote greater interoperability across agencies, pool grant resources, facilitate asset-sharing, and eliminate duplicate purchases." *(Ref: SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants, Appendix D, Table D-1. SAFECOM Guidance Compliance Instructions for DHS Recipients; "Project Coordination" - pg. 69)*

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (HSGP)

https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496691855715-4d78d65ebb300900ce6c945931eff2c6/FY_2017_HSGP_NOFO_20170601v2014_605.pdf
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Membership *(Ref: 2017 HSGP, NOFO - pg. 6)*

In support of the Goal, recipients must belong to, be located in, or act as a temporary member of EMAC, except for American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are not required to belong to EMAC at this time. All assets supported in part or entirely with FY 2017 HSGP funding must be readily deployable and NIMS typed when possible to support emergency or disaster operations per existing EMAC agreements. In addition, funding may be used for the sustainment of core capabilities that, while they may not be physically deployable, support national response capabilities such as Geographic/Geospatial Information Systems (GIS), interoperable communications systems, capabilities as defined under the mitigation mission area of the Goal, and fusion centers.

Reference to SAFECOM

Recipients and subrecipients who receive awards under HSGP that wholly or partially provide funding for emergency communication projects and related activities must comply with Appendix D of the SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants. Appendix D outlines requirements for any FEMA recipient using funds for emergency communication activities. These requirements include alignment to national and state communications plans, project coordination, and technical standards for emergency communications technologies. The *SAFECOM Guidance* is intended to ensure that Federally-funded investments are compatible, interoperable, and support the national goals and objectives for improving emergency communications nationwide. The signatory authority for the SAA must certify in writing to DHS/FEMA their compliance with the *SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants*, specifically Appendix D. This letter should be coordinated with the SWIC or SWIC equivalent for each State. *(Ref: 2017 HSGP, Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) - pg. 15)*

Expanded Allowable Costs for General Purpose Equipment *(Ref: 2017 HSGP, NOFO - pg. 29)*

HSGP 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. General purpose equipment must be sharable through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and allowable under 6 U.S.C. § 609. Examples of such general purpose equipment may include:
- Law enforcement vehicles;
- 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, and explosives (CBRNE) response; and
- Office equipment for staff engaged in homeland security program activity.

Equipment allowability is based on the Authorized Equipment List (AEL) *but exceptions may be considered on a case-by-case basis if* (1) the equipment identified to be purchased directly maps to a core capability contained within the Goal, and (2) the equipment's purpose (when operational) falls under the permitted use of funds in accordance with the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.

Maintenance and Sustainment (SHSP, UASI, and OPSG) *(Ref: 2017 HSGP, NOFO - pg. 63)*

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

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

Operational Packages (OPacks) (SHSP and UASI) *(Ref: 2017 HSGP, NOFO - pg. 67)*

Applicants may elect to pursue OPack funding, such as Canine Teams, Mobile Explosive Screening Teams, and Anti-Terrorism Teams, for new capabilities as well as to sustain existing OPacks. Applicants must commit to minimum training standards to be set by DHS for all federally-funded security positions. Applicants must also ensure that the capabilities are able to be deployable, through EMAC, outside of their community to support regional and national efforts. When requesting new OPacks-related projects, applicants must demonstrate the need for developing a new capability at the expense of sustaining an existing core capability.

APPLICABILITY TO MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS (MAAs)

Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and other types of arrangements to provide assistance before, during, and after an emergency event facilitate the rapid mobilization of personnel, equipment, and supplies. The agreements can occur at multiple levels of government: between state/local agencies; between a state and localities in the state; between two or more states in a region; between states and tribes; or internationally between states and neighboring jurisdictions in Canada or Mexico. MAAs can also exist among a variety of organizational types, including governments, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses. The agreements can range in format from formal compacts adopted into statute by a state's legislature, such as EMAC, to informal memoranda of understanding that outline how governmental and private resources will provide aid within a specific community. Emergency MAAs typically address emergency management, fire, law enforcement, and medical response issues, although they can address other issues (see below). Participation in MAAs is seen as an important component of the

federal <u>National Incident Management System (NIMS)</u>, which is intended to provide a systematic approach to guide governments at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in collaborative emergency preparedness and response activities. In addition to EMAC, MAA's are typically used in non-declared emergencies and disasters and are commonly discipline specific.

<u>VII. SUSTAINMENT OF CAPABILITY</u>

While some programs will allow for some sustainment costs, it is important to realize that the availability of funds is dwindling and are becoming more and more competitive in nature. Therefore, in planning for a project, it is critical to consider and identify what methods and funding will be utilized in the future to sustain the capability that has been established and achieved.

APPENDIX A

Federal Grants Matrix

APPENDIX A – GRANTS MATRIX

FFY 2017 FEDERAL GRANTS MATRIX
for Eligibility of
INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED CONNECTIVITY BROADBAND GRANT PROGRAM

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Community-Oriented Connectivity Broadband Grant Program	The Community-Oriented Connectivity Broadband Grant Program (Community Connect Grant Program) is designed to provide financial assistance to provide service at the Broadband Grant Speed in rural, economically-challenged communities where broadband service does not currently exist. Grant funds may be used to: (1) deploy service at the Broadband Grant Speed to critical community facilities, rural residents, and rural businesses, (2) construct, acquire, or expand a community center, and (3) equip a community center that provides free access to service at the Broadband Grant Speed to community residents for at least two years.	3 Years from date of issuance	D	Only entities legally organized as one of the following are eligible for funding: a) An incorporated organization, b) An Indian Tribe or tribal organization, as defined in 25 U.S.C. 450b(e), c) A state or local unit of government, or d) A cooperative, private corporation or limited liability company organized on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis.	15% Cash Only

DISTANCE LEARNING & TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Distance Learning & Telemedicine Program	The Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) Grant Program is specifically designed to assist *rural* communities in acquiring distance learning and telemedical technologies so that local teachers, and medical service providers who serve rural residents can link to other teachers, medical professionals, and other needed expertise located at distances too far to access otherwise.	3 Years from date of issuance	D	Be legally organized as an incorporated organization or partnership; an Indian tribe or tribal organization, as defined in 25 U.S.C. 450b (e); a state or local unit of government; a consortium; or other legal entity, including a private corporation organized on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis.	15% Cash Only

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT LOAN & GRANT PROGRAM

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant	This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility	N/A	D

Multi-Discipline | Public bodies | Variable |

| Program | is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area, and does not include private, commercial or business undertakings.

Examples of essential community facilities include:

Health care facilities such as hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes or assisted living facilities

Public facilities such as town halls, courthouses, airport hangars or street improvements

Community support services such as child care centers, community centers, fairgrounds or transitional housing

Public safety services such as fire departments, police stations, prisons, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles or equipment

Educational services such as museums, libraries or private schools

Utility services such as telemedicine or distance learning equipment

Local food systems such as community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs or greenhouses | | | Community-based non-profit corporations

Federally-recognized Tribes | |

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NIST Public Safety Innovation Accelerator Program – User Interface (PSIAP-UI)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
NIST Public Safety Innovation Accelerator Program – User Interface (PSIAP-UI)	The NIST Public Safety Innovation Accelerator Program – User Interface seeks applications from eligible applicants for activities to accelerate research, development, production, and testing of user interface technologies and capabilities through the use of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) for first responders.	Single to Multi-Year Funding Policy	D Multi-Discipline	All programs listed in this NOFO are open to all non-Federal entities. Eligible applicants include institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations, state and local governments, Indian tribes, hospitals, foreign public entities, and foreign governments.	NONE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES

Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control - OPHPR

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) – Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement 2017-2022	The CDC provides funding for the continued purpose of strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of state, local, and territorial public health and health care systems to respond effectively (mitigate the loss of life and reduce the threats to the community's health and safety) to evolving threats and other emergencies within the United States and territories and freely associated states.	5 Years	F Health Agencies	S/L/T	10%

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (HSGP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	The SHSP assists state, tribal, territorial, and local preparedness activities that address high-priority preparedness gaps across all core capabilities that support terrorism preparedness.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	F Multi-Discipline	S (Eligible Sub-Recipients = L/T)	NONE
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	The UASI program assists high-threat, high-density Urban Areas in efforts to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	F Multi-Discipline	S (Eligible Sub-Recipients = L)	NONE
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG Program supports enhanced cooperation and coordination among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies. The OPSG Program provides funding to support joint efforts to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	D Law Enforcement	S (Eligible Sub-Recipients = L/T)	NONE

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT (EMPG)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	The purpose of EMPG is to provide Federal funds to states to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by Section 662 of the *Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act* (6 U.S.C. § 762) and the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq.). EMPG funding is used to support a whole community approach to strengthen a state's or community's emergency management program. Examples of EMPG funded activities include: • Conducting risk assessments, assessing capabilities, identifying preparedness needs, and updating emergency plans; • Building or augmenting core capabilities; • Designing and conducting exercises that engage the whole community of stakeholders to validate core capabilities; • Conducting emergency management training; and • Providing funding support for emergency management personnel.	10/01/2016 Thru 09/30/2018	F Multi-Discipline	S (Eligible Sub-Recipients = L/T)	50% (Type: Cash and/or In-Kind)

ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANTS (AFG)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)	The purpose of the AFG Program is to enhance the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire and fire-related hazards by providing direct financial assistance to eligible fire departments, nonaffiliated EMS organizations, and State Fire Training Academies (SFTA) for critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel to recognized standards, enhance operational efficiencies, foster interoperability, and support community resilience.	TBA	D Fire Agencies	S/L/T Fire Departments Non-Affiliated EMS State Fire Training Academies	15% if serving populations of 1,000,000 or greater 10% if serving populations of 20,000 to 1,000,000 5% if serving populations of 20,000 or less *Types of match allowed: Cash, In-Kind, Trade-in Allowance/ Credit*

INTERCITY BUS SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (IBSGP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	IBSGP provides funding for critical infrastructure hardening and other physical security enhancements to support transit operators serving the Nation's highest-risk metropolitan areas. IBSGP objectives are to support efforts that: • Build and sustain core capabilities • Strengthen regional security cooperation • Encourage a whole community approach to security and emergency management .	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	D Transit	Private operators providing transportation by an over-the-road bus.	NONE

INTERCITY PASSENGER RAIL (IPR) - AMTRAK

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR) - Amtrak	IPR directly supports transportation infrastructure security activities and is one tool in the comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by the Administration to strengthen the Nation's critical infrastructure against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) is the only entity eligible to apply for funding under the FY 2017 Intercity Passenger Rail Program. Rail	The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) is the only entity eligible to apply for funding under the FY 2017 Intercity Passenger Rail Program.	NONE

PORT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (PSGP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The PSGP's allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery mission areas, with specific focus on addressing the security needs of our Nation's maritime ports.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	D Multi-Discipline	All entities subject to an Area Maritime Transportation Security Plan (AMSP), as defined by 46 U.S.C. § 70103(b), may apply for PSGP funding. Eligible applicants include, but are not limited to: port authorities, facility operators, and state and local government agencies. Ferry systems are eligible to apply for FY 2017 PSGP funds. However, any ferry system receiving funds under the FY 2017 PSGP will not be eligible to participate under the FY 2017 Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP). Likewise, any ferry system that participates in the TSGP will not be eligible for funding under the PSGP.	25% (Type: Cash and/or In-Kind) Exception: All match for construction activities must be hard cash.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (TSGP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	TSGP directly supports transportation infrastructure security activities and is one tool in the comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by the Administration to strengthen the Nation's critical infrastructure against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks. The TSGP will provide funds to eligible publicly owned operators of public transportation systems (which include intra-city bus, commuter bus, ferries, and all forms of passenger rail) to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	D

Transit | Eligible Rail, Intra-city Bus, and Ferry Transit Agencies | NONE |

TRIBAL HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (THSGP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	THSGP plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) of a secure and resilient Nation. THSGP's allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery mission areas described in the Goal. In order to be eligible to receive THSGP funding, recipients must be directly eligible Tribes. Directly eligible Tribes are Federally recognized Tribes that meet the criteria set forth in Section 2001 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, (6 U.S.C. § 601).	09/01/2017 thru 08/31/2020	D Tribal Multi-Discipline	T ("Directly eligible Tribes")	NONE

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2017 State Solicitation

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2017 State Solicitation	The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to States and units of local government. In general, JAG funds awarded to a State under this FY 2017 solicitation may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice, including for any one or more of the following— • Law enforcement programs. • Prosecution and court programs. • Prevention and education programs. • Corrections and community corrections programs. • Drug treatment and enforcement programs. • Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. • Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). • Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams. Under the JAG program, States may use award funds for broadband deployment and adoption activities as they relate to criminal justice activities.	10/01/2016 thru 09/30/2020	F Law Enforcement	S (Eligible Sub-Recipients = L/T)	NONE

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2017 Local Solicitation

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2017 Local Solicitation	The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to States and units of local government. In general, JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2017 solicitation may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice, including for any one or more of the following: • Law enforcement programs • Prosecution and court programs • Prevention and education programs • Corrections and community corrections programs • Drug treatment and enforcement programs • Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs • Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation) • Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams Under the JAG Program, units of local government may use award funds for broadband deployment and adoption activities as they relate to criminal justice activities.	10/01/2016 thru 09/30/2020 (10/01/2016 thru 09/30/2018 for grants less than $25,000)	F Law Enforcement	L/T	NONE

Technology Innovation for Public Safety (TIPS)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Technology Innovation for Public Safety (TIPS)	This program supports the Department's priorities of reducing violent crime and supporting law enforcement officers, including prosecutors. While many jurisdictions are making significant progress implementing justice information sharing solutions to address critical gaps in crime prevention and response activities across organizations and jurisdictions, there remain challenges for the criminal justice system to respond to threats to public safety. This is especially true concerning efforts addressing significant increases in crime(s). For this solicitation, "justice information sharing technology" refers to any technology (hardware and/or software, hosted residentially or remotely) that plays a role in the collection, storage, sharing, and analysis of criminal justice data. Funding under this program is provided to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal jurisdictions in enhancing their justice information-sharing capacity through the use of innovative technological solutions to more effectively address disproportional and precipitous increases in crime(s).	10/01/2017 thru 09/30/2019	F Law Enforcement	S/L/T	NONE

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) – Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) – Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)	The MCSAP is a Federal grant program that provides financial assistance to States to reduce the number and severity of crashes and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles (CMVs). The goal of the MCSAP is to reduce CMV-involved crashes, fatalities, and injuries through consistent, uniform, and effective CMV safety programs. The MCSAP is FMCSA's largest grant program that supports State and local law enforcement agencies to utilize over 12,000 enforcement officers to increase enforcement and safety activities nationwide. The FAST Act consolidated several previously stand-alone FMCSA grant programs. The MCSAP grant now includes Basic and Incentive, New Entrant (safety program required by the FAST Act to be conducted by States for New Entrant safety audits on interstate motor carriers and intrastate motor carriers, at the State's discretion), Border Enforcement (safety program conducted by States for border CMV safety projects and activities focused on international commerce) and components of other consolidated grant programs.	12 Months	F	S	15%

FMCSA – High Priority (HP) and High Priority – Innovative Technology Deployment (HP-ITD)

Program	Program Description	Period of Performance (PoP)	Type of Grant D-Discretionary (competitive) F- Formula (non-competitive)	Eligible Applicants S-State L-Local T-Tribal	Cost Share or Match Requirement
FMCSA – High Priority (HP) and High Priority – Innovative Technology Deployment (HP-ITD)	The HP grant program is a discretionary (competitive) grant program designed to provide Federal financial assistance to enhance MCSAP commercial vehicle safety plan (CVSP) activities, maintain innovative technology and/or new project(s) not included in the CVSP that will have a positive impact on CMV safety. Other applicants are also eligible for HP grants that improve CMV safety. HP now includes two major purposes: Innovative Technology Deployment (ITD), and CMV safety related activities and projects. Although ITD resides within HP, the ITD grant program purpose and program eligibility requirements are separate and distinct from CMV safety related activities and projects.	HP – 24 Months HP-ITD – Up to 48 Months	D	S/L/T	15%

APPENDIX B

State Points of Contact (POCs)
For
Federal Grant Funds

APPENDIX B – POINTS OF CONTACT INFORMATION

STATE SINGLE POINTS OF CONTACT (SPOCS)

https://firstnet.gov/consultation/spoc

Listed below are the State Single Points of Contact (SPOC) appointed by the governor of each state and territory. These are the individuals responsible for working with FirstNet in their state or territory.

Single Points of Contact

State/Territory	SPOC	Telephone	Email
Alabama	Shirrell Roberts	334-517-2812	Shirrell.roberts@alea.alabama.gov
Alaska	John Rockwell	907-269-2037	john.rockwell@alaska.gov
American Samoa	Jacinta Brown	684-733-6020	j.brown@asdhs.as.gov
Arizona	Tim Chung	602-542-6032	karen.ziegler@azdoa.gov
Arkansas	AJ Gary	501-683-6700	psbb@adem.arkansas.gov
California	Patrick Mallon	916-995-4318	patrick.mallon@caloes.ca.gov
Colorado	Brian Shepherd	303-764-7826	brian.shepherd@state.co.us
Connecticut	William J. Hackett	860-256-0801	CTFirstNet@CT.Gov
Delaware	Eric Wagner (Acting)	302-698-8220	eric.wagner@state.de.us
District of Columbia	Jack Burbridge	202-715-7536	jack.burbridge@dc.gov
Florida	Heath Beach	850-922-4135	Heath.beach@dms.myflorida.com
Georgia	Homer Bryson	404-635-7514	joe.mckinney@gema.ga.gov
Guam	Frank L.G. Lujan, Jr	671-475-1113	frank.lujan@otech.guam.gov
Hawaii	BG Arthur J. Logan	808-733-4205	dolores.m.cook@hawaii.gov
Idaho	Brad Richy	208-258-6566	bshields@imd.idaho.gov
Illinois	Joe Galvin	847-214-5252	joe.galvin@illinois.gov
Indiana	David Vice	317-232-8993	dvice@ipsc.in.gov
Iowa	Thomas Lampe	515-725-6113	lampe@dps.state.ia.us
Kansas	Phil Wittmer	785-296-3463	phil.wittmer@ks.gov
Kentucky	Derek Nesselrode	502-782-2064	derek.nesselrode@ky.gov
Louisiana	James Waskom	225-925-7345	waskom@la.gov
Maine	David Maxwell	207-624-9793	david.w.Maxwell@maine.gov
Maryland	Michael G. Leahy	410-697-9401	michael.leahy@maryland.gov
Massachusetts	Curtis Wood	617-274-5512	curtis.wood@state.ma.us
Michigan	Brom Stibitz	517-373-1004	stibitzb@michigan.gov
Minnesota	Ramona Dohman	651-201-7550	jackie.mines@state.mn.us
Mississippi	Vicki Helfrich	601-359-5333	information@wcc.ms.gov
Missouri	Bryan Courtney	573-522-9584	bryan.courtney@dps.mo.gov
Montana	Ron Baldwin	406-444-2700	rbaldwin@mt.gov
Nebraska	Ed Toner	402-471-3717	ed.toner@nebraska.gov
Nevada	Caleb Cage	775-687-0300	cscage@dps.state.nv.us
New Hampshire	John Stevens	603-223-8003	john.stevens@dos.nh.gov
New Jersey	Eric Tysarczyk	609-584-4346	etysarczyk@njohsp.gov
New Mexico	Darryl Ackley	505-476-3070	darryl.ackley@state.nm.us
New York	Kevin Wisely	518-292-2305	kevin.wisely@dhses.ny.gov
North Carolina	Red Grasso	919-961-1131	red.grasso@nc.gov
North Dakota	Dan Spikes (Acting)	701-328-3190	dspikes@nd.gov
Northern Mariana Islands	Joaquin "Kilroy" Guerrero	670-287-7172	joaquin.guerrero@cnmihsem.gov.mp
Ohio	Stu Davis	614-466-6930	stu.davis@das.ohio.gov
Oklahoma	Ben Gherezgiher	405-521-6642	ben.gherezgiher@omes.ok.gov
Oregon	David Soloos	971-701-1071	david.soloos@oregon.gov
Pennsylvania	Major Diane Stackhouse	717-346-5346	distackhou@pa.gov
Puerto Rico	Abner Gómez Cortés	787-724-0124	agomez@prema.pr.gov
Rhode Island	Tom Guthlein	401-462-7121	thomas.guthlein@ema.ri.gov
South Carolina	Robert Steadman	803-896-4469	robert.steadman@admin.sc.gov
South Dakota	Jeffrey Pierce	605-773-4347	jeff.pierce@state.sd.us
Tennessee	Arnold Hooper	615-365-1623	arnold.hooper@tn.gov

Texas	Todd Early	512-424-2121	todd.early@dps.texas.gov
U.S. Virgin Islands	Angelo Riddick	340-713-0354	angelo.riddick@bit.vi.gov
Utah	Gordy Coles	801-965-4538	gcoles@uca911.org
Vermont	Terry LaValley	802-241-5215	terry.lavalley@vermont.gov
Virginia	Curtis Brown (Acting)	804-786-5351	Curtis.brown@governor.virginia.gov
Washington	Shelley Westall	360-556-2545	shelley.westall@watech.wa.gov
West Virginia	Jimmy Gianato	304-558-5380	jimmy.j.gianato@wv.gov
Wisconsin	Dennis Fortunato	608-267-2235	fortunatodj@doj.state.wi.us
Wyoming	Troy Babbitt	307-777-5648	troy.babbitt@wyo.gov

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY (SAA) Point of Contact (POC) List

https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496693784590-23ba37c044bb28b64f4fc69e6b6917f4/Revised_SAA_List_June_2017.pdf

The SAA's are appointed by each States' Governor and serve as the POC's for all homeland security and emergency management grant programs.

APPENDIX C

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA
Authorized Equipment List (AEL)
ref: Communications Equipment

APPENDIX C - DHS/FEMA AEL ref: Communications Equipment

03OE-01-CTAC - Device, Tactical Communications
Specialized communications devices for point-to-point communications in tactical situations where improvised individual communication is required. Includes audio and/or video devices such as wired, wireless, and sound-powered throw phones and throw cameras.

04AP-01-CADS - System, Dispatch, Computer Aided
Computer software system(s) used to track and manage public safety incidents and resources.

04AP-02-DGPS - Device, Global Positioning System (GPS)
Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving device, including self-contained handhelds, mobile mounted systems, and accessory devices to enable computers and communications devices.

04AP-09-ALRT - Systems, Public Notification and Warning
Systems used to alert the public of protective actions or to provide warning to the public in the event of an incident, such as sirens, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

04HW-01-MOBL - Computer, Mobile Data
Mobile computer devices, usually mounted permanently in vehicle, operating from DC power supply. Used for data upload and download, as well as local data entry.

04SN-01-XMIT - Transmission Device, Wireless, Remote Sensor
A device which, when attached to a remote sensor such as a video camera or chemical detector, allows wireless transmission of data to a distant base. May use radio frequency (RF) or infrared (IR) transmission.

06CC-01-CELL - Communications and Computing Device, Handheld
Handheld and "ultraportable" communications and computing devices with connectivity. Includes a variety of platforms such as cellular phones, smart phones, netbooks, tablets, and pad devices. Includes previous item 04HW-01-HHCD.

06CC-02-2WAY - Device, Messaging, 2-Way Text
Text messaging device with 2-way capability.

06CC-02-DSAD - Device, Data Service Access
PCMCIA card, serial device, or USB device for access to on-line data services. Also includes standalone portable devices capable of producing a Wi-Fi hotspot.

06CC-02-PAGE - Services/Systems, Paging
Paging services/systems, 1-way text messaging.

06CC-03-SATB - Phone, Satellite Base
Satellite communication device, fixed location.

06CC-03-SATM - Phone, Satellite Mobile
Satellite communication device, mobile.

06CC-03-SATP - Phone, Satellite Portable
Satellite service with handheld device.

06CC-04-EQSD - Equipment, Satellite Data
Satellite earth station transmitter and receiver, usually Ku-Band. Examples include, but are not limited to Iridium and INMARSAT A and B.

06CC-04-SADS - Services, Satellite Data
Satellite data services (Internet access via satellite connection). Commercial providers of Internet connectivity via satellite.

06CC-04-SSBR - Services, Satellite, Brokered
Full-service rental/lease of satellite transponder time, including truck and technicians.
06CC-04-SSFT - Space Segment, Full-Time, Leased
Satellite transponder time purchased on long-term contracts.

06CC-04-SSHB - Space Segment, Hourly, Brokered
Satellite transponder time purchased by the hour.

06CC-05-PRTY - Priority Services, Communications
Services to ensure priority communication over common carrier media, such as cellular phones or telephone land lines. Includes Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), NCS Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program, and NCS Wireless Priority Services (WPS).

06CP-01-BASE - Radio, Base
Base radio system.

06CP-01-HFRQ - Radio, High Frequency (HF) Single Sideband
High frequency (HF) single sideband communications equipment.

06CP-01-MOBL - Radio, Mobile
Mobile radio equipment, deployed in/on vehicles, or can also be deployed as temporary base stations.

06CP-01-PORT - Radio, Portable
Individual/portable radio transceivers.

06CP-01-REPT - Repeaters
An electronic device that receives a weak or low-level signal and retransmits that signal to extend usable range.

06CP-01-VOTR - Receivers, Voter
A device that evaluates the comparative strength and signal/noise ratio from multiple receivers on the same frequency, selects the "best" signal and retransmits.

06CP-02-BRDG - Equipment, Bridging/Patching/Gateway
Includes a wide range of equipment and software utilized to connect disparate communications networks. Systems range from cords that can patch two radios to interface boxes that can link dozens of radios, phones, computers, etc. in multiple sessions.

06CP-03-BAMP - Amplifiers, Bi-directional
Bi-directional amplifiers, application defined.

06CP-03-MWAV - Radio, Microwave Link
Microwave link for remote control of radio base stations or for links between infrastructure components and other communication assets.

06CP-03-NRSC - Cable, Non Radiation-Shielded Transmission
Non radiation-shielded transmission cable between base/repeater and antenna.

06CP-03-PRAC - Accessories, Portable Radio
Speaker/microphone extensions to portable radios. Sometimes used within encapsulated/partially encapsulated suits, where restricted access to radio equipment impedes normal portable radio operations. Also includes programming/cloning cables.

06CP-03-TOWR - Systems, Antenna and Tower
Fixed and portable.

06CP-04-WADN - Network, Wide Area Digital
Wide area digital network, voice/data capable.

06CP-05-BRAC - Bridge, Audio Teleconferencing
Device to connect more than two parties (up to several dozen) into a single audio conference.

06CP-05-LPBX - Exchange, Private Branch, Portable
Portable private branch exchange (PBX)

06CP-05-VCNB - Bridge, Video Teleconferencing
Device to connect more than four parties (up to several dozen) into a single video conference.

06CP-05-VCON - Teleconferencing, Video
Video teleconferencing over ISDN telephone lines or broadband facilities.

[10PE-01-PCHG - Chargers, Phone and Radio](#)
Chargers for recharging portable and handheld communications equipment such as cellular phones, satellite phones, smart phones, and handheld radio and walkie-talkies.

[12VE-00-MISS - Vehicle, Specialized Mission](#)
Specialized vehicles and vehicle conversion kits designed to support specific mission area requirements. Examples include patrol and deployment vehicles, tactical intervention vehicles, hazmat units, communications units, bomb response units, mobile morgue units, and special transport units such as all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), 2-wheeled personal transports for fully suited bomb technicians, and robot trailers designed to accommodate special mission equipment and accessories.

[13IT-00-ALRT - System, Alert/Notification](#)
Alert and notification equipment that allows for real-time dissemination of information and intelligence among responders via equipment such as cellular phones, pagers, text messaging, etc.

[17WC-00-BOAT - Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response](#)
Surface boats or vessels with appropriate specialized equipment, designed to perform prevention and response missions within port areas, waterways, dams, reservoirs, rivers, lakes, etc.

[18AC-00-ACFT - Aircraft, CBRNE](#)
Special-purpose aircraft and rotorcraft for CBRNE terrorism prevention, response, mitigation and/or remediation. Includes all classes of aircraft and rotorcraft, such as single and multiengine airplanes and helicopters, as well as gyroplanes and Light Sport Aircraft (LSA). Used for reconnaissance, command and control, or search operations. This item includes manned aircraft only. See item 03OE-07-SUAS for remotely piloted aircraft.

[18AC-00-ACUP - Equipment and Upgrades, Aircraft, CBRNE](#)
Specialized navigational, communications, safety, and operational equipment necessary for CBRNE prevention, response and/or recovery, such as aviation GPS system, air-ground communications system, night vision kit, observation platform, fast-rope gantry, air-safety containers, etc.

[19AF-01-COMM - Equipment, Communications and Sensory Support](#)
Equipment to support audible, visual, sensory, and verbal communications with individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Examples include, but are not limited to, alert systems, communications boards, magnifiers, flashing signal alarms, ear plugs, headsets, and red-tipped canes. Also includes individual lighting and night lights for shelter operations.

HELPFUL GRANTS RESOURCES/INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Agriculture
https://www.usda.gov/topics/farming/grants-and-loans

U.S. Department of Commerce
https://www.commerce.gov/page/grant-and-contract-opportunities-commerce

U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources
https://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.html

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
https://www.fema.gov/

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Preparedness (Non-Disaster) Grants
https://www.fema.gov/preparedness-non-disaster-grants

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Authorized Equipment List (AEL)
https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list

U.S. Department of Justice
https://www.justice.gov/grants

U.S. Department Transportation
https://www.transportation.gov/grants

First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)
https://firstnet.gov/

All Things FirstNet
http://allthingsfirstnet.com/

SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants
https://www.911.gov/pdf/OEC_SAFECOM_Guidance_Emergency_Communications_Grants_FY_2017.pdf

ACRONYMS

AEL – Authorized Equipment List

AFG – Assistance to Firefighters Grant

AR – Augmented Reality

CBP – Customs and Border Protection

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive

CDC – Centers for Disease Control

DHS – U.S. Department of Homeland Security

DLT – Distance Learning and Telemedicine

DOJ – U.S. Department of Justice

DOT – U.S. Department of Transportation

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EMPG – Emergency Management Performance Grant

EMS – Emergency Medical Services

EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency, an agency within the DHS

FirstNet – First Responder Network Authority

HHS – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program

IBSGP – Intercity Bus Security Grant Program

IJ – Investment Justification

IPR – Intercity Passenger Rail – Amtrak grant program

JAG – Justice Assistance Grants

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

LETPA – Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities

MAA – Mutual Aid Agreement

NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology (a non-regulatory agency of the USDC)

NOFO – Notice of Funding Opportunity

NPSBN – Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network

OPacks – Operational Packages

OPSG – Operation Stonegarden

POC – Point of Contact

POETE – Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training and Exercise

POP – Period of Performance

PSGP – Port Security Grant Program

SAA – State Administrative Agency

SERC – State Emergency Response Commission

SFTA – State Fire Training Academies

SHSP – State Homeland Security Program (also referred to as the SHSGP – State Homeland Security Grant Program)

SIEC – State Interoperability Executive Committee

SLIGP - State and Local Implementation Grant Program

SPOC – Single Point of Contact

THSGP – Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program

TSGP – Transit Security Grant Program

UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative

USBP – U.S. Border Patrol

USDA – U. S. Department of Agriculture

USDC – U.S. Department of Commerce

VR – Virtual Reality