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Agency Name: Fort Bend County

Grant/App: 4733801 **Start Date:** 9/1/2023 **End Date:** 8/31/2024

Project Title: Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant Program, FY2024

Status: Application Pending Submission

Profile Information

Applicant Agency Name: Fort Bend County

Project Title: Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant Program, FY2024

Division or Unit to Administer the Project: Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office

Address Line 1: 301 Jackson Street

Address Line 2: Office of the County Judge

City/State/Zip: Richmond Texas 77469

Start Date: 9/1/2023

End Date: 8/31/2024

Regional Council of Governments(COG) within the Project's Impact Area: Houston-Galveston Area Council

Headquarter County: Fort Bend

Counties within Project's Impact Area:

Grant Officials:

Authorized Official

Name: KP George

Email: county.judge@fortbendcountytexas.gov

Address 1: 301 Jackson Street

Address 1: Office of the County Judge

City: Richmond, Texas 77469

Phone: 281-341-8608 Other Phone: 281-633-7769

Fax: 832-471-1858

Title: The Honorable

Salutation: Judge

Position: County Judge

Financial Official

Name: Robert Sturdivant

Email: Accounting@fortbendcountytexas.gov

Address 1: 309 S. 4th Street, Suite 533

Address 1:

City: Richmond, Texas 77469

Phone: 281-341-3760 Other Phone: 281-341-3769

Fax: 281-341-3774

Title: Mr.

Salutation: Mr.

Position: County Auditor

Project Director

Name: Manuel Zamora

Email: Manuel.Zamora@fortbendcountytexas.gov

Address 1: 1840 Richmond Pkwy

Address 1:

City: Richmond, Texas 77469

Phone: 281-341-4616 Other Phone: 281-725-7013

Fax:

Title: Mr.

Salutation: Major

Position: Executive Major

Grant Writer

Name: Elizabeth Signorotti

Email: elizabeth.signorotti@fortbendcountytexas.gov

Address 1: 1840 Richmond Parkway

Address 1:

City: Richmond, Texas 77469

Phone: 281-341-8573 Other Phone:

Fax:

Title: Ms.

Salutation: Dr.

Position: Grant Coordinator

You are logged in as **User Name:** Signorotti

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Narrative Information

Introduction

The Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant Program supports equipping law enforcement officers at risk of shootings with rifle-resistant body armor.

The funding announcement, located on the [eGrants Calendar](#) page, describes the organization types, activities, and costs that are eligible under the announcement. The PSO's [eGrants User Guide to Creating an Application](#) guides applicants through the process of creating and submitting an application in eGrants. Information and guidance related to the management and use of grant funds can be found in the PSO's Guide to Grants, located on the [PSO Resource for Applicants and Grantees webpage](#).

Program-Specific Questions

Applicants must enter the number of officers currently employed by the agency.

Traffic or Highway Patrol - officers who are engaged in traffic or highway patrol, otherwise regularly detain or stop motor vehicles, are primary responders to calls for assistance from the public, or execute arrest or search warrants for criminal offenses

Current total number of officers:

614

Reserve Officers - all other reserve officers

Current total number of officers:

22

Certifications

In addition to the requirements found in existing statute, regulation, and the funding announcement, this program requires applicant organizations to certify compliance with the following:

Constitutional Compliance

Applicant assures that it will not engage in any activity that violates Constitutional law including profiling based upon race.

Required Agency Policies

Applicant assures that it has adopted policies addressing the deployment and allocation of vests or plates to its officers; and the usage of vests or plates by its officers. PSO requires that the policy on usage of vests or plates include mandatory training on the proper care, fitting, inspection, use, storage, and maintenance of the armor. PSO also requires the policy specify that body armor may not be left in patrol vehicles when an officer is not on duty in order to minimize the heat damage to the armor.

In crafting these policies, applicants should be aware that the inspection, storage, and replacement of body armor were identified as potential points of failure in body armor use by the Police Executive Research Forum. See "[A Practitioner's Guide To the 2011 National Body Armor Survey of Law Enforcement Officers](#)" for more information.

NIJ Body Armor Standards

Applicant assures that body armor purchased with grant funds will comply with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standard (Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor NIJ Standard-0101.06) for type III (rifles) or type IV (armor piercing rifle) body armor, including bullet-resistant vests, ballistic plates, and plate carriers.

Personally Fitted Vest Requirement

Applicant assures that all body armor vests purchased with grant funds will be personally fitted for individual officers, including vests specifically fitted to individual female law enforcement officers. "Personally fitted" does not require armor be individually manufactured based on the measurements of a specific wearer, but rather that it provide the best possible fit and coverage, through a combination of:

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

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International has made available the Standard Practice for Body Armor Wearer Measurement and Fitting of Armor ([Active Standard ASTM E3003](#)) available at no cost. The Personal Armor Fit Assessment [checklist](#), is excerpted from ASTM E3003.

Cybersecurity Training Requirement

Local units of governments must comply with the Cybersecurity Training requirements described in Section

Local units of governments must comply with the Cybersecurity Training requirements described in Section 772.012 and Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code. Local governments determined to not be in compliance with the cybersecurity requirements required by Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code are ineligible for OOG grant funds until the second anniversary of the date the local government is determined ineligible. Government entities must annually certify their compliance with the training requirements using the [Cybersecurity Training Certification for State and Local Government](#). A copy of the Training Certification must be uploaded to your eGrants application. For more information or to access available training programs, visit the [Texas Department of Information Resources Statewide Cybersecurity Awareness Training](#) page.

Criminal History Reporting

Entities receiving funds from PSO must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 66*. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Counties applying for grant awards from the Office of the Governor must commit that the county will report at least 90% of convictions within five business days to the Criminal Justice Information System at the Department of Public Safety.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Eligible applicants operating a law enforcement agency must be current on reporting complete UCR data and the Texas specific reporting mandated by 411.042 TGC, to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for inclusion in the annual Crime in Texas (CIT) publication. To be considered eligible for funding, applicants must have submitted a full twelve months of accurate data to DPS for the most recent calendar year by the deadline(s) established by DPS. Due to the importance of timely reporting, applicants are required to submit complete and accurate UCR data, as well as the Texas-mandated reporting, on a no less than monthly basis and respond promptly to requests from DPS related to the data submitted.

Entities That Collect Sexual Assault/Sex Offense Evidence or Investigate/Prosecute Sexual Assault or Other Sex Offenses

In accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 420.034, any facility or entity that collects evidence for sexual assault or other sex offenses or investigates or prosecutes a sexual assault or other sex offense for which evidence has been collected, must participate in the statewide electronic tracking system developed and implemented by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Visit [DPS's Sexual Assault Evidence Tracking Program website](#) for more information or to set up an account to begin participating.

Compliance with State and Federal Laws, Programs and Procedures

Local units of government, including cities, counties and other general purpose political subdivisions, as appropriate, and institutions of higher education that operate a law enforcement agency, must comply with all aspects of the programs and procedures utilized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to: (1) notify DHS of all information requested by DHS related to illegal aliens in Agency's custody; and (2) detain such illegal aliens in accordance with requests by DHS. Additionally, counties and municipalities may NOT have in effect, purport to have in effect, or make themselves subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice (written or unwritten) that would: (1) require or authorize the public disclosure of federal law enforcement information in order to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection fugitives from justice or aliens illegally in the United States; or (2) impede federal officers from exercising authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), § 1226(c), § 1231(a), § 1357(a), § 1366(1), or § 1366(3). Lastly, eligible applicants must comply with all provisions, policies, and penalties found in Chapter 752, Subchapter C of the Texas Government Code.

Each local unit of government, and institution of higher education that operates a law enforcement agency, must download, complete and then upload into eGrants the [CEO/Law Enforcement Certifications and Assurances Form](#) certifying compliance with federal and state immigration enforcement requirements. This Form is required for each application submitted to PSO and is active until August 31, 2024 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

Civil Rights Liaison

A civil rights liaison who will serve as the grantee's civil rights point of contact and who will be responsible for ensuring that the grantee meets all applicable civil rights requirements must be designated. The designee will act as the grantee's liaison in civil rights matters with PSO and with the federal Office of Justice Programs.

Enter the Name of the Civil Rights Liaison:

Yvette Maldonado

Enter the Address for the Civil Rights Liaison:

301 Jackson Street Richmond, TX 77469

Enter the Phone Number for the Civil Rights Liaison [(999) 999-9999 x9999]:

12813418630

Overall Certification

Each applicant agency must certify to the specific requirements detailed above as well as to comply with all requirements within the PSO Funding Announcement, the *Guide to Grants*, the *Grantee Conditions and Responsibilities*, any authorizing or applicable state and federal statutes and regulations to be eligible for this program.

X I certify to all of the application content & requirements.

Project Abstract :

This project will provide NIJ Level III/IV rifle-resistant body armor to investigators in the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office (FBCSO). The intention is to assign rifle-resistant body armor to FBCSO's Special Operations Team, which is increasingly conducting active enforcement operations where the individuals, groups, and "crews" are armed with rifle-caliber weapons, including AR-type weapons in pistol form. Additionally, this project will provide rifle-resistant body armor to CID investigators who are conducting fugitive apprehensions and warrant executions. These law enforcement activities within CID—Special Operations, Fugitive Apprehensions, and Warrant Executions—are highly dangerous, and the absence of armor capable of withstanding a rifle shot places field personnel in grave danger, as criminals and criminal gangs are frequently carrying high-powered rifles, assault weapons, and high-capacity handguns. In addition, field personnel are now encountering Glocks with illegal "switches" that render them highly lethal "mini-machine guns." The ability to provide XXXX investigators involved in high-risk law enforcement activities with body armor that protects them from rifle-caliber rounds enhances FBCSO's ability to prevent crime, enforce the law, and protect investigators and citizens alike.

Problem Statement :

Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office's (FBCSO) Criminal Investigations Division (CID) investigates a wide range of criminal activities, but those that currently present the greatest risk of encountering a high-powered rifle, assault weapon, high-capacity handgun, or Glock with an illegal "switch" are our Special Operations, homicide investigations, fugitive apprehensions, and warrant executions. Texas's permit-less carry law that went into effect in September 2021 places officers at additional risk because of the ease with which ordinary citizens and criminals—trained and untrained in firearms safety and use—can purchase, conceal, and carry a firearm. With the 2021 resolution making Texas a Second Amendment sanctuary, licit and illicit weapons ownership and use renders suburban policing as dangerous as the largest U.S. cities. The high ratio of offender to FBCSO deputy interactions and the ease of movement in a county whose total area is 885 square miles creates the type of environment that is common to more densely populated counties and cities. FBCSO is responsible for execution of arrest and search warrants for increasing numbers of violent and dangerous offenders. Multi-jurisdictional efforts, such as parolee violator task forces, narcotics task forces, human trafficking task forces, and gang task forces, create greater numbers of wanted felons that our officers encounter on a daily basis. The nature of Special Operations and the scope of their activities and responsibilities is rapidly changing, however. Whereas in prior years when the Sheriff's Office was fully staffed and had ample Patrol Deputies to assist with making an arrest, today the Special Operations Team is tasked with catching criminals in the act of committing a crime—especially burglary crews—and making the arrests themselves. Law enforcement nationwide is experiencing staffing shortages, budget cuts, and anti-law enforcement sentiment, such as the "defund the police" movement, all of which contribute to the current dearth of individuals going into law enforcement and issues with personnel retention. Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office is no different. Due to our own severe staffing shortages, which affects available Patrol backup when CID Special Operations Teams is ready to have an arrest made, Team members themselves are making the arrests, often in rapidly evolving contexts and circumstances. This is why rifle-resistant body armor is critical for their safety. Similar to the activities of the Special Operations Team, investigators assigned to fugitive apprehension and to warrant execution also risk being met by individuals with rifle-caliber weapons. Fort Bend County's population has grown more than 45% from 2010 to 2023, increasing the rate at which violent crime and crimes involving firearms are occurring. Consequently, the demand for our services is increasing, as is the CID caseload. Currently, FBCSO's CID Special Operations Team has no rifle-resistant body armor issued to them. The nature of their surveillance and intelligence gathering activities necessitates plain clothes, unmarked vehicles, and soft vests when they are not at risk of being discovered. The current milieu in Fort Bend County is one where sophisticated, organized burglary crews, generally operating out of Houston/Harris County, are targeting homes, apartment complexes, businesses, and game rooms in Fort Bend. These crews are often armed with AR-type weapons in pistol form, which are easier to hide and to wield.

Supporting Data :

According to the U.S. Census, Fort Bend County (FBC) is one of the fastest growing counties in the United States and is projected to reach 1.8 million residents by 2050 (Woods & Poole, 2021). In addition to individuals and families moving to FBC from out of state, we also are gaining population spillover from densely populated Harris County, which currently has one of the highest violent crime rates in the nation, according to the FBI 2022 Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Fort Bend County appears a safer alternative for individuals and families. While our overall population is growing and with it crime rates, especially violent crime, our law enforcement (LE) personnel is declining in numbers. LE agencies and officers are forced to do more with less due to fewer sworn officers and slashed operating budgets. In just the first two weeks of January 2023, Fort Bend County has seen XXX homicides. At the time of this writing, there are 229 outstanding gang fugitives last known to have resided in Fort Bend County. We average 450 incoming warrants a month, many of which are felony warrants. In 2022 Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office's CID handled nearly 4,000 cases involving violent crime, from aggravated robbery and burglary to kidnapping, rape, and homicide. These are just the cases involving violence and do not include theft, drug offences, and the like. Of these cases, 96 of them were aggravated robbery and 3 were homicide, and of these 99 cases 93 of them involved a firearm, including automatic handguns and automatic rifles. The Theft/Burglary Division of CID conducted 23 operations in 2022, and 11 of those involved individuals with weapons/firearms, in other words, approximately 50% of them involved a firearm. Considering that our Special Operations Team is comprised of a core of 11 law enforcement officers, they carry a high case load of operations that are complex, sophisticated, multi-faceted, and span both time and geographic boundaries. For example, the Dallas-Fort Worth area was experiencing a rash of aggravated robberies, conducted by the "crews" that are now a staple in Texas. FBCSO CID was tracking the same crew here in Fort Bend, as this crew was operating in multiple metropolitan areas. Upon learning that we, too, were tracking the same violent criminal crews, law enforcement in Dallas-Fort Worth and at FBCSO CID collaborated and successfully apprehended those individuals involved, making multiple arrests and clearing multiple cases that were ongoing in various parts

of Texas. In 2022 our Narcotics Task Force seized 1,375 pounds of illegal narcotics, 50 firearms, nearly \$2 million in illicitly obtained currency, and 110 arrests, and filed 244 criminal charges.

Project Approach & Activities:

The methodology for this grant is to establish a safer climate and environment for CIDs Special Operations Team and for investigators tasked with fugitive apprehension and warrant execution, the latter of which (warrant execution) is becoming extremely dangerous to our investigators. This necessarily requires body armor that can withstand high-powered rifles, handguns, Glockes equipped with illegal "switches," knives, and other piercing weapons. An investigator who is better protected is more likely to survive an armed confrontation or ambush and gains confidence that operations will be successful. The activities to be employed and enhanced by this project include the following: 1. Investigation and apprehension of burglary and robbery crews in Fort Bend County; 2. Investigation of aggravated burglary, robbery, motor vehicle theft; 3. Felony warrant execution; 4. Special Operations responsibilities in searching for and apprehending dangerous felons; 5. Violent crime offenders leaving crime scenes or barricading themselves; 5. Ambush situations where investigations are "burned."

Capacity & Capabilities:

Founded in 1837, Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office is the largest law enforcement agency in this geographically vast, fast-growing County of nearly one million residents, of whom more than 200,000 are students in our six Independent, Municipal, and Consolidated School Districts and private schools. FBCSO has over 600 sworn peace officers protecting and serving Fort Bend County residents. We are headquartered in Richmond, Texas, but have staffed annexes located in Sienna, Fulshear, and Katy, Texas. The SO oversees the U.S. DOJ certified County Jail and operates the regional Gus George Law Enforcement Academy, certified by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE). This Academy provides mandated and specialized continuing education and training for law enforcement personnel in the 13-county Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) region. More than 95% of our field operations personnel are ALERRT trained, and close to the same percentage are also AIRR trained. Deputies are also trained in safety techniques by uniformed personnel who are assigned to field operations. Their advanced safety training includes de-escalation for mental health consumers who are in crisis and who may be armed with firearms or knives. Additionally, a higher level of performance is achieved through intra- and inter-agency collaboration and partnerships. Other agencies with which the Sheriff's Office partners for a range of activities include Texas Department of Public Safety and the county and municipal agencies within Fort Bend County and within adjacent counties. These include Harris, Brazoria, Waller, Wharton, and Austin counties, as well as regional partners: Houston Police Department, Harris County Sheriff, Waller County Sheriff; four FBC precinct Constable Offices, and the municipalities of Arcola, Fulshear, Katy, Meadows Place, Missouri City, Needville, Richmond, Rosenberg, Stafford, and Sugar Land. FBCSO is led by a team of law enforcement professionals who together have over 100 years in the field. It is led by Sheriff Eric Fagan, who was elected Sheriff in 2020 after more than 30 years with the Houston Police Department (HPD). During his tenure with HPD, Sheriff Fagan won the prestigious Officer of the Year Award three times. Chief Deputy Mattie Provost was with HPD for over 31 years, where she reached the rank of Assistant Chief. She is the 2022 winner of the Melvin Drum Chief Deputy of the Year Award given by the Texas Chief Deputies Association. Assistant Chief Deputy Manuel Zamora, PhD, commands the Administrative Bureau, including the Gus George Academy, Support Services, and Emergency Management and Communications, Human Resources, Public Information Office and Grants. Dr. Zamora began his career in 1981 with HPD, during which he authored the grant proposal and contributed toward the design of the \$2.0 million Houston Police Real Time Crime Center, led a Special Response Group field force, and managed the Planning & Research Section, where he led product and equipment evaluation, program assessment, and the analysis and development of policy. Assistant Chief Norman Wong oversees the Field Operations Command, Investigations Command, and Detention Command. Assistant Chief Wong has served over three decades with the Houston Police Department and his last 10 plus years, he served at the rank of Assistant Chief.

Performance Management :

Success will be measured by both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. This approach captures both statistical and ethnographic data that provides greater depth and understanding than limiting measurement to incidents, such as number of armed persons arrested in dangerous situations, number of firearms confrontations, number of responses to weapons discharges, including active shooters, dangerous weapons seized, number of incidents requiring the donning of Level III and Level IV armor and other quantifiable data. While the numbers discussed will be part of the measure of success, so will the ethnographic research, such as participant observations and contributions to the project, survey questionnaires, and personnel interviews. The overall goals are: Goal 1. Safely respond to dangerous situations (described above in Project Approach and Activities). Objectives: a. Achieve 100% safety outcomes in all felony warrant executions; b. Ensure 100% safety procedures in all parolee roundups; c. Perform all searches and apprehensions with dangerous felons with no injuries; d. Safely respond to all active shooter incidents; e. Investigate all weapons discharges with no injury to response personnel; f. Safely manage 100% of all courtroom and courthouse security threats; g. Obtain 100% safe outcomes for deputies who respond to mass gatherings involving rival groups and disturbances; h. Safely handle all armed robberies in progress with no injury to response personnel; i. Protect all response personnel to see to apprehend violent offenders leaving crime scenes or barricading themselves; j. Survive 100% of all ambush situations with minimal to no injury. Goal 2: Minimize injury or risk in armed situations. Objectives: a. Don Level III or Level IV body armor in 100% of calls involving interaction with armed, dangerous felons; b. Don Level III or Level IV body armor in 100% of calls involving the commission of violent crime where armed perpetrators are present; c. Train to prevent risk or injury in 100% of exercises where the training objective is to safely apprehend armed individuals and groups; d. Debrief and seek feedback in 100% of incidents involving the donning of Level III and Level IV body armor. Goal 3: Collect data and information. 3.a: Conduct qualitative interviews with response personnel in 50% of all armed offender incidents; b. Collect quantitative data in 100% of all situations in which Level III and/or Level IV body armor is worn; c. Author reports involving after-action details for 100% of all incidents in which firearms are discharged by any party. Strategies include: 1. Continue officer safety and tactical training; 2. Engage with regional partners in training and incident response; 3. Record observations and review after actions reports, debriefing as necessary. 4. Seek continuous improvement and advances reviews and feedback on operational tactics, procedures, policies, and responses. 5. Where possible, publish observations and lessons learned in police

and academic literature to improve our profession.

Target Group :

Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office currently responds to between 90 and 110 incidents per month in which weapons are involved and/or collaboration with local or regional partners is necessary to achieve an outcome to a threat situation or risk posed by the actions of dangerous and armed individuals. While the largest segment of the population to benefit from this project involves community members, body armor is requested to protect first responders and investigative personnel from harm at the hands of all individuals and groups that seek to injure or incapacitate law enforcement personnel. The agencies to benefit from the project include the surrounding Sheriff and constable agencies of the following counties: Waller, Harris, Brazoria, and Wharton. Nearby municipalities will also directly benefit by collaborative and multi-jurisdictional initiatives by Fort Bend County Sheriff's deputies who will be protected as they engage in partnership efforts. The municipalities include but are not limited to: Arcola, Fulshear, Katy, Meadows Place, Missouri City, Needville, Richmond, Rosenberg, Stafford and Sugar Land.

Evidence-Based Practices:

The research and literary evidence to support the use of Level III and Level IV body armor in dangerous and violent offender circumstances is well documented in the criminal justice literature. A sampling of research, cited below, shows the life-saving effectiveness of body armor for police officers and other first responders. Additionally, the research supports the use of body armor that allows for mobility and agility: "Significant functional movement deficits and increased perception of effort were present in the loaded condition. Specifically, functional capability of the upper extremity was significantly affected in all categories considered" (Tomes & Lewis, 2019). For the purposes of this grant, the literature includes the following: 1. Tomes, C., Orr, R. M., & Pope, R. (2017). Relevance, benefit, design, construction and selection of body armor. 2. Tomes, C. & Lewis, D. M. (2019). Effects of personal body armor on functional movement capability in healthy adults. *International Journal of Exercise Science*. <https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2439&context=ijes>. 3. Shults, J. F. (2019). How body armor saves lives. *Police 1*. <https://www.police1.com/police-products/body-armor/articles/how-body-armor-saves-lives-interpreting-leoka-data-QLGIE322RRNIGwVi/> 4. LaTourrette, T. (2010). The life-saving effectiveness of body armor for police officers. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene*. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15459624.2010.489798> 5. Greene, M. (2019). Body armor: Protecting our nation's officers from ballistic threats. *NIJ Journal* 280 (Jan 2019): https://www.valorforblue.org/Documents/Clearinghouse/Body_Armor_Protecting_Our_Nation_Officers_from_Ballistic_Threats.pdf The approach taken in this project to implement this project in Fort Bend County for first responders also comports to literature on the utility of such armor. For example: 6. First responder guide for improving survivability on improvised explosive device and/or active shooter incidents. (2015). *Homeland Security: Office of Health Affairs*. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/First%20Responder%20Guidance%20June%202015%20FINAL%202_0.pdf

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Project Activities Information

Introduction

This section contains questions about your project. It is very important for applicants to review their funding announcement for guidance on how to fill out this section. Unless otherwise specified, answers should be about the EXPECTED activities to occur during the project period.

Selected Project Activities:

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE:	DESCRIPTION
Equipment and Technology	100.00	1. Size, purchase, assign body armor to appropriate division. 2. Don body armor as situation stipulates during active enforcement operations. 3. Don body armor when involved in fugitive apprehension. 4. Don body armor in warrant execution.

CJD Purpose Areas

PERCENT DEDICATED	PURPOSE AREA	PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTION
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Measures Information

Objective Output Measures

OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Equipment or technology: Individuals/ operators equipped	20
Equipment or technology: Organizations directly using	1
Number of bullet resistant vests purchased with grant funds.	20

Objective Outcome Measures

OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Output Measures

CUSTOM OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Outcome Measures

CUSTOM OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Budget Details Information
Budget Information by Budget Line Item:

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT/%
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses	Bulletproof Vest (\$5,000 or less per unit)	Point Blank Active Shooter rifle plate carrier with two 20260x-01 10/12 shooters cut MC Level III+ and ID panels. Qty 20 X \$1265/unit = \$25,300.00	\$25,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,300.00	0

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Resolution from Governing Body

Applications from nonprofit corporations, local units of governments, and other political subdivisions must include a [resolution](#) that contains the following:

1. Authorization by your governing body for the submission of the application to the Public Safety Office (PSO) that clearly identifies the name of the project for which funding is requested;
2. A commitment to provide all applicable matching funds;
3. A designation of the name and/or title of an authorized official who is given the authority to apply for, accept, reject, alter, or terminate a grant (Note: If a name is provided, you must update the PSO should the official change during the grant period.); and
4. A written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds to PSO.

Upon approval from your agency's governing body, upload the [approved](#) resolution to eGrants by clicking on the **Upload Files** sub-tab located in the **Summary** tab.

Contract Compliance

Will PSO grant funds be used to support any contracts for professional services?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

For applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, describe how you will monitor the activities of the sub-contractor(s) for compliance with the contract provisions (including equipment purchases), deliverables, and all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines governing this project.

Enter a description for monitoring contract compliance:

Lobbying

For applicant agencies requesting grant funds in excess of \$100,000, have any federally appropriated funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ N/A

For applicant agencies that selected either **No** or **N/A** above, have any non-federal funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress in connection with this federal contract, loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ N/A

Fiscal Year

Provide the begin and end date for the applicant agency's fiscal year (e.g., 09/01/20xx to 08/31/20xx).

Enter the Begin Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

10/1/2023

Enter the End Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

9/30/2024

Sources of Financial Support

Each applicant must provide the amount of grant funds expended during the most recently completed fiscal year for the following sources:

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of Federal Grant Funds expended:

176221704

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of State Grant Funds expended:

7567625

Single Audit

Applicants who expend less than \$750,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$750,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a PSO grant. However, PSO may require a limited scope audit as defined in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$750,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$750,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

Select the appropriate response:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, provide the date of your organization's last annual single audit, performed by an independent auditor in accordance with the State of Texas Single Audit Circular; or CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:

9/30/2021

Debarment

Each applicant agency will certify that it and its principals (as defined in 2 CFR Part 180.995):

- Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal Court, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency;
- Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or
- Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the above bullet; and have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

Select the appropriate response:

☒ I Certify

☐ Unable to Certify

If you selected **Unable to Certify** above, please provide an explanation as to why the applicant agency cannot certify the statements.

You are logged in as **User Name:** Signorotti