

Agency Name: Fort Bend County

Grant/App: 4937801 **Start Date:** 9/1/2024 **End Date:** 8/31/2025

Project Title: Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant Program, FY2025

Status: Application Pending Submission

Profile Information

Applicant Agency Name: Fort Bend County

Project Title: Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant Program, FY2025

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

Address Line 1: 301 Jackson Street

Address Line 2:

City/State/Zip: Richmond Texas 77469-3108

Start Date: 9/1/2024

End Date: 8/31/2025

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: Fort Bend

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: Mandy Lesko

Email: accounting@fortbendcountytexas.gov

Address 1: 301 Jackson St

Address 1: Suite 701

City: Richmond, Texas 77469

Phone: 281-344-3951 Other Phone:

Fax:

Title: Ms.

Salutation: Ms.

Position: Accountant

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

Agency Name: Fort Bend County

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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.

Program-Specific Questions

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

Peace Officers - all peace officers currently employed by the agency

Current total number of officers:

528

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 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 percent 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 [Sexual Assault Evidence Tracking Program](#) website for more information or to set up an account to begin participating. Additionally, per Section 420.042 "A law enforcement agency that receives evidence of a sexual assault or other sex offense...shall submit that evidence to a public accredited crime laboratory for analysis no later than the 30th day after the date on which that evidence was received." A law enforcement agency in possession of a significant number of Sexual Assault Evidence Kits (SAEK) where the 30-day window has passed may be considered noncompliant.

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, 2025 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

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 Glockes with illegal "switches" that render them highly lethal "mini-machine guns." The ability to provide 20 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 parole 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. 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. Often there is no time to wait for arresting deputies to arrive. 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's Special Operations Team 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, FBSCO'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. The rifle-resistant body armor we are requesting will protect the Special Operations unit when making what are often multiple arrests at a time, and our Fugitive Apprehensions and Warrant Execution law enforcement officers.

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 had one of the highest violent crime rates in the nation, according to the FBI 2022 Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The rates for UCR Part 1 crimes dropped slightly in 2023 for Harris County, but in Fort Bend County, incidents of Murder and Non-negligent Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence, and Rape rose in 2023. Still, 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 and burglaries of apartment complexes, single-family homes, and businesses, our law enforcement (LE) personnel is declining in numbers, as is the case nationwide. LE agencies and officers are forced to do more with less due to fewer sworn officers and year after year of slashed operating budgets. In just the first two weeks of January 2023, Fort Bend County saw its first homicide and had five shootings. We had 10 homicides in the year. Currently, there are 175 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 2023 Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office's CID worked a total of 9,782 cases which involved crimes against persons—including aggravated robbery, aggravated, aggravated assault, aggravated burglary, sexual assault against children and adults, rape, and homicide--and cleared 387 by arrest. These are just the cases involving violence and do not include human trafficking, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), theft, drug offences, and other non-violent crimes. The Burglary and Theft Division (BNT) of CID conducted 23 major operations in 2023, and 11 of those involved individuals with weapons/firearms; in other words, approximately 50% of them involved a firearm. BNT had 98 cases cleared by arrest. Considering that all Sheriff's Office specialized teams—the range of CID Operations Teams, the Fort Bend County Narcotics Task Force (FBCNTF), Gang Unit, SWAT--are comprised of small numbers of law enforcement officers, in part due to on-going staffing shortages, each team carries a high case load of operations that are complex, sophisticated, multi-faceted, dangerous, and span both time and geographic boundaries. This makes the need for equipment to support LE while in the field critical to streamlining operations and sharing information, making the best use of LE personnel and protecting field personnel by eliminating potential opportunities for suspects to identify LE and escape or retaliate. Our teams regularly collaborate with and support other law enforcement agencies, both locally and regionally, including the PDs in Fort Bend County's 10 municipalities, ISD PDs, the Texas Department of Public Safety, FBI, and law enforcement agencies in other parts of the State. 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 areas around the State. 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 in various parts of the state. In 2023 our Narcotics Task Force seized 1,241 pounds of illegal narcotics, 44 firearms, nearly \$3.7 million in illicitly obtained currency, made 102 arrests, and filed 206 criminal charges. The Task Force team is comprised of LE from local and Federal law enforcement agencies, with members from police departments in Richmond, Missouri City, Sugar Land, and Rosenberg. FBCSO's Emergency Communications Center (911 Dispatch) received 565,600 emergency calls and calls for service in 2023, which underscores the demand for our services and citizen needs.

Project Approach & Activities:

The methodology for this project is to establish a safer environment for CID's Special Operations Team and for investigators through the use/donning of rifle-resistant body armor while carrying out operations. This includes investigators tasked with fugitive apprehension and warrant execution, the latter of which (warrant execution) is becoming extremely dangerous to our investigators. These activities increasingly require the use of 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. Apprehending violent crime offenders leaving crime scenes or barricading themselves; 6. Protect law enforcement in ambush situations where investigations are "burned"—where cover has been compromised or blown.

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. FBCSO has over 500 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. FBCSO leads a Type I Regional SWAT Team, has a dedicated Gang Unit, a Type II Air Support Unit, operates the Fort

Bend County Narcotics Task Force, and is part of the Houston High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Initiative. 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. The Narcotics Task Force is a partnership between FBCSO, the DEA, and police departments in Sugar Land, Rosenberg, Richmond, and Missouri City. The Gang Unit works with a range of outside agencies as needed. CID regularly works with local and regional agencies, particularly in investigating burglary crews that operate in Fort Bend, Harris County, and throughout the state. 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. In 2023 Sheriff Fagan was elected Chair of the Houston High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas' (HIDTA) Executive Board. 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 Law Enforcement Academy, the Investigations Command, Support Services, Emergency Management and Communications, 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, Detention Command, Human Resources, and Internal Affairs. 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 largely by quantitative methodologies, as the qualitative aspect of this project is to survey CID investigators regarding any changes they have experienced in personal and team safety during an operation and whether the use of rifle-resistant body armor affected their performance or the operation outcome. From a quantitative standpoint, we will measure the number incidents in which rifle-resistant body armor was used during an operation, the 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. The overall goal is to safely respond to dangerous situations (described above in Project Approach and Activities), especially in the apprehension of members of burglary crews and fugitives, and in executing warrants. Objectives: 1. Achieve 100% safety outcomes for Special Operations Team in making burglary crew arrests; 2. Achieve 100% safety outcomes in all felony warrant executions; 3. Ensure 100% safety procedures in all parolee roundups; 4. Perform all searches and apprehensions involving dangerous felons with no injuries; 5. Safely handle all armed robberies in progress with no injury to response personnel; 6. Protect all response personnel to see to apprehend violent offenders leaving crime scenes or barricading themselves. In situations such as these, investigators will don Level III or Level IV body armor in 100% of calls involving interaction with armed, dangerous felons; don Level III or Level IV body armor in 100% of calls involving the commission of violent crime where armed perpetrators, such as burglary crews, are present; and train to prevent risk or injury in 100% of exercises where the training objective is to safely apprehend armed individuals and groups.

Target Group :

Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office and our Specialized Teams regularly work in collaboration with local, regional, and federal partners to achieve an outcome to a threat situation or risk posed by the actions of dangerous or armed individuals, including burglary crews and drug traffickers, individuals engaged in criminal activities or fleeing crimes, and fugitives with outstanding warrants. FBCSO's Criminal Investigations Division, Warrants Division, Gang Unit, and Patrol Unit all can potentially benefit from this project. For example, the ability for CID and FBC Narcotics Task Force to function at a higher, more efficient level relieves the burden from other units, such as Patrol, which is already understaffed and overtasked. Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office regularly responds to incidents 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. As stated elsewhere in this application, our Special Operations Team and CID regularly conduct operations in which the suspects are armed, often with rifle-caliber weapons. While the largest segment of the population to benefit from this project involves community members, body armor is requested to protect 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 field personnel 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 industry publications 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. The Life-Saving Effectiveness of Body Armor for Police Officers: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene: Vol 7, No 10 (tandfonline.com) 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, inventory, and assign body armor to appropriate division. 2. Don body armor as situation stipulated during active enforcement operations. 3. Don body armor as situation stipulates when involved in fugitive apprehension. 4. Don body armor as situation stipulates 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 plates purchased with grant funds	40
Number of bullet resistant vests purchased with grant funds.	0
Number of plate carriers 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 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)	Qty = 20 Point Blank Plate Carrier Active Shooter rifle plate carrier with ID panels @\$111/each X 20 = \$2,220.00.	\$2,220.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,220.00	0
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses	Bulletproof Vest (\$5,000 or less per unit)	Qty = 40 Point Blank Level III+ plates 20260X-01 @\$609/each X 40 = \$24,360.00	\$24,360.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,360.00	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]:

10/1/2024

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

9/30/2025

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:

116214776

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

7053433

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:

6/30/2023

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