



Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program Expenditures

October 13, 2015

Fiscal Year 2015 Report to Congress



Homeland
Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Message from the Administrator

October 13, 2015

I am pleased to submit the following report, “Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program Expenditures,” prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

This report was compiled in response to Senate Report 113-198 accompanying the *Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act* (P.L. 114-4). This updated report provides details on Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities and expenditures to date, and their applicability to prevention.

More specifically, the report aims to demonstrate how FEMA homeland security grant dollars currently are, and will continue to be, dedicated toward law enforcement terrorism prevention-oriented planning, organization, training, exercise, and equipment activities. All data are provided by the FEMA Grant Programs Directorate, and are current as of March 31, 2015.



Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable John R. Carter
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable John Hoeven
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries related to this report may be directed to me at (202) 646-3900 or to the Department’s Deputy Under Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Chip Fulghum, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "W. Craig Fugate".

W. Craig Fugate
Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency



Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program Expenditures

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I. Legislative Language

This report was compiled pursuant to Senate Report 113-198 accompanying the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 114-4), directing FEMA to update the current report, which was previously submitted pursuant to Senate Report 113-77, accompanying the *FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76).

Senate Report 113-198 states:

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

In accordance with section 2006 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program [LETPP] is funded through a required set aside of 25 percent of the funds appropriated through the SHSGP¹ and UASI programs. The Committee directs FEMA to provide clear guidance to States and urban areas to ensure that the intent of LETPP is fully realized. FEMA is directed to provide an update of the report on expenditures for prevention activities, as required in Senate Report 113-77, no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

This report is submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in fulfillment of this requirement.

With regard to program expenditures, section 2006(a) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended (P.L. 107-296), includes the following requirement:

(a) Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

(1) In General.— The Administrator shall ensure that not less than 25 percent of the total combined funds appropriated for grants under sections 2003 and 2004 is used for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities.

¹ The State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) as outlined in the Fiscal Year 2015 Notice of Funding Opportunity is referred to in Senate Report 113-198 as the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP). These two acronyms can be used interchangeably.

Section 2006(a) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, also includes the following allowable Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities:

(2) Law enforcement terrorism prevention activities

Law enforcement terrorism prevention activities include—

- (A) information sharing and analysis;
- (B) target hardening;
- (C) threat recognition;
- (D) terrorist interdiction;
- (E) overtime expenses consistent with a State homeland security plan, including for the provision of enhanced law enforcement operations in support of Federal agencies, including for increased border security and border crossing enforcement;
- (F) establishing, enhancing, and staffing with appropriately qualified personnel State, local, and regional fusion centers that comply with the guidelines established under section 124h (i) of this title;
- (G) paying salaries and benefits for personnel, including individuals employed by the grant recipient on the date of the relevant grant application, to serve as qualified intelligence analysts;
- (H) any other activity permitted under the Fiscal Year 2007 Program Guidance of the Department for the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program; and
- (I) any other terrorism prevention activity authorized by the Administrator.

II. Background

With the enactment of the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (P.L. 110-53) (“9/11 Act”) and the *FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-161), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETTP) was no longer recognized or funded as a “stand-alone” preparedness grant program. Instead, section 2006(a) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296), as amended by the 9/11 Act, requires the FEMA Administrator to ensure that not less than 25 percent of the total combined funds appropriated under sections 2003 and 2004 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, are dedicated toward law enforcement terrorism prevention activities. Such activities include planning, organization, training, exercises, and equipment procurement.

Under the current LETTP construct, preparedness grant funds continue to build state, local, and tribal law enforcement capabilities to prevent terrorist attacks and provide law enforcement and public safety communities with funds to support critical prevention activities. FEMA preparedness grant programs funded under sections 2003 and 2004 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, provide funding to all 56 States, territories, and tribes, as well as to high-risk urban areas, based on a combination of formula, risk, and effectiveness, for LETTP activities.

III. Notice of Funding Opportunity Language Addressing the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

Pages 5 and 6 of the FY 2015 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Notice of Funding Opportunity clearly states the 25 percent LETPP requirement as follows:

- ***Consolidation of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA)***

Per section 2006 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended, (6 U.S.C. § 607), DHS/FEMA is required to ensure that at least 25 percent (25%) of grant funding appropriated for the Homeland Security Grant Program and Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program are used for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities. DHS/FEMA meets this requirement, in part, by requiring all SHSP and [Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)] recipients to ensure that at least 25 percent (25%) of the combined HSGP funds allocated under SHSP and UASI are dedicated towards law enforcement terrorism prevention activities, as defined in 6 U.S.C. Section 607. The LETPA² allocation can be from SHSP, UASI or both. This requirement does not include awards funds from OPSG. Please refer to Appendix A – FY 2015 Program Allocations [in the 2015 HSGP NOFO] for LETPA minimum allocations for SHSP and UASI by jurisdiction. The 25% LETPA allocation is in addition to the 80% pass through requirement to local governments and Tribes, referenced below.

Further, each year, FEMA works with internal and external stakeholders throughout the homeland security community to ensure that all Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) support the National Preparedness Goal by accurately capturing funding priorities and guiding recipients in closing capability gaps through various planning, organization, training, exercise, and equipment projects.

The following specific language is included within the FY 2015 HSGP NOFO and delineates allowable activities under the LETPP.

From page 6 of the FY 2015 Homeland Security Grant Program NOFO:

The National Prevention Framework describes those activities that should be executed upon the discovery of intelligence or information regarding an imminent threat to the homeland, in order to thwart an initial or follow on terrorist attack,

² Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) can be used interchangeably with Law Enforcement Prevention Program (LETPP) activities.

and provides guidance to ensure the Nation is prepared to prevent, avoid, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Activities outlined in the National Prevention Framework are eligible for use of LETPA focused funds. In addition, where capabilities are shared with the protection mission area, the National Protection Framework activities are also eligible. Other terrorism prevention activities proposed for funding under LETPA must be approved by the FEMA Administrator.

Additional allowable LETPP costs and activities are specified beginning on page 54 of the FY 2015 HSGP NOFO to include:

- ***Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Allowable Costs (SHSP and UASI)***

Activities eligible for use of LETPA focused funds are outlined in the National Prevention Framework (and where capabilities are shared with the protection mission area, the National Protection Framework) and include but are not limited to:

- *Maturation and enhancement of designated state and major Urban Area fusion centers, including information sharing and analysis, threat recognition, terrorist interdiction, and training/ hiring of intelligence analysts;*
- *Coordination between fusion centers and other analytical and investigative efforts including, but not limited to Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Centers, criminal intelligence units, and real-time crime analysis centers;*
- *Implementation and maintenance of the Nationwide SAR Initiative, including training for front line personnel on identifying and reporting suspicious activities;*
- *Implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime and associated efforts to increase the sharing of information with public and private sector partners, including nonprofit organizations. Note: DHS/FEMA requires that the Office of Public Affairs be given the opportunity to review and approve any public awareness materials (e.g., videos, posters, tri-folds, etc.) developed using HSGP grant funds for the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to ensure these materials are consistent with the Department’s messaging and strategy for the campaign and the initiative’s trademark;*

- *Training for countering violent extremism; development, implementation, and/or expansion of programs to engage communities that may be targeted by violent extremist radicalization; and the development and implementation of projects to partner with local communities to prevent radicalization to violence, in accordance with the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to the National Strategy on Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States; and*
- *Increase physical security, through law enforcement personnel and other protective measures by implementing preventive and protective measures at critical infrastructure sites or at-risk nonprofit organizations.*

IV. FEMA Funding Directed to the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

A. Total Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention (LETPP) Expenditures from FY 2008 – FY 2014

Section 2006(a) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, directs the FEMA Administrator to ensure that not less than 25 percent of the total combined funds appropriated for grants under sections 2003 and 2004 of that Act are used for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities. Preparedness grants funded under the authority of those sections of the Act by annual appropriations acts include the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), Operation Stonegarden (OPSG), Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP), and UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP). A summary of LETPP expenditures for all of these programs for FY 2008 through FY 2014 is located in Table 1.

Based on the data in Table 1, the minimum amount of funds required to be set aside for the LETPP as required by statute from FY 2008 – FY 2014 was \$2,356,172,785. State Administrative Agencies (SAA) and tribal governments have reported that recipients have dedicated an aggregate of \$3,381,387,094 to LETPP activities from FY 2008 – FY 2014, which is \$1,025,214,309 beyond the statutory minimum required. Overall, LETPP expenditures represent 36 percent of total funding under sections 2003 and 2004 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended.

Table 1- LETPP Expenditures by Program for FY 2008- FY 2014³

Sections 2003 and 2004 Preparedness Grants LETPP Expenditures for FY 2008- FY 2014										
Grant Award Year	SHSP Expenditures	UASI Expenditures	OPSG Expenditures	THSGP Expenditures	NSGP Expenditures	Total Annual LETPP Expenditures	Total Annual Combined Allocation	LETPP 25% Minimum	LETPP Expenditures Beyond 25% Minimum	LETPP Expenditures as Percentage of Total Combined Allocation
FY 2008	\$240,607,329	\$223,667,647	\$ 55,450,000	\$ 289,261	*	\$520,014,237	\$1,719,555,000	\$ 429,888,750	\$90,125,487	30%
FY 2009	\$287,361,302	\$231,429,065	\$ 86,289,114	\$ 100,250	*	\$605,179,732	\$1,766,556,250	\$ 441,639,063	\$163,540,669	34%
FY 2010	\$276,666,899	\$220,640,225	\$ 39,058,199	\$ 1,556,544	*	\$537,921,867	\$1,763,520,000	\$ 440,880,000	\$97,041,867	31%
FY 2011	\$233,855,785	\$255,126,549	\$ 54,720,789	\$ 1,095,903	*	\$544,799,026	\$1,273,348,200	\$ 318,337,050	\$226,461,976	43%
FY 2012	\$111,992,484	\$200,062,294	\$ 46,321,879	\$ 433,436	*	\$358,810,091	\$846,976,000	\$ 211,744,000	\$147,066,091	42%
FY 2013	\$124,934,544	\$213,939,326	\$ 54,119,293	\$ 728,512	*	\$393,721,675	\$988,389,689	\$ 247,097,422	\$146,624,253	40%
FY 2014	\$165,913,340	\$201,533,443	\$ 51,715,744	\$ 1,777,938	*	\$420,940,465	\$1,066,346,000	\$ 266,586,500	\$154,353,965	39%
Grand Total	\$1,441,331,683	\$1,546,398,549	\$ 387,675,018	\$ 5,981,843	*	\$3,381,387,094	\$9,424,691,139	\$ 2,356,172,785	\$1,025,214,309	36%

³ Table 1 represents LETPP expenditures for each program. For example, "SHSP Expenditures" refers only to LETPP-obligated funds within SHSP. FY 2008 expenditures are final. FY 2009-2014 expenditures reflect obligations reported by recipients and are current as of the December 2014 Biannual Strategy Implementation Report. These figures are subject to change depending on final obligations and reporting by recipients and financial closeout of the underlying grant awards. "Total Annual Combined Allocation" represents the total amount of appropriated funds dedicated to programs authorized under sections 2003 and 2004 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended (SHSP, UASI, OPSG, THSGP, NSGP).

* NSGP recipients currently are not required to distinguish between law enforcement terrorism prevention activities and other allowable expenditures when reporting on activities.

Expenditure reports pulled from FEMA’s Grants Reporting Tool (GRT) capture expenditures at a moment in time and can vary based on project progress, if all projects are reported accurately, disallowed costs, and other factors. This results in the fluctuation of expenditures reported in Tables 1-5 when compared to the data submitted in the 2014 Report to Congress on LETPP Expenditures. FEMA is actively seeking alternatives to current data collection systems that will enable FEMA, SAAs, and recipients to categorize expenditures more precisely and reconcile those numbers with actual expenditures.

B. LETPP Expenditures within SHSP and UASI

Since the enactment of the 9/11 Act, it has been FEMA’s policy to provide guidance to States and urban areas requiring each recipient to ensure that at least 25 percent of their SHSP and UASI awards, exclusive of OPSG, are dedicated toward LETPP. This policy helps FEMA to ensure that it meets the LETPP minimums prescribed by Section 2006(a) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, and furthers the Congressional intent of the program.

A summary of UASI and SHSP expenditures directed to LETPP activities compared to the LETPP minimums for FY 2008 – FY 2014 can be found in Table 2. Table 2 illustrates how states and urban areas have dedicated anywhere from 28-41 percent of the total combined SHSP and UASI allocations to LETPP. The 7-year LETPP total for SHSP and UASI combined is 34 percent.

Table 2 – SHSP and UASI LETPP Expenditures for FY 2008–FY 2014⁴

Grant Award Year	SHSP & UASI LETPP Expenditures for FY 2008- FY 2014								
	SHSP		UASI		SHSP & UASI Combined				
	Allocation	LETPP Expenditures	Allocation	LETPP Expenditures	Total Allocation	LETPP 25% Minimum	Total LETPP Expenditures	LETPP Expenditures Beyond 25% Minimum	LETPP Expenditures as Percentage of total Allocation
FY 2008	\$ 861,280,000	\$ 240,607,329	\$ 781,630,000	\$ 223,667,647	\$ 1,642,910,000	\$ 410,727,500	\$ 464,274,976	\$ 53,547,476	28%
FY 2009	\$ 861,137,000	\$ 287,361,302	\$ 798,631,250	\$ 231,429,065	\$ 1,659,768,250	\$ 414,942,063	\$ 518,790,368	\$ 103,848,305	31%
FY 2010	\$ 842,000,000	\$ 276,666,899	\$ 832,520,000	\$ 220,640,225	\$ 1,674,520,000	\$ 418,630,000	\$ 497,307,124	\$ 78,677,124	30%
FY 2011	\$ 526,874,100	\$ 233,855,785	\$ 662,622,100	\$ 255,126,549	\$ 1,189,496,200	\$ 297,374,050	\$ 488,982,334	\$ 191,608,284	41%
FY 2012	\$ 294,000,000	\$ 111,992,484	\$ 490,376,000	\$ 200,062,294	\$ 784,376,000	\$ 196,094,000	\$ 312,054,777	\$ 115,960,777	40%
FY 2013	\$ 354,644,123	\$ 124,934,544	\$ 558,745,566	\$ 213,939,326	\$ 913,389,689	\$ 228,347,422	\$ 338,873,870	\$ 110,526,448	37%
FY 2014	\$ 401,346,000	\$ 165,913,340	\$ 587,000,000	\$ 201,533,443	\$ 988,346,000	\$ 247,086,500	\$ 367,446,783	\$ 120,360,283	37%
Grand Total	\$ 4,141,281,223	\$ 1,441,331,683	\$ 4,711,524,916	\$ 1,546,398,549	\$ 8,852,806,139	\$ 2,213,201,535	\$ 2,987,730,232	\$ 774,528,698	34%

Entities that are awarded and accept federal funding must agree to abide by the terms of the grant, including reporting requirements. Recipients are required to submit biannual reports back to FEMA through the Biannual Strategy Implementation Report (BSIR).

⁴ LETPP minimums in Table 2 represent 25 percent of the funding allocated to each respective grant program – SHSP, UASI, or both. References to SHSP in Table 2 do not include OPSG. FY 2008 expenditures are final. FY 2009-2014 expenditures reflect obligations reported by recipients and are current as of the December 2014 BSIR. These figures are subject to change depending on final obligations and reporting by recipients and financial closeout of the underlying grant awards. “Total Annual Combined Allocation” represents the total amount of appropriated funds dedicated to programs authorized under sections 2003 and 2004 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended.

The BSIR is a compilation of data provided directly from the recipients. Recipients are expected to categorize expenditures appropriately when submitting their reports. Because of this limitation, the validity of the report relies heavily on the accuracy of the data provided by recipients.

For Tables 3-5, FY 2008 expenditures are final. FY 2009-2014 expenditures reflect obligations reported by recipients and are current as of the December 2014 BSIR. These figures are subject to change depending on final obligations and reporting by recipients and financial closeout of the underlying grant awards. FY 2015 grants have not yet been awarded; therefore, expenditures have not been incurred and tables within this report do not include data for FY 2015. LETPP activity expenditures are broken out further by the planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises categories in Tables 3-5 below:

Table 3- SHSP and UASI LETPP Expenditures by Category for FY 2008–FY 2014

Grant Award Year	Solution Area	SHSP	UASI	Total
FY 2008	Planning	\$20,979,797.55	\$16,209,780.73	\$37,189,578.28
	Organization	\$6,676,407.70	\$15,201,528.05	\$21,877,935.75
	Equipment	\$195,577,144.63	\$178,152,898.99	\$373,730,043.62
	Training	\$15,980,036.51	\$13,323,972.99	\$29,304,009.50
	Exercises	\$1,393,942.47	\$779,466.36	\$2,173,408.83
Total for FY 2008		\$240,607,328.86	\$223,667,647.12	\$464,274,975.98
FY 2009	Planning	\$37,935,941.95	\$39,563,922.61	\$77,499,864.56
	Organization	\$9,928,876.04	\$22,476,261.03	\$32,405,137.07
	Equipment	\$213,722,210.73	\$155,603,004.36	\$369,325,215.09
	Training	\$22,045,793.85	\$9,031,890.58	\$31,077,684.43
	Exercises	\$3,728,479.85	\$4,753,986.50	\$8,482,466.35
Total for FY 2009		\$287,361,302.42	\$231,429,065.08	\$518,790,367.50
FY 2010	Planning	\$37,885,380.64	\$27,090,231.92	\$64,975,612.56
	Organization	\$11,740,778.77	\$46,337,756.80	\$58,078,535.57
	Equipment	\$210,071,467.02	\$132,624,361.26	\$342,695,828.28
	Training	\$14,945,006.05	\$9,987,361.60	\$24,932,367.65
	Exercises	\$2,024,266.76	\$4,600,513.29	\$6,624,780.05
Total for FY 2010		\$276,666,899.24	\$220,640,224.87	\$497,307,124.11
FY 2011	Planning	\$33,757,146.42	\$35,474,186.95	\$69,231,333.37
	Organization	\$11,848,415.40	\$31,275,665.99	\$43,124,081.39
	Equipment	\$147,012,676.62	\$173,963,274.70	\$320,975,951.32
	Training	\$36,549,044.66	\$11,661,262.14	\$48,210,306.80
	Exercises	\$4,688,502.08	\$2,752,159.21	\$7,440,661.29
Total for FY 2011		\$233,855,785.18	\$255,126,548.99	\$488,982,334.17
FY 2012	Planning	\$14,519,687.58	\$22,221,547.58	\$36,741,235.16
	Organization	\$8,759,042.32	\$40,339,396.49	\$49,098,438.81
	Equipment	\$80,157,072.14	\$118,353,078.69	\$198,510,150.83
	Training	\$7,347,907.57	\$15,329,257.62	\$22,677,165.19

Grant Award Year	Solution Area	SHSP	UASI	Total
	Exercises	\$1,208,773.92	\$3,819,013.24	\$5,027,787.16
Total for FY 2012		\$111,992,483.53	\$200,062,293.62	\$312,054,777.15
FY 2013	Planning	\$18,192,857.54	\$23,950,900.59	\$42,143,758.13
	Organization	\$11,745,499.76	\$55,404,649.57	\$67,150,149.33
	Equipment	\$78,420,692.74	\$112,611,220.96	\$191,031,913.70
	Training	\$14,133,876.62	\$19,731,789.18	\$33,865,665.80
	Exercises	\$2,441,617.54	\$2,240,765.95	\$4,682,383.49
Total for FY 2013		\$124,934,544.20	\$213,939,326.25	\$338,873,870.45
FY 2014	Planning	\$19,405,200.30	\$45,106,686.90	\$64,511,887.20
	Organization	\$8,816,624.27	\$19,393,233.33	\$28,209,857.60
	Equipment	\$114,120,686.70	\$118,479,470.34	\$232,600,157.04
	Training	\$20,312,966.84	\$17,434,739.11	\$37,747,705.95
	Exercises	\$3,257,861.60	\$1,119,313.70	\$4,377,175.30
Total for FY 2014		\$165,913,339.71	\$201,533,443.38	\$367,446,783.09
Grand Total		\$1,441,331,683.14	\$1,546,398,549.31	\$2,987,730,232.45

Table 4- OPSG LETPP Expenditures
by Category for FY 2008–FY 2014

Grant Award Year	Solution Area	Total
FY 2008	Planning	\$ 33,997,918.70
	Equipment	\$ 21,452,081.30
Total for FY 2008		\$ 55,450,000.00
FY 2009	Organization	\$ 26,595,499.14
	Equipment	\$ 59,693,614.86
Total for FY 2009		\$ 86,289,114.00
FY 2010	Organization	\$ 21,381,296.86
	Equipment	\$ 17,676,902.14
Total for FY 2010		\$ 39,058,199.00
FY 2011	Organization	\$ 23,818,527.67
	Equipment	\$ 30,902,261.58
Total for FY 2011		\$ 54,720,789.25
FY 2012	Organization	\$ 23,753,646.42
	Equipment	\$ 22,568,232.27
Total for FY 2012		\$ 46,321,878.69
FY 2013	Organization	\$ 38,391,476.90
	Equipment	\$ 15,727,816.13
Total for FY 2013		\$ 54,119,293.03
FY 2014	Organization	\$ 23,947,173.62
	Equipment	\$ 27,768,570.53
Total for FY 2014		\$ 51,715,744.15
Grand Total		\$ 387,675,018.12

Table 5- THSGP LETPP Expenditures
by Category for FY 2008–FY 2014

Grant Award Year	Solution Area	Total
FY 2008	Equipment	\$ 265,261.08
	Training	\$ 24,000.00
Total for FY 2008		\$ 289,261.08
FY 2009	Planning	\$ 100,250.00
Total for FY 2009		\$ 100,250.00
FY 2010	Planning	\$ 14,875.00
	Equipment	\$ 1,513,489.00
	Training	\$ 28,180.00
Total for FY 2010		\$ 1,556,544.00
FY 2011	Planning	\$ 15,000.00
	Organization	\$ 35,000.00
	Equipment	\$ 1,026,981.00
	Training	\$ 13,922.00
	Exercises	\$ 5,000.00
Total for FY 2011		\$ 1,095,903.00
FY 2012	Planning	\$ 7,000.00
	Equipment	\$ 375,599.77
	Training	\$ 44,162.86
	Exercises	\$ 6,673.01
Total for FY 2012		\$ 433,435.64
FY 2013	Equipment	\$ 728,511.50
Total for FY 2013		\$ 728,511.50
FY 2014	Planning	\$ 27,000.00
	Organization	\$ 4,204.00
	Equipment	\$ 1,485,160.00
	Training	\$ 247,773.00
	Exercises	\$ 13,801.00
Total for FY 2014		\$ 1,777,938.00
Grand Total		\$ 5,981,843.22

V. Examples of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program-Funded Projects

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)-funded projects build and sustain law enforcement capabilities related to the prevention of terrorism. The list below includes descriptions of some of the activities funded by the LETPP with FY 2013 – FY 2014 funding through which grant recipients have increased their prevention, protection, and response capabilities.

Alabama

In FY 2014, the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) awarded its Fusion Center \$550,000 for multiple projects, including communications equipment, software, and training for intelligence analysts. As a result of the technology, ALEA was able to provide information to another jurisdiction that resulted in the arrest of an individual suspected of involvement with a terrorist organization.

Alaska

The Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska, used \$234,592 of 2013 LETPP funds from the State Homeland Security Program to purchase an enhanced multi-mission robotic platform as well as ballistic armor for its Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team. This investment allows for screening, search, and detection, and enhances law enforcement's capabilities to respond to all-hazards events.

American Samoa

American Samoa used LETPP funding to conduct critical law enforcement weapons training and to purchase equipment to support the Local Area Network Mobile Radio project for law enforcement communications.

Arizona

Arizona used \$36,638 of LETPP funds from the 2013 Urban Area Security Initiative to the Goodyear Police Department in order to provide for the continuation and enhancement of the Phoenix Urban Area Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Response Team strategy. This project will further enhance the Goodyear Police Department's capability to mitigate incidents from an all-hazards approach. Funding will increase the protection of officers and allow for multiple shifts by responding personnel. The enhancements improve the CBRNE response capabilities of Goodyear Police to support regional and statewide response.

Arkansas

In FY 2014, the Fort Smith Bomb Squad used \$189,000 of LETPP funds from the State Homeland Security Program to upgrade its existing bomb detection robot. Upgrades to the robot include wireless control and increased maneuverability. The safety of technicians is increased because the robot can be utilized in more situations, keeping the technicians out of the danger zone. In addition, the Squad will add radiation detection monitors, personal radiation dosimeters, and a Grid Aim X-ray system. This system will give the capability to perform precision disruption on an improvised nuclear device or radio detonation device. The squad will acquire additional personal protective equipment and a portable X-ray source & X-ray system that will support the Tactical Bomb Tech mission that is driven by the increasing number of active shooter incidents.

California

The Anaheim/Santa Ana urban area (ASAUA) used \$750,400 in LETPP funds from its 2014 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant award to sustain a countywide automated license plate reader (ALPR) system that allows data to be shared at a centralized server where all agencies have the ability to analyze and arrange data for their specific needs. This project is designed to fund the integration of multiple local data sources into the existing regional, state, and federal information systems. Through this data enrichment, the ASAUA will enhance its interdiction and disruption capabilities along with improving its intelligence and information sharing capabilities.

Colorado

In FY 2013, the Southwest Colorado Council of Government used \$19,938 of LETPP funds from the State Homeland Security Program grant to purchase body-worn video cameras to increase responder safety.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection used \$300,000 in LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to assign multiple municipal law enforcement representatives to serve as Regional Intelligence Liaison Officers for 2-year periods as part of the Regional Intelligence Liaison Program (RILP). RILP enhances information sharing and collaboration with each of the municipal intelligence liaisons and lends critical support to the Connecticut Fusion Center mission.

Delaware

The State of Delaware is using \$65,850 in LETPP funds from the FY 2014 State Homeland Security Program to conduct a statewide facial recognition cleanup of the driver's license/identification card photo database. This process is essential in order to identify and investigate individuals who may have successfully obtained

multiple identities within the DMV database. This system scan will run a one-to-many random image data base sweep that will identify fraudulent applicants or Delaware driver's license and identification card holders with multiple identities. Evidence, once investigated, will be turned over to appropriate law enforcement officials.

District of Columbia

As part of the District of Columbia urban area, the Montgomery County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security used \$60,000 of LETPP funds from the 2013 UASI grant award to purchase composite sketch software to provide investigators tools to document suspect descriptions and transmit suspect information to other investigators. This is a new capability for the county and it is used to assist in identification and arrest by law enforcement of criminal suspects.

Florida

In October 2014, Polk County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the Polk County Sheriff's Office and School Board, conducted an active shooter exercise at Lake Gibson High School in Lakeland using \$20,000 in LETPP funding. The exercise served as a national training forum for active shooter incidents. It was transmitted via closed circuit television and hand-held cameras from Polk County Government TV to an audience of 500 school administrators and school resources officers from around the country who observed the event in the school auditorium.

Georgia

The Gwinnett County Police Department (Gwinnett PD) received \$3,996,188 in federal homeland security grant funding for equipment and training to support explosive ordnance disposal, SWAT, and CBRNE response capabilities. During a hostage incident, Gwinnett PD executed a rescue plan and successfully rescued the hostage victims. Gwinnett PD credits the use of grant funding for equipment and training as key to the success of this operation.

Guam

Using LETPP funds from FY 2013 and 2014 State Homeland Security Program grant awards, the Guam Office of Homeland Security matured and enhanced the Mariana Regional Fusion Center (Guam). Enhancements include increasing the capability for information sharing and analysis, target hardening, threat recognition, and terrorist interdiction. Additionally, funds were used for the hiring and training of intelligence analysts.

Hawaii

Hawaii utilized \$300,000 in LETPP funds to upgrade the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in all county police departments. The AFIS upgrade

includes fingerprint and facial recognition capabilities. Additionally, Hawaii will spend approximately \$500,000 in LETPP funds to upgrade all counties' law enforcement radio systems to enhance interoperable communications.

Idaho

The Fremont County Sherriff's Office used \$17,635 of LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to purchase a digital fingerprint scanner.

Illinois

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board is using \$339,865 in LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to continue to offer law enforcement intelligence sharing planning workshops. The workshops are delivered through the 16 Mobile Team Units, to more than 37,000 local law enforcement officers throughout the State of Illinois to: strengthen information-sharing and dissemination capabilities, counterterrorism investigations, and law enforcement capabilities. This project aligns with the State of Illinois' Homeland Security Strategic Plan, addressing Vision 2020 Priorities #1, as the various workshops offered will ensure that state and local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available to prepare them for any realized emerging threats posing a risk or vulnerability to the state and for facilitation of standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.

Operation Virtual Shield (OVS) is a program implemented in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that created the most extensive video surveillance network in the United States by linking more than 3,000 surveillance cameras to a centralized monitoring system that captures and processes camera feeds in real time. It is able to detect suspicious or dangerous activity and identify its location, and now incorporates facial recognition. OVS also is used to record activity at a potential crime scene before police arrive at a call. To date \$27,142,191 of LETPP funding from the Homeland Security Grant Program has been provided to support the OVS program, with more funding planned for future grant years.

Indiana

The Clinton County Emergency Management Agency is purchasing SWAT equipment for its law enforcement SWAT teams to help ensure their safety while performing many assigned responsibilities. In addition, Clinton County currently has mutual aid agreements signed with other counties, and the equipment will be available for those officers as needed. Equipment includes an outside public address system and push-to-talk tactical D switches that work on any communications device, including gas masks. This equipment, funded with \$7,408 of Homeland Security Grant Program dollars, will help to keep the SWAT members and citizens of Clinton County safe.

Iowa

The City of Des Moines used \$233,922 of LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to sustain capabilities of Iowa's Weapons of Mass Destruction Tactical Task Force, in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource typing for Type-II tactical teams for counterterror investigation, law enforcement operations, and emergency public safety and security response.

Kansas

The Kansas City Highway Patrol (KHP) used \$66,218 in LETPP funds from the State Homeland Security Program to procure a truck for the KHP Hazardous Devices Unit (HDU). The KHP HDU's primary area of operation for improvised explosive device (IED) response covers 55 counties and a population of 447,012. The HDU is also the backup bomb squad for the Wichita Police Department and an additional 20 counties. The truck allows bomb and HazMat technicians to establish a command post in the working zone, house equipment, and work in a climate controlled environment. This equipment allows diagnostics, planning, and offensive operations rehearsals prior to deployment. It will be used to assist/augment other bomb squads at large events and crime scenes. The KHP bomb squad supported by this project meets standards for a NIMS Type-I team.

Kentucky

In FY 2014, the Newport Police Department used \$23,000 in LETPP funds to enhance special team response through the purchase of cybersecurity equipment and related items. This project develops a new capability for the Newport Police Department.

Louisiana

The West Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office (WFPSO) used \$7,514 of LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program for the implementation of and connectivity to network-based systems to enhance intelligence and information-sharing capabilities. This was accomplished through the purchase of computers to enable compatibility with upgraded law enforcement systems. These computers will provide operating upgrades for WFPSO to utilize the same software in order to share information, reports, arrests, logs, calls, suspect information, and pending investigations as well as certain administrative functions.

Maine

Maine used \$255,000 in FY 2014 LETPP funds to support the Maine Information and Analysis Center (MIAC). As Maine's designated fusion center, the MIAC's mission is to collect, analyze and share intelligence. LETPP funds three analysts, one of whom focuses on Critical Infrastructure Protection. These three funded

positions ensure that the MIAC functions above the minimum staffing levels needed to fulfil its mandate under Gubernatorial Executive Order 24. As well as being the primary focal point for the State's intelligence and information-sharing capability, the MIAC, using LETPP funding, serves as the focal point for the State's cybersecurity program to ensure the capability to detect, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks.

Maryland

The City of Baltimore Police Department was awarded \$345,000 of LETPP funds from the 2014 Urban Area Security Initiative to assess the vulnerability of and/or harden/protect critical infrastructure and key assets by investing in new and sustaining current fixed and portable CCTV systems. Additionally, the Baltimore Police Department was awarded with \$124,000 of the 2014 Urban Area Security Initiative grant for the sustainment and investment toward other law enforcement projects including K9 teams and bomb squads.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts State Police used \$164,700 in LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to procure a small unmanned aerial system for Air Wing tactical operations. This unmanned aerial system increases the Massachusetts State Police's capability to interdict and disrupt criminal activity.

Michigan

Michigan's Emergency Management Region 5 established tactical response team capabilities through a multi-year project. The Region used grant funding for procuring equipment and training to build a NIMS Type-II SWAT team. Ongoing sustainment of this project has been built into subsequent grant budgets with \$100,000 budgeted under the 2014 Homeland Security Grant Program and with future funding focused on supporting regionalized training needs. Since its inception, approximately \$891,000 has been spent on this multi-year project.

Minnesota

The Metropolitan Airports Commission used \$90,000 in LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to support increased law enforcement presence at select Minnesota airports. The purchase of protective equipment for responders will maintain/sustain health and safety capabilities. Implementation of the "See Something, Say Something" program will increase public awareness of terrorism behaviors and substantially increase the reporting of those behaviors. Additionally, part of the funds will be used to train investigators to vet cases and share this information with analysts who specialize in terrorism analysis.

Mississippi

During the past 2 years, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security has been building out a statewide ALPR system for information sharing. Currently the system consists of 10 camera locations throughout the state that collect license plate information on each vehicle as it passes the camera. The ALPR system then conducts an automated inquiry on the license plate to see if the vehicle may be stolen, or if the driver may be a wanted felon or a missing person/amber alert individual, or if the individual is on the terrorism watch list. A reply is generated and returned to local law enforcement in approximately 3 seconds from the time the vehicle passes the camera site. The Mississippi Office of Homeland Security was awarded \$200,000 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program award to further this capability.

Missouri

The Missouri Sheriff's Association used \$265,300 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program grant for planning, equipment sustainment, and enhancement for the Iris-Scan and Facial Recognition (IFR) project, which provides identity verification technology to collect unique identifiers of an individual. The IFR provides that information to intelligence networks and criminal databases to enhance law enforcement data collection.

Montana

The Montana Department of Justice is using \$383,298 on interactive law enforcement training equipment and a simulator. The simulator allows officers from across the state to engage in training events on a wide variety of scenarios. These simulators have been proven to enhance an officer's ability to recognize and respond to situations more quickly and effectively, and are in use by several federal and state law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Nebraska

Nebraska used \$172,968 in LETPP funds from its 2014 State Homeland Security Program grant to establish and maintain the baseline capabilities of the Nebraska Information and Analysis Center and for the integration of Nebraska State Patrol functions in support of coordination among state, local, regional, federal, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and interstate partners in law enforcement and terrorism prevention as described in the Nebraska Homeland Security Strategy.

Nevada

Nevada used \$205,238 in LETPP funds from its 2014 State Homeland Security Program award to build and enhance its cybercrime detection capability through the Washoe County Sherriff's Office. Specific areas addressed in this project

include cyber forensics, cyber intrusion prevention, configuration management of cyber protection devices, and capabilities to interrupt and prevent malicious events in near-real time. By developing regional cyber capabilities in a standardized manner, metrics, information, and expert resources will be shared for maximum benefit.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire State Police Explosives Operation Disposal (EOD) Unit is the only FBI-accredited EOD unit in the state and is complemented by the Nashua Police Department bomb unit, which has slightly less resource-typed capability. From FY 2012–FY 2014, \$567,950 in LETPP funds allowed for the purchase of equipment that was interoperable between these two teams. Funds also were invested to support joint training between these two teams. Without these funds, these opportunities for planning, training, and equipping would not have existed between these specialty units that must cover the entire state for EOD-related responses.

New Jersey

Middlesex County is using \$120,605 in LETPP funding to procure interactive visual collection and survey tools at the seven largest malls within the UASI region. Each mall operation will be provided a finished visual project that can be used for visual awareness and training for mall staff and security personnel. The completed project will also be provided to area first-response agencies to increase their visual awareness of the facility and to enhance their response capabilities. It will provide visual awareness to responders who may have never actually visited the facility. The project spans multiple locations within the UASI region. The project location listed is the procuring agency.

Morris County is using \$250,000 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 UASI award to procure additional cameras and lighting to outfit the existing 20 MobilePro portable surveillance trailers previously funded in FY 2011 so that they can be easily deployed at any of the Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) sites located in the region. This project will allow for the integration into existing software and allow portability and visibility within the UASI region. This equipment will enhance existing purchases and build out the capabilities. These trailers can be deployed at CI/KR locations on a routine/random basis or during heightened threat levels. They also can be deployed at special events when large crowds are expected to gather.

New Mexico

The City of Clovis in Curry County, New Mexico, is using \$40,000 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program award to purchase

Apollo Thermal Imaging System digital optics (night vision optics) for their Type III SWAT unit. This unit provides a regional response capability.

New York

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) is using \$19,619,852 in 2014 UASI LETPP funding for its Domain Awareness System (DAS). The DAS consists of an extensive network that has been built to support the transfer of video from the license plate readers and cameras to a dedicated law enforcement coordination center called the Lower Manhattan Security Coordination Center (LMSCC). The LMSCC is staffed by NYPD personnel and private-sector stakeholders from key sectors who work together to analyze video and data streams and to share information with key personnel at the Emergency Operations Center at Police Headquarters. The program is now operational in Lower and Midtown Manhattan with more than 5,300 cameras and 300 license plate readers connected to the network, including more than 700 Metropolitan Transit Authority cameras from high-density transit hubs. Each day, these surveillance assets monitor entry and egress points in Manhattan. The Operational Dashboard gives law enforcement personnel the capability to run video analytics on each camera and to flag and search for suspicious behavior and activities. With FY 2014 funding, NYPD will expand the video and sensor network and enhance the ability to correlate multiple data streams to manage incidents and provide extended analytic capabilities. The expanded DAS will be able to support up to 6,000 cameras, plus hundreds of fixed-site and mobile chemical, radiation, and biological sensors deployed by the NYPD and its regional Securing The City partners.

The Wayne County Interoperable Mobile Data Terminal Project is a previously established project in Wayne County involving all law enforcement agencies, the 911 Center, and the Emergency Management Office. The program involves the use of Mobile Data Terminals in each patrol vehicle to communicate secure police information, including terrorist-related information, between all the police agencies vehicles and the County 911 Center, along with the various federal law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Border Patrol. This project will use \$42,500 in LETPP funds from New York's State Homeland Security Program award.

North Carolina

In 2014, North Carolina Emergency Management Agency invested \$4 million in LETPP funding to support several projects. The most notable project is the Voice Interoperability Plan system. The system is operational statewide, with P25 upgrades completed. This project provides interoperable communications with federal, state, and local entities, which is essential to supporting response activities and providing assistance across jurisdictional boundaries.

North Dakota

North Dakota is using \$203,607 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program to provide personal protective equipment, explosive device mitigation and remediation equipment, CBRNE operational and search and rescue equipment, information technology equipment, interoperable communications equipment, detection equipment, CBRNE incident response vehicle, and CBRNE logistical support equipment to the Grand Forks Police Department's Regional Bomb/SWAT Team.

Northern Mariana Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CMNI), in conjunction with state police, first response agencies, and the U.S. Army Pacific Area Command, annually planned and executed 36-hour, all-hazards, and full-scale exercises for the past 4 years to test existing capabilities within the CNMI and validate agency and state plans. Over the course of 3 days, Homeland Security Emergency Management staff and its other stakeholders executed a series of simulated events (e.g. HazMat spills, active shooter events, terrorist activities, IEDs).

Ohio

The Ohio Emergency Management Agency has purchased early identification equipment (including ALPRs), automated fingerprint identification, mobile data terminals, and other biometric equipment) with LETPP funds from its FY 2013 and 2014 Homeland Security Grant Program award in the amount of more than \$1.1 million. These acquisitions and required maintenance are designed to assist local law enforcement in identifying suspicious persons and vehicles quickly in order to gather and report appropriate information to the fusion center network. ALPRs continue to be the primary area of spending, allowing for the tracking of potential terrorist activity throughout the state.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma used \$866,125 in LETPP funds from its State Homeland Security Program award to support staffing, training, and equipping Fusion Center analysts. Additionally, a portion of the funds were used to establish an information-sharing network (OASIS) for federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement; to create a state information search network (OKLEX) for federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement; and to develop appropriate procedures and plans for the Fusion Center. The Oklahoma Information Fusion Center has become an integral part of the state's homeland security efforts.

Oregon

Active shooter scenario training for law enforcement through the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training was funded through the LETPP. Four such exercises were conducted in 2013, and six in 2014. Additionally, the fusion center

has been working on active shooter presentations from private businesses, providing this information to the public to help educate them in the event of such an incident.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's South Central Counter Terrorism Task Force used \$90,000 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program award to sustain the interdiction, disruption, and on-scene security and protection core capabilities that are provided through six Law Enforcement Strike Teams and five county-based tactical teams.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico used LETPP funds to purchase interoperable communications equipment for the Commonwealth's municipal police departments as well as for the Puerto Rico Police Department. Through LETPP funds, Puerto Rico also has been able to purchase computer-aided dispatch systems for many of the Commonwealth's larger police departments.

Rhode Island

In FY 2014, the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency obligated approximately \$972,100 to law enforcement terrorism prevention activities. Homeland Security Grant Program funds were vital to improving the capability of the Rhode Island State Bomb Squad, including optic enhancement to the CBRNE robot platform, critical transportation for deployment, and training for explosives-detecting canines.

South Carolina

In FY 2014, South Carolina used \$90,000 of LETPP funds to conduct five active shooter instructor certification courses. One hundred and seventy-seven instructors were certified during these courses.

South Dakota

With FY 2014 State Homeland Security Program LETPP funds, the County of Minnehaha procured interoperable radios for the Sheriff's Office and Police Department.

Tennessee

Tennessee's Homeland Security District 7 (Montgomery, Cheatham, Stewart, Robertson, Dickson, Humphries, and Houston counties) procured tactical communications equipment for tactical squad members throughout the district in order to enhance tactical team communications capabilities using \$37,000 in State Homeland Security Program funds. This equipment ensures more effective operations and significantly improves command and control.

Texas

Using 2014 LETPP funds, the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) will assist in building and sustaining NIMS-typed resources, SWAT teams throughout the NCTCOG region. A survey of all North Central Texas SWAT teams that participated in the 2013 Urban Shield Exercise identified a number of areas needing additional training. The survey and 2013 Urban Shield After-Action Review (AAR) also identified a continued need for SWAT teams to conduct joint training. This project will enhance terrorism and criminal activity response for SWAT teams throughout the region by funding joint training in the areas of hostage rescue, joint team search techniques, and close-Quarter battle techniques. The training will also provide continued training with tactical robot systems as force multipliers and intelligence collection assets.

Utah

The Utah Bomb Squad Committee is using \$325,000 of LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program award to maintain current robot units used for disposal of explosive ordnance. The funds also will assist in purchasing and updating to newer robots.

Vermont

Using FY 2014 Homeland Security Grant Program funds, the Vermont Department of Public Safety funded five departments to purchase \$109,760 in tablets and accessories to move from outdated mobile data terminals. Officers are able to receive intelligence information much more easily via the tablet, regardless of where they are during their day. Tablets have reduced the amount of hardware necessary in the patrol cruiser, thus increasing officer safety. Vermont plans to continue funding these projects with FY 2015 funding.

Virgin Islands

Using LETPP funds, the U.S. Virgin Islands was able to build a basic explosive device disposal capability by acquiring equipment and training for members of the Virgin Islands Police Department's Bomb Squad Unit. The Bomb Squad is able to provide a capability that did not previously exist within the territory.

Virginia

LETPP funds were used to expand and sustain surveillance of waterways within Portsmouth city. This project allowed the Portsmouth Police Department to expand its long-range day/night surveillance system that overlooks the Norfolk/Portsmouth Harbor and its shoreline, greatly improving Maritime Domain Awareness, IED, and CBRNE prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities. The project was developed with consideration of and alignment with core capabilities in both the State Preparedness Report and the State Homeland Security Strategy.

Washington

The King County Office of Emergency Management is using \$125,000 in LETPP funds from the State's 2014 State Homeland Security Program award for planning. Planning under this project addresses regional coordination, mass care, cybersecurity, resource management, and hazardous materials. Efforts include capabilities assessment, analysis, prioritization, and reporting; planning facilitation including engagement of whole community; development of plans, policies, and procedures to address and support mitigation, response, and recovery activities and emergency coordination center roles and responsibilities; development of regional detection, interdiction, disruption, and on-scene security, and protection and response concepts of operation and standard operating procedures.

West Virginia

The West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety (WVDMAPS) made several law enforcement awards in 2014. These included awards for radios, cameras, SWAT equipment, and dive team equipment. One of the most notable procurements was made for the purchase of a throw phone. During a barricade incident at the federal courthouse in Wheeling, West Virginia, local law enforcement did not have the throw phone equipment needed to communicate with the offender. Following the incident, WVDMAPS used \$23,000 in 2014 to purchase the equipment (which includes video capability) for the Wheeling Police Department, which maintains jurisdiction at the courthouse.

Wisconsin

The Dane County Sheriff's Office is using \$10,000 in LETPP funds to procure lightweight, ballistic protective helmets that will greatly enhance the ability of the Tactical Response Team (TRT) to respond to and mitigate hazardous situations more efficiently and safely. In addition, the Sheriff's Office will procure five sets of ballistic facial protection that attach to the new helmets, in order to provide additional ballistic protection to the members of the TRT that perform breaches.

Wyoming

The State of Wyoming used a combined \$42,526 of LETPP funds from the 2014 State Homeland Security Program to outfit police officers in Mills, New Castle, Rock Springs, and Torrington with body cameras.

VI. Conclusion

From FY 2008 – FY 2014, states, tribes, territories, and urban areas have collectively spent 36 percent of State Homeland Security Program, Urban Area Security Initiative, Operation Stonegarden, Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program, and Nonprofit Security Grant Program funds on Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) activities. This percent reflects more than \$1 billion beyond the 25 percent required set-aside for LETPP. The examples provided herein showcase the wide variety of prevention and protection core capabilities obtained, maintained, and enhanced through dedicated funding to the LETPP.

Law enforcement personnel continue to face unique hazards, threats, and challenges. Through the FY 2015 preparedness grants, FEMA will continue to support the LETPP activities that build state and local law enforcement capabilities to prevent terrorist attacks and to provide law enforcement and public safety communities with funds to support critical prevention activities.