

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, 2026 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.

I certify to all of the application content & requirements.

Project Abstract :

Our law enforcement officers are the backbone of our agency, protecting our families and loved ones from danger. Without hesitation, our officers walk into the line of danger every day to serve and protect their communities. Collin County employs 589 certified peace and detention officers who provide judicial and law enforcement services, including patrol, criminal investigations, detention, warrant and civil process service, and courtroom security throughout the county. These men and women face potentially dangerous situations on a daily basis, and as such, Collin County is requesting bullet-resistant shields. The bullet-resistant shields will provide an increased level of protection for a range of criminal and accidental threats that officers face in everyday law enforcement events, not just in the expected, high-risk situations. Wearing the bullet-resistant shields will allow officers the protection needed for themselves in order to protect others. This funding will allow the County to equip ten Constables from PCT 4 with a Bullet-Resistant Shield providing them with an increased protection while on duty.

Problem Statement :

Law Enforcement is a dangerous profession. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports officers in the United States

experienced an on-the-job fatality rate of approximately 20 in 100,000 officers-five times higher than the overall on-the-job fatality rate of four in 100,000 workers across all U.S. industries. A 2016 report prepared for Congress revealed that an officer shot while wearing a ballistic vest is more than three times more likely to survive an attack by a firearm than without the ballistic protection. That same report acknowledges that 29 percent of officers who were wearing vests when shot were killed, but during the period studied, only one of those deaths was due to vest failure. The others were due to shots striking the murdered officer in areas of the body not covered by the vest, or by a firearm projectile that the vest was not designed to withstand. When a Constable sets out to do their job, they are placing themselves in an emotionally charged situation. The person or persons they meet that day may be in an unstable mental and emotional state and may become violent. This is why the importance of bullet-resistant shield is essential for all officers. Bullet-Resistant Shield is critical safety equipment for officers' personal protection. Although there is no such thing as bulletproof armor, but the bullet-resistant shield can and will protect against many types of handgun and rifle ammunition. Firearms continue to be one of the most dangerous threats faced by law enforcement. There have been more than 547 mass shootings across the US (according to the Gun Violence Archive). For each of the last four years there have been more than 600 mass shootings-almost two a day on average. School/mass shootings are horrific from Virginia Tech, Sandy Hook Elementary, Uvalde at Robbs Elementary, Allen Premium Outlets, Apalachee High School (in Winder, Georgia), Michigan State University, Nashville Covenant School to Perry High School. Innocent lives taken. Deaths total over 648 (in US gun violence so far in 2024 as of Oct. 2024) with injuries over 2,227. The FBI defines a mass shooting as an incident in which four or more victims, not including the suspect, are killed (ABC News, 2020). Twenty-eight Texas officers were reported killed in duty-related accidents from gunfire to vehicular assault. In Texas, Fatality statistics for Year 2024: Total was 147. Every public service job is associated with inherent risks to the safety of employees. Knives and other edged blade objects are easy to obtain and can be used to assault. In some cases, such incidents can even result in permanent injury or even death. Bullet-resistant shield may also be used to protect them against attacks using knives, broken bottles or even syringes. Random attacks in urban areas are particularly dangerous as assailants are volatile, strike quickly and unexpectedly and can use every object at their disposal. A broken bottle, a piece of glass or a concealed knife can all be used as a weapon because they are easy to hold, readily available and strong enough to cause significant damage to internal organs. This is where a shield (stab resistant vest) comes in. It is strong enough to stop such attacks and save lives. This way the officer is safe against both piercing and slashing attacks from a large variety of objects. Shields protect law enforcement officers from disability and death. Firearms are one of the most dangerous threats faced by officers and leading causes of death for those feloniously killed in the line of duty. A study published in the Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene found that officers who do not routinely wear a form of body armor are 4 times more likely to suffer a fatal injury from a torso shot than officers who routinely wear body armor. Body armor is critical safety equipment that law enforcement officers need protection. Officers wearing body armor are more confident; secure which allows them to provide the services needed for the community. 1. Body Armor Protecting Our Nations Officers, Department of Justice, National Institute, 2022. 2. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Ballistic Resistance, NIJ Standard-0101.06, National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center. 3. PoliceOne Website: www.joelshults.com 4. ODMP/Fallen Officers/K9s

Supporting Data :

Providing bullet-resistant shields (barriers/shields) to all law enforcement officers in the United States would provide enough benefit to justify the cost, according to a new RAND Corporation study. Analyzing officer shootings over a five-year period, the study found that wearing bullet-resistant shields more than tripled the likelihood that an officer would survive a shooting to the torso and estimated that providing such equipment to all officers nationally would save at least eight lives annually. Considering the value of the life of an officer killed by gunfire, the study concludes that the benefits of providing bullet-resistant shield to all officers would be twice as large as the cost. The findings were published online by the Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports in 2022, 50 shootings as active shooter incidents. Although incidents decreased by 18% from 2021 (61 incidents), the number of active shooter incidents increased by 66.7% compared to 2018 (30 incidents). With Texas being with the most incidents (six) followed by Arizona, Florida, Michigan, and New York. In 2024, 5-law enforcement officers died in the state of Texas from injuries incurred in the line of duty. Of those killed in to 2024, 4 were killed with firearms. One of the officers within our surrounding counties. The use of weapons of all types, particularly handguns by those with criminal intent, poses a constant threat to officers, whether they are performing a routine traffic stop, responding to a domestic quarrel, or serving arrest warrants In 2024, Collin County Constables Precinct 4 served 7,170 and in 2024 served 7,357 for the following but not limited to: Writ of Attachment for Child, Civil Subpoena, Criminal Subpoena, Juvenile Subpoena, Juvenile Summons, Warrants, Evictions, Grand Jury Subpoena, Notice of Protective Order, Restraining Order, Tax Citation, Traffic Citations, and Truant Conduct

Summons, etc... PCT 4 is surrounded by the following five (5) school districts: School District Number of Schools Number of Students Celina ISD 8 5,100 Plano ISD 79 49,400 McKinney ISD 32 23,379 Frisco ISD 77 67,000 Prosper ISD 23 21,780 Cities within PCT 4 Service Area: Plano, Celina, McKinney, Frisco and Prosper. PCT 4 might not be the first call for an active shooter but they will be equipped and prepared with the assistance of the funding for the 10 bullet-resistant shields if they are called to a school or a service area where an active shooter is present in order to prevent loss of life. So why officers who are murdered not wearing bullet-resistant shield? According to a RAND Corporation study, discovered that 275,000 officers do not have or possessed the proper shield was due to the law enforcement agencies that are grossly underfunded, creating a critical safety issue. Bullet-Resistant Shield (Vector Protective Barrier) is made out of fiber-reinforced plastic composites derived from ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene or aramid (similar to body armor plates in the construction). The shields will feature an ambidextrous handle, steel core protective barrier, and a spotlight for use at night. The shield stops bricks, bottles, bats, knives, physical assaults, attacking dogs, plus multiple strike handgun and rifle fire at close range. The shield unlike a vest will not transfer trauma or pain to the bearer, as they are designed to not be in direct contact with the body. The shields save lives and that is what is important, making sure that our Constables are equipped with the right gear/tools and safe in order to save others. Texas leaders expect to make available \$10 million dollars to support school safety and mental health, this year specifically designated for bullet resistant shields as stated in the FY2026 Funding Announcement.

Project Approach & Activities:

Bullet-Resistant Shields is considered critical personal protective equipment necessary for the officers. It provides an increased level of protection for a range of criminal and accidental threats that officers face in everyday events, not just in the expected, high-risk situations. Having the shields and access to bullet-resistant shield allows officers to protect themselves so they can protect others. Constables will comply with requirements once bullet-resistant shields are issued. They will be required to do the following: Inspection of Bullet-Resistant Shield: • Supervisor/Precinct 4 shall be responsible for ensuring that the bullet-resistant shield is maintained as required (documentation will be maintained/kept at each Precinct). • Annual inspections of bullet-resistant shield shall be conducted for sign of damage, abuse and wear. This may be accomplished at training. Care, Maintenance and Replacement of Bullet-Resistant Shield: • Constables shall routinely inspect personal bullet-resistant shield for signs of damage or wear and tear. • Constables are responsible for the proper storage, maintenance and care of bullet-resistant shield in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Training: • Provide training programs that emphasize bullet-resistant shield and proper use (when delivered). • Maintain statistics on incidents where shield has or has not protected officers from harm. Constables will also attend Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) within given time. The Constables are certified in ALERRT (please refer to attachment for certificates). Bullet-Resistant Shield has and will continue to save lives.

Capacity & Capabilities:

The mission of the Collin County Constable is to be efficient, professional and well trained to give the best possible service to the citizens of Collin County. The proposed program will be overseen by the Collin County Constable PCT 4, and is a full service law enforcement agency for the citizens of Collin County. The purpose of the Collin County Constable's Office is to enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner, and to prevent and deter crime. Law enforcement in Collin County ensures the safety and well-being of the community while preserving the constitutional rights of all persons and is conducted within the statutory and judicial limitations set forth by law. Essential functions of a Constables/PCT 4 are the following but not limited to: • Provides law enforcement services by protecting the courtroom, researching property and assets, figuring writs of execution and order of sales, serving, subpoenas, citations, evictions, writs of possession and criminal warrants, arresting wanted persons and keeping the peace. • Enforces the law by patrolling farm market and county roads using radar and visual observations, issuing citations for traffic offenses, checking for persons wanted for felonies and misdemeanors and being on hand during forcible evictions and property seizures. • Investigates suspects by researching the whereabouts of the suspect, calling persons with outstanding warrants, explaining how to clear their warrants, scheduling appearances in court, arresting and transporting those who fail to appear in court and filing arrest reports. A County Constable in the State of Texas has the following duties: • Services as a licensed Peace Officer • Performs various law enforcement functions (including issuing traffic citations) • Serves warrants • Serves Civil papers (such as subpoenas and temporary restraining orders) • Serves as bailiff for Justice of the Peace Court

Performance Management :

Goal: Improve public safety through prevention/reduction of injury to law enforcement officers. Objectives: •

Purchase bullet-resistant shields for 10 Constables. • Train Constables in proper maintenance. • Constables will attend ALERRT Training. Measures: • Constables will have access to bullet-resistant shields 100% at work • Constables will be trained on usage and proper care, storage and maintenance of Bullet-Resistant Shield at 100% upon receiving the shields (signature will be required). Data Management: The Collin County Constable's Office utilizes several methods to collect, track, and maintain data. Data is collected and reported using a program called Athena for criminal incident-based reporting and Odyssey for civil incident based reporting.

Target Group :

The Constables provide services within Collin County and surrounding counties.

Evidence-Based Practices:

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in 2012 to provide independent, evidence-based knowledge regarding the impact that body armor has had on officer safety, building on previous research efforts on this topic. Detailed information from the FBI's LEOKA dataset on 1,789 officers assaulted by firearms, knives/other cutting instruments, and were killed or severely injured as a result between 2002 and 2011 was analyzed for cases where officers were shot in the torso. Among the 637 officers who were shot by a firearm in the torso, those who wore body armor were 76% less likely to be killed than those who did not wear armor controlling for an array of individual and incident characteristics. This research comports with previous reports on the benefits of body armor in saving lives. 1. Intelligence Models and Best Practices, "Successful Law Enforcement Using Analytic Methods", M.B. Peterson, 2018.

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Agency Name: Collin County

Grant/App: 5336901 Start Date: 9/1/2025 End Date: 8/31/2026

Project Title: Bullet Resistant Shield

Status: Application Pending Submission

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	The bullet-resistant shields will provide an increased level of protection for a range of criminal and accidental threats that constables face in everyday law enforcement events, not just in the expected, high-risk situations. Wearing the bullet-resistant shields will allow officers the protection needed for themselves in order to protect others. This funding will allow County to equip ten (10) constables with a Bullet-Resistant Shield providing them with essential protection to respond to high-risk calls.

CJD Purpose Areas

PERCENT DEDICATED	PURPOSE AREA	PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTION
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Agency Name: Collin County
Grant/App: 5336901 **Start Date:** 9/1/2025 **End Date:** 8/31/2026

Project Title: Bullet Resistant Shield
Status: Application Pending Submission

Measures Information

Objective Output Measures

OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Equipment or technology: Individuals/Operators equipped	10
Equipment or technology: Organizations directly using	1
Number of bullet resistant plates purchased with grant funds	10
Number of bullet resistant vests purchased with grant funds.	0
Number of plate carriers purchased with grant funds	0

Objective Outcome Measures

OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Output Measures

CUSTOM OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Outcome Measures

CUSTOM OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Agency Name: Collin County

Grant/App: 5336901 Start Date: 9/1/2025 End Date: 8/31/2026

Project Title: Bullet Resistant Shield

Status: Application Pending Submission

Budget Details Information

Budget Information by Budget Line Item:

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT/%
Equipment	Bulletproof Vest	Vector Protective Barrier TM Protective Barrier LVL III Steel Core Vector: 10/Unit Cost: \$3000.00/Total Cost: \$30,267.50 (which includes ground UPS at \$267.50).	\$30,267.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,267.50	10

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Agency Name: Collin County

Grant/App: 5336901 **Start Date:** 9/1/2025 **End Date:** 8/31/2026

Project Title: Bullet Resistant Shield

Status: Application Pending Submission

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]:

9/1/2025

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

8/31/2026

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:

16171898

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

4166204

Single Audit

Applicants who expend less than \$1,000,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$1,000,000 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 \$1,000,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$1,000,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

Select the appropriate response:

- Yes
 No

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

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:

9/30/2023

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.

NA

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