

State Homeland Security Grant



FY26 Investment
Justifications

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Introduction

The purpose of the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Grant is to assist states, Tribes, local, and county governments to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. Projects submitted under SHSP must have a nexus with terrorism as well as reflect the capability needs clearly described in your application and submitted in your annual capability assessment.

Through the Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshops (IPPW) and the Capability Assessment, OEM has identified the overarching needs statewide that should be addressed. The Investment Justification categories described in this document reflect that planning process.

In alignment with [State Homeland Security Strategy](#), the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 SHSP program will focus on areas necessary to address terrorism locally and statewide. The overarching goal for 2026 is to help Oregon become more resilient to acts of terrorism. Through participation in this grant program, we can help protect, prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from an act of terrorism.

For FY26, applicants are encouraged prioritize funding to 1) establish a Homeland Security Anti-Terrorism Strategy (ATS) or Plan; and 2) establish a multi-disciplinary, anti-terrorism steering committee or advisory board to promote information sharing, threat identification, and capabilities needed and/or available to address those threats.

Terrorism In Oregon

In 2022, the [Oregon Secretary of State \(SoS\)](#), the [US Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#), and the [Federal Bureau of Investigations \(FBI\)](#) released reports clearly identifying Oregon's greatest threat coming from Domestic Violent Extremists (DVE).

According to the FBI's findings, Domestic terrorism is defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5), as activities:

- Involving acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;
- Appearing to be intended to:
 - Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - Influence the policy of government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping; and
- Occurring primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.ⁱ

A “domestic violent extremist” (DVE) is defined as an individual based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign

terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence dangerous to human life.

Since 2019, the U.S. government has used the following five threats categories:

1. Racially or ethnically motivated violent extremism
2. Anti-governmental or Anti-authority violent extremism
3. Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism
4. Abortion-related violent Extremism
5. All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats: a mixture of personal grievances and beliefs, political concerns, and aspects of conspiracy theories, including those described in the other threat categories.

SHSP applicants should focus on these threats as they approach their FY26 SHSP projects.

2026 Investment Justifications

1. Training – State Qualification System (SQS)
2. Planning, Assessment, and Exercise
3. Soft Target Hardening & Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)
4. Emergency Communications and Interoperability
5. Information Sharing

To simplify the application process, and to steer applicants towards targeted projects that will most effectively advance our resilience to terrorism, applications should align with those projects identified under each investment justification. Projects that deviate from those outlined below will need approval through consultation with your Regional Coordinator and the SHSP Grant team, prior to applying.

State Training Qualification System

Oregon has faced a longstanding lack of National Incident Management System (NIMS) All-Hazards Position Specific course deliveries. This gap is consistently recognized through the capability assessment, IPPW process, and training requests. This continues to be a high ranked priority with low-level capability due to budget constraints and competing priorities.

The courses below reflect the highest priority courses to close gaps identified in the Integrated Prepared Plan, Capability Assessment, the Oregon SQS training requirements, and in alignment with state- and federal-level exercise multi-year training plans.

For FY26, homeland security and terrorism prevention, response and recovery training and the following courses may be approved for funding.

- Active Violent Event response training
- CBRNE Event Response and Recovery Training, including Search and Rescue

- Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team Training
- Multidiscipline training conferences with Homeland Security Focus
- Detection, Interdiction, and intelligence related training
- U.S. Fire Administration O0305: Type 3 All-Hazards Incident Management Team
- NIMS ICS All-Hazards Position Specific Courses:
 - Incident Commander
 - Public Information Officer
 - Liaison Officer
 - Operations Section Chief
 - Planning Section Chief
 - Situation Unit Leader

Core Capability Focus: Operational Coordination; Threats & Hazards Identification; Interdiction & Disruption; Situation Assessment; Intelligence and Information Sharing; On-Scene Security, protection, and law enforcement.

POETE: Training

OR-HSS Goal: 1- Strengthen Intelligence and Information Sharing Capabilities; 4-Strengthen Counterterrorism Capabilities; 7- Strengthen an All-Hazards Preparedness and Response Capability at the Local, Tribal and State Level

Planning, Assessments and Exercise

The need for updating or creating plans to address acts of terrorism continues to be a low scoring capability. Additionally, HSEEP compliant exercises must be part of the planning process. If your proposed local planning project does not align as outlined below, applicants must consult with their regional coordinator and the OEM SHSP team prior to applying.

SHSP may fund the following types of planning activity:

- Creation of a Homeland Security Counter-Terrorism Plan or Strategy
- Creation of terrorism or targeted violence Response and recovery Plans
 - Mass Causality response and recovery Plan/annex
 - Reunification Plan/annex
 - CBRNE Response and Recovery plan
 - Public Safety Emergency Communications Plan
 - Regional Plans are highly recommended
 - Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government plans
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Base Plans which include sections with a terrorism nexus
- Planning support software
- Plan development/validation or skill-based exercise opportunities
- Community Threat and Hazard Identification Assessment that includes human-caused or technological hazards with a terrorism nexus.
- Physical Security Assessments
- Protection, Prevention, Preparedness, Respond and Recovery capability Assessments

Exercises may be funded if they are tied to the above-mentioned plan updates or assessments. Standalone exercises or skillsets that do not have a connection to a relevant plan, or directly support the operations identified in the relevant plan may not be funded.

Core Capability Focus: Operational Coordination; Planning, Threats & Hazards Identification; Interdiction & Disruption; Situation Assessment; Intelligence and Information Sharing; On-Scene Security, protection, and law enforcement, Fatality Management Services.

POETE: Planning, Organization (Staff), Exercises

OR-HSS Goal: 1- Strengthen Intelligence and Information Sharing Capabilities; 4-Strengthen Counterterrorism Capabilities; 7- Strengthen an All-Hazards Preparedness and Response Capability at the Local, Tribal and State Level

Soft Target Hardening & Counter UAS

Protection of critical infrastructure and large public gathering spaces continues to be a capability gap. For FY26 the following project types may be funded:

Critical Infrastructure that will be funded under this IJ:

- Municipal water systems
- Municipal sewer systems
- Energy resources including fuel storage, electrical transmission and generation systems
- Communications and information technology systems and infrastructure
- Public Schools
- Government/Public buildings
- Public Safety Buildings
- Election infrastructure including ballot boxes
- Public gathering spaces such as fairs grounds, farmers markets, public festivals

Equipment that will be approved under this IJ includes:

- Anti-vehicle barriers and bollards
- Locks, gates, fencing, Access Controls and Credentialing
- lighting, cameras, License Plate Readers, and Software to enhance this equipment
- Blast resistant window upgrades
- Ballistic Shielding
- Election security and safety measures including fire suppression
- CEBRN Air filtration and detection equipment
- Backup power generation including generators and Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS)
- Bomb Team response equipment
- Radio Frequency Direction Finding/Interference Detection and Interdiction Equipment
- Emergency Medical Services Ballistic Personal Protective Equipment
- Publicly Accessible Stop-the-Bleed Medical Kits

Core Capability Focus: Access Control & Identity Verification; Physical Protective Measures; Screening, Search & Detection; On-Scene Security, protection, and law enforcement.

POETE: Equipment

OR-HSS Goal: 2- Protect Critical Infrastructure; 4-Strengthen Counterterrorism Capabilities; 7- Strengthen an All-Hazards Preparedness and Response Capability at the Local, Tribal and State Level

Emergency Communications and Interoperability

For FY26 only the following project types will be funded:

- Updating radio software/firmware encryption to be Project-25 (P25) compliant
- Creating a Communications Plan (recommended regional plan)
- Regional Interoperability Coordinators
- P25 interoperable emergency communications equipment
 - Handheld and mounted radios
 - Repeaters
- Computer Assisted Dispatch technology (CAD to CAD only)
- Tactical Communications Equipment
 - Radio Gateways
 - Tactical Repeaters
- Radio Equipment training
- Emergency Communication services/licenses

Core Capability Focus: Operational Communications; Planning, Infrastructure Systems

POETE: Planning, Organization, Equipment,

OR-HSS Goal: 6- Advance Interoperable Emergency Communications

Information Sharing and Coordination

Information Sharing and Coordination are essential for preventing, responding to, and recovering from an act of terrorism or targeted violence. This has also been a national priority area for the past 6 years. For FY26 only the following project types will be funded:

- Anti-terrorism analysts
- Critical infrastructure analysts
- Situational Awareness analysts
- Creation of and staffing for a regional counter terrorism and targeted violence prevention coordination councils, workgroups, and taskforces (must include charter and measurable objectives)
- Crisis management software and systems
- EOC/ECC Coordination systems
 - Video conferencing equipment
 - Monitors and video projectors
 - Asset tracking systems

- Alert and Warning Systems

Core Capability Focus: Operational Communications; Intelligence and Information Sharing

POETE: Organization, Equipment,

OR-HSS Goal: 1-Strengthen Intelligence and Information Sharing; 7- Strengthen an All-Hazards Preparedness and Response Capability at the Local, Tribal and State Level

Equipment Prohibitions

- Auxiliary Communications Equipment
- Drones, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Systems, Photo Kites or any other aerial equipment requiring FEMA prior approval or FAA certification and special training.
- Any item described in section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (FY 2019 NDAA)ⁱⁱ
- Policy on Prohibited and Controlled Equipment; Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin No. 530, July 28, 2025