

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify)

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

* 5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

South Carolina Budget & Control Board Division of State IT

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

5 7 6 0 0 0 2 8 6

* c. Organizational DUNS:

799995886

d. Address:

* Street1:

4430 Broad River Road

Street2:

* City:

Columbia

County:

Richland

* State:

South Carolina

Province:

* Country:

USA

* Zip / Postal Code:

29210

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

SC Budget and Control Board

Division Name:

Division of State IT

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Robert

Middle Name:

D

* Last Name:

Steadman

Suffix:

Title:

Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

N/A

* Telephone Number:

(803) 896-4469

Fax Number:

(803) 896-0789

* Email:

rsteadman@cio.sc.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

A. State

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Commerce / NTIA

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

1 1 5 4 9

CFDA Title:

State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

2013-NTIA-SLIGP-01

* Title:

State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

SC-All

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,853,522.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="398,584.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="64,800.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="2,316,906.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach.

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

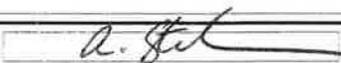
* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed:

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

OMB Approval No. 0348-0044

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY						
Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. SLIGP	11.549	\$	\$	\$ 1,853,522.00	\$ 463,384.00	\$ 2,316,906.00
2.						0.00
3.						0.00
4.						0.00
5. Totals		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,853,522.00	\$ 463,384.00	\$ 2,316,906.00
SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES						
6. Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY					Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)			
a. Personnel	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 303,997.00	\$	\$	\$ 803,997.00	
b. Fringe Benefits	140,000.00	85,119.00			225,119.00	
c. Travel	159,300.00	6,048.00			165,348.00	
d. Equipment	0.00	0.00			0.00	
e. Supplies	5,998.00	3,420.00			9,418.00	
f. Contractual	912,000.00	0.00			912,000.00	
g. Construction	0.00	0.00			0.00	
h. Other	136,224.00	64,800.00			201,024.00	
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	1,853,522.00	463,384.00	0.00	0.00	2,316,906.00	
j. Indirect Charges	0.00	0.00			0.00	
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$ 1,853,522.00	\$ 463,384.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,316,906.00	
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.00	

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Standard Form 424A (Rev. 7-97)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES					
(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS	
8.	\$ 398,584.00	\$	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 463,384.00	
9.				0.00	
10.				0.00	
11.				0.00	
12. TOTAL (sum of lines 8-11)	\$ 398,584.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 463,384.00	
SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS					
	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	\$	\$
14. Non-Federal	0.00				
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT					
(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)				
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth	
16.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
17.					
18.					
19.					
20. TOTAL (sum of lines 16-19)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	
SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION					
21. Direct Charges: \$2,316,906		22. Indirect Charges: 0			
23. Remarks: Revision date: July 11, 2013					

South Carolina



State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

March 19, 2013

South Carolina State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

“In times of emergencies, the public looks to government, particularly their Public Safety officials, to act swiftly and correctly, and do the things which must be done to save lives, help the injured, restore order and protect property. Most disasters occur without warning, but people still expect a rapid and flawless response on the part of government. There is no room for error. Whether it is a vehicle accident, crime, plane crash, special event, or any other Public Safety activity, one of the major components of responding to and mitigating a disaster is wireless communications. These wireless communications systems are critical to Public Safety agencies’ ability to protect lives and property, and the welfare of Public Safety officials.” (Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee Final Report to the FCC, 1996)

What is South Carolina’s Broadband Vision?

South Carolina’s broadband vision is the ability of public safety providers - law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical services, emergency management, 911 centers, public utilities, power utilities, transportation and other personnel – to exchange data communications services on demand, in real time. SC’s broadband vision is a concept that describes how effective reliable data communications should operate between and among agencies and jurisdictions that respond to common emergencies. Differing incident response protocols, planning priorities, funding priorities and funding cycles can make acquiring and deploying individual state and local government data systems difficult. Furthermore, the limited availability of frequency spectrum for all public safety responses can also impede capabilities of interoperability between state, local, federal and private responders. Public safety agencies require distinct types of capabilities – day-to-day, mutual aid and task force response needs. Each capability places increasing demands on the voice and data services that support these responses.

Topics Addressed In the Statewide Broadband Vision for South Carolina;

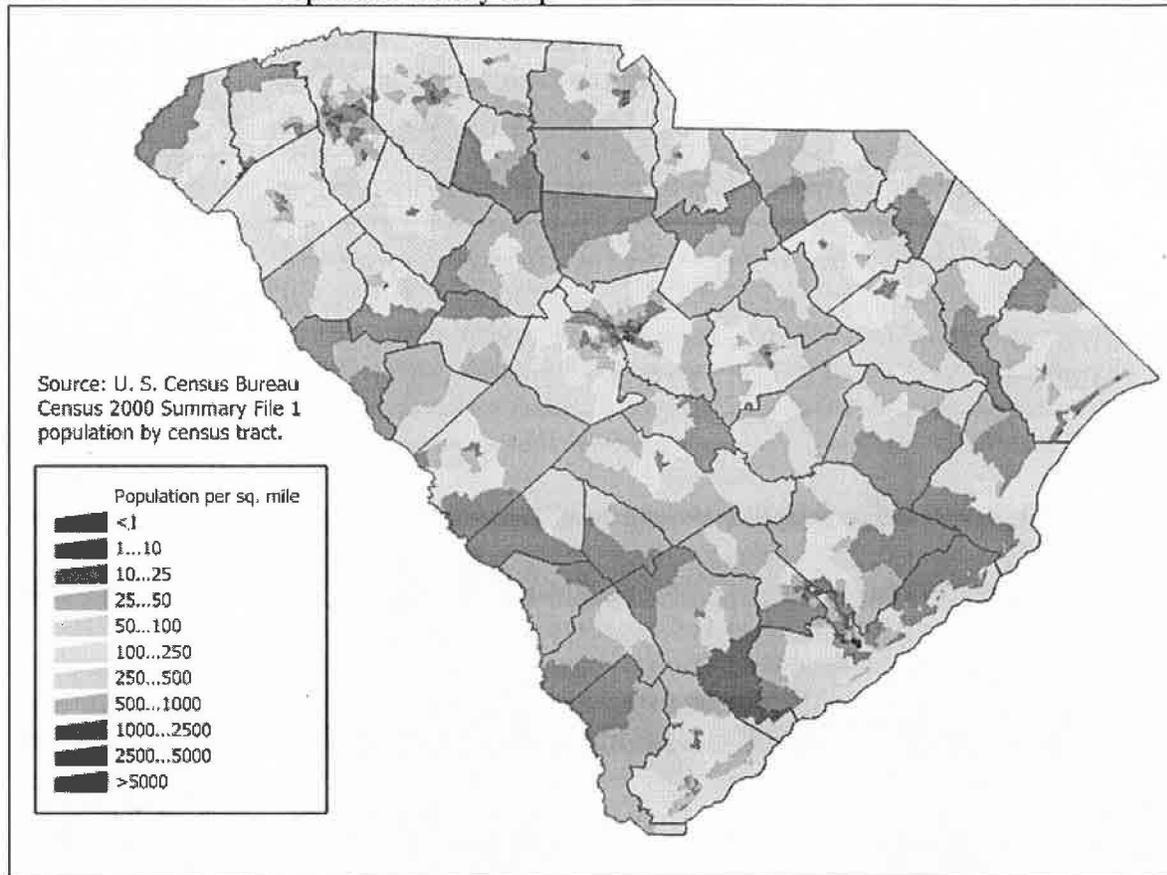
- State’s Knowledge and Experience with Statewide Systems
- Review of SC’s Governance for Public Safety Systems
- Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans
- State’s Involvement In broadband
- State Coordination with Local Governments
- Regional Coordination with Adjacent States
- Tribal Nations
- Rural Communications Coverage
- Existing Communications Infrastructure
- Existing State Government-Owned Networks
- Potential Broadband Network Users
- Broadband Education and Outreach
- Existing Memoranda Agreements
- Review of State Assessment Tools
- Discussion of Phase II Funding

About South Carolina

South Carolina is politically sub-divided into 46 counties and has 217 incorporated cities and towns. The state is also sub-divided into various regions for law enforcement, emergency management, emergency medical service, 800 MHz Mutual Aid, VHF and UHF Mutual Aid and other operations. Each City and County operates under a home-rule form of government.

Based on the 2010 census South Carolina has a population of 4,625,364 making it rank 25 in size in the nation. South Carolina covers 32,007 square miles comprised of a land area 30,060 square miles and a water area of 1,896 square miles. The state's average population per square mile is 133. The state is bordered by North Carolina, Georgia and the Atlantic Ocean. South Carolina's coastline extends for 187 miles. However, if all bays, inlets, and islands are considered, the coastline measures 2,876 miles.

Chart 1 South Carolina Population Density Map



As shown in the Chart 1 Population Density Map, the greatest population is located along the coast, in the midlands and along the I-85 corridor in the upstate.

Annually 32.5 million people take trips in South Carolina – 19 million out-of-state visitors, 5 million in-state visitors and 8.5 million pass-through visitors. In 2004 the state had 3,257,000

registered vehicles, 2,972,000 licensed drivers and 2,870 roadway miles of which 844 miles are interstate highways.

Several factors control South Carolina's climate. Most important is the state's location in the northern mid-latitudes, its proximity to both the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains, and its elevation. The state's annual average temperature varies from the mid-50's in the mountains to low-60's along the coast. During the winter, average temperatures range from the mid-30's in the Mountains to low-50's in the low country along the coast. During summer, average temperatures range from the upper 60's in the mountains to the mid-70's in the low country. Wintry precipitation (snow, sleet, and freezing rain) also affects South Carolina. Snow and sleet may occur separately, together, or mixed with rain during the winter months from November to March, although snow has occurred as late as May in the mountains. Measurable snowfall may occur from one to three times in a winter in all areas except the low country, where snowfall occurs on average once every three years. Accumulations seldom remain very long on the ground except in the mountains. Severe weather occurs in South Carolina occasionally in the form of violent thunderstorms, hurricanes, flooding and tornadoes. Although less frequent than surrounding states, thunderstorms are common in the summer months. The more violent storms generally accompany squall lines and active cold fronts of late-winter or spring. Strong thunderstorms usually bring high winds, hail, considerable lightning, and sometimes spawn a tornado. Tropical cyclones affect the South Carolina coast on an infrequent basis, but do provide significant influence annually through enhanced rainfall inland during the summer and fall months. Depending on the storm's intensity and proximity to the coast, tropical systems can be disastrous. The major coastal impacts from tropical cyclones are storm surges, winds, precipitation, and tornadoes.

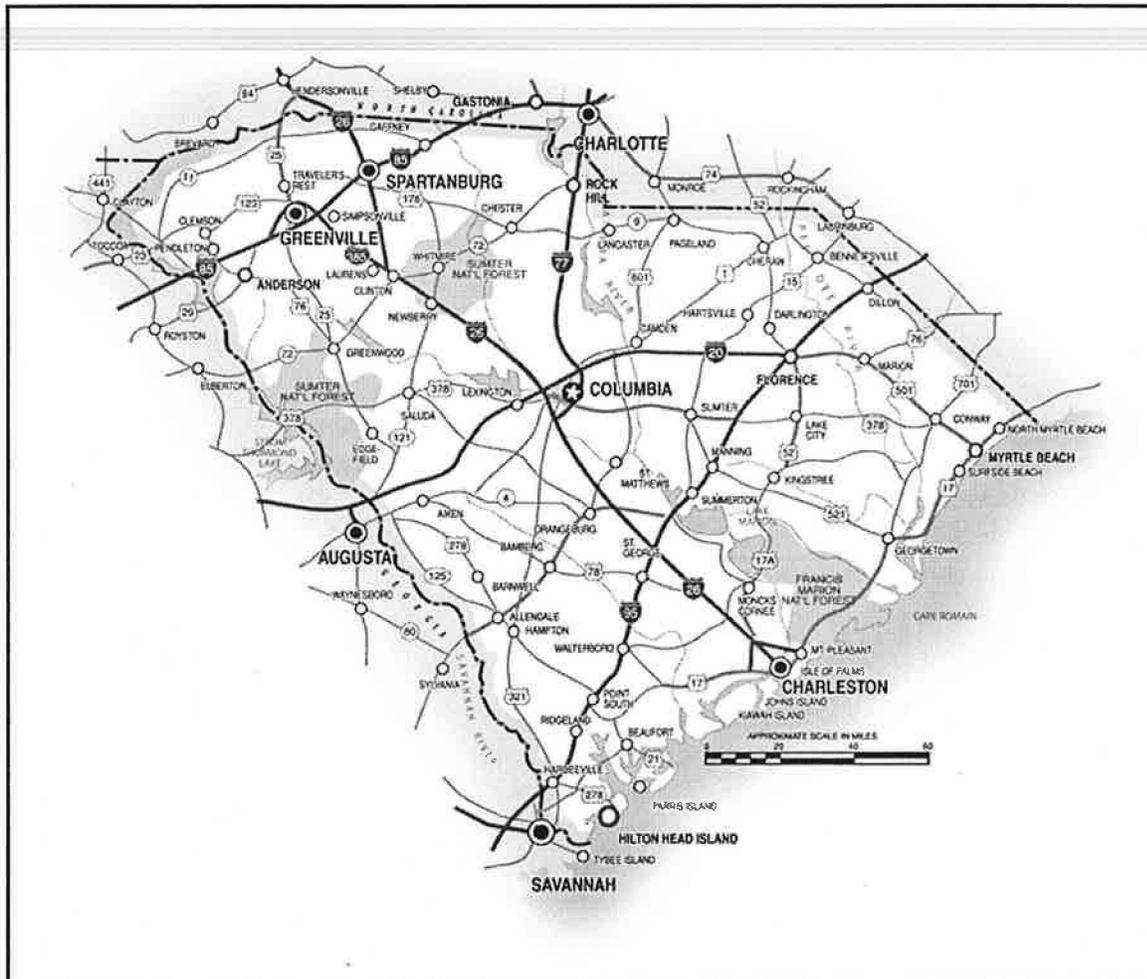
South Carolina is threatened by natural and technological hazards. The threat posed by these hazards is both immediate (e.g., hazardous chemical spill, hurricane, tornado) and long-term (e.g., drought, chronic chemical release). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage, and create mass casualties. Historically, the greatest risk was perceived to be from natural hazards (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, floods, earthquakes). However, the continued expansion of chemical usage is raising the risk posed by technological hazards (e.g., hazardous chemical releases/spills) in South Carolina, as evidenced by the Graniteville Train Derailment in 2005.

South Carolina has several pieces of critical infrastructure and key resources. There are four active nuclear power plants (two additional reactors are under construction) in South Carolina and the Savannah River Site (a nuclear materials processing center). Five major interstates and several natural gas and oil pipelines transverse the state. South Carolina has major airports in Charleston, Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg areas. The Port of Charleston is the fourth largest port on the east coast. South Carolina also has four military bases and several key suppliers of military goods. Carowinds, a major tourist attraction in the southeast, is also partially located in South Carolina. Tourism and agriculture rank as South Carolina's largest industries. Therefore, assets associated with these industries are vital to the state's economy. The state is home to two major universities (Clemson University and the University of South Carolina) both of which draw crowds close to 100,000 during home football games. South Carolina borders Charlotte, North Carolina, one of the nation's top 50 Urban Area Security

Initiative (UASI) areas. Two of South Carolina's counties are part of the Charlotte UASI (York and Lancaster).

South Carolina Major Highways and Waterways

Chart 2 SC Major Highways and Waterways



Major roadways in South Carolina include the following interstate highways (Chart 2): I-20, I-26, I-77, I-85, and I-95. South Carolina has 71 public airports and 139 private airports. South Carolina has commercial port operations in Charleston and Georgetown. The Intracoastal Waterway transverses the coastal area of the state from the North Carolina border to the Georgia border. Major lakes include Clarks Hill Lake, Lake Hartwell, Lake Greenwood, Lake Marion, Lake Moultrie, Lake Murray, Lake Wateree and Lake Wylie.

South Carolina has the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains in its northwest corner, the Atlantic Ocean on its eastern border, eight large lakes, 47 state parks and recreation areas, several national forests and thousands of acres of undeveloped woodlands, all of which can affect emergency response services. .

Recurring events that require multi-agency coordination include: annual statewide disaster exercises, regional WMD exercises as well as annual college sporting events, auto races, hot air balloon festivals, presidential visits, National Governors Association Conferences, Southern Legislative Conferences, Presidential Debates, horse races, golf tournaments and beach related events with attendances ranging from 50,000 to over 100,000. Several of the motorcycle rallies in the Myrtle Beach area have been known to bring in over 200,000 tourists.

APPLICANTS CAPACITY and KNOWLEDGE

Communications Experience – South Carolina’s public safety communications capabilities have evolved over the past thirty years. The initial efforts began with mutual aid channels for law enforcement agencies that utilized both VHF and UHF frequencies in the early 1980’s. Statewide VHF mutual aid channels were designated to support emergency medical services. After Hurricane Hugo in 1989 several coastal counties realized that their existing radio systems were inadequate for disaster response and installed 800 MHz trunked radio systems. In 1992 South Carolina Electric and Gas Company began the installation of a public/private trunked 800 MHz radio system. This was expanded to provide service to state and local governments and evolved into today’s Palmetto 800 Network, which provides statewide 800 MHz trunked radio service. Service is available to all public safety agencies, 911 centers, power/utilities, healthcare, and all federal agencies in South Carolina in accordance with FCC rules and regulations. During emergency situations, service may be provided to other special support agencies, such as the Red Cross. In addition, DSIT operates the State Data Center, the statewide network which provides MPLS, Ethernet, Internet and other data services as well as voice network services to all state agencies, to higher education and to many county and local governments. DSIT also has authority over cellular contracts that provide services from all of the major carriers in the state.

Palmetto 800 Statewide Network – The Palmetto 800 system today supports over 40,000 users and mutual aid users across South Carolina Georgia and North Carolina. The system provides primary coverage in South Carolina and Georgia serving over 60 agencies including law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency management, 911 centers, federal agencies, electric cooperatives and commercial power utilities. The Palmetto 800 trunked system operates on a Motorola SmartX platform allowing the system to support P-25 and 4.1 operating sites. The Palmetto 800 system has partnered with Charleston County and Beaufort County to provide the P-25 backbone controller for their County owned sites. The Palmetto 800 Network also provides HPD mobile data in selected counties that have requested the service.

PATCON (PALmetto TACTICAL COmmunications Network) – South Carolina has constructed a redundant secondary tactical network across South Carolina. This network is made up of 94 conventional repeaters that utilize National and State mutual aid frequencies checkboarded across South Carolina. The network utilizes the five (5) national mutual frequencies and five (5) frequencies set aside in the Region 37 NPSAPAC plan. At least one repeater is installed in all 46 counties with additional repeaters installed in metropolitan areas, nuclear sites and university campuses.

Rebanding - South Carolina December 31, 2012 completed a two (2) year rebanding project that required frequency changes at all trunked sites, HPD data sites, PATCON sites and took

advantage of the rebanding FCC requirement to implement a standard template of statewide interoperability talkgroups, repeater frequencies and radio to radio direct tactical frequencies in all of the over 40,000 radios.

Staffing

Staff – South Carolina’s wireless communications staff is small compared to many other States; however the experience of the staff and their development and collaboration of the Statewide Communications Strike Team tremendously expands South Carolinas capabilities. Because this group is a component of DSIT, it has access to technology support for all areas of technology typically supported by a state CIO, including physical and virtual servers running Windows, Linux, Unix, AIX, HP-UX and Z/OS; multiple databases including MSSQL, Oracle, DB2, IDMS and ADATABASE. The Network group supports the statewide MPLS network, Metro Ethernet, Internet and other data services as well as all voice and video services.

The Wireless Communications and Interoperability section is part of the State’s Division of State Information Technology (DSIT). The staff provides administration of the Palmetto 800 Network, PATCON Network, SWIC responsibilities, state telephone switches, state microwave system until 2011, state communications cache, grants administration, public safety communications equipment contracts, frequency coordination, frequency licensing and ESF-2 Disaster management. The staff of four (4) is augmented by other DSIT staff, vendors, other state agencies and local government support as needed. Our wireless manager has over 35 years in public safety including fire, EMS, emergency management, 911 and 21 years with the Palmetto 800 system. Our SWIC has over 30 years in public safety including law enforcement, fire, EMS and emergency management. Our technical support staff has over 30 years in radio maintenance, 15 years in frequency coordination, server and network support.

South Carolina expects to hire contractors and/or vendors to support parts of the broadband planning project. While our staff has the technical expertise for the project, we recognize that our existing networks and systems, emergency responses, disasters, equipment maintenance, continued growth and migration of the Palmetto 800 network to P-25 will also require staff attention. South Carolina is a hurricane prone state and broadband planning that does not consider contingencies for outside support would be short sighted.

Existing Governance Structure

South Carolina is a Home Rule State which means State government cannot dictate policies to local governments. For this reason governance bodies in South Carolina are more collaborative in governance structure. While this type of governance structure can be challenging at times its successes and recommendations are many time more widely accepted because they had to be developed by collaboration. Many of the State’s core participants (public safety personnel that commit to participating in regular recurring meetings) in governance bodies are usually sprinkled across several governance bodies. The Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC), the South Carolina 800 MHz Trunking Advisory Committee, the Palmetto 800 User’s Group and the Local Government Communications Association all meet regularly and collaborate the development of policies, procedures and recommended protocols for public safety communications in South

Carolina. The members of these groups represent state and local government law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical service, emergency management agencies, power utilities, local governments and federal agencies.

In the spring of each year the 800 Advisory Committee host's a joint meeting of the, 800 Users Group and the Local Government Communications Association to discuss communications issues effecting South Carolina and local government issues. These committees have met since the 1990's and have successfully developed communications strategies for South Carolina.

The **Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC)** falls under the SAA, who is also the Chief of State Law Enforcement. The committee was established by legislation and is responsible for all Homeland Security functions.

The **South Carolina 800 MHz Trunking Advisory Committee**, falls under the South Carolina Budget & Control Board's, Division of State Information Technology and was written into to the contract that developed the South Carolina statewide radio system "Palmetto 800". The committee consists of elected, appointed and invited members. Elected members (elected every two years) include state law enforcement, local law enforcement, Fire, EMS, Emergency Management, power utility providers, at large local government and at large state government. The committee also includes federal partners and the Chairman of the Local Government Communications Association. This committee meets every other month.

South Carolina voice and data communications and public safety interoperability are tasked to the Division of State Information Technology (DSIT) by statute and proviso. DSIT staff administrates the statewide radio system, frequency coordination; state communications contracts and fills the SWIC responsibilities for the State of South Carolina. The members of these committees also make up most of the APCO, NENA, and Region 37 committee executive members in South Carolina.

The at large body of the South Carolina 800 MHz Trunking Advisory Committee is the **Palmetto 800 Users Group** that meets twice a year. The elected members of the Trunking Advisory Committee come from the members of the Palmetto 800 Users Group. The Users Group is open to anyone in South Carolina who accesses the statewide radio system for interoperability or as a primary user.

The **Local Government Communications Association** is made up of the administrators of the seven (7) County owned 800 trunked systems. The Local Government Communications Association meets between two and four times a year, participates in the Palmetto 800 Users Group meetings and includes members of the 800 MHz Trunking Advisory Committee.

While South Carolina's governance structure may sound confusing to outsiders, in a state governed by Home Rule, this collaborative governance structure has become very effective and these committees' years of existence and experience speak to that success. The 800 MHz Trunking Advisory Committee was created in 1994. The Palmetto 800 Users Group was created in 1996. Local Government Communications Association was created in 1998 and the Homeland Security Advisory Council was created in 2001.

As the Lead for the Broadband Project in South Carolina the Division of State Information Technology (DSIT) will establish a special South Carolina FirstNet Broadband Committee to help provide guidance and oversight for the Broadband planning and implementation process. Committee members will be pulled from the existing committees above, DSIT staff, State Law Enforcement, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, 800 Advisory Committee, Local Government Communications Association, Emergency Management, Municipal Association, County Government Association, , Governors Office, Legislature (House and Senate), Sheriff's Association, Fireman's Association, EMS Association, SC Police Chief Association, Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Association (APCO), National Emergency Number Association (NENA), Federal Agencies, SC National Guard, SCANA and other State and local government partners deemed beneficial to this committee. Subcommittees and special interest committees will be developed as needed and as more information about FirstNet plans is developed.

The existing collaborative governance bodies listed above meet regularly and discuss the development of policies, procedures and recommended protocols for public safety communications in South Carolina. The bodies will be leveraged for consultation with FirstNet through outreach activities that include meetings, focus groups, workshop presentations and one on one discussion with the senior leadership of each organization.

South Carolina recognizes the importance of engaging relevant expertise and stakeholders in the FirstNet planning and outreach activities. Under the SLIGP the state will identify and engage all of these groups through a combination of strategies. At a state level, direct engagement of other state government agencies to understand their current broadband usage and assess whether they can become secondary users of the PSBN. This effort will be especially important across state agencies that have broadband needs –both fixed and mobile – across rural areas of the state. The provider outreach effort will take place as part of the overall regional and local outreach efforts under SLIGP. The DSIT team will identify providers within local and regional areas and encourage them to participate in activities such as meetings and workshops where a key goal will be the advancement of outreach and negotiations with these secondary users.

Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP)

The South Carolina Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) was originally written in 2007 and includes developing HPD mobile data as the long term solution to providing public safety data services across South Carolina. The SCIP as written will need to be updated to include the elements of the FirstNet Public Safety Broadband Plan as they are developed. The State will utilize part of the SLIGP funding to add public safety wireless broadband strategic goals and initiatives into South Carolina's SCIP Plan. A strategy will also have to be developed for South Carolina agencies that are using HPD or mobile data to transition to the public safety wireless broadband once timelines for implementation are developed. South Carolina still has areas of limited cellular voice and data coverage. For this reason first responders in South Carolina use various means of communication, but primarily VHF, UHF and 800 MHz radios. While law enforcement has made a significant shift to 800 MHz in recent years, a significant number of Fire and EMS services continue to use the VHF or UHF frequency bands. The

Palmetto 800 Network and its sister PATCON (**PA**lmetto **T**actical **CO**mmunications **N**etwork) provide statewide trunked and conventional repeaters for public safety interoperability. The use of its many mutual aid talkgroups is the primary means of interoperability in the state. These talkgroups, along with the national and the PATCON state tactical channels, are available to the over forty five thousand (45,000) 800 MHz radio users in the state. In addition to the Palmetto 800 and PATCON Network, the following local governments use 800 MHz systems: Beaufort County, City of Charleston, Charleston County, Florence County, Horry County, Marion County, Sumter County and York County. Interoperability with these systems has been accomplished by the sharing of Radio IDs and the use of standards-based radios. Since the Palmetto 800 Network is a fee-for-service provider, the State Legislature provided funding in July 2007 that reduced these fees for state agencies and local government first responders. While a number of agencies utilize VHF or UHF frequencies for their daily communications, 800 MHz radios have been provided for command and control interoperability.

SCIP Strategy – The SCIP establishes the following goals to address problems identified such as coverage, availability of radios, radio systems database, training, exercises, governance and planning:

- Goal 1 – Enhance and Expand Statewide Communications Interoperability
- Goal 2 – Continue Statewide Infrastructure Enhancement and Expansion
- Goal 3 – Enhance Safety and Security
- Goal 4 – Improve Spectrum Efficiency
- Goal 5 – Develop a Database of State and Local Public Safety Radio Systems
- Goal 6 – Provide Training for all Supplied Interoperability Equipment
- Goal 7 – Evaluate Communications Interoperability Exercises
- Goal 8 – Enhance the State’s Cache of Interoperable Capabilities
- Goal 9 – Enhance the Development of the Existing Interoperability Capabilities to Support Local Government Interoperability
- Goal 10 – Enhance the Governance and Interoperability Planning

SCIP Update - Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan throughout South Carolina has been a statewide effort. South Carolina will utilize funds from the SLIGP to update its SCIP plan to include the public safety wireless broadband based on input from South Carolina FirstNet Broadband Committee and planned meetings with Public Safety agencies as part of the public safety wireless broadband education and feedback process. The SCIP will then be updated based on stakeholder input utilizing both DSIT and contracted personnel funded through the SLIGP.

State-level Involvement

Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) – South Carolina has a full-time SWIC. The South Carolina SWIC is an employee of the Division of State Information Technology which handles the State’s data services, radio communications, and wireless and telephone services. The SWIC will have one of the lead roles in the development, coordination and outreach of the SLIGP. Currently the SWIC is one of the three lead personnel for the development of the SLIGP project.

Chief Information Officer – The Director of the Division of State Information Technology is South Carolina’s Chief Information Officer. The Governor of South Carolina has assigned The Division of State Information Technology is the lead agency for the SLIGP in South Carolina. As the lead of SLIGP the Division of State Information Technology will be intimately involved in all aspects of the SLIGP.

State-Level Agency Involvement – As referenced earlier the SLIGP will be managed by the Director of the Division of State Information Technology (DSIT). So components within the State Technology Division will be coordinating the development of the South Carolina Public Safety Broadband Plan. DSIT through its normal business activities works with all of the other State agencies on a daily basis provides radio communications, data services, telephone services and communications contracts for all State agencies, Universities and is responsible for state ESF-2 responsibilities at Emergency Management. DSIT will use those existing relationships to solicit support and input from state agencies. Some of these 26 State agencies include State Law Enforcement, Department of Public Safety, Department of Health and Environmental Control, Emergency, Probation and Parole, Governors Office, South Carolina Legislature and the South Carolina National Guard. Other state-level agencies and organizations that will be solicited to become involved include the SC Council of Governments, SC Firefighters Association, SC Sheriff’s Association, SC Police Chiefs Association, SC EMS Association, SC APCO, and SC NENA. Respective roles of the participating agencies will be more clearly defined when the governance structure is formalized and as additional guidance is received from FirstNet.

Coordination with Local Government Jurisdictions – The state has 1,123 emergency response agencies and departments consisting of 203 law enforcement agencies, 676 fire departments and 244 licensed emergency medical service providers.

State emergency response agencies in South Carolina include the State Law Enforcement Division, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina Emergency Management Division, Division of the State Chief Information Officer, Department of Health and Environmental Control, State Forestry Commission, South Carolina Department of Transportation and South Carolina National Guard.

County Emergency Response Agencies include Sheriff’s Offices, Fire Departments, Emergency Medical Services and Emergency Management Offices.

City and Town Emergency Response Agencies may include Police Departments, Fire Departments, Rescue Squads and Emergency Management Offices.

Other Emergency Response Agencies in South Carolina include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Drug Enforcement Agency, U. S. Forest Service, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S Marshal Service, S.C. National Guard, U.S. Civil Air Patrol, American Red Cross, and Amateur Radio RACES/ARES.

South Carolina has continually engaged our local governments in every level of planning the state’s existing communications systems, frequency coordination, interoperability planning and

acquisition of grants for equipment to support statewide communications. South Carolina does not have any tribal public safety services within its borders. While DSIT works with local government public safety officials daily, for the SLIGP South Carolina wants to ensure that there is greater involvement of local government elected officials. South Carolina will be holding regional and local meetings with local governments and participate in the Municipal Association meetings, County Association meetings, Sheriff's Association, Fireman's Association, Fire Chief's Association, EMS Association, Police Chief's Association, Emergency Management Association to educate and solicit feedback on the planning for South Carolina's Public Safety Broadband development. In addition to the anticipated regional and local meetings, DSIT also plans to participate in annual conferences hosted by these same organizations to assist local government coordination regarding the PSBN.

The primary challenges faced by the State in working with local jurisdictions are the number of counties and municipalities, the high rate of turnover in the communications staffs, travel restrictions that prevent local representatives from participating in state-sponsored training and exercises, conflicting priorities by local jurisdictions, and lack of local expertise in communications and broadband services.

Regional Coordination – South Carolina is located in FEMA Region IV and works with its regional partners on a regular basis and in time's of disaster. South Carolina is bordered by North Carolina and Georgia. Since 2005 South Carolina has worked closely with its neighbors to enhance interoperability and relationships. Today, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia have direct communications interoperability with most of the state and local governments that border South Carolina. Prior to the federally mandated rebanding effort that has consumed enormous amounts of time, South Carolina met on a regular basis with our neighboring states to discuss regional interoperability. South Carolina participates in all of the Region IV committees, Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWG) (DSIT employee George Crouch from SC is the current chair of the Region IV RECCWG), SWIC Region IV committee, National Association of State Technology Directors (NASTD) and National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO). South Carolina participated in the Region IV Resource Allocation Plan (RAW) to better prepare disaster communications resource planning in Regional IV. South Carolina, Charlotte and North Carolina work together regularly on such events as the recent Democrat National Convention (DNC) held in Charlotte NC. During the DNC, South Carolina provided communications support staff and equipment to assist Charlotte with the event. DSIT will leverage the interstate regional bodies listed above not only for periodic FirstNet briefings and updates but to ensure a unified approach to PSBN implementation as additional guidance and information is shared among these partner organizations.

DSIT will use those existing relationships to solicit support and input from state agencies. Some of these 26 State agencies include State Law Enforcement, Department of Public Safety, Department of Health and Environmental Control, Emergency, Probation and Parole, Governors Office, South Carolina Legislature and the South Carolina National Guard. Intrastate regional bodies that may be leveraged to gather information during FirstNet consultations include: SC Regional Council of Governments, SC Firefighters Association Regions, SC Department of Health & Environmental Control District Offices, SC Emergency Management Division

Regions, SC Department of Homeland Security Regions and the SC Department of Public Safety Regional Troops.

Tribal Nations – South Carolina has one federally recognized Tribal Nation. The Catawba Indian Nation land encompasses just over one square mile. Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS services are provided by York County, SC. The Catawba Nation currently does not provide any public safety services. South Carolina has actively engaged the York County Office of Emergency Management Office to discuss inclusion of the Catawba Indian Nation in the PSBN project planning. Through this open dialog with York County OEM, South Carolina will ensure that any requirements or feedback regarding emergency services provided by York County specifically for the Catawba Indian Nation are incorporated into the FirstNet consultations.

Rural Coverage - There are a number of methods in use today to classify areas as rural or non-rural.

For example, the US census uses a population measure that counts urban areas as having more than 50,000 people, urban clusters as having between 2,500 and 50,000 people, and all other areas being rural.

Rural and non-rural is not a clear definitive line on a map as South Carolina found out during the development of its statewide radio system. In South Carolina most counties meet the US census classification of rural. When South Carolina developed the buildout of its statewide radio system we found that we had to include factors such as interstate corridors, hurricane evacuation routes and coastal areas that are subject to hurricane threats and large tourism related population swings.

For State and Federal agencies rural vs. non-rural is only the difference in the number of staff assigned to those areas. Radio coverage for rural areas is no less important than in non-rural areas. In many cases radio and data coverage is of greater importance in rural areas because those public safety agencies have a greater dependence on state support for large incidents or technical expertise.

The State will be working equally with rural and non-rural areas to seek participation and coverage of the public safety broadband as it has done with South Carolina's statewide radio system the Palmetto 800. South Carolina will also utilize information from the NTIA contractor Connected Nations which has been contracted by NTIA to study rural cellular, LTE, internet and broadband current availability.

For the purpose of this application, the definition to be used within South Carolina for non-rural jurisdictions is a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants.

Due to the fact that the majority of South Carolina is defined by this rural definition for the SLIGP, prioritization of the rural areas to ensure participations will be key to successful implementation of the PSBN.

Existing Infrastructure - The State has data bases such as CASM, frequency coordination and access to the FCC that provide local government infrastructure information. South Carolina will also utilize information from the NTIA contractor Connected Nations which has been contracted by NTIA to study rural cellular, LTE, internet and broadband current availability. The State agencies maintain a list of their public safety wireless communications which can be collected. The State of South Carolina's statewide radio system Palmetto 800 in recent years is relying on commercial tower to meet its needs due to the high construction cost of new towers. The state also maintains e-mail contact list in all 46 counties for key public safety personnel that could provide additional information on available local government infrastructure.

The State anticipates it will need to update and verify this information as part of its development of the public safety broadband plan.

Existing Government Owned Networks – The State of South Carolina is a very pro-business state and contracts for much of its services through commercial providers. The State only owns 20% of the statewide 800 MHz radio system. The radio system is more like a cooperative where the state, local governments and the private sector are all owners of components of the Palmetto 800 system. The statewide PATCON radio system transmitters are owned by the state but much of the tower and building infrastructure belong to local governments and commercial partners. The state owns a number of towers which can provide potential sites to enhance data coverage. In addition, DSIT has been directed and authorized by the Legislature to make state-owned towers, buildings and land available to providers to maximize their use in enhancing coverage and to generate revenue. Similarly, many local jurisdictions have towers, fiber and similar infrastructure that can potentially be made available to enhance coverage. While the state has not invested in the installation of fiber on a wide scale basis, the carriers in the state have done so. Because of the contracting power of the state, virtually every K-12 school in the state is served by fiber-based services. This means that there is fiber in every community in every county in the state, and it will be available to provide services to towers as necessary. The building and structures range from hardened concrete structures to wooden structures.

Network Users – As discussed previously DSIT is the administrator of the South Carolina statewide Palmetto 800 system. The Palmetto 800 system today supports over 40,000 users today representing over 650 agencies. The 800 Advisory Committee, 800 Users Group and the Local Government Communications Association represent over 45,000 public safety users across South Carolina. Every county EOC and 911 center has a radio on the statewide radio system and is eligible to participate as a member of the Users Group meetings. The Palmetto 800 system also includes numerous federal agencies, S.C. National Guard and power utility providers. South Carolina has also established equipment at all of the states nuclear power plants for additional security and redundancy. DSIT's Emergency Management responsibilities for EFS-2 (communications), management of the K-12 funding for data connectivity to all South Carolina schools and libraries puts our agency in daily contact with all of the state's primary and potential secondary users of the public safety data network.

In addition to identifying possible users from the Palmetto 800 system, the SWIC is in the process of conducting public safety communications interoperability assessments with each

county in South Carolina. These meetings include discussions on multiple system platforms and technologies including the utilization of broadband applications for public safety.

Education and Outreach - A variety of media and approaches will be utilized to assist local jurisdictions in adapting to broadband communications. Possible vehicles for outreach include the following:

- A series of regional meetings held a regular basis to explain the program on a person-to-person level, solicit feedback, and build support for the initiative.
- Presentations at conferences, communications and association meeting discussed in the local outreach section.
- Utilization of South Carolinas Educational Television broadcast capabilities to reach wide audiences of public safety users and local government officials.
- Development and delivery of web-based outreach and training on key topics of interest by local jurisdictions
- Regular webinars and educational pamphlets on topics of interest to local stakeholders. E-mail and newsletters.
- Educational booklets for legislators and elected officials. Additional education and outreach opportunities for legislators and elected officials will include workshops and meetings hosted in conjunction with partner organizations such as the SC Council of Governments, the SC Association of Counties and the SC Municipal Association.

The purpose of the education and outreach activities is to increase the awareness of the PSBN in SC and to develop partnerships that will provide effective collaboration with interested and affected organizations. The intended audience covers a diverse group of individuals and organizations that will benefit from or be involved in PSBN project. This broad range includes, but is not limited to, public safety responders, elected and appointed officials, emergency planners, utility professionals, private sector communications organizations, tribal organizations and various professional associations. Effective outreach and education will result in increased collaboration and will ensure long term success of PSBN implementation in South Carolina.

Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) - To address the issue of legal memoranda of understanding, DSIT will engage the Budget and Control Board's Office of General Counsel and staff attorneys of the agencies participating in the MOA. This group will make the determinations regarding legal issues that could impede South Carolina's full participation in the National Public Safety Broadband Network effort. Upon review of the legal issues by the General Counsel a determination will be made if the Legislature may need to consider any changes to South Carolina statutes.

Tools – Software tools used in the past by the State include:

- CommStudy Mapping Tool
- Spectrum Watch
- The publicsafetytools.info web portal, which provides access to the following helpful software tools:
 - Communication Assets Survey and Mapping (CASM)
 - Frequency Mapping Tool (FMT)
 - Response Level Communications Tool (RLCT)
 - SWIC Tools
 - Mobile Data Survey Tool (MDST)

South Carolina anticipates that it will require new updated mapping tools to complete Phase II of the SLIGP. South Carolina also plans to utilize information from the NTIA contractor, Connected Nations, which has been contracted by NTIA to study rural cellular, LTE, internet and broadband availability.

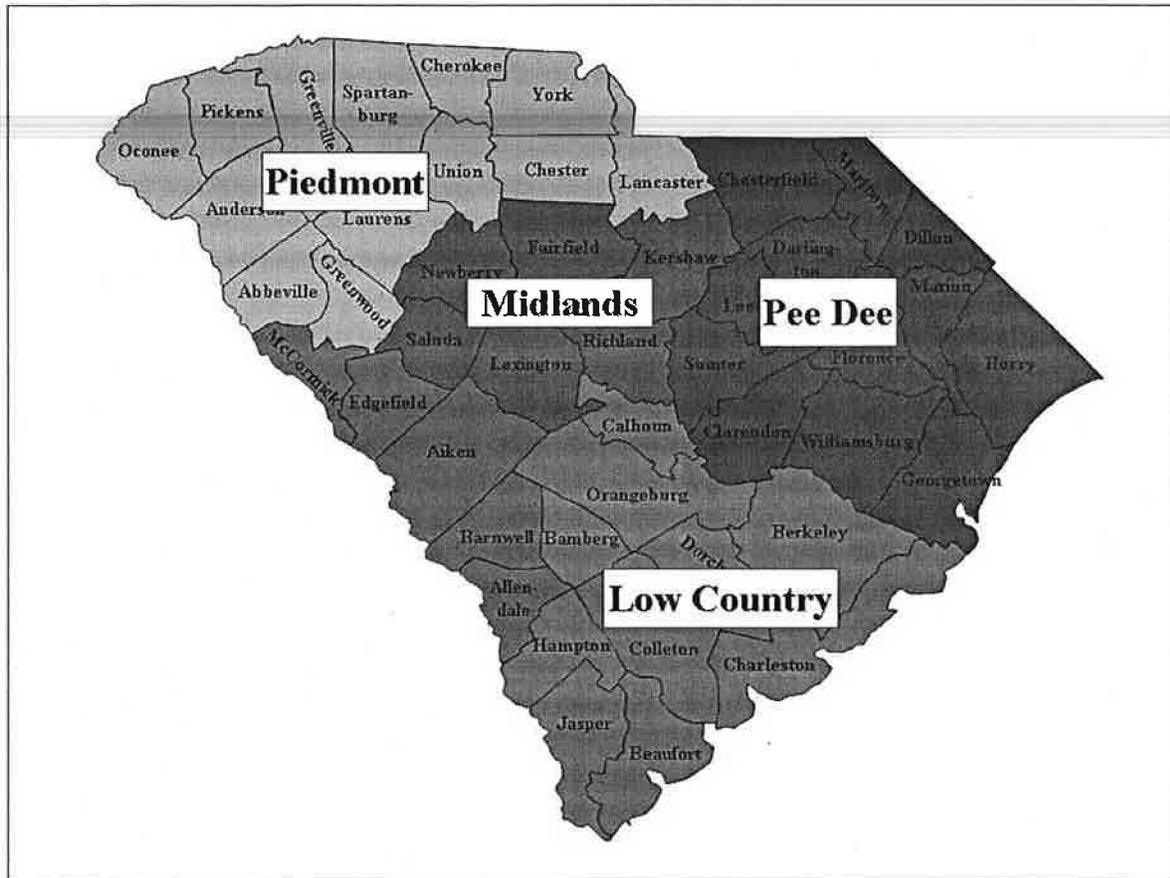
Phase II Funding - The State expects to carry out the following activities with Phase II SLIGP funding:

- Sustainment of governance, including continued consultation with FirstNet
- Education and outreach programs to stakeholders
- Data collection to determine key issues involved in the implementation of Public Safety Broadband in South Carolina
- The State anticipates securing a contractor to help with the Phase II data collection.

The specific activities will be determined when FirstNet finalizes the data collection requirements. When those are released, South Carolina will be able to determine the exact efforts that will be undertaken with the Phase II funding.

Other – South Carolina did not utilize any outside assistance in the development of this application.

South Carolina Counter Terrorism Coordinating Council Regions



South Carolina SLIGP Detailed Budget Spreadsheet

Category	Detailed Description of Budget (for full grant period)			Breakdown of Costs		Comments
	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Federal	Non-Federal	
a. Personnel						
SWIC The SWIC will spend 40% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The SWIC's annual salary is \$65,793. $\$65,793 \times 40\% = \$26,317$	3 years	\$26,317	\$78,951		\$78,951	
CIO Deputy Dir The Dep Dir will spend 20% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Dep Dir annual salary is \$124,411. $\$124,411 \times 20\% = \$24,882$	3 years	\$24,882	\$74,647		\$74,647	
CIO Wireless Mgr. The Wireless Mgr. will spend 20% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Wireless Mgr. annual salary is \$97,850. $\$97,850 \times 20\% = \$19,570$	3 years	\$19,570	\$58,710		\$58,710	
CIO Info Resource Coord II One Info Resource Coord will spend 10% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Info Resource Coord annual salary is \$66,632. $\$66,632 \times 10\% = \6663	3 years	\$6,663	\$19,989		\$19,989	
CIO Info Resource Coord II One Info Resource Coord will spend 10% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Info Resource Coord annual salary is \$52,205. $\$52,205 \times 10\% = \5220	3 years	\$5,220	\$15,660		\$15,660	
CIO Admin Coord One Admin Coord will spend 15% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Admin Coord annual salary is \$41,200. $\$41,200 \times 15\% = \6180	3 years	\$6,180	\$18,540		\$18,540	
CIO Legal Counsel One Legal Counsel will spend 10% of the time on SLIGP grant activities for 3 years. The Legal Counsel annual salary is \$125,000. $\$125,000 \times 10\% = \$12,500$	3 years	\$12,500	\$37,500		\$37,500	[Corrected] It appears the unit cost listed in Column D should be \$12,500. Please clarify this discrepancy.
Grant Manager One grant manager will spend 100% of their time on the project for 3 years.	3 years	\$60,000	\$180,000	\$180,000		

TOTALS			\$2,316,906	\$1,853,522	\$463,384	
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(Over/Under)	\$0	-\$3	\$3
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**State and Local Implementation Grant Program
South Carolina Budget Narrative**

Personnel

Federal:	\$ 500,000
Non-Federal:	\$ 303,997
Total:	\$ 803,997

See the Detailed Budget Spreadsheet for calculations

- Grant Manager (Federal): This person will provide grant management support, including completing progress reports, managing the project's budget, and ensuring grant activities are completed on time. They will spend 100% of their time on SLIGP grant activities.
- Outreach Coordinators (Federal): These positions will organize/implement outreach activities with local and tribal jurisdictions, and communicate information about grant activities to key stakeholders. These positions will spend 100% of their time on SLIGP grant activities.
- Planner (Federal): This position will provide SCIP /Broadband plan development in addition to ongoing development and coordination of governance structure documentation. They will spend 100% of their time on SLIGP grant activities.
- SWIC, CIO Deputy Dir, IRC II, CIO Wireless MGR, Admin Coord, CIO General Counsel (Non-Federal): The SWIC will assist in providing oversight for the SLIGP grant, ensuring that all activities are completed on time and within budget. The SWIC will be a point of contact for consultation with FirstNet, and will work to expand the State's governance structure. The budgeted costs (40% time) are only for the duties associated with public safety broadband and the SLIGP grant, not the additional land mobile radio and general interoperable communication duties of the SWIC. Additional support from the CIO Wireless staff is calculated as follows: Info Resource Coord II – 10% (x2); Wireless Mgr – 20%; Admin Coord – 15%; Deputy Director – 20%; General Counsel – 10%. These personnel will provide FirstNet project support including planning, education, outreach, MOU/MOA development and technical assistance with gathering and interpreting data collected throughout SC. These expenses will be provided as an in-kind match. The source of this match is the State's general fund and is not from another Federal source.

Fringe

Federal:	\$140,000
Non-Federal:	\$ 85,119
Total:	\$225,119

Fringe rate was calculated based on South Carolina DSIT rate of 28%.

- Grant Manager (Federal): Benefits include FICA, unemployment, and retirement. This position spends 100% of their time on SLIGP, so all fringe benefits have been allocated to this grant.
- Outreach Coordinators (Federal): Benefits include FICA, unemployment, and retirement. This position spends 100% of their time on SLIGP, so all fringe benefits have been allocated to this grant.
- Planner (Federal): Benefits include FICA, unemployment, and retirement. This position spends 100% of their time on SLIGP, so all fringe benefits have been allocated to this grant.
- SWIC, IRC II, IRC MGR, Admin Coord, CIO Dep Dir, CIO General Counsel (Non-Federal): Benefits include FICA, unemployment, and retirement. The 28% fringe benefits for these positions have been allocated to this grant based on the percentage of time indicated above that will be dedicated to the PSBN project.

Travel

Federal:	\$159,300
Non-Federal:	\$ 6,048
Total:	\$165,348

See the Detailed Budget Spreadsheet for calculations

- Mileage for Working Group Meetings (Non-Federal): Staff members will drive to various locations across the state to participate in meetings with local and tribal jurisdictions to raise awareness of the PSBN, discuss local and tribal needs, and identify potential network users.
- Travel for Regional and National Meetings with FirstNet (Federal): Staff will attend national and regional conferences to meet with FirstNet and share information and collaborate with other grant recipients. Travel costs include airfare, hotel, and per diem.

Equipment

Federal:	\$0
Non-Federal:	\$0
Total:	\$0

We do not plan to have any equipment costs for this grant program.

Supplies

Federal:	\$5,998
Non-Federal:	\$3,420
Total:	\$9,418

See the Detailed Budget Spreadsheet for calculations

- Computers (Federal): Two portable, multi-media computers will be purchased for the Outreach Coordinators to support their grant-related activities.
- Projectors (Federal): Two portable LCD multi-media projectors will be purchased for the Outreach Coordinators to support their grant-related activities.
- Office Supplies (Non-Federal): This includes paper, folders, binders, pens, and other general office supplies which will be used by the staff for grant-related activities. This item will be provided as a cash match contribution from the State's general fund and is not from another Federal source.

Contractual

Federal:	\$912,000
Non-Federal:	\$0
Total:	\$912,000

See the Detailed Budget Spreadsheet for calculations

- Data Collection (Federal): During Phase 2, the State will contract with a data collection firm to gather information about existing infrastructure, potential users, and other information as requested by FirstNet/NTIA.

Construction

Federal:	\$0
Non-Federal:	\$0
Total:	\$0

We do not plan to have any construction costs for this grant program.

Other

Federal:	\$136,224
Non-Federal:	\$ 64,800
Total:	\$201,024

See the Detailed Budget Spreadsheet for calculations

- **Wireless Connection for Laptops (Federal):** Three laptops purchased for the Outreach Coordinators will have wireless connections to facilitate work while at meetings and on travel.
- **Printing & Outreach Material (Federal):** As part of the State’s education and outreach activities, we plan to produce fliers, booklets and CDs that provide information on the PSBN and how it can be utilized by public safety entities and secondary users. We plan to distribute them through various outreach methods including stakeholder meetings with local & tribal jurisdictions and elected officials.
- **State/Regional Outreach; (Federal):** As part of the State’s education and outreach activities, we plan to conduct numerous workshops and outreach functions. It is anticipated that these activities will include half-day workshops and as more information is provided by FirstNet, some will require a full day with a working lunch. This includes meeting location acquisition and preparation including rental and associated costs.
- **Meeting Attendance Time (Non-Federal):** We will hold SLIGP governance body meetings approximately every other month (six times per year) for the award period. These meetings are attended by representatives of local jurisdictions. The local jurisdictions will donate the time their staff spends to participate in these meetings as an in-kind match.

The value of the representatives’ time is based on an average hourly rate. The State has discussed this time donation with each jurisdiction and will obtain letters of support from each jurisdiction indicating their pledge to provide this time donation and their understanding of documentation the State will maintain to support the time donations (e.g., salary information for the representatives). The State will establish appropriate procedures to track these time donations in the State’s accounting system.

Indirect

Federal:	\$0
Non-Federal:	\$0
Total:	\$0

TOTALS

Federal:	\$1,853,522
Non-Federal:	\$ 463,384
Total:	\$2,316,906

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.

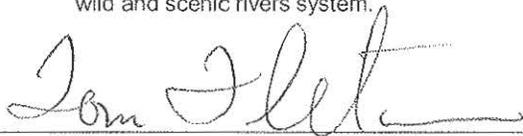
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7101 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.



<p>* SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL</p> <p>Completed on submission to Grants.gov</p>	<p>* TITLE</p> <p>Director of Network Services</p>
<p>* APPLICANT ORGANIZATION</p> <p>South Carolina Budget & Control Board Division of State IT</p>	<p>* DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>Completed on submission to Grants.gov</p>

3/18/13

Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature on this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 15 CFR Part 28, 'New Restrictions on Lobbying.' The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Commerce determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 15 CFR Part 28, for persons entering into a grant, cooperative agreement or contract over \$ 100,000 or a loan or loan guarantee over \$150,000 as defined at 15 CFR Part 28, Sections 28.105 and 28.110, the applicant certifies that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, 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.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have 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 this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, 'Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,' in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above applicable certification.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

In any funds have 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 this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, 'Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,' in accordance with its instructions.

Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

*** NAME OF APPLICANT**

South Carolina Budget & Control Board Division of State IT

*** AWARD NUMBER**

SC-2013-NTIA-SLIGP-01

*** PROJECT NAME**

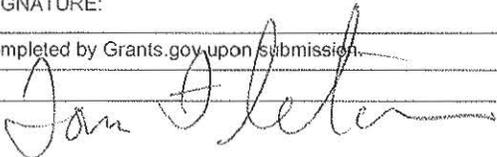
State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

Prefix: * First Name: Tom Middle Name:

* Last Name: Fletcher Suffix:

* Title: Director of Network Services

* SIGNATURE: Completed by Grants.gov upon submission.



* DATE: Completed by Grants.gov upon submission.

3/18/13



State of South Carolina
Office of the Governor

NIKKI R. HALEY
GOVERNOR

1205 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA 29201

March 13, 2013

The Honorable Lawrence E. Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Secretary Strickling,

I am pleased to submit the State of South Carolina's application for the State and Local Implementation Grant Program. I have designated the Division of State Information Technology as the coordinating entity for the implementation of this grant. Tom Fletcher, the Director of Network Services, will serve as the point of contact:

Mr. Tom Fletcher
Director of Network Services
Division of State Information Technology
4430 Broad River Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
Phone: 803.896.0404
E-mail: fletcher@cio.sc.gov

On behalf of the Palmetto State, I appreciate your consideration of our application.

My very best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nikki R. Haley".

Nikki R. Haley

NRH/kh