

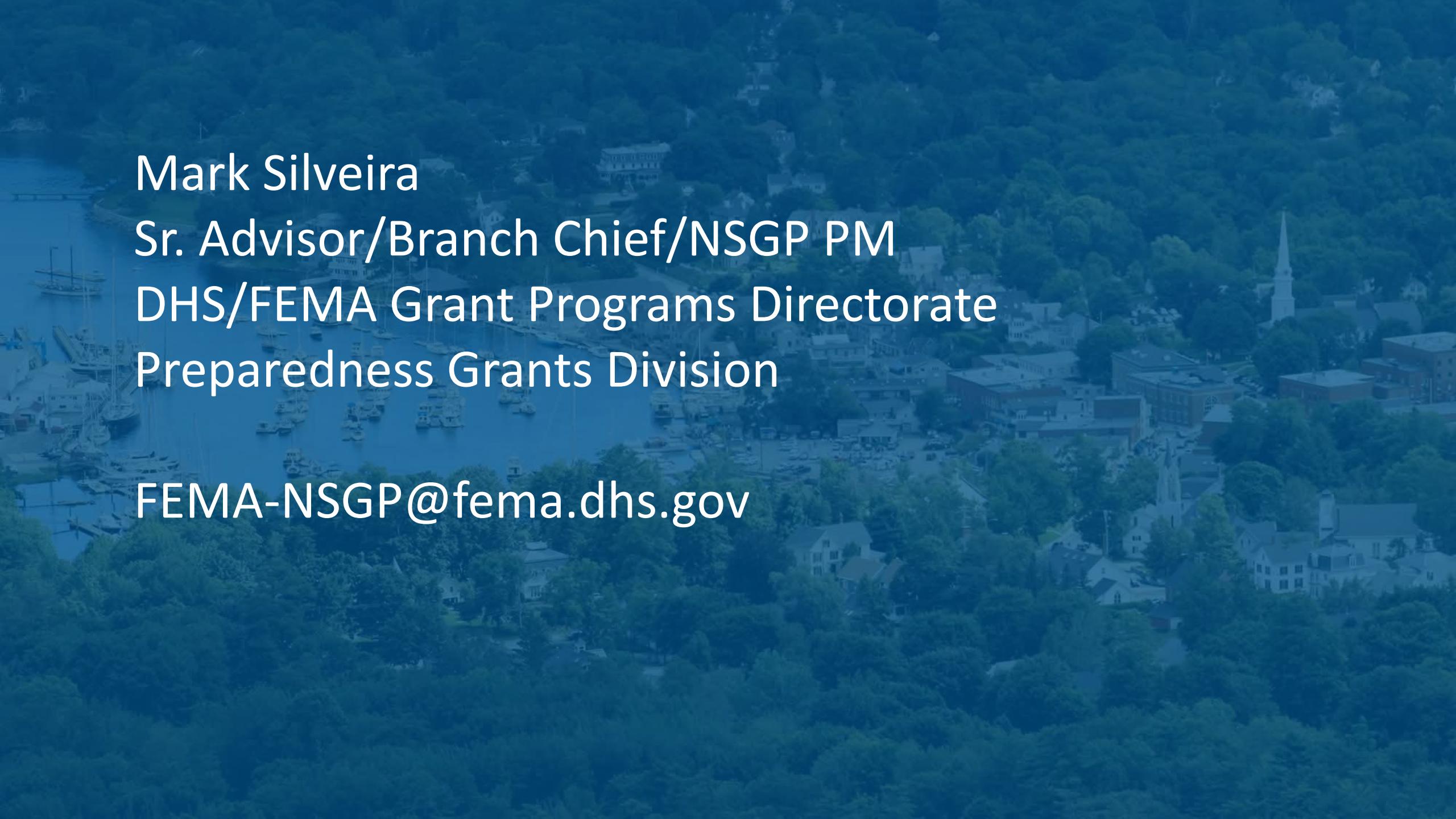
Nonprofit Security Grant Program

Grant Programs Directorate

Federal Emergency Management Agency

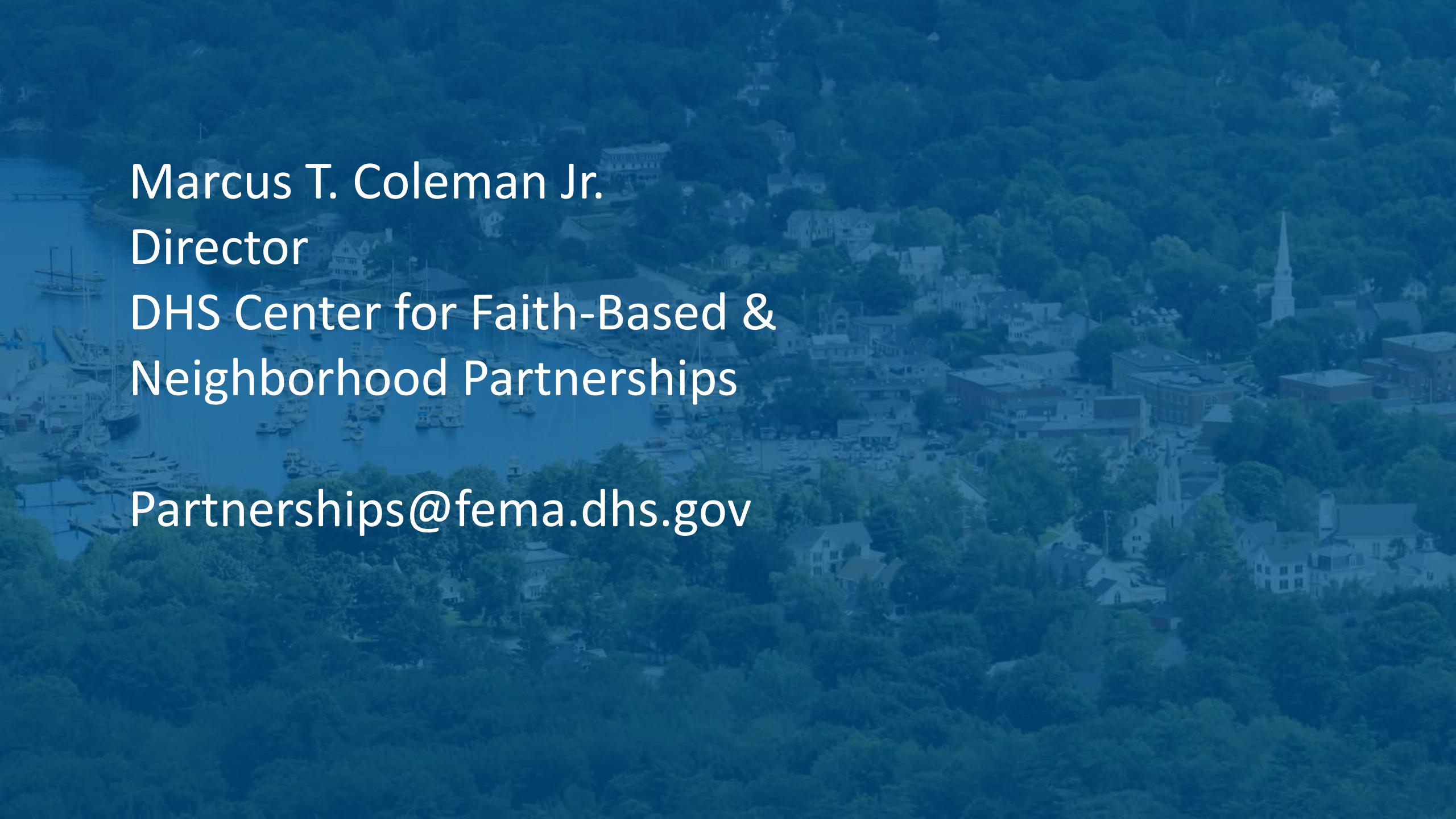


FEMA

A dark blue-tinted aerial photograph of a coastal town. In the foreground, a dense forest covers a hillside. Below the hill, a harbor filled with many sailboats is visible. The town itself is built on a hillside, with numerous houses and buildings scattered among the trees. A prominent white church with a tall steeple stands on the right side of the town. The town extends along a coastline, with more buildings and trees visible further down the hillside.

Mark Silveira
Sr. Advisor/Branch Chief/NSGP PM
DHS/FEMA Grant Programs Directorate
Preparedness Grants Division

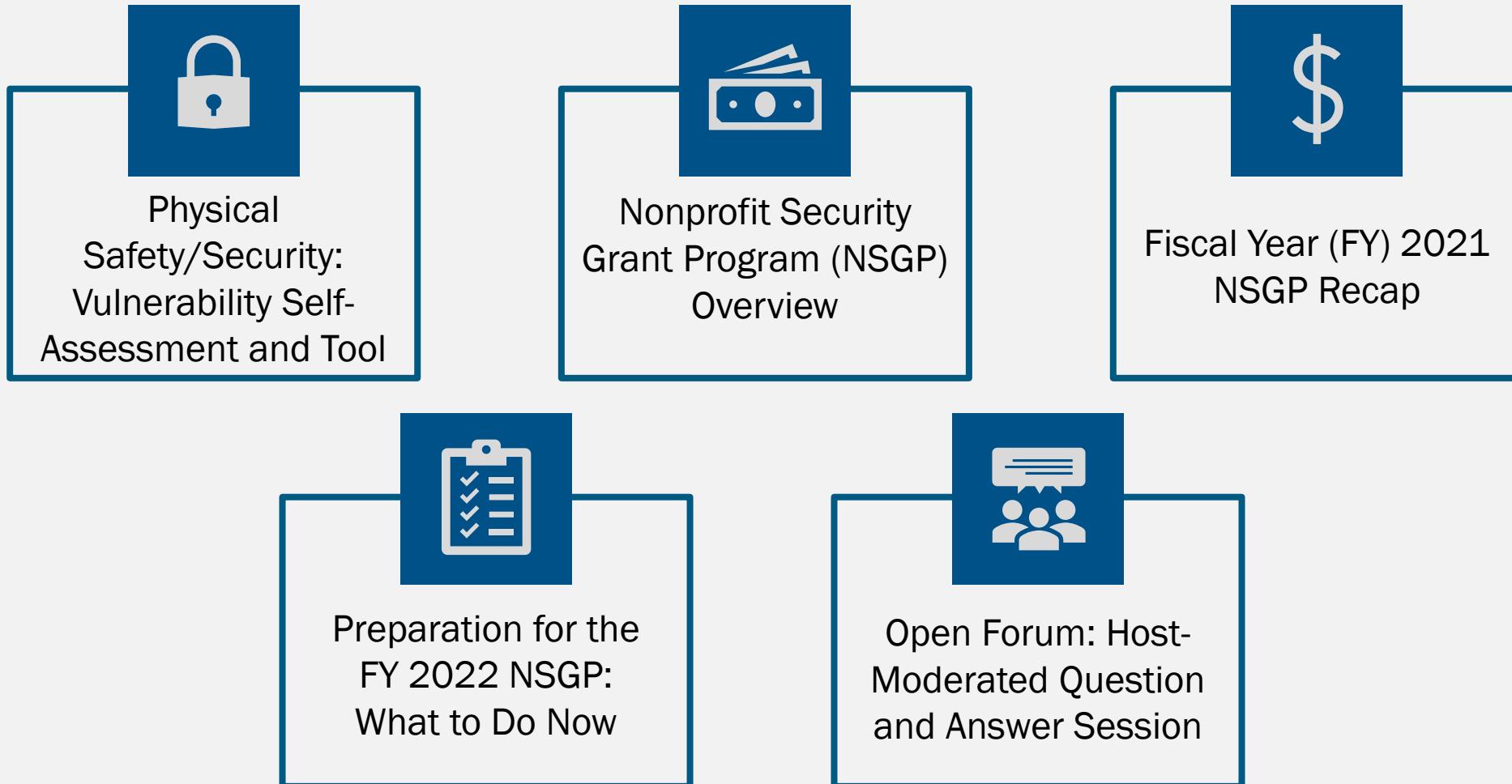
FEMA-NSGP@fema.dhs.gov

A scenic view of a coastal town, likely Kennebunkport, Maine. The town is built on a hillside overlooking a harbor filled with sailboats. The architecture is mostly white and light-colored, blending with the surrounding greenery. A church with a prominent steeple is visible on the right side of the town.

Marcus T. Coleman Jr.
Director
DHS Center for Faith-Based &
Neighborhood Partnerships

Partnerships@fema.dhs.gov

Agenda



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

A scenic view of a harbor town, likely Gloucester, Massachusetts. The town is built into a steep hillside overlooking a body of water where several boats are docked. The town features numerous houses and buildings, with a prominent white church steeple visible on the right side of the image.

Susan Schneider
Branch Chief
Office of Security Programs, Infrastructure Security
Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security
Agency

PROTECTING FAITH-BASED INSTITUTIONS



CISA Resources



Mitigating Attacks on Houses of Worship Security Guide

CISA developed a security framework that can be tailored to houses of worship of all sizes and denominations



Web page dedicated to houses of worship security

cisa.gov/faith-based-organizations-houses-worship



Houses of Worship Self-Assessment Tool

Baseline security self-assessment to inform security planning and improvement, may be used for the NSGP investment justification

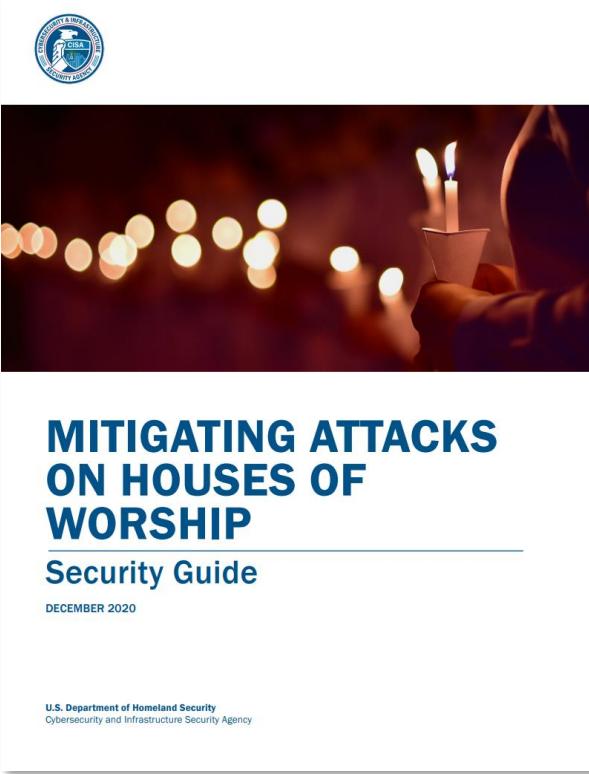


CISA Protective Security Advisors

Security experts who provide on-site vulnerability assessments, can help with security plans and local resources



Mitigating Attacks on Houses of Worship Security Guide



CISA **analyzed ten years of targeted attacks** on houses of worship between 2009 and 2019



Take a **holistic approach to security** by assigning clear roles and responsibilities and creating a multi-layered security plan



A robust security plan should be **tailored to the specific needs and priorities** of the house of worship



Conduct a **vulnerability assessment to understand the risks to the house of worship** from which you may prioritize implementing any subsequent safety measures.

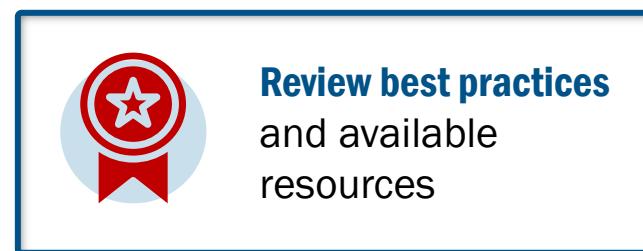
Houses of Worship Self-Assessment Tool

An **easy to use, interactive, security-focused self-assessment** tool that assists stakeholders in understanding potential risks and identifying corresponding risk mitigation solutions.

QUESTION	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH
1. Does the house of worship have a security manager or security committee to make security management decisions?	The house of worship does not have a security manager or committee.	The house of worship has a security manager or committee, but security management activities are sporadic.	The house of worship has a security manager or committee. Security management activities are regularly scheduled, but not coordinated with other committees, departments, or groups (e.g., special events planning, childcare).	The house of worship has a security manager or committee. Security management activities are regularly scheduled and coordinated with other committees, departments, and groups, but additional personnel are needed to support the facility's security mission.	The house of worship has a security manager or committee. Security management activities are regularly scheduled and coordinated with other committees, departments, and groups, and staffing levels fully support the facility's security mission.
	<input type="radio"/> Very Low	<input type="radio"/> Low	<input type="radio"/> Medium	<input type="radio"/> High	<input type="radio"/> Very High

cisa.gov/houses-of-worship

Results of the assessment can **assist organizations in improving security and managing identified risks** through the ability to:



cisa.gov/houses-of-worship

February 17, 2022

Power of Hello for Houses of Worship



Promotes vigilance for houses of worship stakeholders



Alert personnel can spot suspicious activity and report it



Power of Hello placemat translated in 17 languages

The OHNO approach – **Observe, Initiate a Hello, Navigate the Risk, and Obtain Help** – helps employees observe and evaluate suspicious behaviors, empowers them to mitigate potential risk, and obtain help when necessary.



De-Escalation Series



DE-ESCALATION SERIES FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS AND OPERATORS
RECOGNIZE
How You Can Notice the Warning Signs of Violence

Co-workers, friends, and family are often best positioned to recognize the warning signs in someone who may be on a path to violence.

People who resort to violence are often driven by a combination of predispositions, personal or professional stressors, and assorted resentments.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- A person's behaviors and communications are often disclosed through nonverbal means. Pay attention to body language, facial expressions, emotions, and body language.
- Individuals are unique and will likely not discuss intentions or threats openly. The way someone else reacts to what some people find troubling or threatening may very well be someone's way of asking for help.

When you notice the warning signs, you can help prevent violence in two primary ways. One can help prevent situations when violence may be occurring or is imminent. The other enables you to provide by reporting your observations.

This document describes activities and behaviors that may be concerning or indicative of impending violence. Some of these activities, while concerning, may not necessarily present any immediate threat of violence. Do not report based solely on protected activities, or on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, or other protected characteristics. In addition, do not report the critical infrastructure owners and their operators may also be targeted based on these factors.



DE-ESCALATION SERIES FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS AND OPERATORS
ASSESS
How To Navigate the Risk When Someone is Escalating

The assessment process determines whether an emergency response is needed, if de-escalation is possible, or if a more formal assessment is needed.

Begin with Awareness to Enable Assessment

- Awareness of precipitating events or stressors
- Awareness of the situation to determine if you should engage, whether a simple "Hello" will deter a threat or if a more purposeful intervention is needed
- Awareness of the need to report potential threats or notifications to law enforcement or security if necessary

WHAT DOES AN ESCALATING PERSON LOOK LIKE?

Early Warning Signs

Signs of Imminent Danger

De-Escalation is a method to prevent potential violence.

Your safety and the safety of others is the highest priority.

Obtain help

TIPS



DE-ESCALATION
How You Can Help Defuse Potentially Violent Situations

De-Escalation

The use of communication or other techniques during an encounter to stabilize, take control, and de-escalate a potentially violent situation without using a physical force, or with a reduction in force.

Department of Homeland Security Policy Statement 044-05

De-Escalation is a method to prevent potential violence.

Individuals are encouraged to use purposeful actions, verbal communications, and body language to calm a potentially dangerous situation.

Your safety and the safety of others is the highest priority.

Maintain a safe distance and avoid being alone with an individual who is combative or potentially violent. If there is a risk of imminent violence, remove yourself from the situation and seek safety.

Know your limits.

Keep in mind that some individuals may be more adept in applying these techniques. Know your own vulnerabilities and tendencies and recognize that sometimes the best intervention is knowing when to seek additional help.

Obtain help

If the person of concern is directly threatening you or others, if a weapon of any kind is involved, or you feel that the threat of violence is imminent, move to a safe location.

TIPS



REPORT
How To Engage Your Organization and Community

Reporting is critical to the prevention of workplace and community violence. Threats that are not known cannot be managed.

Reporting behaviors that raise concerns or an incident that is escalating plays an essential role in protecting yourself and others from a potentially violent situation:

Alerting first responders to provide appropriate intervention in case of an imminent threat and to get help for the individual who is threatening or threatening others. For example, to get help for someone threatening to jail, to cost someone a job, or to damage someone's reputation. Engagement following a report can discourage or stop someone from making a mistake and acting on violent ideas.

There are two types of reporting:

Calling 9-1-1

To enable assessment and management of an evolving threat

In either case – ensure your personal safety before making a report

Calling 9-1-1

If the person of concern is directly threatening you or others, if a weapon of any kind is involved, or you feel that the threat of violence is imminent, move to a safe location and call 9-1-1.

The 9-1-1 call taker will need specific information to provide an appropriate response:

- Your name
- The location of the incident
- The location of the person of concern
- Your exact location
- A description of the situation

Organizational Reporting

When making a report, the goals are to prevent violence and to get help for the individual who is threatening or threatening others. For example, to get help for someone threatening to jail, to cost someone a job, or to damage someone's reputation. Engagement following a report can discourage or stop someone from making a mistake and acting on violent ideas.

Recognize - the warning signs for someone on a path to violence, identify stressors, changes in baseline behavior, and observable behavioral indicators.

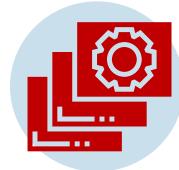
Assess - the situation to protect personal safety and the safety of those around you. Identify what an escalating person may look like and warning signs.

De-Escalation - Individuals are encouraged to use purposeful actions, verbal techniques, and body language to calm a potentially dangerous situation. Safety is the highest priority, know your limits and obtain help immediately if needed.

Report - concerning behavior or an escalating incident through organizational reporting to enable assessment and management of an evolving threat, and 9-1-1 for immediate threats.



Best Practices for Houses of Worship Security



Establish a multi-layered plan for security, identify clear roles and responsibilities



Conduct a vulnerability assessment to understand the risks specific to your house of worship



Assess current doors, ensure they can withstand a determined intruder for up to ten minutes



Develop an emergency action plan - coordinate, train, and exercise the plan with local law enforcement and first responders



Outer, middle, and inner perimeter security considerations Lights, CCTV, windows, access control

A welcoming environment does not mean a defenseless one.



For more information:
cisa.gov

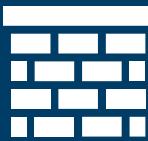
To reach a Protective Security Advisor:
cisa.gov/protective-security-advisors
central@cisa.dhs.gov

Questions?
Susan.Schneider@cisa.dhs.gov

A scenic view of a harbor town, likely Camden, Maine. The town is built into a steep hillside overlooking a harbor filled with sailboats. The town features numerous houses, some with porches, and a church with a prominent steeple. The water is a deep blue, and the surrounding forest is lush and green.

Nonprofit Security Grant (NSGP) Overview

NSGP Overview: Purpose



The NSGP focuses on enhancing the ability of nonprofit organizations to prevent and protect against terrorist attacks



This program is part of a comprehensive set of measures to help strengthen the nation's communities against potential terrorist attacks



NSGP funds are focused on security-related activities and projects that will prevent or protect against potential terrorist attacks



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NSGP Overview: Eligibility

FEMA is the organization that makes grant awards and disburses funding

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Applicant: The State Administrative Agency (SAA) is the only eligible applicant. Nonprofit organizations must submit their applications to the SAA, who then applies to FEMA on behalf of all applicants from the state/territory

SAA

Examples:
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
California Office of Emergency Services
Tennessee Emergency Management Agency
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security

Sub-applicant: Nonprofit organizations that are described as an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) 501(c)(3) entity and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code

Nonprofits

Examples:
Local nonprofit organization
State-wide nonprofit organization
Satellite location of larger organization



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NSGP Overview: Eligibility (cont.)

What type of entities/organizations are *not* eligible to apply under NSGP?

	Utility Companies		For-profit public venues, stadiums, amusement parks
	Organizations active in politics/lobbying		For-profit transportation entities/companies
	For-profit hospitals		Public schools (elementary, middle, or high schools)
	For-profit colleges/universities		Community Service Organizations (Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions Clubs, etc.)
	Volunteer Fire Departments		Homeowner associations, labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations
	Governmental Entities		



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NSGP Overview: Framework

How is the NSGP Structured?

- The NSGP is a **competitive** grant program intended to provide federal funding for physical security enhancements and other security-related activities to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack
- Supports enhancing the protection of soft facilities/crowded places from potential **terrorist** attacks

What is the Period of Performance?

- The period of performance is traditionally 36 months (FEMA to SAA)
- SAA sets the period of performance in sub-recipient agreement (SAA to nonprofit organization)



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NSGP Overview: Funding

How much funding was made available through the NSGP in FY 2021?

Under the FY 2021 NSGP, Congress appropriated **\$180 million** across the two funding sources for nonprofit organizations

NSGP-Urban Area (NSGP-UA)

Funded nonprofit organizations located within a FY 2021 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)-designated urban area



- **\$90 million** for NSGP-UA, an increase of \$40M from FY 2020
- **\$150,000 per site**, for up to three sites, for a maximum of \$450,000 per sub-applicant

NSGP-State (NSGP-S)

Funded nonprofit organizations located outside a FY 2021 UASI-designated urban area



- **\$90 million** for NSGP-S, an increase of \$50M from FY 2020
- **\$150,000 per site**, for up to three sites, for a maximum of \$450,000 per sub-applicant

Note: FY 2021 information is provided for historical context only. FY 2022 funding and requirements could change; interested parties should review all FY 2022 information carefully when available



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NSGP Overview: Allowable Project Examples



- Contract security guards/personnel
- Planning (safety/security/evacuation)
- Training (active shooter/first aid)
- Cybersecurity/technology (supports infrastructure protection projects)
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV) security cameras
- Fences
- Bollards
- Security screening equipment
- Blast proof windows/doors
- Security enhanced doors/windows
- Warning and notification systems
- Access control systems
- Exercises (active shooter/bomb threat)
- Grant management and administration (up to 5% of grant award)



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NSGP Overview: Unallowable Project Examples



- Organizational operating costs
- Direct hiring of public safety personnel
- General-use expenditures
- Overtime
- Development of risk or vulnerability assessments
- License Plate Reader (LPR) systems
- Facial recognition software
- Knox Boxes
- Guns/weapons or weapons training
- Landscaping
- Initiatives that study technology development
- Proof-of-concept initiatives
- Pre-award costs*
- Sexual Predator Screening Database
- Organizational salaries

*Pre-award costs *may* be permitted but only with written approval by FEMA, and only if also included in the application; please refer to the NOFO for more information



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FY 2021 NSGP Recap

FY 2021 NSGP Recap: Stakeholder Outreach

FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate continues to focus on ***providing quality customer service to all our partners***

Hosted 18 virtual events
between February and May 2021

Eleven (11) FEMA-led and
seven (7) externally-led events



Reached over 5,000 individual participants
representing over 369 organizations



Looking Forward

Building on FY 2021, FEMA continues to ***refine and increase offerings of technical assistance/webinars***, including both pre- and post-application lifecycle, to ensure broad reach to organizations that have not historically applied



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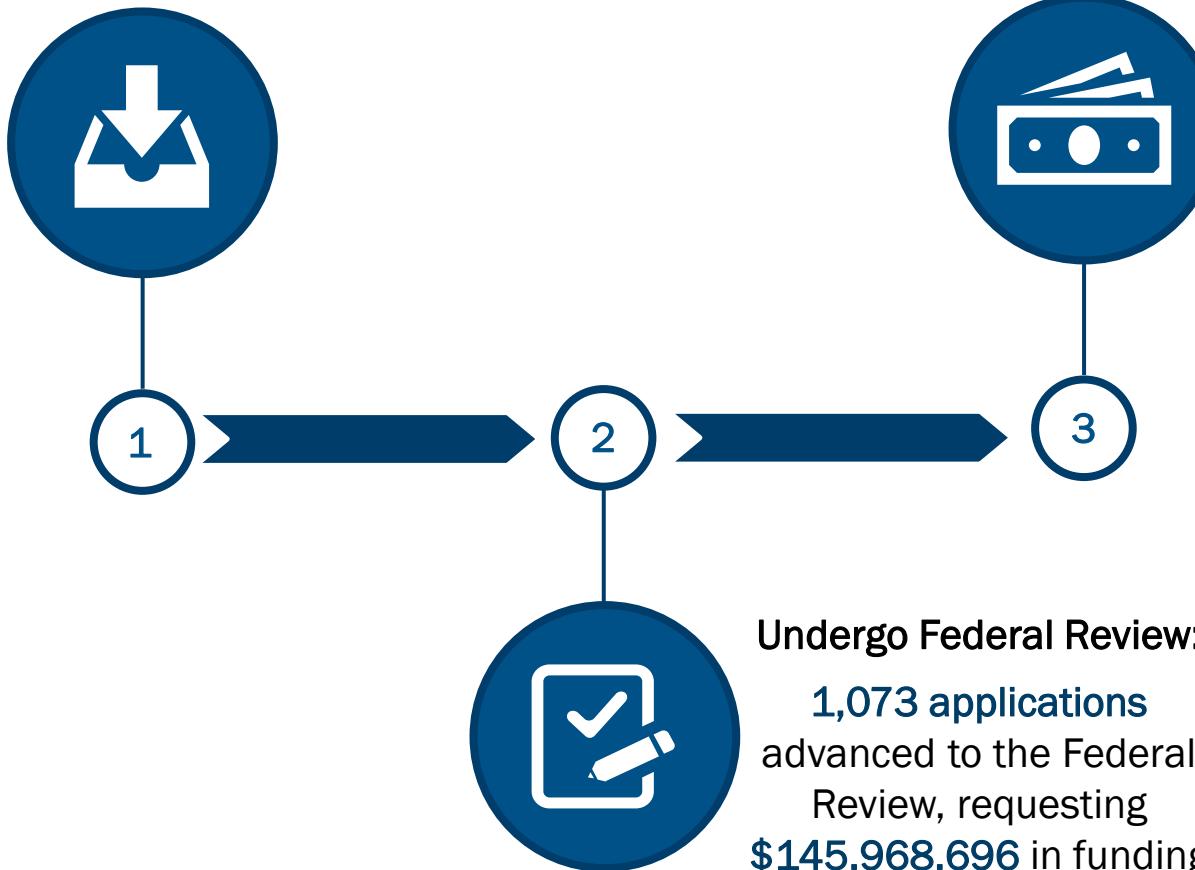
FY 2021 NSGP Recap: NSGP-UA

Submit Applications:

1,997 applications were submitted to FEMA under NSGP-UA

Received **\$263,520,193** in federal funding requests for **\$90,000,000** available

100% (31 out of the 31) of the FY 2021 UASI-eligible urban areas applied



Approve Funding:

656 nonprofit organizations were approved for FY 2021 NSGP-UA funding

405 (62%) had not received NSGP funding in previous years

At least one nonprofit within 30 of the 31 UASI-eligible urban areas received FY 2021 NSGP-UA funding

Undergo Federal Review:

1,073 applications advanced to the Federal Review, requesting **\$145,968,696** in funding

Note: FY 2021 information is provided for historical context only. FY 2022 funding and requirements could change; interested parties should review all FY 2022 information carefully when available



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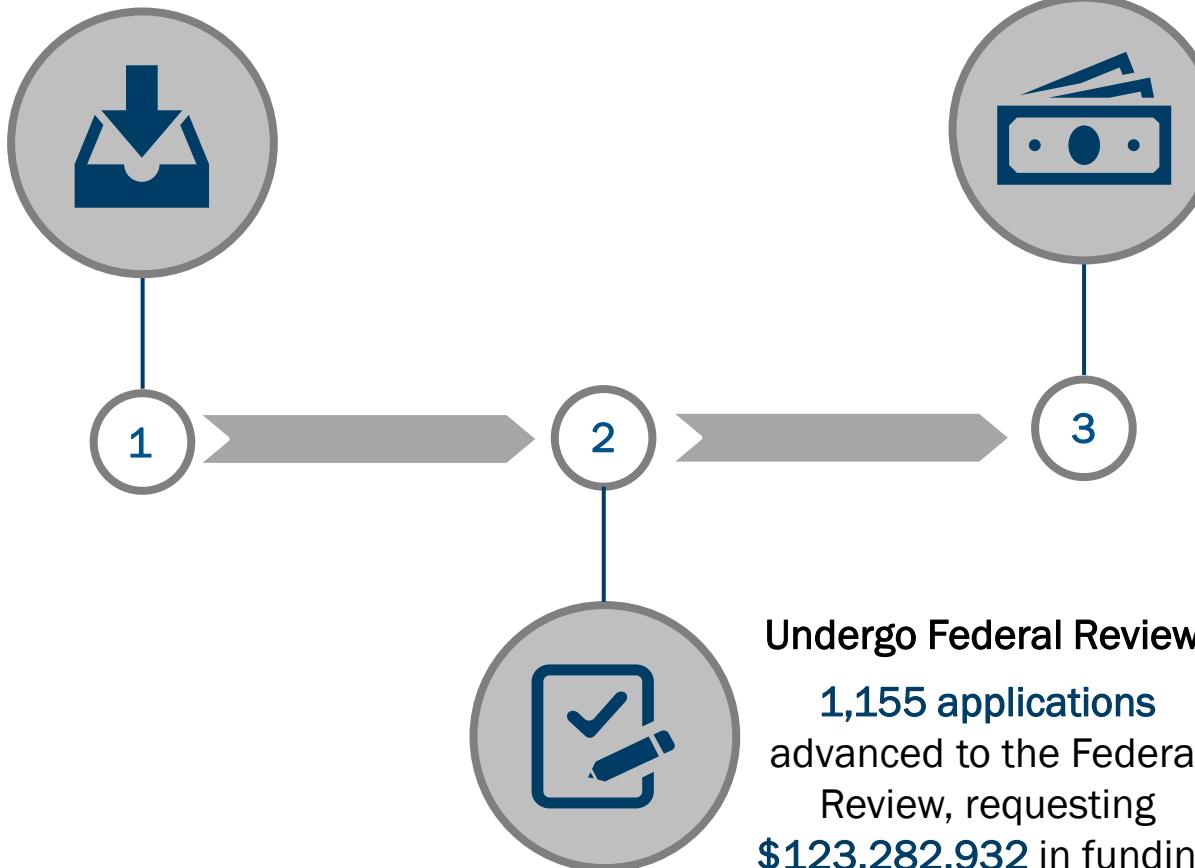
FY 2021 NSGP Recap: NSGP-S

Submit Applications:

1,364 applications were submitted to FEMA under NSGP-S

Received **\$136,243,723** in federal funding requests for **\$90,000,000** available

96% (53 out of the 55) of the eligible states and territories applied



Approve Funding:

876 nonprofit organizations were approved for FY 2021 NSGP-S funding

201 (23%) had not received NSGP funding in previous years

At least one nonprofit within the 53 states and territories that applied received FY 2021 NSPG-S funding

Undergo Federal Review:

1,155 applications advanced to the Federal Review, requesting **\$123,282,932** in funding

Note: FY 2021 information is provided for historical context only. FY 2022 funding and requirements could change; interested parties should review all FY 2022 information carefully when available



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Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY 2021 NSGP Recap: Activities/Projects

Total number of funded projects/activities by category

(note: there can be multiple activities/projects within one Investment Justification/application)



- 1,100 – Security surveillance cameras/CCTV
- 850 – Controlled entry/access systems
- 810 – Security enhanced doors/windows
- 625 – Alarms/alert/notification systems
- 610 – Blast proof doors/windows
- 400 – Contract Security
- 380 – Training
- 305 – Other (cybersecurity and technology)
- 285 – Management and administration (M&A)
- 205 – Physical barriers/fences/bollards
- 175 – Planning

Note: FY 2021 information is provided for historical context only. FY 2022 funding and requirements could change; interested parties should review all FY 2022 information carefully when available



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FY 2021 NSGP Recap: Key Takeaways

<p>1 Duplicative applications - grant writers</p>	<p>6 Unable to clearly express risk or a nexus to potential terrorist attack</p>
<p>2 Administratively incomplete Investment Justifications (IJs)/applications (missing/blank information)</p>	<p>7 Contract security vs. hiring off-duty law enforcement vs. public safety personnel</p>
<p>3 Unallowable projects and/or activities</p>	<p>8 Technology-based projects vs. cybersecurity/cyber-hygiene projects</p>
<p>4 Nonprofits applying on behalf of governmental entities and other ineligible organizations</p>	<p>9 General costs not associated with managing/administering the NSGP</p>
<p>5 Historical threats vs. current (terrorism-related) threats</p>	



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A scenic view of a harbor town, likely Camden, Maine. The town is built into a steep hillside overlooking a harbor filled with many sailboats and small boats. The town features numerous houses, some with porches, and a church with a prominent steeple. The water is a deep blue, and the surrounding hills are covered in green trees.

Preparation for the FY 2022 NSGP: What to Do Now

FY 2022 NSGP: Technical Assistance – Webinar Series

FEMA will *provide a series of Technical Assistance Webinars* specific to the FY 2022 NSGP application process

The training includes the following:

- Anticipated timeline including notable dates and deadlines
- Key program/process changes
- NSGP funding streams
- Elements of the FY 2022 IJ template/application requirements
- Roles and responsibilities (FEMA/SAA/nonprofit organizations)

Anticipate starting in February 2022

Dates to be determined after full-year Appropriations are passed.

Distribution/notification list:
sign up at
FEMA-NSGP@fema.dhs.gov



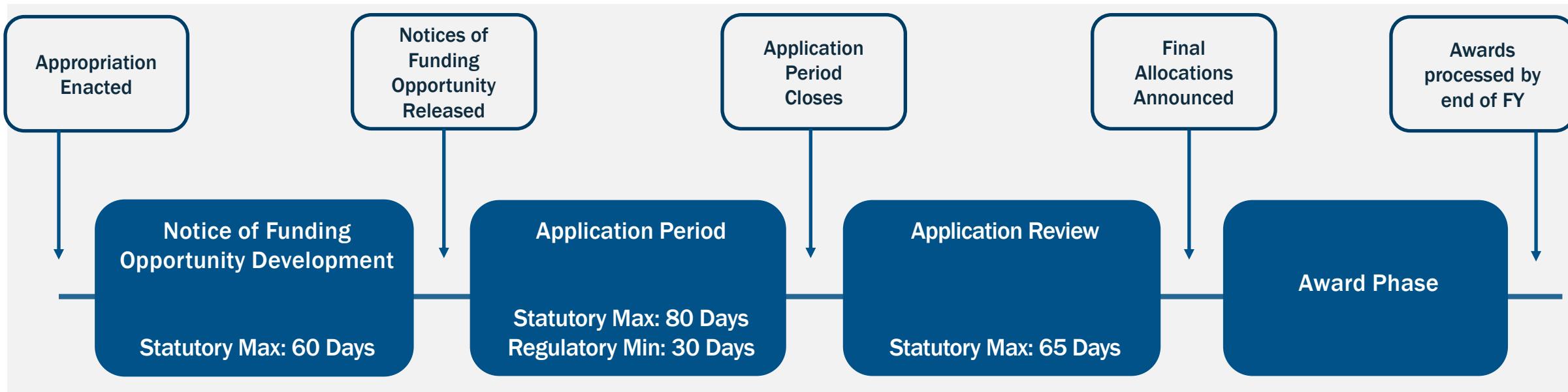
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Notional Application Timeline

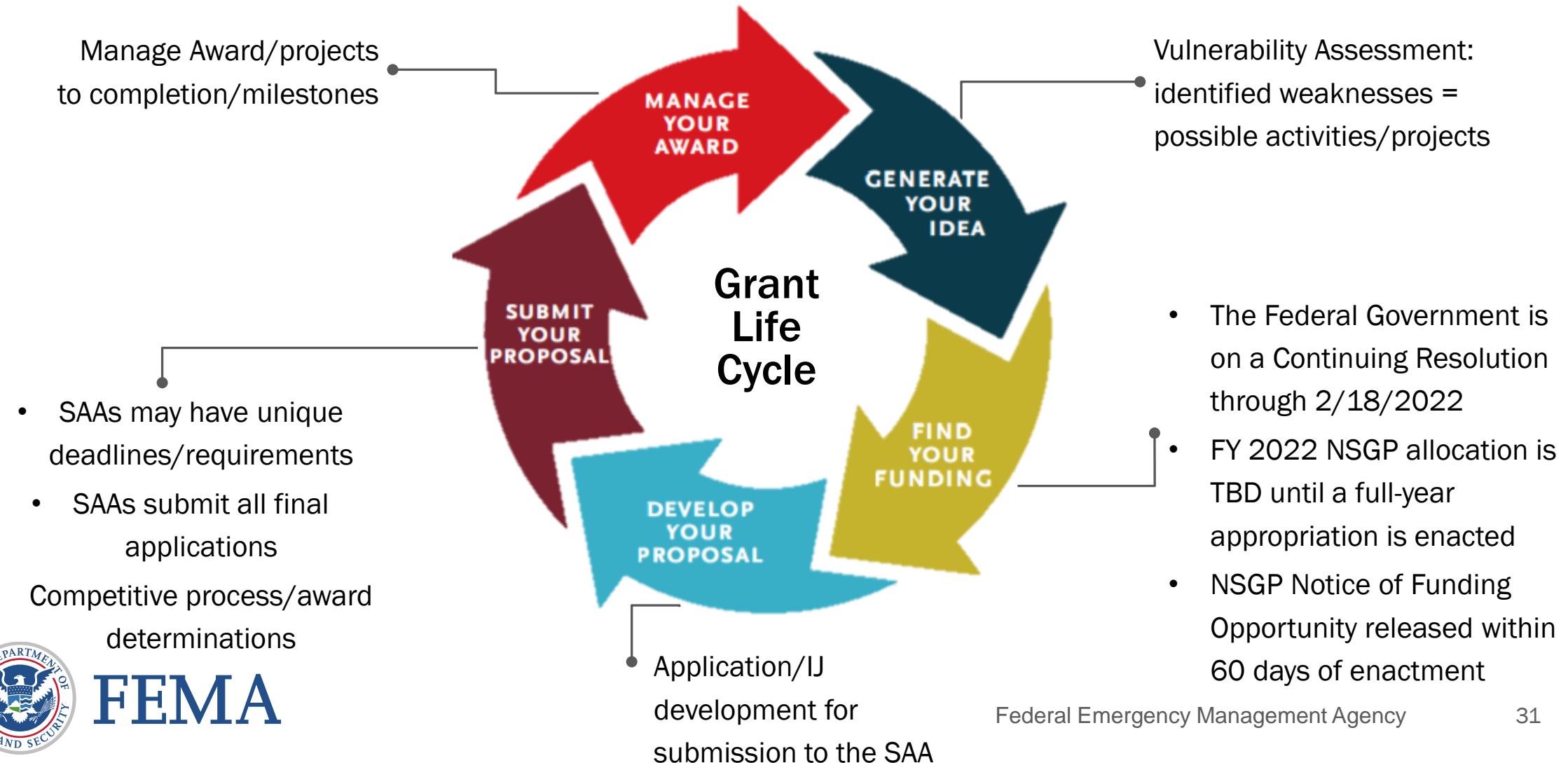
Phases of the Congressionally-mandated timeline



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Preparatory Considerations



DUNS vs. UEI

The federal government requires certain information to confirm that an applicant is a unique entity.

BEFORE April 4, 2022

Dun & Bradstreet Number

- Organizations can obtain a DUNS Number from Dun & Bradstreet (<https://www.dnb.com>).
- Only active DUNS numbers will be accepted- pending numbers will result in your application being disqualified.

AFTER April 4, 2022

Unique Entity Identifier

- Information on Unique Entity Identifiers (UEI) [GSA UEI Update](#)
- Intended to streamline the identification and validation process.
- There is a truncated registration process at [SAM.gov Update](#). Entities are not required to maintain active registration.



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FY 2022 NSGP: Materials to Prepare



Mission Statement

- Used to validate information in the IJ (application) and to categorize the facility (ideology-based, education, medical, other)
 - Should be on official letterhead, if available
 - Should provide the “who, what, and why” of the organization



Draft IJ/Application

- Must have a physical address - no P.O. Box numbers
- Only one site/one physical location/one address per IJ
- Must be for a location the organization occupies at the time of application
- See IJ template used for the FY 2021 NSGP (historical reference only) as guide (www.grants.gov; keyword search “FY 2021 NSGP”)



Supporting Research and Documentation

- Helps validate/support threat to facility, if applicable, such as police or insurance reports
- Reach out to your SAA to better understand state level requirements/process



Completed Vulnerability Assessment (VA)

- Foundation from which the IJ is built
- Identifies the threats and vulnerabilities specific to the facility/site in the application
- Addresses the threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences of potential events at a facility/site
- Equipment requested in the IJ should directly link to the threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences to the facility, as identified in the VA



FEMA

Resource Links

1

SAA Contact List:
<http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/28689?id=6363>

2

FY 2021 NSGP Notice of Funding Opportunity:
[Preparedness Grants | FEMA.gov](#)
(Historical reference only)

3

Grants Management Requirements and
Procurement Under Grants: www.fema.gov/grants

4

[Preparedness Grants Manual | FEMA.gov](#)
(See Appendix C for NSGP-specific information)
(Updated annually)

5

Application Materials/IJ:
<https://www.grants.gov/>
(Keyword Search: “FY 2021 NSGP”)
(Historical reference only)

6

Grants Management Technical
Assistance Online Training:
<https://training.fema.gov/grantsmanagement>

7

Program Questions & Distribution List Sign Up:
FEMA-NSGP@fema.dhs.gov

8

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
Information: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/90195>

9

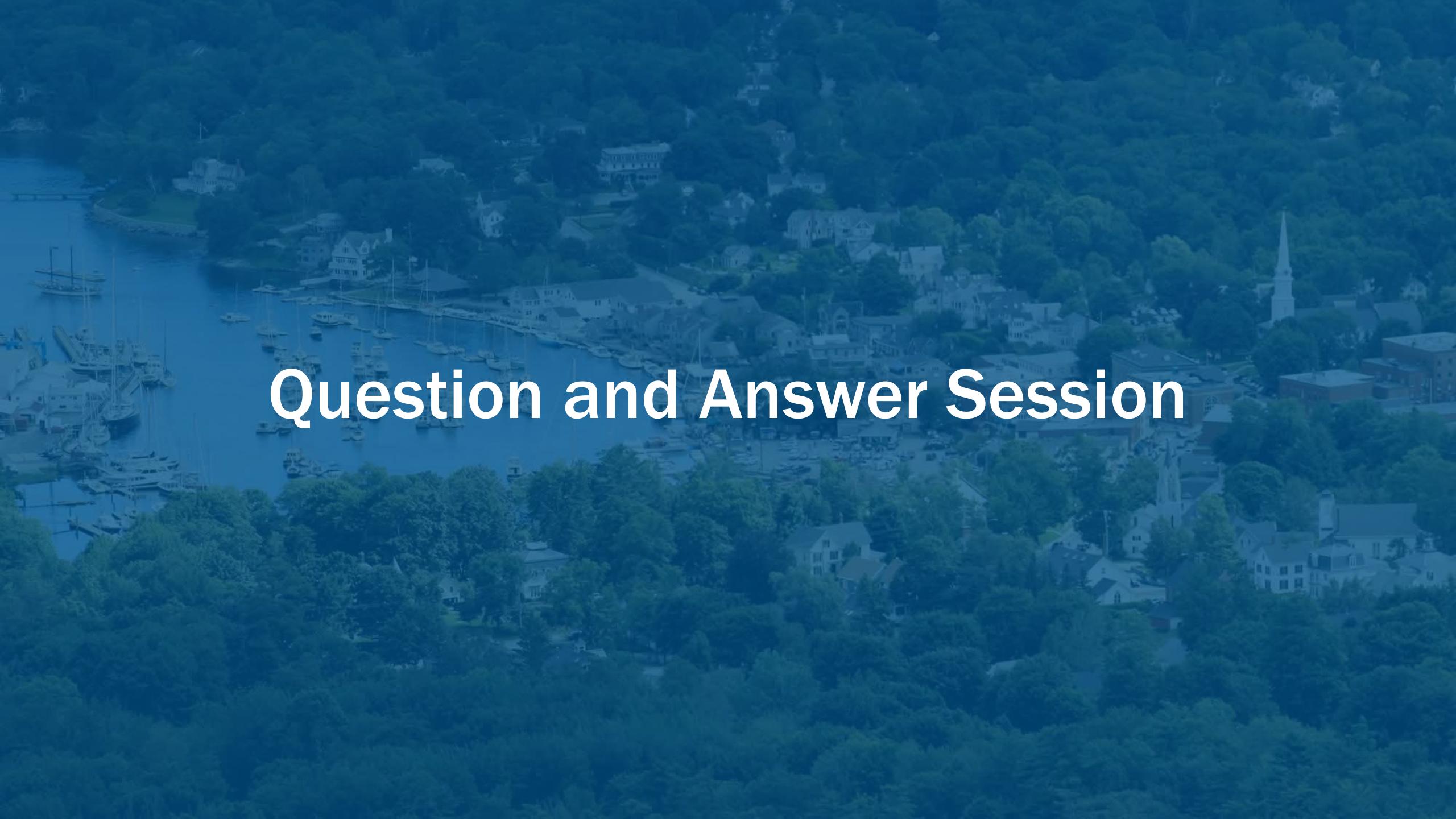
VA Information - Hometown Security
<https://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security>,
email NICC@hq.dhs.gov
for additional information and VA information requests

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DHS Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood
Partnerships: <https://www.fema.gov/faith>



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A scenic view of a harbor town, likely Camden, Maine. The town is built into a steep hillside overlooking a harbor filled with sailboats. The town features numerous houses, some with porches, and a church with a prominent steeple. The water is a deep blue, and the surrounding hills are covered in green trees.

Question and Answer Session

Thank You!

FEMA-NSGP@fema.dhs.gov



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