

Nonprofit Security Grant Program

Grant Programs Directorate

Federal Emergency Management Agency

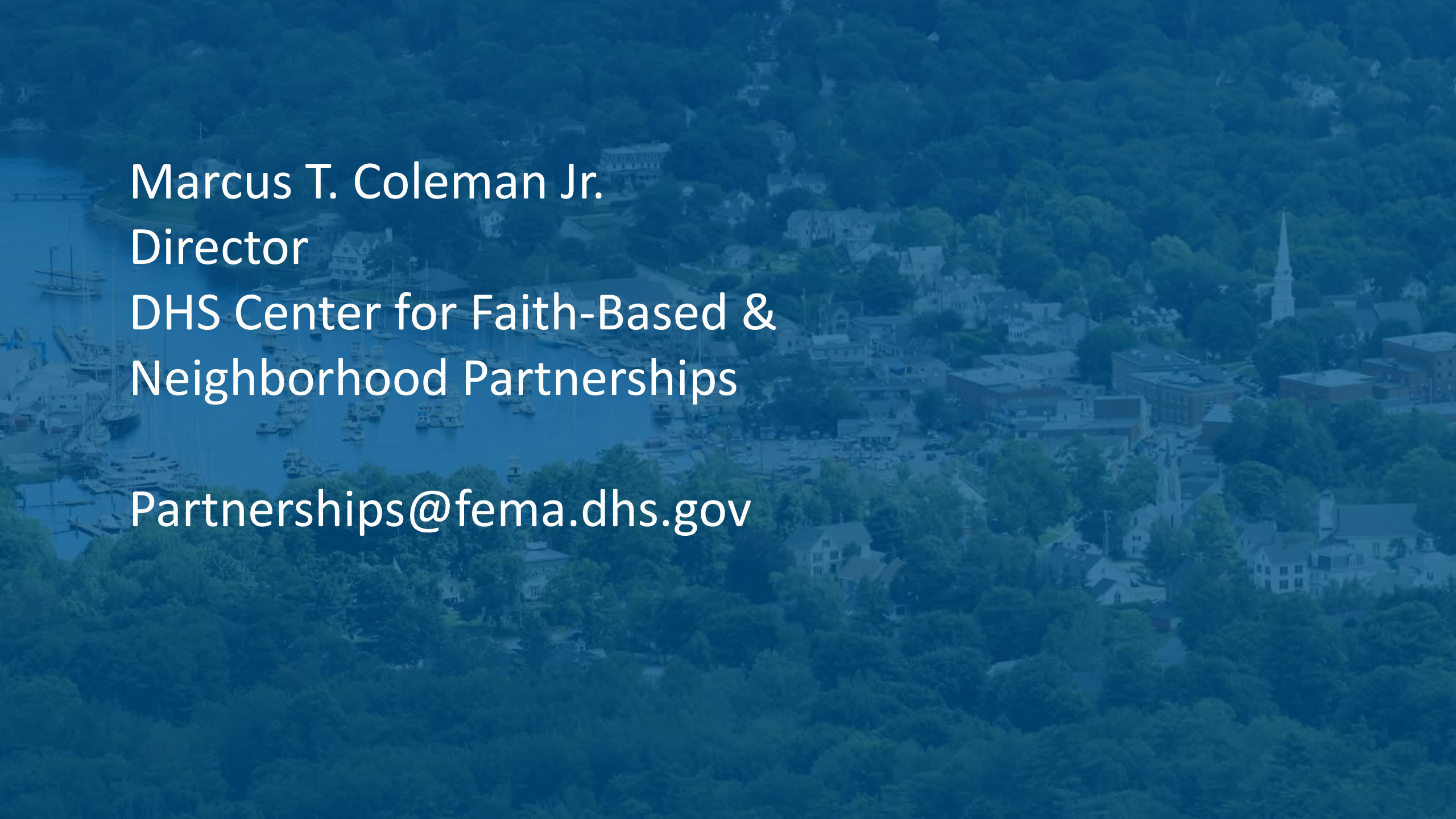


FEMA



Mark Silveira
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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Nantucket, Massachusetts. The image shows a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and small boats. The town is built on a hillside, with many houses and buildings visible. A prominent church with a tall steeple is on the right. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

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



Physical
Safety/Security:
Vulnerability Self-
Assessment and Tool



Nonprofit Security
Grant Program (NSGP)
Overview



Fiscal Year (FY) 2021
NSGP Recap



Preparation for the
FY 2022 NSGP:
What to Do Now



Open Forum: Host-
Moderated Question
and Answer Session



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Nantucket, Massachusetts. The image shows a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and yachts. The town is built on a hillside, with many houses and buildings visible. A prominent church with a tall steeple is on the right. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

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

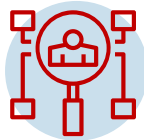


CISA Protective Security Advisors

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.



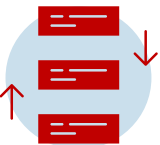
Houses of Worship Self-Assessment Tool

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:



Prioritize potential security measures



Review best practices and available resources



Develop investment justifications for internal budgeting processes or external grant requests



Power of Hello for Houses of Worship



Promotes vigilance for houses of worship stakeholders



Alert personnel can spot suspicious activity and report it

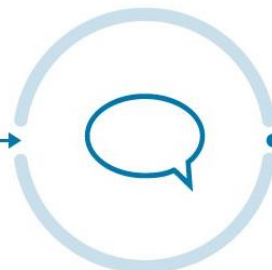


Power of Hello placemat translated in 17 languages

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.



OBSERVE
Be vigilant of your surroundings



INITIATE A HELLO
Acknowledging a risk can deter a potential threat



NAVIGATE THE RISK
Determine if observed behavior is threatening or suspicious



OBTAIN HELP
Obtain help from management or authorities



De-Escalation Series

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 what people are saying through facial expressions, emotions, and body language.
- Individuals are unique and will likely not discuss intentions or needs in a uniform manner. Behaviors that some people find troubling or threatening may very well be someone's way of asking for help.
- People have bad days. They can become sad, argumentative, or angry; this does not mean there is intent to cause harm.
- Confirmation of a threat requires a solid understanding of context and a holistic assessment of the person's circumstances and stressors.
- When you report, you create an opportunity to prevent potentially violent situations.

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

Clearly communicate the threat while seeking safety
If you recognize that a hostile act is occurring or is imminent, remove yourself from the situation and seek safety while communicating the threat and suggested response in a loud, clear voice (e.g., "Get! "Run! "Bomb! "Get Out!").

Inform others
If you recognize a warning sign and there is no imminent threat, inform others of what you have seen or know. Tell a supervisor, manager, security guard, or other employee or team member.

This document describes activities and behaviors that may be concerning or indicative of impending violence. Some of these activities, when occurring, may be considered potentially violent and should be reported only when there are sufficient facts to support a rational conclusion that the behavior represents a potential threat of violence. Do not report based solely on perceived activities, or on the basis of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, or a combination of any such factors. In addition, be aware that critical infrastructure sectors and their operations may also be targeted based on these factors.

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 your response and ability to manage your emotions
- Awareness of the situation to determine if you should engage: whether a simple "hello" will deter a threat or a more purposeful action to de-escalate the situation is required, or immediate notification to law enforcement or security is necessary

When observing activity or behaviors that raise reasonable suspicions or concerns, individuals should assess the situation to protect personal safety and the safety of those around them.

WHAT DOES AN ESCALATING PERSON LOOK LIKE?

Early Warning Signs

- Changes in a person's baseline behavior
- Pacing, armlocking, agitated gestures, or uncontrolled laughter
- Staring through you
- Someone trying to enter a restricted area
- Someone trying to avoid security systems or personnel
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area

Signs of Imminent Danger

- Intensity in appearance with heightened senses
- Flushed, tightened jaw, clenched fists, shaking, flaring nostrils
- Rapid breathing, raised voice, nervous laughter
- Refusal to move or leave
- Standing in a position to attack or defend
- Personal space violation
- An unauthorized person trying to enter a restricted area
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area
- Someone attempting to use a restricted area

Barriers to Assessment and to De-Escalation

- Lack of empathy
- Reacting with defensiveness or anger
- Lack of respect for or shaming others
- Blaming, criticizing, provoking, talking, or lecturing
- Lack of commitment to obligations, being preoccupied, or in a hurry
- Ordering or engaging in a power struggle
- Language or cultural differences

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DE-ESCALATION
How You Can Help Defuse Potentially Violent Situations

De-Escalation
The use of communication or other techniques during an encounter to stabilize, slow, or reduce the intensity of a potentially violent situation without using 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 you feel the individual or situation is escalating and violence may occur, call for help from your security staff or local law enforcement and move yourself to a safe location.

TIPS

- Be aware of your non-verbal communications. Ensure your tone, facial expressions, body language, and gestures relay calm and empathy.
- Remain respectful and courteous. Address the individual with civility and use phrases such as "please" and "thank you."

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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 by:

- Alerting first responders to provide appropriate intervention in cases of an imminent or credible threat
- Engaging your organization to enable assessment and management of a potential working threat

When making a report, the goals are to prevent violence and to get help for the individual of concern. Reporting is not intended to be punitive, to get someone in trouble, to send someone 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**
For immediate threats
- Organizational Reporting**
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 checked, 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
- The type and number of weapons, if any
- Your exact location
- A description of the situation

Is the incident still in progress?

- A physical description of the person of concern
- The number of potential victims

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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.



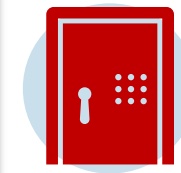
Best Practices for Houses of Worship Security



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

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Nantucket, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats. The town is surrounded by dense green trees, and a prominent church steeple is visible on the right side. The entire image is covered with a semi-transparent blue gradient, and the title text is centered in white.

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

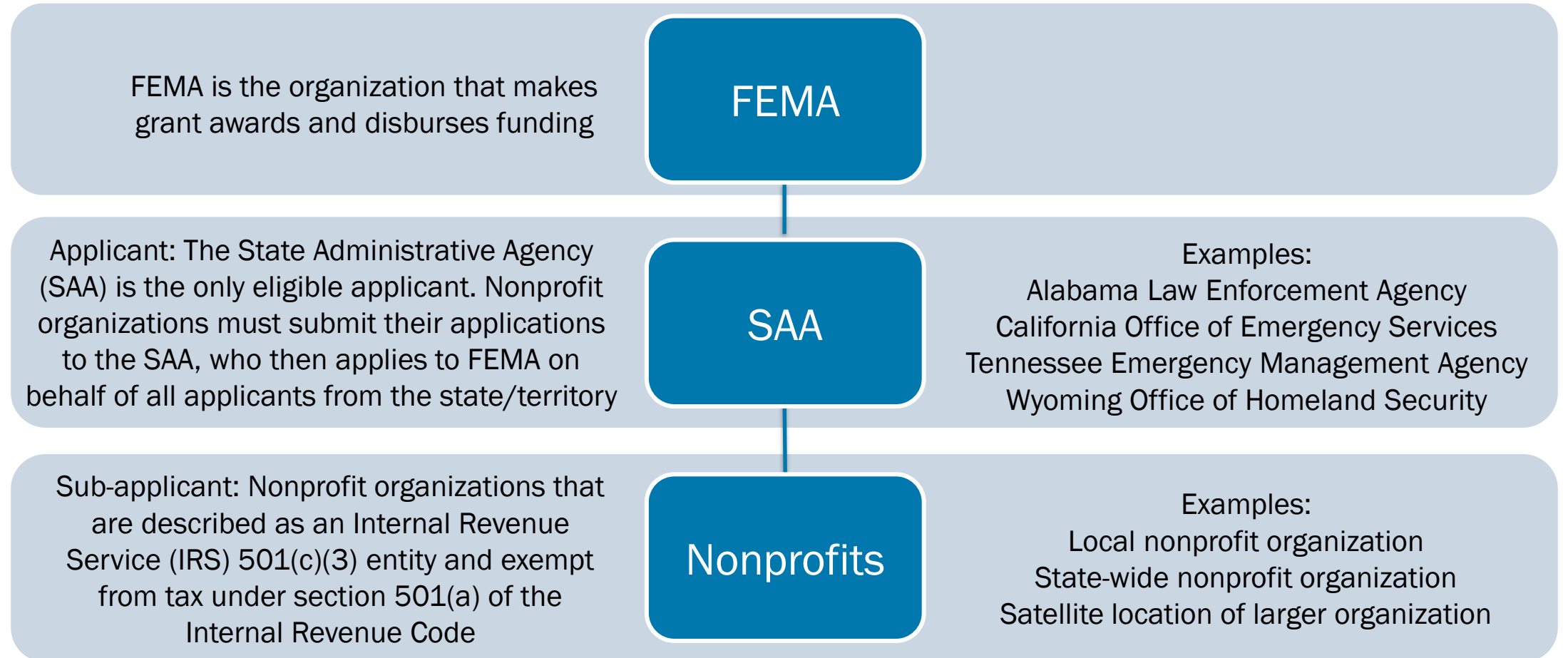


NSGP funds are focused on security-related activities and projects that will prevent or protect against potential terrorist attacks



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NSGP Overview: Eligibility



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NSGP Overview: Eligibility (cont.)

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



Utility Companies



Organizations active in politics/lobbying



For-profit hospitals



For-profit colleges/universities



Volunteer Fire Departments



Governmental Entities



For-profit public venues, stadiums, amusement parks



For-profit transportation entities/companies



Public schools
(elementary, middle, or high schools)



Community Service Organizations
(Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions Clubs, etc.)



Homeowner associations, labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations



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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)



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)



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



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Nantucket, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats. The town is surrounded by dense green forest, and several buildings, including a prominent church with a tall steeple, are visible. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

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



1

2

3



Undergo Federal Review:

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

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



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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

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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



1



2



3

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 NSGP-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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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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Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY 2021 NSGP Recap: Key Takeaways

1

Duplicative applications - grant writers

2

Administratively incomplete Investment Justifications (IJs)/applications (missing/blank information)

3

Unallowable projects and/or activities

4

Nonprofits applying on behalf of governmental entities and other ineligible organizations

5

Historical threats vs. current (terrorism-related) threats

6

Unable to clearly express risk or a nexus to potential terrorist attack

7

Contract security vs. hiring off-duty law enforcement vs. public safety personnel

8

Technology-based projects vs. cybersecurity/cyber-hygiene projects

9

General costs not associated with managing/administering the NSGP



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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**

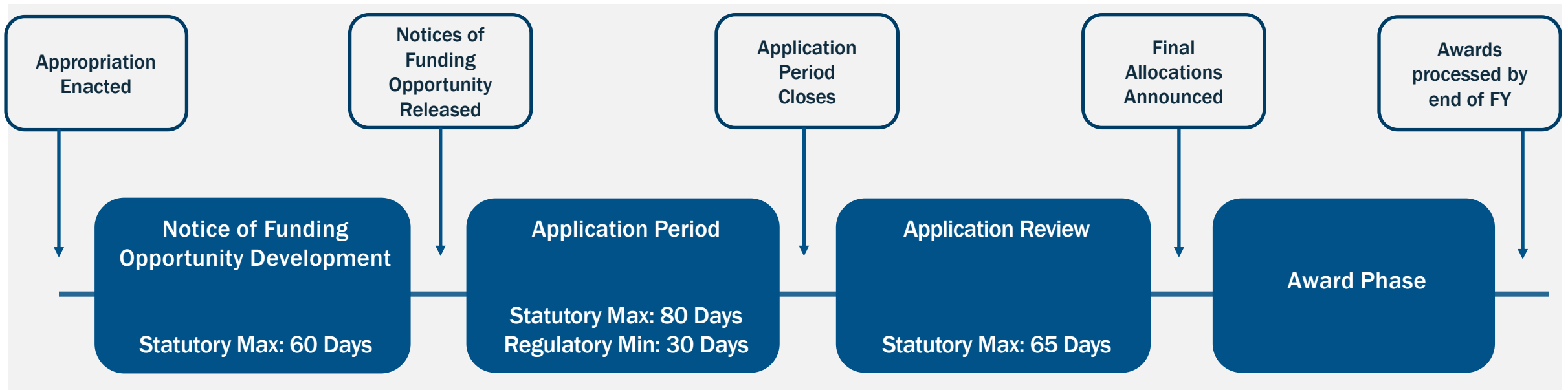
Dates to be determined
after full-year Appropriations
are passed.

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



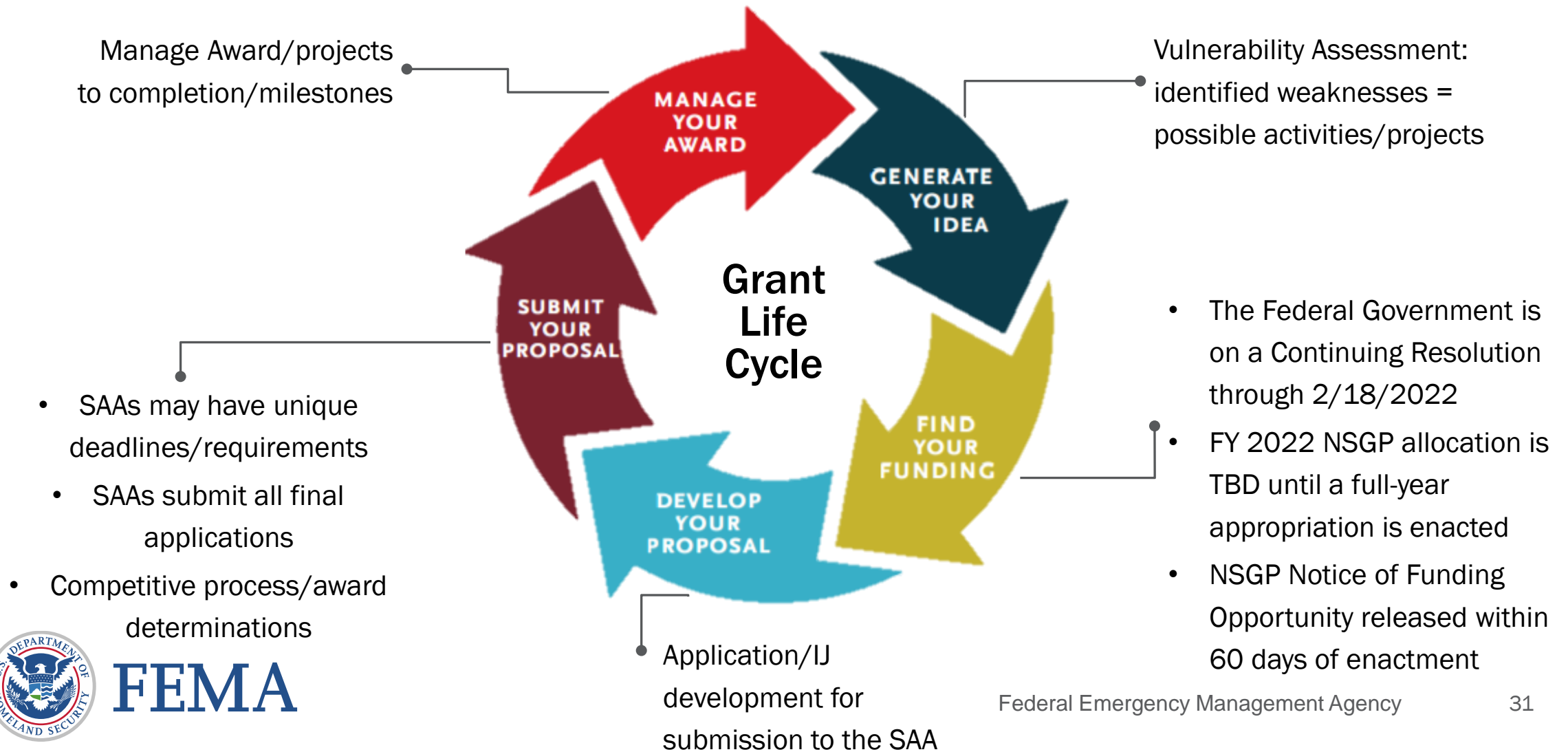
Notional Application Timeline

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



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



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”)



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



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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

10

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



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest covering the surrounding hills. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "Question and Answer Session" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

Question and Answer Session

Thank You!

FEMA-NSGP@fema.dhs.gov



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