



The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and the National Preparedness Goal

From natural to manmade disasters, nonprofit organizations have an important role in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an incident, leading to efforts at the local, state, and federal levels for incorporating nonprofits into the emergency management framework.

As a part of this push, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the National Preparedness Goal, has outlined a “whole community” approach to emergency management, which includes both traditional response agencies as well as nontraditional partners such as nonprofit organizations.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) is a key effort towards realizing the National Preparedness Goal and encouraging whole community preparedness. The NSGP provides support to nonprofits deemed high risk for a terrorist attack by supplying funding to enhance the safety and security of an organization. The purpose of this document is to highlight the relationship between the NSGP and the National Preparedness Goal, with the intent of providing a better understanding and assisting applicants with incorporating the key concepts of the National Preparedness Goal into their applications more effectively.

National Preparedness Goal

The [National Preparedness Goal](#) outlines the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from a threat or hazard. These are known as **core capabilities**. It is not the responsibility of a single organization to fulfill all of the capabilities but rather, through coordination with other community partners, ensure that the capabilities will be met. Working together, the capabilities ensure a community can perform the five mission areas—prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.



Source: FEMA

Incorporating the National Preparedness Goal into the Nonprofit Security Grant Program

Both the National Preparedness Goal and the NSGP have an important role in ensuring that nonprofit organizations are prepared to respond to and recover from acts of terrorism. Whereas the National Preparedness Goal outlines the capabilities and activities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents including acts of terrorism, the NSGP provides the funding for the resources necessary to achieve those capabilities. Therefore, it is crucial to identify the core capabilities, as appropriate, in the NSGP application. Identified below are the sections of the application in which the core capabilities would be most appropriate along with suggestions for incorporating them in the application.

Section II: Background

The prompt in this section of the Investment Justification asks the applicant to “Describe any previous or existing role in responding to or recovering from terrorist attacks.” While not typically seen as response organizations, Jewish organizations have key roles in responding to and recovering from incidents, including terrorist attacks. Listed below are example activities that a Jewish organization may undertake, along with their relationship to the National Preparedness Goal. Applicants can utilize the information below to better illustrate their organization’s role in responding to or recovering from a terrorist attack

Mission Area	Core Capability	Example Activity
Response	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Emergency Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Operations Plan ○ Continuity of Operations Plan
	Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaying critical information via phone trees, email listserv, etc. • SCN Alert
	Operational Coordination	Coordination with and inclusion of other response partners (i.e., police, fire) as part of incident response operations
	Fatality Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chevra Kadisha</i>
	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuity of operations via coordination with local utility service providers – to include alternate fuel and water planning for service disruptions
	Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing food and water, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies
	On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement coordination • Hiring LE/Security • Greeter-Usher Program
	Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with response partners • Communication with affected community members
	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatzalah • Serving as a Point of Dispensing (POD) • Stop the Bleed Training

Recovery	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Emergency Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery/Reconstitution Plan
	Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaying critical information via phone trees, email listserv, etc. SCN Alert
	Operational Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with and inclusion of other response partners (i.e., police, fire) as part of incident recovery operations
	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continuity of operations via coordination with local utility service providers – to include alternate fuel and water planning for service disruptions
	Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing counseling to community members
	Economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising for disaster relief
	Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect cultural resources (i.e., Torah)
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify housing needs and provide solutions for temporary and/or permanent housing

Connection to the Authorized Equipment List

Another important connection between the National Preparedness Goal and the NSGP is the relationship between the NPG and the Authorized Equipment List (AEL). Equipment purchased utilizing grant funds can be utilized to build or sustain certain core capabilities. Listed below are the most common AEL items that may be applicable to Jewish community organizations and how they can be related to the National Preparedness Goal. Based on your organization's risk assessment, there may be AEL items of benefit to your organization not included on this list. For further assistance, please contact your local Security Director or SCN for assistance.

Mission Area(s)	Core Capability	AEL Title	AEL Description
Prevention/Protection	Screen, Search, and Detection	14SW-01-VIDA: Systems, Video Assessment, Security	Camera-based security systems utilizing standard, low light, or infrared technology
		14SW-01-LITE: Lighting, Area, Fixed	Fixed high-intensity lighting systems for improved visibility in areas such as building perimeters and surveillance zones
		14SW-01-ALRM: Systems/Sensors, Alarm	Systems and standalone sensors designed to detect access violations or intrusions using sensors such as door/window switches, motion sensors, acoustic sensors, seismic, and thermal sensors. May also include temperature sensors for critical areas

Protection	Access Control and Identity Verification	14SW-01-PACS: System, Physical Access Control	Locking devices and entry systems for control of physical access to facilities
		14SW-01-SIDP: Systems, Personnel Identification	Systems for positive identification of personnel as a prerequisite for entering restricted areas or accessing information systems
Protection	Physical Protective Measures	14SW-01-DOOR: Doors and Gates, Impact Resistant	Reinforced doors and gates with increased resistance to external impact for increased physical security
		14SW-01-WALL: Barriers; Fences, Jersey Walls	Obstacles designed to channel or halt pedestrian or vehicle-borne traffic in order to protect a physical asset or facility
Protection	Physical Protective Measures	14EX-00-BSIR: Systems, Building, Blast/Shock/Impact Resistant	Systems to mitigate damage from blasts, shocks, or impacts, such as column and surface wraps, wall coverings, breakage/shatter resistant glass, window wraps, and deflection shields
Mitigation	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
Response	On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	N/A: Contracted Service	N/A: Contracted Service
Response	Operational Communications	No AEL Number, but allowed per additional guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification and warning systems • Radios and public address systems
All	Public Information and Warning		

Section IV: Target Hardening

The above table can be utilized in this section of the Investment Justification to illustrate how the investment or activity addresses identified threats and/or vulnerabilities by connecting them with core capabilities and mission areas. This not only highlights how the investment increases the resiliency of the organization, but also how it would increase the resiliency of the Nation through building and sustaining the core capabilities necessary for a prepared country. For example, if potential unauthorized access was an identified vulnerability, an applicant could identify that the installation of an access control system would address the vulnerability through the building of the Access Control and Identity Verification core capability as part of the Protection mission area.

Section VII: Impact

The table above can additionally be utilized in Section VII of the Investment Justification, as this section specifically requests the applicant identifies how the investments will be utilized to either build or sustain core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal.

For further Non-Profit Security Grant Program (NSGP) information, please email:
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