Protecting Your Organization: Resources, Partners and Tips to Help Keep Your Office, House of Worship, or Community Center Safe
Agenda

Protecting Your Organization: Resources, Partners and Tips to Help Keep Your Office, House of Worship, or Community Center Safe

• Technical Walk Though

• Presentations – Facilitated by Marcus Coleman, Acting Director, DHS Faith and Opportunity Initiatives
  • FEMA Non-Profit Security Grant Program (with Q&A)
  • How DHS Protective Security Advisors Can Be a Resource
  • What Resources are Available Through the DHS Center Active Assailant Preparedness and Security Section
  • Training Opportunities from FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Division
  • Other Resources Developed to Help You Take Your Next Step

• Call to Action

• Question and Answer Period
FEMA Mission: Helping people before, during, and after disasters.

I. BUILD A CULTURE OF PREPAREDNESS
1.1 Incentivize investments that reduce risk, including pre-disaster mitigation, and reduce disaster costs at all levels
1.2 Close the insurance gap
1.3 Help people prepare for disasters
1.4 Better learn from past disasters, improve continuously, and innovate

II. READY THE NATION FOR CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS
2.1 Organize the “BEST” (Build, Empower, Sustain, and Train) scalable and capable incident workforce
2.2 Enhance intergovernmental coordination through FEMA Integration Teams
2.3 Posture FEMA and the whole community to provide life-saving and life-sustaining commodities, equipment, and personnel from all available sources
2.4 Improve continuity and resilient communications capabilities

III. REDUCE THE COMPLEXITY OF FEMA
3.1 Streamline the disaster survivor and grantee experience
3.2 Mature the National Disaster Recovery Framework
3.3 Develop innovative systems and business processes that enable FEMA’s employees to rapidly and effectively deliver the agency’s mission
3.4 Strengthen grants management, increase transparency, and improve data analytics

FEMA Vision: A prepared and resilient Nation.

https://www.fema.gov/strategic-plan
About the DHS Center for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives

DHS Center for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives:

- One of 12 Centers in the federal government serving as a bridge between government and the faith-based/non-profit community.

FEMA’s mission is to help people, before, during, and after disasters.
An Overview of the Emergency Operation Planning Process

2018
Guide for Developing High Quality Emergency Operations Plans for Houses of Worship

- Informal guidance on creating emergency operations plans
- Assess potential roles and actions to take in an emergency
- Provides a perspective on responding to active shooter incidents

[www.fema.gov/faith-resources]
Emergency Operations Planning Process

**STEP 1** Form a Collaborative Planning Team
- Identify Core Planning Team
- Form a Common Framework
- Define and Assign Roles and Responsibilities
- Determine a Regular Schedule of Meetings

**STEP 2** Understand the Situation
- Identify Threats and Hazards
- Assess Risk
- Prioritize Threats and Hazards

**STEP 3** Determine Goals and Objectives
- Develop Goals
- Develop Objectives

**STEP 4** Plan Development (Identifying Courses of Action)

**STEP 5** Plan Preparation, Review, & Approval
- Format the Plan
- Write the Plan
- Review the Plan
- Approve and Share the Plan

**STEP 6** Plan Implementation & Maintenance
- Train Stakeholders
- Exercise the Plan
- Review, Revise, and Maintain the Plan
Who is On Your Team?
## Essential elements of an emergency operations plan

**Basic Plan**

1. Introductory Material
   1.1. Promulgation Document/Signatures
   1.2. Approval and Implementation
   1.3. Record and Changes
   1.4. Record of Distribution
   1.5. Table of Contents
2. Purpose and Situation Overview
   2.1. Purpose
   2.2. Situation Overview
3. Concept of Operations
4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities
5. Direction, Control, and Coordination
6. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination
7. Training and Exercises
8. Administration, Finance, and Logistics
9. Plan Development and Maintenance
10. Authorities and References

**Functional Annexes**

(Note: This is not a complete list; however, it is recommended that all plans include these functional annexes.)

1. Evacuation
2. Lockdown
3. Shelter-in-Place
4. Recovery
5. Security

**Hazard-, Threat-, or Incident-Specific Annexes**

(Note: This is not a complete list. Each house of worship’s annexes will vary based on their threat and hazard identification and risk assessment.)

1. Severe Storm
2. Earthquake
3. Tornado
4. Fire
5. Hazardous Materials Incident
6. Active Shooter

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**Figure 2: Sample EOP Format**
Tools To Help You Test Your Plan

Ready Business Toolkits

The Ready Business Toolkit series includes hazard-specific versions for earthquake, hurricane, inland flooding, power outage, and severe wind/tornado. Toolkits offer business leaders a step-by-step guide to build preparedness within an organization. Each toolkit contains the following sections:

• Identify Your Risk
• Develop A Plan
• Take Action
• Be Recognized and Inspire Others

https://www.ready.gov/business
https://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure-resources
Emergency Operations Planning

what people think it looks like

what it really looks like
Key Points

- Get Connected
- Get Trained
- Get Organized

www.fema.gov/faith-resources
Fiscal Year 2018 Nonprofit Security Grant Program
Fiscal Year 2018 Nonprofit Security Grant Program Overview

In this presentation, we will discuss the following:

- Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) Program Award
- FY 2018 NSGP Overview
- Overview of NSGP Allowable Costs
- Review and Selection Process: NSGP-UA
- Review and Selection Process: NSGP-S
- Helpful Hints for Nonprofits
- NSGP Funding History FY 2005-2017
- Additional Resources
FY 2018 NSGP Program Award

The total amount of funds distributed under the FY 2018 NSGP is $60 million of which:

- $10 million is from the State Homeland Security Program for nonprofit organizations located outside of Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)-designated urban areas; and referred to as NSGP-State (NSGP-S)

- $50 million is exclusively for nonprofit organizations located within UASI-designated urban areas; and referred to as NSGP-Urban Area (NSGP-UA)
FY 2018 NSGP Overview

- **Purpose:** The FY 2018 NSGP provides funding support for physical security enhancements and target hardening activities to eligible nonprofit organizations.

- **Eligibility:** The State Administrative Agency (SAA) is the only entity eligible to apply to FEMA for FY 2018 NSGP funds on behalf of eligible nonprofit organizations.

  An eligible nonprofit organization under the FY 2018 NSGP is:

  1. An organization described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and
  2. Determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be at high risk of terrorist attack due to their ideology, beliefs, or mission.
  3. Located within an UASI-designated urban area (for NSGP-UA only).
FY 2018 NSGP Overview (Continued)

FY 2018 NSGP Application Period

- Notice of Funding Opportunity Release Date: 05/21/2018
- SAA Application Due Date: 06/20/2018
- Nonprofit Due Date: Varies by state
# FY 2018 NSGP-UA: UASI-designated Urban Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Urban Area</th>
<th>State/Urban Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Phoenix Area</td>
<td>California Anaheim/Santa Ana Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Bay Area</td>
<td>California Los Angeles/Long Beach Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Riverside Area</td>
<td>California Sacramento Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>California San Diego Area</td>
<td>Colorado Denver Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia National Capital Region</td>
<td>Florida Miami/Fort Lauderdale Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Orlando Area</td>
<td>Florida Tampa Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Atlanta Area</td>
<td>Hawaii Honolulu Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois Chicago Area</td>
<td>Maryland Baltimore Area</td>
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<td>Massachusetts Boston Area</td>
<td>Michigan Detroit Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota Twin Cities Area</td>
<td>Missouri St. Louis Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada Las Vegas Area</td>
<td>New Jersey Jersey City/Newark Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York New York City Area</td>
<td>New York New York City Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina Charlotte Area</td>
<td>Oregon Portland Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Philadelphia Area</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington Area</td>
<td>Virginia Hampton Roads Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Hampton Roads Area</td>
<td>Washington Seattle Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of NSGP Allowable Costs

- Planning Related Costs
- Exercise Related Costs
- **Training Related Costs** - NSGP funds may be used for security-related training courses and programs. Allowable training-related costs are limited to attendance fees for training, and related expenses such as materials, supplies, and/or equipment.
- **Equipment** - Allowable equipment is limited to two categories within the Authorized Equipment List (AEL):
  
  [https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list?combine=&field_ael_category_tid%5B%5D=9529&=GO](https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list?combine=&field_ael_category_tid%5B%5D=9529&=GO)
  
  o Physical Security Enhancement Equipment (AEL Category 14)
  o Inspection and Screening Systems (AEL Category 15)
- **Construction/Renovation** - For construction costs to be allowed, they must be specifically approved by FEMA in writing prior to the use of any NSGP program funds for construction or renovation.
Review and Selection Process: NSGP-UA

In FY 2018, the review process includes a State Review and a Federal Review

- **State Review** - Each application was scored using a FEMA provided scoring worksheet and was ranked based on these two factors:
  - **Need**: The relative need for the nonprofit organization compared to the other applicants; and
  - **Impact**: The potential impact of the nonprofit organization in achieving maximum prevention and/or protection results at minimal cost.

- **Federal Review** - A panel of FEMA evaluators will review a percentage of the highest scored/ranked applications from each submitting urban areas; totaling a cumulative funding amount requested of 150 percent (150%) of the FY 2018 NSGP-UA available funding.
Review and Selection Process: NSGP-S

In FY 2018, the review process includes a State Review and a Federal Review

- **State Review** - The SAA will review applications and make funding recommendations to FEMA
- **Federal Review** - FEMA Headquarters Program Analysts will review the IJs recommended by the SAA to ensure that all proposed investments are allowable. FEMA will then select nonprofits for funding as prioritized by the SAA unless proposed projects are unallowable.
Helpful Hints for Nonprofit Organizations

Has the nonprofit organization contacted the SAA to:

• Verify the SAA’s application deadline?
• Obtain information on any additional state requirements?

Are the following components included in the application package?

• Mission statement
• Vulnerability Assessment
• Investment Justification (IJ)
• Supporting documentation that substantiates threat, if applicable
• Any other state required information
Helpful Hints for Nonprofit Organizations (Continued)

Are the following items addressed in the IJ

- Clearly identify risk and vulnerabilities
- Description of findings from a previously conducted vulnerability assessment
- Details of any incident(s) including description, dates etc.
- Brief description of supporting documentation: police reports or photographs
- Explanation of how the investments will mitigate or address the vulnerabilities identified from a vulnerability assessment
- Establish a clear linkage with the investment(s) and core capabilities (See National Preparedness Goal)
- All proposed activities are allowable costs
- Realistic milestones that consider Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation review process if applicable
- Brief description of the project manager(s) level of experience
## Nonprofit Security Grant Program Funding FY 2005-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>NSGP Funding</th>
<th>Applications Submitted</th>
<th>Applications Funded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
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<td>No Data Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>$24,007,500</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2010</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>268</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2011</td>
<td>$18,962,000</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2012</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>$13,000,000</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>$13,000,000</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$203,969,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,360</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,586</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Resources

NSGP Notice of Funding Opportunity and Supplemental Documents
https://fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/164429

Application Materials/Investment Justification
https://www.grants.gov/

State Administrative Agency Contact List
http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/28689?id=6363

National Preparedness Goal
http://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-goal

Authorized Equipment List (category 14 and category 15)
https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list?combine=&field_ael_category_tid%5B%5D=9529&=GO

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

Hometown Security Hometown Security
https://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security
Email for additional information and vulnerability assessment information requests NICC@hq.dhs.gov
Questions?
The Office of Infrastructure Protection

National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

May 23, 2018

Improving Security for Faith-Based and Community Organizations
Protective Security Advisors

- PSAs are field-deployed personnel who serve as critical infrastructure security specialists
- State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) and private sector link to DHS infrastructure protection resources
  - Coordinate vulnerability assessments, training, and other DHS products and services
  - Provide a vital link for information sharing in steady state and incident response
  - Assist facility owners and operators with obtaining security clearances
- During contingency events, PSAs support the response, recovery, and reconstitution efforts
Security starts here.

Homeland Security Starts with Hometown Security

For more information, visit www.dhs.gov/hometown-security
• **Protective Security Advisors** proactively engage with government partners and the private sector to protect critical infrastructure. For more information or to contact your local PSA, e-mail NICC@hq.dhs.gov

• **The Ready Campaign** provides help with planning for businesses at [http://www.ready.gov/business](http://www.ready.gov/business)

• **DHS Active Shooter resources** are available at [http://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness](http://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness)

• **“If You See Something, Say Something™”** [http://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something](http://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something)

• **Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI)** information is available at [https://nsi.ncirc.gov/](https://nsi.ncirc.gov/). SAR training for private sector partners is located at [https://nsi.ncirc.gov/hsptregistration/private_sector/](https://nsi.ncirc.gov/hsptregistration/private_sector/)

• **Countering Improvised Explosive Device** information and resources are available at [www.dhs.gov/tripwire](http://www.dhs.gov/tripwire)

• **InfraGard** is a public-private partnership between the FBI and the private sector that represents individuals from businesses, academic institutions, State and local law enforcement, fire and EMS agencies, as well as other participants dedicated to sharing information, education, and intelligence. Please go to [https://www.infragard.org](https://www.infragard.org)

• Information on **DHS cybersecurity programs** is available at [www.dhs.gov/cyber](http://www.dhs.gov/cyber). To find out more about the Cybersecurity Awareness Campaign, go to [http://www.dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect](http://www.dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect). For tips from the U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team, go to [https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/tips](https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/tips)

• **Business Continuity Planning Suite**: This software was created for any business with the need to create, improve, or update its business continuity plan. The Suite is scalable for optimal use by organizations of any size and consists of a business continuity plan (BCP) training, automated BCP and disaster recovery plan (DRP) generators, and a self-directed exercise for testing an implemented BCP. [http://www.ready.gov/business-continuity-planning-suite](http://www.ready.gov/business-continuity-planning-suite)
• Report suspicious behavior and situations
  • Unattended items
  • Break-ins
  • Unusual Photography

If You See Something, Say Something ™

Report suspicious activity.
Call 720-913-2000
In case of emergency call 9-1-1

Courtesy of DHS
Diverse curriculum of training designed to build counter-IED core capabilities, such as:

- IED Counterterrorism Detection
- Surveillance Detection
- Bomb Threat Management
- Vehicle-Borne IED Detection
- Protective Measures
- IED Search Procedures
Background

The United States has approximately 345,000 religious congregations, serving 68 million members. These members comprise more than 230 different denominations and include individuals of all races, ethnicities, and religions. Religious organizations make up 97 percent of U.S. congregations. The average congregation hosts a weekend worship service. Religious facilities often host regular weekly events, such as meetings, performances, plays, lectures, and religious school programs. They operate schools, childcare centers, administrative offices, residences, and sometimes even hospitals and nursing homes for the community. Some houses of worship, such as the Washington National Cathedral, serve as community centers and meeting places for a wide range of religious and non-religious activities. Potential threats to houses of worship can originate from dissatisfied members (insiders) or from domestic and international terrorist groups. According to data from the Department of Justice (DOJ), statistics, the approximately 17 percent of all hate crimes are motivated against individuals because of a bias against a religious belief. The DOJ has found that 74 percent of hate crimes motivated by religious bias target non-religious individuals, racial bias directed against Jews. Racial bias, the most prominent motivating factor for hate crimes, is often motivated against houses of worship as the majority of congregations in the United States are of the same race.

Potential Threats

Adversaries have a wide variety of weapons and tactics available to them that can be used to attack places of worship. Some have demonstrated the ability to plan and conduct complex attacks against places of worship. Adversaries may use a variety of methods, including the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), vehicle-borne IEDs (VBIEDs), and/or arson. A more extreme threat may be the use of explosives or weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Efficacy, cost, and the potential for minimal detection are some of the factors that may encourage the use of suicide bombers or other WMDs. Adversaries may also target the infrastructure to disrupt operations or prevent access to the facility. Examples include shutting down utilities or targeting HVAC systems, computer networks, or other critical systems.
Guide for Developing High Quality EOPs for Houses of Worship

- Informal guidance on creating emergency operations plans
- Assess potential roles and actions to take in an emergency
- Provides a perspective on responding to active shooter incidents

www.fema.gov/faith-resources
Introduction to Active Shooter Preparedness Program

- Program focuses on prevention, planning, and preparation

- Program Elements:
  - In-person training
  - Online training
  - Online resources
DHS Independent Study Courses

IS-907 – “Active Shooter: What You Can Do”

- This course provides guidance to individuals, including managers and employees, so that they can prepare to respond to an active shooter situation.

- This course is not written for law enforcement officers, but for non-law enforcement employees. The material may provide law enforcement officers information on recommended actions for non-law enforcement employees to take should they be confronted with an active shooter situation.
Online Resources

- DHS Active Shooter website
  - 2,603,491 Lifetime Views as of March 2018

- Active Shooter Preparedness Workshop materials

- Active Shooter Products
  - Translated Preparedness Materials
  - Pathway to Violence Fact Sheet
DHS Fact Sheets

Pathway to Violence Fact Sheet

- Explains warning signs that may lead to violence and what individuals can do to mitigate a potential incident.
For more information, visit:
http://www.dhs.gov/activeshooter
Individual and Community Preparedness Division

2018
12 Ways to Prepare

- Sign up for Alerts and Warnings
- Make a Plan
- Save for a Rainy Day
- Practice Emergency Drills
- Test Family Communication Plan
- Safeguard Documents
- Plan with Neighbors
- Make Your Home Safer
- Know Evacuation Routes
- Assemble or Update Supplies
- Get Involved in Your Community
- Document and Insure Property
You Are the Help Until Help Arrives

• Until Help Arrives teaches basic skills to help keep people alive and safe until professional help arrives.
• Trained more than 65,000 people in its first year, empowering them to provide immediate assistance to those with life-threatening injuries.

Life-threatening injuries can occur at any time:
• Car, motorcycle, or bicycle crashes
• Home repair accidents
• Active shooter incidents
• Severe weather
• Acts of terrorism
• Transportation issues

98% of people who took the training said they are more likely to help as a result of what they learned.

www.ready.gov/untilhelparrives
You Are the Help Until Help Arrives

A program to educate and empower the public to take action in emergency situations and provide lifesaving care before emergency personnel arrive.

Learn Five Simple Steps That May Save A Life

1. **Call 9-1-1**: Provide your specific location.
2. **Stay Safe**: Protect the injured from harm by moving them away from any ongoing danger.
3. **Stop the Bleeding**: Apply firm direct pressure or a tourniquet.
4. **Position the Injured**: Let someone who is conscious position themselves; put an unconscious person into the recovery position.
5. **Provide Comfort to the Injured**: Keep them warm and offer encouragement.

[www.ready.gov/untilhelparrives](http://www.ready.gov/untilhelparrives)
Online Training Resources

- **Brief Interactive Video**: Viewers have the opportunity to make lifesaving decisions for injured amusement park patrons.

- **Web-Based Training**: A 25-minute, online, video tutorial explaining the steps people can take to help someone with life-threatening injuries.

- **Instructor-Led Training**: Materials, including videos and activities, for a hands-on, instructor-led course covers five topics in depth.

www.ready.gov/untilhelparrives
Resources to Share With Staff/Volunteers/Family

BE PREPARED FOR A CYBERATTACK

Cyberattacks can lead to loss of money, theft of personal information, and damage to your reputation and safety.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST A CYBERATTACK

- Keep software and operating systems up to date.
- Use strong passwords and two-factor authentication.
- Watch for suspicious activity. When in doubt, don’t click. Do not provide personal information.
- Use encryption (secure) internet communications.
- Create backup files.
- Protect your home Wi-Fi network.
- Limit the personal information you share online. Change privacy settings and do not use location features.

HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN A CYBERATTACK THREATENS

NOW Prevent

- Keep software updated.
- Use strong passwords that are 12 characters or longer. Use upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. Change passwords monthly. Use a password manager.
- Use stronger authentication. Use something you know, like a PIN or password; something you have, like a phone that can receive a code; or something you are, like a fingerprint.
- Watch for suspicious activity that asks you to do something right away, offers something that sounds too good to be true, or needs your personal information. Think before you click.
- Check your account statements and credit reports regularly.
- Use secure internet communications. Use sites that use HTTPS if you will access or provide any personal information. Don’t use sites with invalid certificates. Use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) that creates a secure connection.
- Use antivirus solutions, malware, and firewalls to block threats. Regularly back up your files.

DURING Limit Damage

- Limit the damage. Look for unexpected charges, strange accounts on your credit report, unauthorized denial of your credit card, posts you did not make showing up on your social networks, and people receiving emails you never sent.
- Immediately change passwords for all of your online accounts.
- Scan and close your device.

AFTER Report

- Consider turning off the device. Take it to a professional to scan and fix.
- Let work, school, or other system owners know. IT departments may need to warn others and upgrade systems.
- Contact banks, credit card companies, and other financial accounts. You may need to place holds on accounts that have been attacked. Cancel any unauthorized credit or charge accounts.
- Report that someone may be using your identity.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to ready.gov and search for cyberattack. Go to dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect to learn tips, tools, and more.

https://www.ready.gov/cybersecurity
E:426-Building a Roadmap to Resilience- A Whole Community Training
Additional Federal Government Resources Developed to Help You Take Your Next Step: Overview of FEMA.gov/Faith-Resources

2018
Resources to Protect Your House of Worship

Expand All Sections

- At-A-Glance Guide For Protecting Faith-Based Venues
- Resources From Federal Partners
- Trauma, Resilience And Stress Management Resources
- Webinars
- Trainings
- Testing Your Plan
FBI Tools
App for State and Local Law Enforcement on the FBI’s Incident Command Commander Pocket Guide

https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-resources
https://www.infragard.org/

5/23/2018
The purpose of this document is to assist HOW in producing a draft Safety and Security Plan for a specific campus.

The document will guide you through a series of questions designed to assist in the evaluation of the current safety and security posture of your campus, as well as evaluating and prioritizing unique threats and making recommendations for improvement.

https://www.justnet.org/resources/Houses_of_Worship.html
Department of Education Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools Technical Assistance Center

https://rems.ed.gov/
Department of Homeland Security Active Shooter Webpage

Active Shooter Preparedness

Find Active Shooter Preparedness Resources
I am a:

Private Citizen
Human Resources or Security Professional
Active Shooter Workshop Participant
First Responder

Active Shooter Preparedness
Run.Hide.Fight

https://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness
Resources for You

This webpage includes a collection of information on:

• At-A-Glance Guide for Protecting House of Worship Venues
• Trauma, Resilience and Stress Management Resources
• Webinars
• Trainings
• Playbooks to test emergency operations plans for six hazards

www.fema.gov/faith-resources

Download the Safeguarding Houses of Worship Mobile App:
https://www.justnet.org/resources/Houses_of_Worship.html
Be Informed

Flooding can occur during every season, but some areas of the country are at greater risk at certain times of the year. Coastal areas are at greater risk for flooding during hurricane season from June to November, while the Midwest is more at risk in the spring and during heavy summer rains.
Department of Justice

WHAT WE DO

CRS staff sometimes use talking sticks to lead communities through challenging conversations.

https://www.justice.gov/usao
https://www.justice.gov/crs/
https://www.justice.gov/crt
Three Steps You Can Take Today

Download FEMA Mobile App

Access FEMA’s Preparedness Calendar

Follow Your State, Local, Tribal, Territorial Emergency Management Agency on Social Media

Don’t Wait. Communicate.

www.fema.gov/mobile-app

www.ready.gov/calendar

www.fema.gov/social-hub
Questions & Discussion

Helping Your Community Get Ready for Hurricanes: Innovations from the Field