

Individual and Community Preparedness in FY 2012 Non-Disaster Grants

Overview

On February 17, 2012, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) / FEMA released its Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for seven grant programs totaling more than \$1.3 billion to assist States, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector in strengthening our nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies. Compared to DHS grants in FY2011, which totaled over \$2.1 billion, grant funding was decreased by nearly forty percent for FY2012. Of these recently released grant guidance packages, six of the seven programs authorize funding for community preparedness. Detailed guidance and application instructions for all grant programs is located at <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index>.

Whole Community: A Major Funding Priority

Implementation of [Presidential Policy Directive 8](#) (PPD-8) through a [Whole Community](#) Approach to Security and Emergency Management is a fundamental priority for the FY 2012 Non-Disaster Grants.

In FY 2012, DHS strongly encourages States, Urban Areas and regions to work with the Whole Community to advance community and individual preparedness and to work as a nation to build and sustain resilience. The FY 2012 Non-Disaster Grants play an important role in the implementation PPD-8 by supporting the development and sustainment of core capabilities. These core capabilities are essential for the execution of the [National Preparedness Goal](#) (NPG), and the desired outcome of a secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the Whole Community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

As part of building and sustaining preparedness, PPD-8 calls for providing Federal financial assistance to support a comprehensive campaign to build and sustain national preparedness, including public outreach and community-based and private-sector programs to enhance national resilience. Many Citizen Corps Councils support public outreach and promote programs to increase awareness and move individuals from awareness to action in an effort to enhance preparedness and keep members of the Whole Community engaged year-round.

The development and sustainment of these core capabilities are not exclusive to any single level of government or organization, but rather require the combined effort of the Whole Community and the integration of their preparedness efforts. National preparedness is the shared responsibility of the Whole Community. Every member contributes, including individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and Federal, State, and local governments.

FEMA preparedness grant resources are intended to help communities meet the challenge to develop collective, local abilities to withstand the potential impacts of natural disasters and terrorist threats, respond quickly, and recover in a way that sustains or improves the community's overall well-being. Achieving this collective capacity calls for innovative approaches across the community, including emergency management to build up existing practices, institutions, and organizations that help make local communities successful, and that can leverage this infrastructure if and when an incident occurs.

Citizen Corps: A Local Approach to Whole Community-Engagement

The mission of Citizen Corps is to bring government and non-governmental organizations together (i.e. non-profit, for-profit and civic sectors as well as organizations that advocate on behalf of individuals such as those with access and functional needs and children etc.) to involve the Whole Community in all phases of emergency management.

Citizen Corps Councils engage the Whole Community while supporting local preparedness efforts to effectively meet the needs of the community. Councils facilitate partnerships and leverage existing networks to collaborate

and coordinate resources that can be used to strengthen resilience and if needed, can be brought to bear in times of disaster. Councils also serve as a planning body and facilitate the engagement of Homeland Security and Emergency Management officials and first responder organizations with all sectors of the community as required by the FY12 guidance.

Citizen Corps and Individual and Community Preparedness in Specific Grant Programs

The following is a breakdown of the separate FY 2012 DHS Non-Disaster Grant Programs that focuses on grant priorities and allowable expenses relevant to individual and community preparedness, to include funding for Citizen Corps. Immediately below is a table that indicates each grant program, its FY 2012 allocation, its application deadline, and whether or not it authorizes funding, either as a priority or a specific expense, for community preparedness. Following that is an overview of each individual grant program that highlights specific sections authorizing community preparedness funding. For each program, specific page numbers are referenced and some language is bolded for emphasis.

The purpose of providing this information is to help support the development of investment justifications in support of community preparedness. It also reflects the importance of community preparedness in each funding stream, that programs like Citizen Corps that have special consideration for the public are an integral part of effective emergency management practices.

Table 1. FY 2012 Preparedness Grant Program Information

Federal Grant Program	FY 2012 Allocation	Application Deadline	Authorizes funding for community preparedness
Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) (*) indicates sub-program	\$830 mil total	May 4, 2012	YES (except OPSG)
* State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	\$294 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
* Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	\$490 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
* Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$46 mil	May 4, 2012	NO
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$6 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP)	\$10 mil	May 4, 2012	NO
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	\$339 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$97 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR) – Amtrak	\$10 mil	May 4, 2012	YES
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$87 mil	May 4, 2012	YES

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

HSGP Priorities and the Citizen Corps Grant Program (CCP)

- Although CCP not receive its own appropriation in the FY2012 Homeland Security Grant Program, all activities and costs allowed under the [FY 2011 CCP](#) are **allowable and encouraged activities and costs** under the FY 2012 HSGP, specifically the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) programs (HSGP p. 5).
- SHSP and UASI grantees are strongly encouraged to establish a planning body and demonstrate that the membership and activities reflect the Whole Community (HSGP p. 13).
- The FY 2012 HSGP re-emphasizes the importance of creating or utilizing existing governing bodies, including Citizen Corps Councils, to implement the HSGP guidance and coordinate grant resources (HSGP p. 34).
- Citizen preparedness **must** be coordinated by an integrated body of government and nongovernmental representatives. **State and local government recipients of HSGP funds must have a body to serve as their Citizen Corps Council** with membership that includes, but is not limited to representatives from:
 - Emergency management
 - Homeland security
 - Law enforcement
 - Fire service
 - Emergency medical services/public health or their designee
 - Elected officials
 - The private sector (especially privately owned critical infrastructure)
 - Private nonprofits
 - Nongovernmental organizations (including faith-based, community-based, and voluntary organizations)
 - Advocacy groups for children, seniors, people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs (HSGP p. 40)
- Grantees are strongly encouraged to collaborate with local, regional, and State health and medical partners, such as Citizen Corps Councils (HSGP p. 40).
- Non-governmental participation in exercises should be coordinated with the local Citizen Corps Councils (HSGP p. 63).
- Funds used to support Whole Community and individual preparedness related efforts, such as engaging non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations demonstrating the integration of children and individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs in all phases of emergency management, participation of disaster volunteers, such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) in training, exercises and response and recovery operations, and educating the public should be coordinated with local CERT programs or Citizen Corps Councils (HSGP p. 38).
- Grantees must demonstrate how their investments will increase the effectiveness of emergency preparedness planning and response for the Whole Community by integrating and coordinating activities for children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs (HSGP p. 40).
- Citizen preparedness efforts should include advocates and specialists representing the unique needs of infants and children and representatives from the disability community (HSGP p. 40).

- [State Administrative Agencies \(SAAs\)](#) are encouraged to share community preparedness information submitted in the State's Biannual Strategy Implementation Report (BSIR) with the State Citizen Corps Program Manager (HSGP p. 34).
- The State Citizen Corps Program Manager should be a member of the State Senior Advisory Committee responsible for the administration of FEMA GPD grants (HSGP p. 35).
- States must ensure that the identified Urban Areas take an inclusive regional approach to the development and implementation of the FY 2012 UASI program and involve Citizen Corps Councils in their program activities (HSGP p. 35).
- The Urban Area Working Groups (UAWGs) that coordinate grant resources in identified Urban Areas must include representation from local Citizen Corps Councils (HSGP p. 36).

Relevant Specific HSPG Allowable Costs:

Citizen Corps and Whole Community Engagement

- Establishing and sustaining Citizen Corps Councils (HSGP p. 55)
- Using existing initiatives, activities, and programs, such as Citizen Corps, to share information and engage members of the Whole Community (HSGP p. 56)
- Developing Whole Community partnerships (HSGP p. 41)
- Working with youth-serving organizations to develop and sustain a youth preparedness program (HSGP p. 56)
- Designing programs that target at-risk populations and engage them in emergency management planning efforts (HSGP p. 51)
- Training and exercises for the public or for civilian volunteer programs that support first responders before, during, and after disasters and address the needs of the Whole Community (HSGP p. 60)

Public information/education and awareness campaigns

- Raising awareness about emergency preparedness and developing and providing all hazard information and trainings to the public. Examples of outreach include community events, web-based information, messages from community leaders, social media, and traditional printed materials and media. (HSGP p. 51 and p. 52)
- Working with local Citizen Corps Councils to provide information and training opportunities to the public (HSGP p. 52)
- Finding new ways to reach diverse populations, including public education materials for individuals that are blind or have low vision capability and those with English as a second language (HSGP p. 56)

Volunteer programs

- Volunteer programs and other activities to strengthen citizen participation (HSGP p. 52)
- Establishing, expanding, and maintaining volunteer programs and volunteer recruitment efforts that support disaster preparedness and/or response, including Citizen Corps and its partners and affiliates, as well as local-based volunteer efforts (HSGP p. 55)
- Developing or enhancing plans for donations and volunteer management and bringing together the private sector, government, and non-governmental sectors to participate preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities (HSGP p. 54)
- Developing or enhancing plans to prepare for volunteer surge capacity (HSGP p. 54)

Community preparedness strategic planning

- Community-based planning that accounts for the specific needs and contributions of every member of the “Whole Community” and gives them a voice in emergency planning efforts (HSGP p. 53)
- Developing and implementing a community preparedness strategy for the State/local jurisdiction (HSGP p. 55)
- Discussing, reviewing, or revising State and local government homeland security strategies, policies, guidance, plans, and evaluations in order to ensure they account for government/non-government collaboration, citizen preparedness, and volunteer participation (HSGP p. 53)

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

EMPG-Specific Priorities:

One of the primary objectives of EMPG is the development of approved emergency plans. The guidance states that **emergency planners can develop and maintain viable, all-hazards Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) aligned with CPG 101 v. 2 by engaging the Whole Community in thinking through the life cycle of a potential crisis,** determining required capabilities that support the NPG, and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities. (EMPG p. 19)

The guidance also states that **planning provides a methodical way to engage the Whole Community in the development of a strategic, operational, and/or community-based approach to preparedness.** (EMPG p. 23)

Another primary objective is to develop and maintain multi-year training and exercise programs (TEPs). The guidance states that **engaging the Whole Community in training and exercises allows all partners to evaluate and improve upon their level of preparedness.** (EMPG p. 20)

Grantees are encouraged to develop recovery plans and preparedness programs consistent with the National Disaster Recovery Framework that provide the **foundation for recovery programs and whole-community partnerships.** (EMPG p. 25)

Relevant Specific EMPG Allowable Costs:

Whole Community Engagement and Planning (EMPG p. 24)

- Developing/enhancing emergency management and operations plans to integrate citizen/volunteer and other non-governmental organization resources and participation
- Community-based planning to advance “Whole Community” security and emergency management
- Public education and awareness on emergency management and preparedness
- Planning to foster public-private sector partnerships
- Development or enhancement of mutual aid agreements/compacts, including required membership in EMAC

Resource Management Planning (EMPG p. 24)

- Developing/enhancing volunteer and/or donations management plans

Personnel (EMPG p. 25)

- All-hazards emergency management operations, staffing, and other day-to-day activities in support of emergency management
- Personnel costs, including salary, overtime, compensatory time off, and associated fringe benefits

Training (EMPG p. 27)

- Training that helps develop a community oriented approach to emergency management that emphasizes engagement at the community level, strengthens best practices, and provides a path toward building sustainable resilience

Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)

THSGP-Specific Priorities:

THSGP states that **all jurisdictions are encouraged to work through Citizen Corps Councils, nongovernmental entities, and the general public in planning activities.** (THSGP p. 19)

The guidance also states that **planning provides a methodical way to engage the Whole Community in thinking through the life cycle of potential crises, determining required capabilities, and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities.** (THSGP p. 19)

In addition, THSGP emphasizes that **planning must include participation from all stakeholders in the community who are able to contribute critical perspectives and may have a role in executing the plan.** (THSGP p. 19)

Relevant Specific THSGP Allowable Costs:

Planning (THSGP p. 19)

- Prioritizing needs, building capabilities, updating preparedness strategies, allocating resources, and delivering preparedness programs across disciplines, including the general public and individuals with access and functional needs, and levels of government.

Counter-Terrorism, Crime, and Violent Extremism (THSGP p. 22)

- Implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of terrorism and violent crime
- Increase information sharing with public and private sector partners, including nonprofit organizations
- Training for countering violent extremism
- Development, implementation, and/or expansion of programs to engage communities that may be targeted by violent extremist radicalization
- The development and implementation of projects to partner with local communities to prevent radicalization to violence, in accordance with the [Strategic Implementation Plan \(SIP\) to the National Strategy on Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States](#)

Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)

PSGP-Specific Priorities: None

Relevant Specific PSGP Allowable Costs:

Planning (PSGP p. 39)

- Public education and outreach (such as the America’s Waterways Watch or Transit Watch). Such activities should be coordinated with local Citizen Corps Council(s), and local Coast Guard Reserves and/or Auxiliary
- Public Alert and warning systems and security education efforts in conjunction with America’s Waterways Watch Program or similar public education/outreach programs addressing port security
- Materials required to conduct these planning activities (PSGP p. 40)

Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)

TSGP-Specific Priorities:

Applicants can raise their project scores if their investment justifications reflect regional collaboration. Examples of regional efforts include regional drills and exercises, security training courses, interoperable communications, and **public awareness campaigns** (TSGP p. 25).

DHS also identified several different project types, and grouped them into five prioritized areas based on their effectiveness to reduce risk and alignment with departmental priorities. In TSGP, the highest scoring project is Operational Activities, **which includes Public Awareness as a project type.** (TSGP p. 26)

Relevant Specific TSGP Allowable Costs: None

Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program (IPR)

IPR-Specific Priorities:

Public awareness and preparedness campaigns are identified as one of the project types for the FY 2012 IPR Program (IPR p. 20).

Effective awareness programs including the “See Something, Say Something™” public awareness campaign **enlist the public and explain specific actions the public can take to contribute to strengthening system security** (IPR p. 20).

Relevant Specific IPR Allowable Costs:

Public Awareness and Preparedness Programs (IPR p. 20)

- Announcements and postings in stations, transit vehicles, or other media to promote constant vigilance and provide awareness of heightened alert or threat conditions