Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes

RISK EVALUATION TOOL GUIDANCE FY 2017-2018

©2017 All materials prepared and created by Jewish Community Relations Council of NY about the security grants are copyrighted. The materials presented on the JCRC-NY web-site are licensed for the exclusive informational use by nonprofit organizations and are expressly not for commercial use by consultants or vendors.

Disclaimer

The information reflects the best efforts by the JCRC staff to provide answers to common questions regarding the FY2017 *Securing Communities against Hate Crimes* grants. Grant applicants are urged to revisit the NY DHSES dedicated website (http://www.dhses.ny.gov/grants/nonprofit/hate-crimes.cfm) and the JCRC website (www.jcrcny.org/securitygrants) often, since they are updated regularly as new information becomes available.

Applicants should carefully read the Request for Applications and supporting documents and consult their own legal counsel or other advisers during the preparation of their application. The following is being provided for educational and informational purposes only, without representation, guarantee or warranty of any kind. The JCRC is not responsible for any injury, loss or damages to persons or property arising from the use or misuse of this information.

Overview

Applications will be due on Monday, December 18, 2017 at 4PM.

Funding. Applications will be accepted for up to **$50,000 per facility**. Eligible organizations may submit up to three applications for a maximum total request of up to **$150,000** allowed per organization. For purposes of this grant program a facility is defined as a stand alone building, including the recreational areas adjacent to the building.

Eligibility. Organizations must have IRS 501(c)(3) recognition; be at risk of hate crimes or attacks because of their ideology, beliefs, or mission; and be:

◦ a non-profit **nonpublic school** registered with the New York State Department of Education with a current Basic Educational Data System (BEDS code), or

◦ a non-profit **day care center or school-age child care program** licensed and/or registered, respectively, by the Office of Children and Family Services; or a group day care center permitted by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, or enrolled group programs that are legally-exempt from the requirement to be licensed or registered by the Office of Children and Family Services, or

◦ a non-profit **cultural museum** which is a building or site for the exhibition or promotion of arts and culture of a particular region or people.

Timing

- Grants must be submitted by December 18, 2017.

- Funding award notifications are estimated to take 6-8 weeks (mid to late February)

- Awardees expeditiously following all post-notification requirements should not expect an executed contract for 6-8 weeks (early to mid April)

- Remember, you won't be able officially speak to vendors, enter into an installation contract or install anything until you have a signed contract from NY DHSES.

First Steps

Prequalification.

1. New York State requires nonprofits to prequalify before they submit grant applications. If you prequalified for the NSGP grant, simply check to make sure that the documents in your Document Vault have not expired.

2. If you are not prequalified you should register at https://grantsgateway.ny.gov/ and complete their Document Vault. See JCRC-NY's additional information at: http://www.jcrcny.org/document-vault-faqs/.

E-Grants. You must submit all of the grant documents online via the DHSES E-Grants system. If you are not already a registered user, click here for an application form and submit it as an email attachment to grant.info@dhses.ny.gov. Please note that both the signatory contact as well as the primary contact must register in the system. Once your organization is registered you will receive a username/password, instructions and the website link via email.

NY DHSES guidance

Download the presentation and forms at: http://www.dhses.ny.gov/grants/nonprofit/hate-crimes.cfm. *The information on this website should be considered the final word on the administration and submission of the grant.*

The presentation includes:

Eligibility • Required Documents • Permissible Costs • Costs Not Permissible • Evaluation • Award of Funds • Terms of the Contract • Procurement / Use of Minority and Women-owned businesses • Application Due Date

The website also includes FAQ's. Check the site often.

What can you purchase? Equipment

Permissible costs are focused on **exterior** facility hardening activities that mitigate risks/vulnerabilities identified in the DHSES Risk Evaluation Tool. Funding can be used for the acquisition and installation of security equipment on real property/existing facilities owned or leased by the non-profit organization, specifically in prevention of and/or protection against hate crimes.

- Perimeter lighting;
- Door hardening;
- Alarm systems;
- Camera-based security systems;
- Access control systems;
- Perimeter fencing; barriers; bollards; and
- Blast resistant film for windows/shatter resistant glass.

What can you purchase? Training

The grant will cover training, such as:

- the protection of physical security and training that will advance the knowledge of security personnel and/or staff about hate crime activity, suspicious behavior; and

- emergency evacuation procedures and similar topics that will secure the organization.

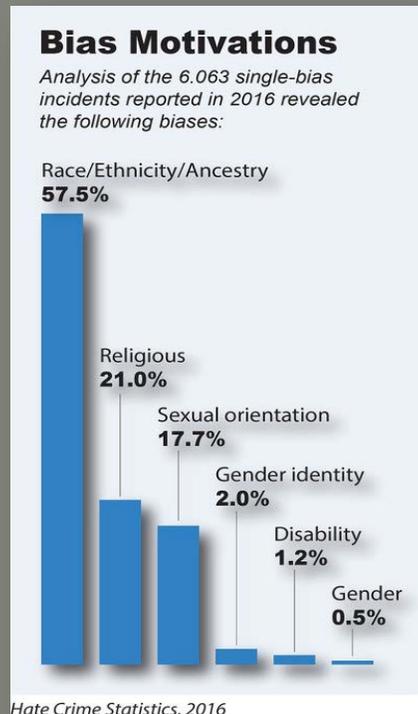All training programs must be pre-approved by NY DHSES.

Nexus of hate crimes and terrorism

Successful grantees must establish that they are at risk of hate crimes or attacks because of their ideology, beliefs, or mission. Sometimes the facts surrounding incidents lead to a debate as to whether the incident was a hate crime or terrorism. As a practical matter, the majority of hate crimes are attacks against property while most terror attacks target people (due to their ideology, beliefs or mission).

- Hate crimes are the highest priority of the [FBI's Civil Rights program](#), not only because of the devastating impact they have on families and communities, but also because groups that preach hatred and intolerance can plant the seed of terrorism here in our country.

- Foreign terrorist organizations are known to use anti-Semitism as part of the radicalization process and continue to try to inspire anti-Semitic attacks. For example, in an audio message on May 13, 2017, Hamza bin Ladin, the son of former al-Qa'ida leader Usama bin Ladin, offers advice to "martyrdom-seekers in the West" and urges them to prioritize their targets. He assigns the highest priority to "anyone who insults our religion," followed by "Jewish interests everywhere," "American crusaders," NATO coalition countries, and Russia. In the audio message, which was embedded in a 10-minute video released by al-Qa'ida's media arm, as-Sahab, he warns the United States that attacks are coming. "We shall continue to target you until you withdraw your forces from the Arabian Peninsula and from every single land of Islam," he says. Regarding weapons, he says, "If you are able to get a firearm, well and good. If not, the options are many."

Sources for hate crime information in similar organizations and/or in the surrounding area

Bias Motivations

Analysis of the 6.063 single-bias incidents reported in 2016 revealed the following biases:

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry
57.5%

Religious
21.0%

Sexual orientation
17.7%

Gender identity
2.0%

Disability
1.2%

Gender
0.5%

Hate Crime Statistics, 2016

- Tablet: Jews Subject to 54% of Religiously Motivated Hate Crimes in 2016, Despite Being Just 2% of U.S. Population

- FBI, 2016 Hate Crime Statistics Release, Full report;

- New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, *Criminal Justice Statistics*, Hate Crimes Incidents in New York State 2016 (by county) (Excel);

- New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, *Criminal Justice Research Report*, Hate Crimes in New York State 2017;

- NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force, Hate Crimes statistics by precinct. Note that 83% of the anti-Semitic hate crimes reported to the NYPD are crimes against property.

- ADL, Anti-Semitic Incidents Up 96 Percent in N.Y State in 2017;

- The Community Security Service, Terrorist Incidents and Attacks Against Jews and Israelis in the United States, 1969-2016

- JCRC-NY, Selective Threat Scan.

Risk Evaluation Tool

JCRC-NY'S TIPS

Background information

Risk Evaluation ToolQuestion (p. 2)

JCRC-NY Comments

Describe your organization's risk of a hate crime based on the ideology, beliefs or mission and if there is a symbolic value of the site as a highly recognized national, statewide, local or historical institution that renders the organization as a possible focus of a hate crime. (1,200 character limit – including spaces)

This question will be used to determine whether you qualify for the grant.

Ideology, mission or beliefs. Probably the easiest way to document whether your organization is at risk of a hate crime based on the ideology, beliefs or mission is to determine if there are existing patterns of "bias motivation" against persons or property similar to your organization. See the FBI's table on Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Bias Motivation, 2016.

Symbolic value. See Slide 14 in this presentation.

Risk

Risk Evaluation ToolQuestions (p.3)	**JCRC-NY Comments**

A. Threat: In considering threat, the applicant can discuss the identification and/or the substantiation of prior threats or attacks against the organization (i.e. police reports or insurance claims). The applicant may also discuss any incidents they are aware of at similar organizations and/or in the surrounding area. (1,500 character limit – including spaces)

Is there a history of hate crimes with the facility? If yes, (1,200 character limit – including spaces). Do you have documentation of this history (i.e.: police reports, insurance claims, etc.)? If so, please provide as an attachment(s) in E-Grants to the application.

The scoring for this program is not as transparent as the scoring for the federal Nonprofit Security Grant program. Risk (threat, vulnerability and consequences) will comprise 55% of your score (compared to 30% of the NSGP).

We advise applicants to respond to the first question about threats (similar organizations and/or in the surrounding area) citing sources such as *the National Threat Advisory Bulletin* (November 2017), "Terrorist groups are urging recruits to adopt easy-to-use tools to target public places and events. Specific attack tactics have included the use of vehicle ramming, small arms, straight-edged blades or knives, homemade explosives, and poisons or toxins." and the May, 2017 quote from Usama bin Ladin above (Slide 9 in this presentation) or other source linking terror and hate crimes.

Then use the FBI, New York State and NYPD trends to highlight the hate crime-specific threats of vandalism, arson and explosive devices.

Finally, provide a narrative for each threat/hate crime that occurred at any of your facilities. Facilities that can document previous threats/hate crimes may be scored higher that those that cannot.

Location

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.4)	**JCRC-NY Comments**

How does the location of the site increase the risk of a hate crime incident? (700 character limit – including spaces)

Some of the ways that location can increase risk.

- Physical visibility
  - Building size (square footage, frontage and/or footprint)
  - High traffic area
  - Public contact
  - Landmark status or otherwise unique building
  - Proximity to other high-value targets
- Profile
  - Media and social media presence
  - Prominent users or staff
  - Programs
  - Criticality
  - History
- Isolation

Vulnerability

Official guidance

Applicants with a current or previously conducted (within three years) risk/security/threat assessment completed by a police department, private company or university should base their Risk Evaluation Tool submission on the information, analyses and findings contained in the risk/security/threat assessment(s).

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p. 4)

B. Vulnerability: In considering vulnerabilities the applicant should discuss the organization's susceptibility to *incapacitation or exploitation by a hate crime attack*, such as lack of *camera coverage* or *lighting* around the facility, lack of *access control* or other factors. Identify and describe specific vulnerabilities that exist given the described threats. (1,500 character limit – including spaces) (Emphasis added)

JCRC-NY Comments

- **Assessments.** Applicants need not obtain a risk/security/threat assessment. However, if your facility did secure such an assessment you should use it to document your vulnerabilities. Focus on the vulnerabilities that make the facility susceptible to incapacitation or exploitation by a hate crime attack.

- **Types of hate crime attacks.** Most of the hate crimes attacks against property involve vandalism (Nationally, 26% involved destruction/damage/vandalism), while there are cases of arson and bombing. Note in your budget how the requested equipment would mitigate those kinds of attacks.

- **Equipment.** Note that the *Risk Evaluation Tool* lists three specific categories of vulnerabilities, but there are seven categories of approved equipment (Slide 7 in this presentation).

Current plans and procedures

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p. 5)

Are there plans/procedures in place that address the vulnerabilities identified? If yes, please describe (i.e. lack of access control is addressed with staff signing people in/out). (500 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

Describe your current security hardware, policies and procedures. How do your current security steps address your current vulnerabilities?

Potential Consequences

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.5)

C. Potential Consequence: In considering potential consequences, the applicant should discuss potential negative effects on the organization's building and/or systems if damaged, destroyed, or disrupted by a hate crime. (1,500 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

In considering potential consequences, discuss potential negative effects on the organization's assets (both human and physical), systems, and/or network if damaged, destroyed, or disrupted by a hate crime attack.

Your response should be site-specific and reflect the circumstances making a building susceptible to a hate crime attack. For the purposes of this question, consider the consequences of a successful arson of your facility.

In the Background section, you wrote about your membership and programs. It is important to convey how a hate crime attack would impact on the delivery of services for the range of services offered to your various constituencies.

Existing security measures

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.6)

Existing Security Measures: In this section please describe any existing security measures and identified gaps. For camera, alarm, or lighting systems already in place please describe coverage areas, technologies used, useful life and age of equipment, condition and monitoring policies currently in place. (1,500 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

This section gives you the opportunity to describe the hardware currently in place. More importantly, you can describe systems that are aging, ineffective or obsolete.

Be sure to include anything that was installed in previous rounds of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program and equipment pending installations from the 2017 NSGP grants.

Facility Hardening I

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.6)

Facility Hardening. In this section please describe the proposed facility hardening activity (equipment/training) that will address the identified threat or vulnerability. Permissible costs are focused on exterior facility hardening equipment as well as security training.

Provide a detailed description of facility hardening equipment/security training being requested and budget costs for each item. (1,500 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

This section wants a detailed description of the proposed equipment and trainings along with a budget. For example:

Install eight (8) pan/tilt and zoom (dome type) cameras on the exterior of the building. These cameras should be capable of recognizing an individual or license plate at approximately 200 feet. These monitored cameras with pan/tilt and zoom controllers will facilitate visual surveillance of the perimeter of the facility and the grounds, assist the security staff with the detection of unauthorized visitors and document (through the use of recorded video) events for post-incident investigations, aiding law enforcement and prosecutors in the event of a hate crime. (add cost of 8 cameras and controllers).

Ensure that the proposed budget is realistic. Use the lists on Slide 21 on this presentation to explain your facility hardening activities.

Describing equipment effectiveness

Components of an effective facility hardening proposal should accomplish one or more of the following security goals:

1. Deter
2. Detect
3. Deny
4. Diminish (mitigate)
5. Document

Explain how each of your upgrades will mitigate the threat/vulnerabilities that were identified in the Risk Evaluation Tool.

1. **Perimeter lighting.** Security lighting can illuminate the grounds, building and the perimeter to allow security personnel to maintain visual-assessment during darkness. It may provide both a real and psychological deterrent for continuous or periodic observation.

2. **Door hardening**. Exterior doors and the associated hardware should be designed to withstand both blast pressure and/or an attack from a determined intruder.

3. **Alarm systems.** These systems are becoming increasingly effective. Obviously they can sense unauthorized access to your facility, to a specific area, or the unauthorized opening of a door or window. Another common feature is a "panic button".

4. **Camera-based security systems.** CCTV systems can monitor your facility internally and externally, be a tool to detect hostile surveillance, be a key component of your access control system and provide police with information in the event of an incident.

5. **Access control systems.** Electronic security, including surveillance, intrusion detection, and screening, is a key element of facility protection. The purpose of electronic security is to improve the reliability and effectiveness of life safety systems, security systems, and building functions.

6. **Perimeter fencing, barriers, bollards**. These items can establish a security perimeter outside your facility, limiting unauthorized approach of intruders and vehicles.

7. **Blast resistant film for windows/shatter resistant glass.** In the event of an explosion or intruder attack, properly installed window systems provide fragment retention and reduce the overall velocity of the glass fragments at failure. They can prevent unauthorized entry and mitigate the hazardous effects of flying glass during an explosion event.

Facility Hardening II

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.7)

Describe how the proposed **exterior** facility hardening equipment and/or security training will mitigate the identified threat and vulnerabilities or enhance existing security measures that were previously described. (1,500 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

Explain how the proposed equipment and training will address your identified vulnerabilities. Use the lists on Slide 21 of this presentation to frame your answer. Here is an example of how your *Risk Evaluation Tool* should tie together your vulnerabilities, what you are currently doing to address the vulnerabilities, your facility hardening equipment, and the anticipated mitigations:

1. **Identified Vulnerability**: lack of effective evacuation plans.

2. **Current procedure:** Fire drills at regular intervals.

3. **Proposed training:** The trainer will work with the facility senior staff and response team to train them on how to develop an evacuation plan appropriate to your facility, your culture, your staff and your users. The trainer will then train the staff on evacuation procedures consistent with the plan.

4. **Mitigation:** Evacuation training will mitigate the effects of a hate crimes attack by ensuring that all of the users of our facility can safely and expeditiously exit to safety in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Implementation

Risk Evaluation Tool Question (p.7)

Given the eighteen month performance period of this grant, please explain how the project(s) will be implemented by the end date of the period of performance. (700 character limit – including spaces)

JCRC-NY Comments

Who will oversee the project? Who will provide expert advice? Will your board be involved? Do you anticipate challenges? Do you anticipate cash flow problems due to the fact that your organization will be reimbursed *after* the completion of the work? Do you understand the other contract obligations as described in the DHSES Request for Applications?

For more information:

- http://www.dhses.ny.gov/grants/nonprofit/hate-crimes.cfm
  http://www.jcrcny.org/securitygrants

- David Pollock

  Associate Executive Director and
  Director, Public Policy and Jewish Security, JCRC-NY
  (212) 983-4800 x132/pollockd@jcrcny.org

- DHSES Application Information
  NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
  Contracts Unit
  1220 Washington Ave., Bldg. 7A Suite 610
  Albany, NY 12242 (866) 837-9133
  Email: grants@dhses.ny.gov

- Grants Gateway Help

  grantsgatewayhelp@its.ny.gov (518) 474-5595
  Valerie Bloomer valerie.bloomer@dhses.ny.gov