process and threats from new and emerging technologies. But information sharing and cooperation between state, local, and tribal authorities and federal agencies, including all DHS officials, is just as vital, and perhaps even more vital, today. Therefore, for FY 2020, we have identified four priority areas, tied to some of the most serious threats that DHS would like to see addressed by state and local governments, that recipients will need to address with their HSGP funds. Perhaps most importantly, we will be focused on forging partnerships to strengthen information sharing and collaboration in each of these priority areas and looking for recipients to remove barriers to communication and cooperation with DHS and other federal agencies.

Objectives

The objective of the FY 2020 HSGP is to fund state, local, tribal, and territorial efforts to prevent terrorism and prepare the Nation for threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States.

Priorities

Given the evolving threat landscape, it is incumbent upon DHS/FEMA to continuously evaluate the national risk profile and set priorities that help ensure appropriate allocation of scarce security dollars. In assessing the national risk profile for FY 2020, four priority areas attract the most concern. And due to the unique threats that the nation faces in 2020, DHS/FEMA has determined that these four priorities should be addressed by allocating specific percentages of HSGP funds to each of these four areas, for a total of 20 percent. The following are the four priority areas for FY 2020, along with the corresponding amount of HSGP funds that each recipient will be required to propose for each priority area in order to obtain a full allocation of HSGP funds:

1) Enhancing cybersecurity (including election security) – 5 percent
2) Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places (including election security) – 5 percent;
3) Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal agencies, including DHS – 5 percent;
4) Addressing emergent threats (e.g., unmanned aerial systems [UASs], etc.) – 5 percent.

Failure by a recipient to propose investments and projects that align with these four priority areas and spending requirements may result in a recipient receiving a reduced grant award. DHS/FEMA may not award funding in excess of a recipient's minimum allocation threshold[2] to the extent that investments and projects do not align with these four priority areas.

A State or high-risk urban area may allocate the remaining 80 percent to gaps identified through their Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) Process.

Likewise, there are several enduring security needs that crosscut the homeland security enterprise, and to which that States should consider allocating funding across core capability gaps and national

[2] The *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, as amended, allocates for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico 0.35 percent of the total funds appropriated for grants under section 2003 and section 2004 of the *Act*, and 0.08 percent for each of the four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

priorities. The following are enduring needs that help recipients implement a comprehensive approach to securing communities:

1) Effective planning;
2) Training and awareness campaigns;
3) Equipment and capital projects; and
4) Exercises.

The table below provides a breakdown of the FY 2020 SHSP and UASI priorities (the focus of OPSG remains unique to border security), showing the core capabilities enhanced and lifelines supported, as well as examples of eligible project types for each area. A detailed description of allowable investments for each project type is included in the Preparedness Grants Manual. DHS/FEMA anticipate that in future years, national priorities will continue to be included and will be updated as the threats evolve and as capability gaps are closed. Applicants are strongly encouraged to begin planning to sustain existing capabilities through other funding mechanisms.

FY 2020 SHSP & UASI Funding Priorities

Priority Areas	Core Capabilities	Lifelines	Example Project Types
National Priorities			

Enhancing Cybersecurity (including election security)	• Cybersecurity
	• Intelligence and information sharing
		• Safety and security	• Cybersecurity risk assessments
			• Projects that address vulnerabilities identified in cybersecurity risk assessments
			  ○ Improving cybersecurity of critical infrastructure to meet minimum levels identified by CISA
			  ○ Cybersecurity training and planning

Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/ Crowded Places (including election security)	• Operational coordination
	• Public information and warning
	• Intelligence and information sharing
	• Interdiction and disruption
	• Screening, search, and detection
	• Access control and identity verification
	• Physical protective measures
	• Risk management for protection programs and activities
		• Safety and security	• Operational overtime
			• Physical security enhancements
			  ○ Security cameras (CCTV)
			  ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage
			  ○ Lighting
			  ○ Access controls
			  ○ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc.

Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal agencies, including DHS	• Intelligence and information sharing	• Safety and security	• Fusion center operations (Fusion Center project will be required under this investment, no longer as a stand-alone investment) • Information sharing with all DHS components, fusion centers, and other entities designated by DHS

			• Cooperation with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS in intelligence, threat recognition and analysis • Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS
Addressing Emergent Threats, such as Transnational Criminal Organizations and UAS	• Interdiction & disruption • Screening, search and detection • Physical protective measures • Intelligence and information sharing • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination	• Safety and security	• Sharing and leveraging intelligence and information • UAS detection technologies • Enhancing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and/or improvised explosive device (IED) prevention, detection, response and recovery capabilities ○ Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) detection, prevention, response, and recovery equipment
Enduring Needs			

Planning	• Planning
	• Risk management for protection programs and activities
	• Risk and disaster resilience assessment
	• Threats and hazards identification
	• Operational coordination
	• Community resilience
		• Safety and security	• Development of:
			  ○ Security Risk Management Plans
			  ○ Continuity of Operations Plans
			  ○ Response Plans
			• Efforts to strengthen governance integration between/among regional partners
			• Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS
			• Cybersecurity training and planning

Training & Awareness	• Long-term vulnerability reduction • Public information and warning • Operational coordination • Situational assessment • Community resilience	• Safety and security	• Active shooter training • Security training for employees • Public awareness/preparedness campaigns • Joint training and planning with DHS officials and other entities designated by DHS • Cybersecurity training and planning

Equipment & Capital Projects	• Long-term vulnerability reduction
	• Infrastructure systems
	• Operational communications
	• Interdiction and disruption
	• Screening, search and detection
	• Access control and identity verification
	• Physical protective measures
		• Safety and security	• Protection of high-risk, high-consequence areas or systems that have been identified through risk assessments
			• Physical security enhancements
			  ○ Security cameras (CCTV)
			  ○ Security screening equipment for people and baggage
			  ○ Lighting
			  ○ Access Controls
			  ▪ Fencing, gates, barriers, etc.