

# FORTUNE FAVORS THE PREPARED

## Soft Target Legislative Tracker

Schools · Houses of Worship · Community Centers · Public Gatherings

Volume 1 | 30 March 2026 | 119th Congress + State Sessions 2025–2026

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<b>Report Date</b>	30 March 2026 / 1400 UTC
<b>Reporting Scope</b>	Federal: 119th Congress (2025–2026)   State: Active 2025–2026 sessions
<b>Publication Cadence</b>	Quarterly baseline + event-driven update when material change in status
<b>Companion Products</b>	Soft Target Security Brief (STSB)   Daily Threat Report (DTR)
<b>Critical Context</b>	DHS shutdown since Feb 14, 2026 — NSGP FY2025 and FY2026 processing FROZEN

### SECTION 1 — BLUF: LEGISLATIVE SITUATION SUMMARY

#### BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

##### 30 MARCH 2026 | LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR SOFT TARGET SECURITY

**CRITICAL — NSGP FROZEN:** The single most operationally consequential legislative development is the DHS shutdown (since Feb 14, 2026), which has frozen all Nonprofit Security Grant Program processing. \$300M in FY2026 funding is allocated by Congress but cannot flow until a DHS budget is signed. FY2025 award announcements — due April 2026 — will not be made on schedule. Synagogues, mosques, churches, and community centers that applied are waiting indefinitely for grants that fund their vehicle barriers, cameras, and security staff during the highest-threat period in modern US history.

**HIGH — SCHOOL SAFETY LEGISLATIVE WAVE REAL AND FUNDED:** Texas, Michigan, and Georgia have all enacted mandatory behavioral threat assessment team requirements in 2025–2026. Texas has enacted silent panic alert technology in every classroom. Minnesota is legislating a school threat assessment pilot. The federal PLAN for School Safety Act (H.R. 2577) would add \$25M/year for regional school safety development centers. This is the most active legislative period for school security since Sandy Hook.

**HIGH — ANTISEMITISM LEGISLATION MOVING BUT MOSTLY NON-BINDING:** The Antisemitism Awareness Act passed the Senate (S. 558). H.R. 6806 would create a DOJ National Coordinator for Antisemitism AND raise NSGP authorization to \$500M/year — but it is in committee. Congressional resolutions condemning recent attacks are non-binding. The operational significance is authorization vs. appropriation: bills can authorize more money for NSGP but only an appropriations bill and a signed DHS budget actually releases it.

**RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:** (1) Track DHS shutdown resolution — triggers NSGP restart immediately. (2) Apply now to NY SCAHC and TX allotment if eligible — these are not DHS-dependent. (3) Contact congressional representatives to press for NSGP exemption from shutdown or emergency release. (4) Do not pause security projects while waiting for grants — use state alternatives and pursue ASAPP training from FBI field offices (free, unaffected by shutdown). See Section 7 for full action table.

### SECTION 2 — QUICK REFERENCE: ALL TRACKED LEGISLATION AT A GLANCE

BILL / PROGRAM	SHORT TITLE	STATUS	IMPACT	JURISDICTION	TARGETS
H.R. 2259	National Strategy for School Security Act	INTRODUCED	HIGH	Federal	Schools
H.R. 2577	PLAN for School Safety Act (\$25M/yr)	INTRODUCED	HIGH	Federal	Schools
H.R. 6806	Antisemitism Response & Prevention Act	INTRODUCED	HIGH	Federal	HOW + Schools
H.R. 1007	Antisemitism Awareness Act (IHRA definition)	INTRODUCED	MODERATE	Federal	Schools + HOW
S. 558	Antisemitism Awareness Act (Senate version)	PASSED SENATE	MODERATE	Federal	Schools + HOW
H.R. 4669	FEMA Act of 2025 (NSGP provisions)	INTRODUCED	MODERATE	Federal	All soft targets
S.Res. 296	Condemning antisemitic attacks (non-binding)	INTRODUCED	LOW	Senate	HOW
H.Res. 481	Condemning antisemitic attacks (non-binding)	INTRODUCED	LOW	House	HOW
TX HB 2 + HB 6	School Safety Allotment + BTAM mandate	ENACTED	HIGH	Texas	Schools
TX SB 838	Silent panic alert in every classroom	ENACTED	HIGH	Texas	Schools

MI HB 5549	BTAM teams by Oct 1, 2026	ENACTED	HIGH	Michigan	Schools
GA HB 268	Panic alert + anon reporting by Jul 1, 2026	ENACTED	HIGH	Georgia	Schools
NY SCAHC	\$35M hate crime security grants (state)	ENACTED	HIGH	New York	All soft targets
CA AB 715	State Office of Civil Rights (antisemitism)	ENACTED	MODERATE	Calif.	Schools + HOW
MN HF 3753	School threat assessment pilot (25% progress)	INTRODUCED	MODERATE	Minnesota	Schools

### SECTION 3 — GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING STATUS

This section tracks federal and state security grant programs relevant to soft target operators. Status reflects conditions as of 30 March 2026. The DHS shutdown is the governing factor for all federal programs.

PROGRAM	STATUS	DETAIL
FY2024 NSGP	AWARDED	Awards made; EHP reviews in progress. NY DHSES processing reimbursements. Pre-shutdown grantees: business as usual.
FY2025 NSGP	FROZEN	All 50 states submitted packages to DHS by Jan 31, 2026. No federal review occurring. April 2026 announcement date will not be met. Winner notifications indefinitely delayed.
FY2026 NSGP	FROZEN	Congress agreed \$300M allocation. Cannot become law until DHS budget enacted and signed. No NOFO issued. No applications accepted at federal level. Some states pre-collecting applications for when shutdown ends.
NY SCAHC Grants	ACTIVE	\$35M allocated in NY State budget 2025; \$35M recommended 2026. Applications expected with ~May 2026 deadline. Awards in Fall 2026. Does NOT require DHS.
TX School Safety Allotment	ACTIVE	\$20 per ADA + \$33,540 per campus (HB 2, 89th Legislature). Automatic — no competitive application required. Distributed through TEA.
DHS ASAPP Training	ACTIVE	Active Shooter Attack Prevention and Preparedness training — FBI field offices offer at no cost. Temple Israel received this 41 days before the attack. Unaffected by DHS shutdown.

### SECTION 4 — FEDERAL LEGISLATION: DETAILED ENTRIES

<b>NSGP FY2026</b> Appropriations / Program Status	<b>Nonprofit Security Grant Program — FY2026 Appropriation</b> <b>Status: FROZEN</b>   Chamber: DHS / FEMA (Executive)   Last Action: Mar 27, 2026 — House passed DHS funding through May 22; Senate-House conference pending	
TARGET AUDIENCE	All soft targets: synagogues, mosques, churches, JCCs, community centers, K–12 schools	
SUMMARY	Congress has agreed on \$300M for NSGP FY2026, a modest increase from FY2025's \$274.5M. However, the program cannot operate until a DHS appropriations bill is enacted and signed. Since Feb 14, the DHS shutdown has frozen: (1) FY2025 award announcements (due April 2026), (2) FY2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity release, (3) EHP reviews for FY2024/2025 awardees, (4) reimbursement processing for current grantees.	
OPERATIONAL IMPACT	Direct. Bollards, cameras, access control, security guards — all funded through NSGP. Institutions that planned security improvements around expected grants are stalled. The SCN CEO has stated Jewish institutions alone need \$760M/year in security spending. The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is the primary federal vehicle delivering that funding. 130+ House members had requested \$500M for FY2026 — twice the current level — before the shutdown intervened.	
WATCH FOR	Senate-House conference on DHS budget; agreement on ICE/CBP oversight provisions (the core dispute). House version funds DHS through May 22, 2026 — if passed, NSGP resumes but only temporarily. Watch: does the conference produce a full-year bill (permanent resumption) or another CR (another cliff)?	
ANALYST NOTE	BIPARTISAN SUPPORT EXISTS: A bipartisan group of 130 House members requested \$500M for FY2026. The program's political support is not the obstacle — the DHS shutdown's underlying cause (immigration enforcement oversight dispute) is. This is a collateral damage situation for security grant recipients, not a policy disagreement about soft target funding.	
IMPACT RATING	<b>CRITICAL</b>	CSI-NY grant tracker   JTA 12 MAR 2026   CRFB Appropriations Watch 30 MAR 2026

<p><b>H.R. 2259</b>                  Authorizing legislation                  — Homeland Security                  Act amendment</p>	<p><b>National Strategy for School Security Act of 2025</b>  <b>Status: IN COMMITTEE</b>   Chamber: House — Committee on Homeland Security   Last Action: Referred to Committee on Homeland Security</p>
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools, elementary and secondary
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Requires DHS Secretary (in consultation with Secretary of Education) to develop and submit to Congress a national strategy to secure K–12 schools against terrorism within one year of enactment. Strategy must: (1) account for all federal programs and spending for school security; (2) identify specific school security vulnerabilities; (3) describe actions and means to close those vulnerabilities; (4) include annual updates through 2033.
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Strategic. Does not directly fund anything, but creates a mandated federal assessment of the school security landscape — including gap analysis — that would inform future appropriations and programmatic decisions. The absence of a coherent national strategy is itself a documented gap. Bi-partisan cosponsors include Gottheimer (NJ), Fitzpatrick (PA), Lawler (NY), Bacon (NE), and others.
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Committee markup; floor scheduling. Bipartisan support increases passage probability. May be incorporated into a larger homeland security package.
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b> <i>Congress.gov H.R. 2259 — 119th Congress</i>

<p><b>H.R. 2577</b>                  Authorizing legislation                  — Homeland Security                  Act amendment</p>	<p><b>PLAN for School Safety Act of 2025 (Preparing Leaders to Assess Needs)</b>  <b>Status: IN COMMITTEE</b>   Chamber: House — Committee on Education and Workforce   Last Action: Referred to Committee on Education and Workforce</p>
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools, rural and underserved communities emphasized
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Creates Regional School Safety Development Centers providing customized consulting to schools to develop, improve, or implement individualized school safety plans. Elements include: threat assessment, emergency planning, educator training, anonymous reporting systems, site assessments, and recovery plans. Authorized at \$25M/year FY2026–2030. Requires 95% federal share (5% match). Explicitly prohibits use for firearms consulting or school personnel hiring.
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Significant if enacted. The STSB's analysis of the school threat epidemic consistently identifies the absence of structured threat assessment plans at smaller and rural schools as a primary vulnerability. The Regional Center model matches the identified gap — but authorization ≠ appropriation. The \$25M would need to survive the appropriations process. Companion to H.R. 2259 — together they represent a comprehensive federal school safety strategy + implementation vehicle.
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Committee markup. PLAN for School Safety has bipartisan cosponsors (Rutherford, Neguse, Tony Gonzales, Correa, Fitzpatrick, Hayes). Passage probability elevated by breadth of support. Watch for inclusion in DHS or Education appropriations package.
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b> <i>Congress.gov H.R. 2577 — 119th Congress</i>

<p><b>H.R. 6806</b>                  Authorizing legislation                  — DOJ + NSGP                  provisions</p>	<p><b>Antisemitism Response and Prevention Act of 2025</b>  <b>Status: IN COMMITTEE</b>   Chamber: House — Committees on Judiciary, Homeland Security   Last Action: Referred to Committees on Judiciary and Homeland Security</p>
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	Jewish institutions (primary); all faith communities (NSGP authorization)
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Creates a DOJ Office of the National Coordinator to Counter Antisemitism with quarterly reporting to Congress. Critically for security funding: amends the NSGP authorization from \$360M/year (through 2028) to: (a) \$360M FY2023–2026 (current), then (b) \$500M/year FY2027–2032. This is the highest legislative ask for NSGP in the program's history. Also requires reporting on domestic terrorism scope every 90 days.
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	High if enacted. The NSGP authorization increase to \$500M/year FY2027–2032 would be transformational — nearly doubling the current funding level. Authorization alone does not release funds (appropriations still required), but it sets the ceiling and signals congressional intent. The DOJ Coordinator provision creates a dedicated federal accountability mechanism for antisemitism that does not currently exist.
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Committee action. Introduction by Nadler (ranking Judiciary member) with DeLauro, Balint, Frost suggests Democratic-led — will need Republican cosponsors to advance in Republican-majority House. The NSGP authorization increase may be split off into a separate, more passable vehicle. Watch: does the NSGP \$500M provision get attached to an appropriations bill directly?

<b>ANALYST NOTE</b>	AUTHORIZATION ≠ APPROPRIATION REMINDER: This bill sets NSGP authorization at \$500M. Appropriations committees must separately decide how much to actually appropriate. Historical pattern: NSGP authorization has consistently exceeded actual appropriations (authorized \$360M, appropriated \$274.5M in FY2025). The gap between authorization ceiling and actual appropriation is where political will is tested annually.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Congress.gov H.R. 6806 — 119th Congress</i>

<b>H.R. 1007 / S. 558</b> Authorizing legislation — Civil Rights Act / Title VI	<b>Antisemitism Awareness Act of 2025</b> <b>Status: PASSED SENATE</b>   Chamber: Senate passed; H.R. 1007 in House committee   Last Action: S. 558 passed Senate; H.R. 1007 referred to House Judiciary	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools, universities — students and Jewish community members	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Provides statutory authority for DOE Office for Civil Rights to use the IHRA (International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance) working definition of antisemitism when investigating Title VI discrimination complaints in programs receiving federal financial assistance. Bipartisan support: H.R. 1007 has cosponsors from both parties across more than 40 Members.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Indirect for physical security, significant for institutional accountability. By codifying a definition of antisemitism for civil rights enforcement, this bill: (1) gives Jewish students and community members a clearer enforcement pathway; (2) creates institutional incentive for schools and universities to address antisemitism proactively; (3) has generated controversy — the IHRA definition’s application to pro-Palestinian speech is contested and has been challenged in federal courts. This controversy may delay or complicate House passage.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	House floor scheduling of H.R. 1007. Senate passage means the bill has demonstrated bicameral feasibility. Conference or House passage of identical bill would send to President. Watch: does Trump sign or veto? The administration has used the IHRA definition in immigration enforcement contexts — likely to sign.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>MODERATE</b>	<i>Congress.gov H.R. 1007 and S. 558 — 119th Congress</i>

**SECTION 5 — STATE LEGISLATION: ENACTED (EFFECTIVE 2025–2026)**

<b>TX HB 2 + HB 6 + SB 838</b> State enacted — multiple bills	<b>Texas School Safety Package — 89th Legislature</b> <b>Status: ENACTED</b>   Chamber: Texas Legislature — signed into law   Last Action: Effective 2025–2026 school year	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools in Texas (5.4M+ students)	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Three interlocking bills enacted in the 89th Legislature: (1) SB 838 — silent panic alert technology in every K–12 classroom, directly connecting to emergency services, law enforcement, fire departments. (2) HB 2 — School Safety Allotment increased from \$10/\$15,000 to \$20 per ADA/\$33,540 per campus; funding applied automatically. (3) HB 6 — behavior coordinators must report students exhibiting terroristic threat conduct; threat assessment teams must include disability-knowledgeable member when subject has a disability; threat assessment records transfer automatically when student changes districts.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Immediate and funded. The silent panic alert mandate is the most operationally significant provision — it transforms every classroom into a direct-connected emergency notification point without requiring teacher judgment about escalation. The automatic school safety allotment increase is formula-based (no competitive application required). The disability inclusion requirement for threat assessment teams addresses a documented gap in Ellensburg WA-type cases where IEP information was not integrated.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Compliance monitoring — TEA requires reporting on panic alert implementation. Sentinel (state threat assessment tracking system) now mandatory for all BTAs effective August 1, 2025. Districts using outdated processes face reporting deficiencies.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Texas Education Agency TAA letter — School Safety 89th Legislative Updates, July 2025</i>

<b>MI HB 5549</b> State enacted — school safety mandate	<b>Michigan Behavioral Threat Assessment &amp; Management Law</b> <b>Status: ENACTED</b>   Chamber: Michigan Legislature — signed   Last Action: Effective: October 1, 2026 deadline for all schools	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	All Michigan public and nonpublic schools	

<b>SUMMARY</b>	Requires every Michigan public and nonpublic school to establish a behavioral threat assessment and management team by October 1, 2026. Teams must be multidisciplinary (administrator, mental health professional, law enforcement liaison). Must implement structured protocols for classifying threats as transient vs. substantive. Mandates follow-up and support measures. Companion bills HB 5400/5401 also amend Michigan hate crime sentencing guidelines.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Significant. Michigan is the state where both the Temple Israel attack and the Grand Blanc LDS attack occurred. The behavioral threat assessment mandate directly addresses the school threat vector — and the 14-year-olds arrested in Ellensburg WA (March 2026) demonstrate why BTAM teams are operationally essential. The October 1, 2026 deadline is binding. Schools without teams in place by that date are in statutory noncompliance.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	October 1, 2026 compliance deadline — watch for Michigan Department of Education compliance reporting. Also: companion bills HB 4095/4096 require standardized emergency response terminology across all Michigan schools (effective July 2026).	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Miller Johnson law firm legislative summary, January 2025; Michigan Legislature</i>

<b>GA HB 268</b> State enacted — direct response to school shooting	<b>Georgia School Safety Law (post-Apalachee High School)</b> <b>Status: ENACTED</b>   Chamber: Georgia Legislature — signed   Last Action: Effective July 1, 2026	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	All Georgia public K–12 schools	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Enacted in direct response to the Apalachee High School shooting. Requires: (1) mobile panic alert system in every school by July 1, 2026; (2) anonymous reporting system; (3) school safety mapping data (building layouts accessible to first responders); (4) behavioral threat assessment management plans; (5) suicide awareness and prevention protocols. Multiple requirements converge on the same July 1, 2026 deadline.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	High and time-bound. Georgia schools have approximately 3 months from today (March 30, 2026) to implement mobile panic alert systems, anonymous reporting, and BTAM plans. The anonymous reporting requirement directly addresses the primary gap identified in the STSB school threat analysis — students report peer threats to other students far more frequently than to staff. The school mapping data requirement supports first responder response time, directly relevant to active shooter scenarios.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	July 1, 2026 implementation deadline — compliance tracking. Georgia 2026 legislative session can address any gap items from 2025 bills (2025 was Year 1 of the 2-year biennium).	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Georgia Public Policy Alliance legislative summary, July 2025; Navigate360 school safety legislation tracker</i>

<b>NY SCAHC</b> State budget appropriation — annual	<b>New York Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes Grant Program</b> <b>Status: ENACTED</b>   Chamber: New York Legislature / Governor Hochul   Last Action: \$35M in 2025 budget; \$35M recommended for 2026; applications expected spring 2026	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	All NY nonprofits at high risk of hate-motivated attack — synagogues, mosques, churches, LGBTQ+ orgs	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	New York State's SCAHC program is the most important NSGP alternative currently operational. Provides \$35M annually (with \$35M recommended for 2026) to nonprofits at high risk of hate crime. Administered by NY DCJS — entirely independent of DHS/FEMA. Applications expected with approximately May 2026 deadline; awards in Fall 2026. Not affected by the federal DHS shutdown.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Critical alternative during NSGP freeze. With federal grants frozen, NY SCAHC is the primary available security funding vehicle for New York institutions. CSI-NY is urging eligible organizations to apply. Up to \$200,000 per site, max 3 sites per organization (\$600,000 maximum). Note: competitive — 1,300–1,400 winners expected from 1,000+ applicants, so not all eligible organizations will receive funding.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	NY 2026 legislative session budget confirmation; DCJS Request for Applications release (expected ~May 2026). Also: federal district court permanent injunction from late 2025 blocked DHS immigration-related conditions on preparedness grants — this may affect which conditions NY organizations must accept if federal NSGP resumes.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Community Security Initiative NY grant tracker; NY DCJS; CSI-NY</i>

**SECTION 6 — STATE LEGISLATION: PENDING / IN PROGRESS**

<b>MN HF 3753 / SF 3901</b> State bill — bipartisan, both chambers	<b>Minnesota School Safety Threat Assessment Pilot Project</b> <b>Status: IN COMMITTEE</b>   Chamber: Minnesota House (HF 3753) + Senate (SF 3901)   Last Action: Mar 25, 2026 — Author added Frazier; 25% progression; pending House Public Safety Finance & Policy Committee	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools in Minnesota	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	Establishes a school safety threat assessment pilot project with state funding. Both chambers have companion bills (HF 3753 / SF 3901). SF 3901 received committee report "To pass and re-referred to Finance" on March 18, 2026. Bipartisan sponsorship with slight Republican lean. Represents the standard pattern for BTAM mandate legislation — pilot programs precede statewide mandate.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	Moderate near-term, high long-term. Pilot programs establish the evidentiary record for statewide mandate legislation. If MN passes this pilot, expect a full BTAM mandate bill in the 2027 session, following the Texas/Michigan/Georgia pattern.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Finance committee action on SF 3901; House Public Safety Finance & Policy Committee on HF 3753. Both chambers having companion bills in progress significantly increases enactment probability before session end.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>MODERATE</b>	<i>LegiScan MN HF 3753; Minnesota Legislature SF 3901</i>

<b>Multiple States — BTAM Wave</b> Pattern entry — multiple states	<b>Behavioral Threat Assessment Mandate Legislation (National Pattern)</b> <b>Status: IN COMMITTEE</b>   Chamber: Multiple state legislatures   Last Action: Varies by state — see Navigate360 and Raptor Technologies trackers	
<b>TARGET AUDIENCE</b>	K–12 schools nationwide	
<b>SUMMARY</b>	At least 12 states are considering or have introduced behavioral threat assessment team mandate legislation in the 2025–2026 legislative cycle, following the pattern established by Texas (HB 6), Michigan (HB 5549), and Georgia (HB 268). States with active legislation include: Minnesota (above), plus Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New Hampshire, Ohio, and others. The legislative wave is directly driven by the documented school shooting threat epidemic — 19+ threats in one Tennessee county since August 2025 and the Ellensburg WA pre-attack planning case are the types of evidence states are citing.	
<b>OPERATIONAL IMPACT</b>	High aggregate, variable individual. A school district that implements a BTAM team because of a state mandate — regardless of whether they would have done so voluntarily — has a documented defensible response protocol. The Ellensburg case shows pre-attack planning can be detected and interrupted with the right team in place. States mandating teams are creating the institutional infrastructure to execute those interruptions.	
<b>WATCH FOR</b>	Navigate360 and Raptor Technologies publish regular legislative trackers. Key watch indicator: when a state school shooting occurs, the legislative response typically follows within one session (Georgia/Apalachee pattern). New school attacks in 2026 will generate new mandate bills.	
<b>IMPACT RATING</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>Navigate360 School Safety Legislation tracker   Raptor Technologies school safety legislation tracker</i>

## SECTION 7 — PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR SOFT TARGET OPERATORS

PRIORITY	ACTION
● <b>IMMEDIATE</b>	Track DHS shutdown resolution daily. When Senate-House conference produces a signed DHS budget, NSGP processing restarts within days. Sign up for FEMA NSGP notification emails at <a href="https://fema.gov/grants/preparedness/nonprofit-security">fema.gov/grants/preparedness/nonprofit-security</a> .
● <b>IMMEDIATE</b>	If you are in New York: apply to NY SCAHC grant when DCJS issues the 2026 RFA (expected ~May 2026). This is NSGP-equivalent funding that does NOT require a DHS budget. Contact CSI-NY ( <a href="https://csiny.org">csiny.org</a> ) for application guidance.
● <b>THIS MONTH</b>	If you are in Texas: verify your school has implemented silent panic alert technology per SB 838 (effective this school year). Verify behavior coordinator is trained on HB 6 reporting requirements. Check your Safety Allotment has been applied through TEA.
● <b>THIS MONTH</b>	If you are in Michigan: begin assembling your BTAM team now. October 1, 2026 deadline is 6 months away. Multidisciplinary composition required: administrator + mental health professional + law enforcement liaison. Contact Michigan Department of Education for implementation guidance.

● THIS MONTH	If you are in Georgia: July 1, 2026 deadline is 3 months away. You need: mobile panic alert system, anonymous reporting, school mapping data, and BTAM plan. Contact Georgia Emergency Management for resources.
● THIS MONTH	Contact your US congressional representative to press for: (a) NSGP emergency exemption from DHS shutdown, or (b) expedited DHS budget passage. Sen. Blumenthal and others have written DHS Secretary Noem directly. Constituent pressure is documented as effective for NSGP.
● NEAR-TERM	Request free ASAPP (Active Shooter Attack Prevention and Preparedness) training from your FBI field office. This is NOT affected by the DHS shutdown. Temple Israel received this training 41 days before the March 12 attack — the trained response prevented any congregant fatalities.
● NEAR-TERM	If H.R. 1007 (Antisemitism Awareness Act) becomes law, K-12 and university administrators should review their Title VI complaint procedures. The IHRA definition will govern how DOE OCR investigates antisemitism complaints — institutions should align their internal processes.
● NEAR-TERM	Monitor H.R. 6806 (Antisemitism Response and Prevention Act) — specifically the NSGP authorization increase to \$500M/year FY2027-2032. If this advances to markup, contact your representatives to support the NSGP provision. The authorization increase is a prerequisite for any future appropriations increase.
● ONGOING	Track your state legislature for BTAM mandate bills. Navigate360 (navigate360.com/school-safety-legislation) and Raptor Technologies publish state-by-state trackers. If your state does not yet have a BTAM mandate, proactive voluntary implementation is the operational recommendation — do not wait for a mandate.

## SECTION 8 — LEGISLATIVE WATCH LIST: NEXT CYCLE TRIGGERS

### ▶ DHS SHUTDOWN RESOLUTION

The governing trigger for everything federal. Watch: Senate-House conference on DHS appropriations; ICE/CBP oversight provisions (the core dispute). House version funds DHS through May 22. A full-year agreement would restart NSGP permanently. A continuing resolution only delays the next cliff.

### ▶ NSGP FY2025 AWARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

Originally expected April 2026. Will not be made until DHS shutdown resolves. 1,000+ organizations nationwide submitted applications by Jan 31. These awards determine which institutions get their FY2025 hardening funded. Watch for FEMA announcement the day after any DHS budget resolution.

### ▶ H.R. 6806 COMMITTEE MARKUP

The Antisemitism Response and Prevention Act contains the NSGP \$500M/year authorization increase for FY2027-2032. If the bill advances to markup, the NSGP provision may be separated and attached to an appropriations vehicle — which would be the more direct path to actual funding.

### ▶ H.R. 1007 HOUSE FLOOR VOTE

Senate passed S. 558 (companion bill). If House passes H.R. 1007 and Trump signs, the IHRA definition becomes the governing standard for DOE Title VI antisemitism enforcement in schools and universities. Implementation guidance from DOE OCR would follow.

### ▶ STATE BTAM DEADLINES

Michigan: October 1, 2026 (BTAM teams required in all schools). Georgia: July 1, 2026 (panic alert + anonymous reporting + BTAM plans). These are binding statutory deadlines. Non-compliance creates institutional liability and — more importantly — leaves schools without the threat assessment infrastructure documented as essential in STSB SCH-001 (Ellensburg WA).

### ▶ NEW SCHOOL ATTACK → LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE WINDOW

The Georgia/Apalachee pattern: a major school attack in a state produces BTAM mandate legislation within one legislative session. If a significant school attack occurs in a state currently without a BTAM mandate, watch for emergency legislation. The documentation of the legislative response pattern allows prediction of next-state movers.

*Fortune Favors the Prepared was built on a simple premise: the information that protects people and organizations exists — it just isn't always assembled, scored, and delivered in a form they can act on.*

The Soft Target Legislative Tracker is a companion product to the Soft Target Security Brief (STSB) and the Daily Threat Report (DTR). It is published quarterly and updated when a material change in legislation, appropriations, or funding status occurs. Subscribers receive all three products.

[fortunefavorstheprepared.com/dtr/](https://fortunefavorstheprepared.com/dtr/)

— END OF SOFT TARGET LEGISLATIVE TRACKER — 30 MARCH 2026 —  
Semper Paratus, Semper Gumby.