**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

Information from the DHS 2014 Budget in Brief

Full document found at: <http://1.usa.gov/13pObZ5>

**At a Glance**

**Senior Leadership:**

* W. Craig Fugate, Administrator
* Richard Serino, Deputy Administrator
* Timothy Manning, Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness

**Established:** 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003

**Budget Request**: $13,450,885,000

**Net Discretionary**: $9,586,885,000

**Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund:** $3,864,000,000

**Employees (FTE):**12,170

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that, as a Nation, we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, three permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency’s operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 President’s Budget reflects FEMA’s priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation’s resilience from disasters. The Agency has re-examined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to consider the relative return on investment among these activities, and to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency’s ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will streamline current business processes and harness the use of innovative technologies. The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides the level of resources required to support the Agency’s ability to fulfill its emergency management mission.

**Key Responsibilities:**

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to and recovery from major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types, in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288), as amended. The Agency coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government to respond to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

**Service to the Public:**

Through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities affected by declared disasters to rebuild and recover. Through its State and local grants program and technical assistance, FEMA helps prepare State and local governments to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs and the National Flood Insurance Program that reduce the risk to life and property from floods and other hazards. FEMA stands ready to provide rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations whenever State and local capabilities are overwhelmed or seriously threatened. At disaster locations, FEMA leads Federal response and recovery efforts by providing emergency management expertise and coordinating critical support resources from across the country.

**FY 2012 Accomplishments:**

**Response and Recovery**

FEMA’s Office of Response and Recovery (ORR) provides the overall leadership necessary to build, sustain, and improve the actual coordination and delivery of disaster response and recovery support to citizens and state, local, tribal and territorial governments. ORR oversees all aspects of planning and executing support to, and execution of, field operations in compliance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief, the Emergency Assistance Act, and the Post Katrina Emergency Reform Act. This is done through ORR’s components listed below.

***Recovery***

In FY 2012, FEMA obligated $5.3 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement to clear debris and rebuild roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities).

Key accomplishments in FY 2012 included:

• Implemented the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) nationwide. Successful activation of all six Recovery Support Function (RSF) Federal agency leads for Hurricane Isaac recovery.

• Provided Individual Assistance (IA) services to more than 154,000 applicants.

• Provided over $3 billion in Public Assistance (PA) funds for 69,000 eligible projects.

• Completed the National Mass Care Strategy by conducting quarterly Mass Care Council meetings to build unity of effort, identify and address resource gaps, and streamline coordination to expedite delivery of assistance to disaster survivors.

• Completed the Public Assistance (PA) Bottom-Up Review and Courses of Action which will redesign the PA program to provide applicants improved funding flexibility, and reduced administrative burden and costs without diminishing fiscal controls and accountability.

• Launched the mobile optimized versions of the DisasterAssistance.gov questionnaire and application status inquiry and enhanced website usability. Approximately 1.45 million visitors use DisasterAssistance.gov each year, resulting in over 150,000 registrations for assistance. This gave disaster survivors real-time eligibility information and streamlined delivery of assistance.

•Migrated the FEMA Disaster Assistance Center to the DHS Enterprise Data Center Solution, resulting in increased capacity for high volume surge situations while providing system redundancy for DisasterAssistance.gov.

***Response***

In FY 2012, the Response Directorate provided the Federal operational capabilities needed to save lives and support survivors in numerous communities overwhelmed by natural disasters. Major actions strengthened the capabilities, readiness, and accountability of response teams and staff, built effective disaster emergency communications, and improved the workforce through training, professional development, exercises, and doctrine development to ensure that FEMA teams and staff were ready to respond to all-hazards incidents as a whole community. In FY

2012 FEMA supported 40 major disaster declarations, seven emergency declarations, and led the activation of the National Response Coordination Center for 10 major incidents for a total of 29 days of operations, including response to Hurricane Isaac, severe weather in the Ohio-Tennessee Valley, the mid-Atlantic, and the Central Plains, and Western Wildfires.

Key accomplishments in 2012 included:

•Successfully coordinated improvements in disaster emergency communications capabilities and ensured the readiness of Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) capabilities. This included acquisition and deployment of next generation MERS fleet vehicles in order to meet the diverse demand for command, control, and communications during catastrophic incidents.

•Developed critical response doctrine, which tested FEMA’s regional and national capabilities through no-notice “Thunderbolt” exercises. Applied Thunderbolt lessons learned to improve the training and readiness of FEMA’s response teams.

•Implemented the FEMA Qualification System (FQS) –the first performance-based qualifications system for our disaster workforce. Under FQS FEMA disaster workforce personnel are evaluated based on consistent standards of behavior and competency, and are able to perform the critical actions required to save lives and property and help families recover from disasters.

•Established the FEMA Corps program by inducting the first class of nearly 500 personnel. FEMA Corps is designed to enhance the federal government’s disaster capabilities by creating a pool of trained disaster personnel, increasing the reliability and diversity of the disaster workforce, promoting an ethic of service, and expanding education and economic opportunity for young people.

•Transitioned the Disaster Assistance Employee program to the new Reservist Program and expanded the DHS Surge Capacity Program to enhance readiness for catastrophic event response.

**Logistics**

The Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) serves as the Whole Community Logistics

Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. LMD is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. LMD co-leads the Emergency Support Function #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with the General Services Administration and has fostered strong Whole Community partnerships, including U.S. Northern Command, Defense Logistics Agency, National Guard Bureau, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other public and private sector partners. Key accomplishments in 2012 included:

•Opened the new Caribbean Distribution Center, an 80,000 square-foot workplace facility near San Juan, Puerto Rico, which will strengthen and expedite the agency’s supply chain and logistics management system throughout the Caribbean.

•Facilitated the completion of four annual Interagency Logistics Courses, which trained students from federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, private-sector, non-governmental and faith-based organizations. The course introduces interagency Whole Community partners to logistics planning and strengthens the coordination and execution of response operations during all hazard events.

•Developed four levels of Initial Response Resources (IRR) packages currently positioned at Distribution Centers in Atlanta, GA, Fort Worth, TX, and Frederick, MD. These IRR packages deliver life-saving commodities in support of the all hazards mission and are ready to be deployed to support disaster survivors.

•Completed 93 percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities and key operational resources in support of disasters within the agreed-upon delivery date.

•Conducted and oversaw 100-percent inventories of all distribution centers and temporary housing staging areas with 100-percent inventory reconciliation accuracy.

**Protection and National Preparedness**

The Protection and National Preparedness portfolio was created to coordinate federal, state and local preparedness programs managed by the National Preparedness Directorate, the Grants

Preparedness Directorate, the Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC), and the National Continuity Programs Directorate (NCP). In FY 2012, FEMA made significant progress in implementing the National Preparedness System, ensuring that doctrine, training, exercises, grants, community preparedness efforts, continuity programs, are integrated and contribute to the Nation’s overall level of preparedness.

Key accomplishments in FY 2012 included:

•Published the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA process provides federal, state and local entities with a consistent methodology for assessing and understanding risk and a consistent baseline against which to identify capability requirements.

•Launched the National Preparedness Campaign for individuals and families, reaching nearly

10,000 individuals through weekly newsletters, with more than 9,000 social media followers and 750 individuals in more than 20 on-line preparedness webinars.

•Trained more than 27,000 state and local officials and first responders in classroom-based courses and an additional two million through the on-line Independent Study Program.

•Held first-ever National Level Exercise (NLE) focused on cybersecurity. The NLE featured four integrated exercises that collectively revealed strengths and weaknesses in the Nation’s cyber defenses and resulted in a comprehensive corrective action program.

•Conducted 12 Joint Counter-Terrorism Awareness Workshops to improve the ability of local jurisdictions to detect, prevent, protect against and respond to complex terrorist attacks. Managed in partnership with other federal partners, they involved more than 2,400 state and local law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, and private sector personnel.

In FY 2012, FEMA awarded more than $2 billion in homeland security grants to assist States, UAs, tribal and territorial governments, nonprofit agencies, and the private sector in strengthening our Nation’s ability to prevent, protect, respond to, recover from, and mitigate terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Grant awards were based on a national homeland security planning process that aligns resources with the national priorities and target capabilities established by the National Preparedness Guidelines.

In FY 2012, FEMA awarded:

•56 State Homeland Security grants, totaling $294 million

•22 Urban Areas Security Initiative grants, totaling $490.4 million

•20 Operation Stonegarden grants, totaling $46.6 million

•20 Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security grants to states, totaling $10 million and benefitting 144 non-profit organizations.

•58 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling $339 million

•205 Port Security grants, totaling $97.5 million

•26 Transportation Security grants totaling $87.5 million

•2,332 grants to fire departments throughout the United States, totaling nearly $800 million

•23 Tribal Homeland Security grants, totaling $6 million

The agency also put in place a series of reforms designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grant programs. These included:

•Reducing the backlog of unexpended grant funds by more than $3 billion by working with grantees to ensure projects remain on schedule and to limit the need for extensions.

•Requiring grantees receiving State Homeland Security or Urban Area Security Initiative grants to conduct THIRAs to link awards to the sustainment and development of National Preparedness Goal capabilities.

•Requiring that all capabilities funded with FEMA grants be deployable through inter-or intra-state mutual aid agreements to be used as national assets.

***National Continuity***

FEMA’s National Continuity Programs Directorate (NCP) ensures the preservation of the government across a range of potential threats and emergencies. NCP coordinates continuity programs and activities across all levels of government and is responsible for implementing a comprehensive system of alerts to warn and inform the American people of potential threats. In

FY 2012, NCP:

•Completed the Commercial Mobile Alert System operational deployment four months ahead of schedule, enabling public safety officials to send geographically targeted text-based emergency alerts directly to mobile phone customers;

•Connected 73 state/local Emergency Management Agencies and 53 cellular carriers to the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System;

•Processed nearly 200,000 alert and warning messages and disseminated more than 2,000 WEA messages to the public via their cell phones; and

•Increased the coverage of FEMA-connected radio transmission stations from 64 to 86 percent of the American population.

***National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC)***

The NCRC enhances preparedness and promotes resiliency by enabling better communication and planning between and among Federal, State, local, regional, nonprofit and private sector entities in the NCR. Significant accomplishments byNCRC in 2012 included:

•Released the Guide on Emergency Preparedness for Federal Employees in the National Capital Region, with an accompanying on-line independent study course. The guide and the course provide National Capitol Region-specific emergency preparedness information.

•Co-chaired the National Special Security Events (NSSEs) Consequence Management Subcommittee (CMSC), bringing together approximately 49 federal, state, local and non-governmental entities to address response operations and plan.

**Federal Insurance and Mitigation**

FEMA’s Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) has a lead role in strengthening communities’ resilience to disasters through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance. For floods alone --America’s most costly natural hazard --mitigating actions such as effective floodplain management save our Nation $1.7 billion annually. By encouraging and supporting disaster mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the Nation in reducing the impact of disasters and helping to break the damage-rebuild-damage cycle in America’s most vulnerable communities.

Through its risk analysis programs, FEMA combines flood hazard mapping, risk assessment tools, and mitigation planning to provide the most accurate picture of risk possible. These activities enable communities to be better informed about risk and therefore able to make informed decisions and take actions to protect themselves and their futures. Through its risk reduction programs, FEMA provides vital financial and technical assistance for the implementation of plans and projects informed by risk analysis including comprehensive floodplain management, disaster-resistant building practices and land-use planning.

Where flood risk cannot be eliminated, flood insurance is offered in communities that agree to adopt and enforce comprehensive floodplain management practices and flood-resistant building standards. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides a vehicle through which homeowners can take an active role in protecting their property against flood losses. FY 2012 accomplishments included:

•Increased the percent of available flood hazard data that meet new, valid, or updated engineering standards from 50 to 56 percent.

•Trained more than 1,500 local officials on earthquake mitigation, educated more than 5,000 families about the economic benefits of mitigation and insurance at the USA Science and

Engineering Festival, and more than 10 million individuals participated, as measured by online registrations, during the West Coast and Central U.S. ShakeOut earthquake drills.

•Supported 46 presidentially declared disasters in 31 States providing approximately $171 million in mitigation grants.

•Worked with the Congress and FEMA’s partners to facilitate the passage of The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2012. One of the law’s key requirements is the elimination of a variety of existing flood insurance subsidies. Implemented the first phase of the reduced premium subsidies to strengthen the National Flood Insurance Fund and improved equity in policy ratings, ensuring that people living in high-risk areas bear their share of the insurance burden.

•Implemented a comprehensive national marketing program to increase the number of NFIP policies by five percent through the active assistance of new and existing program partners and by focusing on retaining existing customers while acquiring new policyholders.

**United States Fire Administration (USFA)**

With the help and guidance of USFA and its stakeholders, fire-related deaths in the general population have declined by 19 percent in the last 10 years (2002-2011). In addition, the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities, excluding the Hometown Heroes’ fatalities, has decreased by 35 percent. During FY 2012, the National Fire Academy (NFA)

•Enabled 61 colleges and universities to apply for National Fire and Emergency Services

Higher Education (FESHE) recognition which facilitates professional development, articulation between schools, nationally standardized competency based courses and allows for cross-walk education/certification transfer credits. Twenty-five have achieved the national FESHE recognition in 2012.

•Completed the development of 10 new courses and 10 major revisions of existing courses in a variety of curriculum and delivery methods. These projects enhanced the Nation’s first responder’s abilities to prevent, prepare for and respond to all-hazards incidents.

•Developed the foundational plan for the National Emergency Training Center residential classroom environment for the replacement of educational technology.

•Completed National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data warehouse development, which provides State and Local NFIRS participants new analysis features share data, extend the types of analyses the users are able to conduct, and allows them to compare their fire experience to other similar jurisdictions. This increased functionality will result in improved NFIRS data quality, and more complete data to make local, state, and national decisions about fire problems and fire service management issues.

•Researched the safety of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) responders, emergency vehicle, and roadway safety for the fire service and law enforcement, culminating in a comprehensive plan to reduce firefighter and EMS responder on-duty fatalities and injuries through the development of effective technologies and best practices.

•Introduced “Fire is Everyone’s Fight,” a continuing program focusing on providing educational information on cooking fires, which is the number one cause of fire injuries in the home, and the importance of working smoke alarms in homes. The campaign’s target audience is at-risk groups, including older adults and children.

**Mission Support**

The Mission Support Bureau (MSB) supports all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, information technology, procurement, security services, and business function capabilities. In FY 2012, Mission Support Bureau

(MSB):

•Initiated a workplace transformation program to optimize space utilization by increasing the seating capacity, and improving employee collaboration and mission effectiveness.

•Improved responsiveness to the public while minimizing potential litigation by reducing pending Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) cases by 35 percent.

•Promoted mission readiness and effectiveness through safety and health programs.

•Implemented a virtualized infrastructure, which will allow the FEMA workforce to have a virtual desktop work environment allowing quicker access to information at reduced cost.

•Recouped and/or prevented $2.9 million in fraudulent and improper payments while preventing/protecting over $650,000 in fraudulent claim disbursements.

•Decreased adjudicative backlog of security clearances from 8,700 to 1,740 by reconfiguring the process.

•Achieved fingerprint accreditation for current and new systems, improving local hire processing time at field sites from 72 hours to 24 hours.

**Hurricane Sandy**

Shortly after the end of FY 2012, in October 2012, Hurricane Sandy ravaged communities along the east coast from Maine to West Virginia leading to 13 major presidential disaster declarations. Given the scope of the damage wrought by the storm, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of

2013 provided an additional $11.49 billion for the DRF along with critical funding for FEMA’s interagency partners who are leading efforts to help rebuild infrastructure, modernize flood control systems and revitalize damaged housing. The appropriation will allow the recovery from Sandy to move forward while ensuring that ongoing operations from previous disasters continue.

Hurricane Sandy also represented one of the largest personnel deployments in FEMA’s history.

On the day prior to landfall in the New York/New Jersey metro area there were more than 1,000 FEMA personnel deployed in anticipation of Sandy’s impacts. Approximately one week after the storm made landfall, there were more than 5,000 FEMA personnel in impacted areas. At the peak of the response, more than 17,000 federal personnel, and over 11,000 National Guardsmen were on the ground assisting with response efforts. This included the historic activation of the DHS Surge Capacity Force totaling 1,100 volunteers from across the Department.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

THIS NEEDS TO BE PULLED FROM PAGE 180 of <http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/MGMT/FY%202014%20BIB%20-%20FINAL%20-508%20Formatted%20%284%29.pdf>

**FY 2014 Highlights:**

The Department’s FY 2014 budget for FEMA focuses on achieving success in one of DHS’ core missions - ensuring resilience to disasters. The FY 2014 Budget funds programs that help to ensure that, as a Nation, we are prepared at the Federal, State, and local levels to effectively and rapidly respond to and recover from a variety of disasters.

**•Salaries and Expenses** .............................................................................$50.3M (-119 FTE)

The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides $1.042 billion for Salaries and Expenses (S&E).

The Department is committed to improving efficiency by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies while ensuring the Nation’s resilience to disasters. In this vein, and as part of a Department-wide initiative, 103 mission support positions have been eliminated due to consolidation of business functions and similar efficiencies. Further, the reduction includes annualized savings from the elimination of one-time funding initiatives and other program decreases in the FY 2013 President’s request. To more appropriately align funding, FEMA will fund management and administration for grants and preparedness operations in the S&E appropriation.

**•Salaries and Expenses –“Now is the Time”**..............................$2.5M (0 FTE)

The FY 2014 Budget funds the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) with an additional

$2.5M in support of “NOW IS THE TIME,” which is the President’s plan to protect our children and our communities by reducing gun violence. FY 2014 funding will be utilized to implement 100 courses, 20 of which will be for Train the Trainers (TTT) for instructors that can teach classes across the nation. Approximately 4,300 officials from school, houses of worship, and Whole Community will participate in the training. The TTT courses will train 600 instructors to implement the training in the field.

**FY 2014 Major Decreases:**

**•Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)** ..................................................................-$879M (2,282 FTE)

The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides nearly $6.2 billion for the DRF. Through the DRF, FEMA provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to Presidentially-declared major disasters and emergencies. The Budget funds the projected needs of the DRF in 2014 and utilizes a new funding vehicle as established in the Budget Control Act of 2011. Of the total $6.2 billion, $595 million is funded from FEMA’s base budget and is for non-major disaster costs. The remaining $5.6 billion is for major disasters and is designated as being for disaster relief pursuant to the BCA.

**• State and Local Programs**.............................................-$154.7M (-181 FTE)

The FY 2014 Budget funds State and Local Programs at $2.1 billion. The Budget re-proposes the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), originally presented in the FY 2013 Budget, to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness, prevention and response, with appropriate adjustments to respond to stakeholder feedback in 2012. While providing a structure that will give grantees more certainty about how funding will flow, the proposal continues to utilize a comprehensive process for assessing regional and national gaps; support the development of a robust cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable state and local assets; and require grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities. To more appropriately align funding, FEMA will fund management and administration for grants and preparedness operations to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

**•Pre-disaster Mitigation** ...............................................................................-$35.5M (-9 FTE)

The FY 2014 Budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Pre-disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. There is no impact from this reduction because of the duplication with other FEMA grant programs. Further, the program will utilize large unobligated balances to finance both grant-making and administrative expenses in FY 2014.

**•Emergency Food and Shelter**......................................................................... -$20M (0 FTE)

The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides $100 million for Emergency Food and Shelter, consistent with previous requests. This funding level reflects an Agency-wide focus on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while providing substantial support for the non-disaster Emergency Food and Shelter program.

**•Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis** ........................................ -$13.4M (-23 FTE)

The FY 2014 amount of $89.4 million reflects a refocus of Agency-wide resources on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while providing support for this program, which also is supplemented by fees derived from the NFIP. With FY 2014 funding, FEMA will focus on reviewing and updating flood hazard data and maps to accurately reflect flood hazards for the areas with the highest flood risk and greatest update need.