
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Description:

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 FY 2013 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 reexamined 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 2013 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 is responsible for helping to prepare State and local governments to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs that reduce the risk to life and

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

Major Components: Protection and National Preparedness, Response and Recovery, Federal Insurance and Mitigation, Mission Support, United States Fire Administration, 10 Operational Regions

Budget Request: ***\$13,559,716,000***

Net Discretionary: *\$10,008,716,000*

Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund: *\$3,551,000,000*

Employees (FTE): ***10,056***

Disaster Relief Fund *4,852*

Other Appropriations *5,204*

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 2011 Accomplishments:

Response and Recovery

In FY 2011, to better align the complementary missions of Response, Recovery, and Logistics, those entities were consolidated into the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR). OAARR oversees all gubernatorial requests for emergency declarations and major disasters declared by the President in compliance with P.L. 93-288. OAARR also provides strategic level coordination, resource integration leadership, and oversight to FEMA's major operational components. These components include: the Office of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), the Office of Readiness and Assessment, the Recovery Directorate, the Response Directorate, and the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD).

Readiness and Assessment

The Office of Readiness and Assessment was established in FY 2011, bringing onboard eight full-time staff to assist in metrics implementation and data analysis. It enables the FEMA Administrator and agency leaders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness by FEMA to fulfill its disaster response, recovery, and logistics missions. Key 2011 accomplishments included:

- Facilitated Hurricane Earl and Winter Storm operational reviews and developed reports of operational findings, and
- Conducted two pilot evaluations of the functional readiness of Mobile Emergency Response System Detachments.

Recovery

In FY 2011, FEMA obligated \$5.6 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). Additional key 2011 Recovery accomplishments included:

- Published and began implementing the National Disaster Recovery Framework;



Tuscaloosa, Alabama, May 6, 2011 -- High above the catastrophic damage wrought by an F5 tornado, an operational electronic billboard flashes important assistance information to survivors.

- Conducted four events for Recovery as part of National Level Exercise (NLE) 2011 including: a National Recovery Seminar, State Recovery Transition Discussions, State Recovery Workshops/Tabletop Exercises, and the National Recovery Tabletop Exercise;
- Developed and implemented the use of the Disaster Case Management Program Manual to be used by regions and States in the development, implementation, and delivery of ongoing case management services for connecting disaster survivors with local providers who can target recovery services to assist them in developing and achieving short- and long-term recovery goals; and
- Established the National Mass Care Council to promote development of a National Mass Care Strategy and provide a framework to enhance coordination, pool expertise, and strengthen response capacity in the provision of mass care services throughout the Nation.

Response

In FY 2011, the Response Directorate provided the Federal operational capabilities needed to save lives and support survivors in a record number of 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 2011, FEMA supported 98 major disaster declarations, 26 emergency declarations, and 112 fire management assistance declarations. These included the response to Hurricane Irene that impacted 14 States, fires in the Southwest, earthquake on the East Coast, flooding in North Dakota, and devastating tornadoes that hit the Midwest and South.

Key 2011 accomplishments included:

- Upgraded technology and developed an all-hazards situational awareness capability at the National Watch Center in FEMA Headquarters and in Regional Watch Centers;
- Coordinated, planned, and participated in Tier I exercises including NLE 2011; coordinated, planned, and participated in Tier II exercises; and designed, developed, and conducted no-notice “Thunderbolt” exercises to improve preparedness for all-hazards incidents;
- Established and implemented the Surge Capacity Force, a supplemental force of employees from other DHS agencies who could be called upon to respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-caused disasters, including catastrophic incidents;
- Managed the national deployment program, which provided systems and tracking support for disaster and emergency declarations, processed 30,000 deployment requests, and fielded 120,000 calls in support of deployment activity;
- Conducted Operational Readiness Evaluations of National and Regional Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) to determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness to FEMA leadership; enhanced the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives capability of National IMATs through training and exercises; and conducted Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force site visits to ensure completion of operational requirements;

- Activated the National Response Coordination Center in support of Midwest winter storms; the Japanese tsunami; flooding in the Midwest, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Mississippi Valley; severe storms; and Hurricane Irene; and
- Deployed National IMATs to coordinate response efforts for floods in Mississippi and Tennessee; coordinated Federal response efforts in Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina; and deployed US&R Task Forces to support Hurricane Irene.

Logistics

FEMA's Logistics Management Division (LMD) serves as the National Logistics Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. The Directorate is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. FEMA Logistics co-leads Emergency Support Function #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with the General Services Administration (GSA).



President Barack Obama participates in Federal agency coordination call with Administrator Fugate (right) and Department of Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano (left).

Key accomplishments in 2011 included:

- Completed construction of the new Distribution Center Atlanta facility located near the Hartsfield-Jackson Airport in Atlanta, Georgia, after base closure of the previous location at Fort Gilliam;
- In conjunction with GSA and the U.S. Army Logistics University, offered four interagency logistics courses to familiarize students with logistics planning considerations and the role of each agency in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance;
- Expanded efforts to better assist State, local, and tribal partners in meeting the needs of children, infants, the elderly, and others with functional needs by providing baby food and infant formula, specialty commercial meals for children and the elderly, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, and cots;
- Completed the final disposal of more than 120,000 excess Temporary Housing Units, including Katrina-era units and the more recent units returning from Hurricane Ike (all 21 original disposal sites have been closed, resulting in approximately \$35 million in operations cost avoidance);
- Completed more than 93 percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets, and generators) and key operational resources in support of disasters within the agreed-upon delivery date; and
- Conducted and/or provided oversight of 100-percent inventories of all distribution centers and temporary housing staging areas and achieved a 99-percent annual reconciliation accuracy of disaster response supply inventory.

Protection and National Preparedness

State and Local Preparedness: In FY 2011, FEMA awarded approximately \$2.9 billion in homeland security grants to assist States, urban areas, 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 2011, FEMA awarded:

- 56 State Homeland Security grants, totaling \$526.7 million
- 31 Urban Area Security Initiative grants, totaling \$662.6 million
- 21 Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security grants, totaling \$18.9 million
- 56 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling \$329 million
- 26 Emergency Operations Center grants, totaling \$14.6 million
- 48 Driver's License Security grants, totaling \$45.2 million
- 123 Port Security grants, totaling \$235 million
- 39 Transportation Security grants, including 7 Freight Rail Security grants, totaling \$208.7 million
- 1 Intercity Passenger Rail Security grant, totaling \$22.2 million
- 83 Intercity Bus Security grants, totaling \$4.99 million
- 3,554 grants to fire departments throughout the United States, totaling \$775.9 million
- 21 Tribal Homeland Security grants, totaling \$10 million
- 10 Regional Catastrophic Preparedness grants, totaling \$14 million



Administrator Craig Fugate (left) speaks with New York City Office of Emergency Management Commissioner, Joseph Bruno, at an event in Times Square to kick off the start of National Preparedness Month.

In FY 2011, FEMA additionally:

- Trained more than 2.5 million homeland security and emergency management officials and first responders, including thousands of State, local, and tribal responders in preventing and responding to disasters and other terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive materials through FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness.
- Conducted more than 200 Federal, State, and local exercises, including more than 40 Executive Education Seminars, to educate newly elected and appointed officials on homeland security and emergency management issues.

- Provided 100 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources.

To address the current threat environment, FEMA partnered with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct in six major cities across the country a series of workshops focused on response to a Mumbai-style terror attack. FEMA also conducted NLE 2011 focused on validating catastrophic plans and a whole community response to a major New Madrid Seismic Zone earthquake. As a result of the Secretary's directive to reform the National Exercise Program, FEMA also published the National Exercise Program Base Plan with a focus on smaller-scale, more efficient, limited-notice exercises that are based on validating plans, policies, procedures, and lessons learned.

As part of FEMA's responsibilities under Presidential Policy Directive-8 on National Preparedness, FEMA led the effort to develop the National Preparedness Goal, which presents a national vision of preparedness, a basic understanding of the risks faced as a Nation, the capabilities needed for success, and a path forward for implementation using an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation approach across the whole community.

To further professionalize the field of emergency management, FEMA developed and is implementing a National Emergency Management Academy, within the Emergency Management Institute, which provides basic training and education for new emergency managers entering the field. FEMA also published the National Incident Management System Credentialing Guidelines, which provide guidance to ensure that disaster-related personnel are identified properly and that they possess a minimum level of training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability appropriate for a particular disaster position.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): IPAWS is America's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning network expanding and improving upon the traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System (EAS). In FY 2011, the program accomplished the following:

- Added seven new Primary Entry Point stations to the national emergency alert system, increasing the population of American citizens directly covered by a FEMA-connected radio transmission station to 84 percent.
- Deployed the Federal alert aggregator/gateway that serves as the interface enabling authenticated public safety officials to send alerts to multiple public communications systems, including the EAS (radio and TV media), the Commercial Mobile Alerting System (wireless mobile devices), and the NOAA National Weather Radio network.



FEMA Mitigation Specialist Joy Shannon discusses issues relating to disaster prevention and recovery with a Granada, Mississippi, resident at a Mississippi hardware store. FEMA offers advice proactively so that residents are aware of available benefits.

- Conducted the first-ever nationwide test of the EAS, which helped to identify areas of the existing EAS that need improvement, and helped to educate the public safety community and American citizens on the readiness of the EAS.
- Assisted the New York City Office of Emergency Management to become the first public alerting authority to use IPAWS to send emergency alerts to cellular phones.

Federal Insurance and Mitigation (FIMA)

Mitigating disaster damage and insuring against potential flood damage are essential ingredients of ensuring that communities are resilient, sustainable, and healthy. 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. FIMA serves the lead role in strengthening communities' resilience to disasters through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance.

Hazard mitigation and floodplain management programs save money. Research has shown that every dollar invested in mitigation saves the Nation an average of \$4.00. In FY 2011, FEMA helped thousands of communities and tens of thousands of individuals avoid the economic loss and human suffering associated with disaster damage through risk identification and analysis; sound floodplain management strategies; support for stronger building codes; grants to strengthen the built environment; affordable flood insurance; and responsible environmental planning and historic preservation.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 2011 accomplishments include:

- 5.5 million flood insurance policyholders paying a total of \$3.4 billion in premiums to purchase \$1.2 trillion of insurance coverage.
- Reduced the number of subsidized policies of pre-Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) properties to 22 percent, reduced improper claims payments to 1.2 percent, and expanded program management and oversight of the 92 Write-Your-Own insurance companies that sell and service NFIP policies, including the thousands of insurance agents and claims adjusters who deliver the insurance program to individual customer.
- Increased community participation in the NFIP Community Rating System by 33 new communities, or three percent, bringing the total number to 1,164; more than 93 percent of communities receiving new FIRMs adopted the maps by the effective date, thus avoiding suspension from NFIP

FEMA's FY 2011 Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program helped to strengthen State, tribal, and local government capability by providing actionable risk information, mitigation planning tools, and risk communication outreach support. In FY 2011, Risk MAP:

- Initiated an additional 385 Risk MAP projects affecting 5,100 communities, increasing the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 40 percent of the U.S. population.

- Increased the percent of available flood hazard data that meet new, valid, or updated engineering standards to 51 percent and increased the percent of flood hazard data available or in work meeting these standards to 60 percent.

In FY 2011, Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (UHMA) programs helped local communities across the United States prepare for future disasters by providing up to \$252 million in flood grant funds for mitigation activities affecting more than 1,300 properties. These measures resulted in losses avoided of approximately \$502 million for flood programs.

In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which is funded by the Disaster Relief Fund, obligated approximately \$432 million in disaster assistance funds to help communities rebuild stronger and more resiliently after a disaster. In FY 2011, UHMA:

- Developed an expedited safe room application and approval process.
- Developed the Application Review Tool to assist Regions and applicants with the application requirements for acquisition, elevation, mitigation reconstruction, wildfire, safe-room, drainage, and seismic retrofit.
- Developed an enhanced portfolio approach to assist States, territories, and tribal and local governments that will facilitate a more efficient grant award process.

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 18.6 percent in the last 10 years (2001-2010). In addition, the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities, excluding the events of September 11, 2001, and the Hometown Heroes' fatalities, has decreased by 26 percent.

During FY 2011, the National Fire Academy:

- Increased the number of students receiving technology-based distance learning program by 13 percent over the FY 2010 levels.
- Improved effectiveness and portability by migrating graphic simulation tools to a commercial off-the-shelf operating system.
- Produced 12 new courses and rewrote 14 existing courses, six of which addressed the 2008 reauthorization calling for expanded training in Emergency Medical Services.

The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) modernization and enhancement efforts focused on improved flexibility and efficiency in access to data warehousing and mining. Internal FEMA customers began the initial testing of the improved NFIRS.

Improvement to the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) facility continued with establishing 100-percent emergency power to all facility structures, completing installation of the geothermal heating/air conditioning in four buildings, and awarding contracts to install a natural gas line to supply gas for new boilers in 11 buildings. This will eliminate the dependency on a neighboring steam plant for heat and hot water and ultimately will reduce cost and carbon emissions. USFA also updated and drafted new campus security procedures to enhance student and employee safety.

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 2011, MSB accomplished the following:

- Recouped \$339 million through aggressive deobligation of unused contract funds, thereby helping to preserve the Disaster Relief Fund for critical year-end disaster response.
- Provided mission-essential support services to the Agency while also supporting 39 active Joint Field Office (JFO) operations.
- Identified 681 potential fraud cases by the Office of the Chief Security Officer Fraud Prevention and Investigation Branch, of which 57 percent were referred for recovery of funds, resulting in \$3.3 million recovered.
- Reduced the pending Freedom of Information Act backlog by processing 139 percent of the number of the cases received.
- Established new orientation and new-hire programs; the new four-day training course at NETC in Emmitsburg, Maryland, orients new FEMA employees about the agency, its mission, its culture, and how to work across the organization.
- Established an Industry Liaison Local Business Transition Team to facilitate the transition of disaster requirements/contracts to local businesses within the disaster area and to coordinate business outreach activities with JFO staff and the private sector.
- Stood up the Disaster Acquisition Response Team, that focuses on achieving efficiencies in administering and closing out disaster contracts.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

| | FY 2011 Enacted | | FY 2012 Enacted | | FY 2013 Pres. Budget | | FY 2013 +/- FY 2012 | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 |
| Salaries and Expenses ^{1,2} | 3,822 | \$1,068,585 ³ | 4,275 | \$1,031,378 ⁴ | 3,580 | \$789,172 | (695) | (\$242,206) |
| State and Local Programs ⁵ | 0 ⁶ | 2,103,039 ³ | 85 ⁶ | 1,265,403 ⁴ | 876 | 2,900,212 | 791 | 1,634,809 |
| Emergency Management Performance Grants | 15 | 339,320 | 15 | 339,500 ⁴ | 7 | 7 | (15) | (339,500) |
| Firefighter Assistance Grants | 0 | 761,494 ³ | 81 | 641,250 ⁴ | 7 | 7 | (81) | (641,250) |
| United States Fire Administration | 115 | 45,497 | 148 | 44,038 | 159 | 42,520 | 11 | (1,518) |
| Collections – Radiological Emergency Preparedness | 158 | (265) | 170 | (896) | 170 | (1,443) | - | (547) |
| Disaster Relief Fund ⁸ | 5,645 | 2,523,343 ³ | 4,852 | 7,076,000 | 4,852 | 6,088,926 | - | (987,074) |
| Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program | 51 | 181,636 | 80 | 97,712 | 80 | 89,329 | - | (8,383) |
| Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program | 0 | 294 | 0 | 295 | 0 | 0 | - | (295) |
| National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund | 15 | 49,900 | 12 | 35,500 | 7 | 0 | (5) | (35,500) |
| Emergency Food and Shelter | 0 | 119,760 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 | 100,000 | - | (20,000) |
| Net Discretionary | 9,821 | \$7,192,603 | 9,718 | \$10,650,180 | 9,724 | \$10,008,716 | 6 | (\$641,464) |
| National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary offsetting collections) | 260 | 169,000 | 280 | 171,000 | 280 | 171,000 | - | - |
| Gross Discretionary | 10,081 | \$7,361,603 | 9,998 | \$10,821,180 | 10,004 | \$10,179,716 | 6 | (\$641,464) |
| National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory | 29 | 3,085,000 | 29 | 3,102,748 | 29 | 3,380,000 | - | 277,252 |
| Total Budget Authority | 10,110 | \$10,446,603 | 10,027 | \$13,923,928 | 10,033 | \$13,559,716 | 6 | (\$364,212) |
| Prior Year Rescissions | 0 | [-30,986] ⁹ | 0 | [-4,016] ¹⁰ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

¹The Salaries and Expenses appropriation was named "Management and Administration" prior to FY 2012.²Pursuant to P.L. 112-103, the amount for Management and Administration (M&A) in FY 2011 includes 862 FTE funded by the transfer from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

³ Pursuant to P.L. 112-103, transfers to the M&A (now Salaries and Expenses) appropriation in FY 2011 include: \$129.487 million from State and Local Programs (SALP), \$46.886 million from Firefighter Assistance Grants (AFG), and \$105.389 million from DRF. The amounts shown for these appropriations reflect the transfers.

⁴ Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, the amount for Salaries and Expenses in FY 2012 includes \$91.778 million transferred from SALP, \$33.75 million from AFG, and \$10.5 million from Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). The amounts shown for these appropriations reflect the transfers.

⁵ FYs 2011 and 2012 for SALP include funding for National Special Security Events in the amounts of \$7.485 million and \$7.5 million, respectively.

⁶ The FTE amount for SALP is included in the Salaries and Expenses FTE amount for FYs 2011 and 2012. However, FTE for the Emergency Management Institute remains in SALP in FY 2012.

⁷ Amounts for EMPG and AFG are included in SALP for FY 2013.

⁸ Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, the DRF transferred \$15.968 million to the Office of Inspector General in FY 2011, and pursuant to P.L. 112-74, will transfer \$24 million in FY 2012. The amounts shown reflect the transfers.

⁹ Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, \$30.986 million was rescinded in FY 2011 – M&A FY 2010 balances - \$814,153; National Pre-disaster Mitigation - \$19.603 million; Office of Domestic Preparedness - \$10.569 million.

¹⁰ Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, \$4.016 million was rescinded in FY 2012 – M&A FY 2011 balances - \$216,744; National Pre-disaster Mitigation - \$678,213; Office of Domestic Preparedness - \$3.121 million.

FY 2013 Highlights:

The Department's FY 2013 budget for FEMA focuses on achieving success in one of DHS' core missions - ensuring resilience to disasters. The FY 2013 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.

- **State and Local Programs.....\$518.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget funds State and Local Programs at \$2.9 billion, more than \$500 million than was appropriated in FY 2012 (before the transfer to Salaries and Expenses), and proposes a new homeland security grants program to better develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country to support national preparedness and response. The FY 2013 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), as described in Section III, consolidates FEMA's current preparedness grant programs—with the exception of the Emergency Management Performance Grants and Assistance to Firefighter Grants—into a comprehensive preparedness grant program. The NPGP, which supports the core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal, will focus on creating a robust national response capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable State and local assets rather than meeting mandates from multiple individual, and often disconnected, grant programs. Using a competitive, risk-based model, the NPGP will use a comprehensive process for identifying and prioritizing deployable capabilities; limit periods of performance to put funding to work quickly; and require grantees to report regularly on progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Disaster Relief Fund.....-\$987.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides nearly \$6.1 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 2013 and utilizes a new funding vehicle as established in the *Budget Control Act of 2011* (BCA). Of the total \$6.1 billion, \$607.9 million is funded from FEMA's base budget and is for non-major disaster costs. The remaining \$5.5 billion is for major disasters and is designated

as being for disaster relief pursuant to the BCA. The funding level required for the catastrophic category (events greater than \$500 million) is based on FEMA spend plans for all past declared catastrophic events. The request includes no funds for new catastrophic events that may occur in 2013 and assumes that these will be funded with emergency supplemental funding as provided for in the BCA. The noncatastrophic funding level is based on a revised approach that uses the 10-year average for noncatastrophic events. As opposed to the previous method that utilized the five-year average, this provides a more accurate projection of noncatastrophic needs since it normalizes the effects of outlier years. The Budget also assumes \$1.2 billion of recoveries from prior disasters. Given the need not to draw the fund down to dangerous levels at year-end and in the most active part of hurricane season, the Budget includes a \$500 million reserve for the DRF.

- **Salaries and Expenses.....-\$242.2M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides \$789.2 million for Salaries and Expenses. 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 from disasters. Approximately \$61 million of the reduction represents the elimination of one-time funding initiatives and other program decreases such as the elimination of PEP and other management efficiencies. The administration of State and Local Programs partially funded in the Management and Administration appropriation in FY 2012 now is funded entirely within the State and Local Programs appropriation in FY 2013.
- **Emergency Food and Shelter.....-\$20.0M (0 FTE)**
The Budget provides \$100 million for Emergency Food and Shelter, consistent with previous Administration budgets. This funding level reflects an Agency-wide focus on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing substantial support for the non-disaster Emergency Food and Shelter program.
- **Pre-disaster Mitigation.....-\$35.5M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Pre-disaster Mitigation program. There is no impact from this reduction due to duplication with other FEMA grant programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Further, the program will utilize large unobligated balances to finance both grant-making and administrative expenses in FY 2013.
- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.....-\$8.4M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 amount of \$89.3 million reflects a refocus of Agency-wide resources on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing support for this program, which also is supplemented by fees derived from the NFIP. With FY 2013 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.