



pennsylvania

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Testimony for the House Appropriations Committee

March 8, 2016

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

Richard D. Flinn, Jr. Director

Chairman Adolph, Chairman Markosek, and Members of the Committee, I am Rick Flinn, Director of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA). Thank you for the opportunity to provide this statement and appear before this Committee to discuss PEMA's budget request for 2016-2017.

Although we are a small agency, we have a very large mission. Our mission is to direct and coordinate state agency response and to support county and local governments in the areas of disaster preparedness, planning, and response to, and recovery from, man-made or natural disasters.

I would like to begin by letting you know that since taking office, Governor Wolf has made it clear that his Administration would have a strong commitment to public safety for all the citizens of the Commonwealth. This commitment extends across Governor Wolf's entire Cabinet. The Governor and his Cabinet Secretary designees have participated in table top exercises that have focused on the disaster emergencies and significant events with the potential to impact the Commonwealth. Exercises have focused on a disaster with trains carrying Bakken Crude Oil, an incident impacting one of the nuclear plants in the Commonwealth, severe weather threatening the Commonwealth and the possibility of a terroristic threat at a large gathering in the Commonwealth. With the support of Governor Wolf, the leadership at PEMA continues to take the necessary steps to transform the agency and put it on a path to become the premier emergency management agency in the country.

My mission as Director is to ensure that PEMA, all Commonwealth Agencies and the Counties are prepared to respond to and recover in a coordinated fashion from any disaster emergency. While the number one threat to Pennsylvania is flooding, we must also be concerned with tropical storms, tornadoes, high winds, and major snow and ice storms. Outside of our normal exercises and trainings, I instituted no notice 'thunderbolt' exercises. This is a practice I picked from my time at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These types of exercises are used to test PEMA staff in order to assess our response capabilities in no notice situations.

In the time since taking office there have been three proclamations of disaster emergency signed by Governor Wolf for the following events: January 2015 severe winter weather that impacted the southeastern counties in the Commonwealth; June 2015 widespread severe wind, and thunder storms across the state; and the January 2016 Winter Storm Jonas that resulted in record snowfall throughout the southern counties of the state. Despite the impact these incident have had on the Commonwealth, the response to these disasters by first responders, local, county and state agencies and personnel was truly exceptional.

Due to the record nature of the January winter storm, Governor Wolf has sought a major federal disaster declaration for a snowstorm. To date, Winter Storm Jonas caused about \$55 million in damages. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance program covers damage to public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water and sewer authorities, schools, and public buildings/property. Under FEMA's Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.1 (FEMA's Snow Policy), the Commonwealth is seeking federal assistance for the costs related to

the snowstorm, including snow removal, de-icing, salting, snow dumps, and sanding of roads and other eligible facilities, as well as search and rescue, sheltering, and other emergency protective measures. When a state receives disaster funds for Public Assistance, FEMA provides seventy-five percent (75%) of the funds and the additional twenty-five percent (25%) comes from the required “nonfederal” match. If the Commonwealth is successful in obtaining a federally declared disaster, counties and municipalities in the impacted area will receive funds to help with the cost incurred for responding to the storm.

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of Governor Wolf, to thank the tens of thousands of first responders who put their lives on the lines for the citizens of Pennsylvania. They see first-hand, each day, the mini disasters individuals and families face. From emergency managers, 9-1-1 operators, State and local police, career and volunteer EMT’s, Paramedics and Firefighters these men and women are truly on the front lines saving lives and protecting property.

In addition to these weather events, in the past year we have had to deal with special events such as the Papal Visit to Philadelphia for the World Meeting of Families. It was truly a team effort that resulted in a tremendous success and historical event for the Commonwealth and the Nation that brought thousands to the city of brotherly love. It could not have been done without the support and assistance from all of our partners: local, county, state, federal, and private sector.

As you can see from our line items in the budget, PEMA is a unique organization, unlike many other state emergency management agencies. The majority of our 190 plus highly trained staff, not only have their normal day to day job in the areas of preparedness, response, recovery, and managing and administrating the 12 federal grant programs, as well as the 9-1-1 program, they serve as an emergency manager to either respond to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the County EOC's, or the site when a statewide emergency or disaster occurs.

The majority of the funding PEMA receives comes in the form of state/federal grants designed to support state and local efforts to prevent and prepare for the threats and hazards we face. PEMA serves as the administrative agency of these grants that are passed to county and local governments. At PEMA we continue to improve our grants management process to better serve our subrecipients. A key initiative within the agency is the development of a comprehensive eGrants system. This system will provide a hub for all PEMA grants programs and will allow grant applicants to track the status of expenditures, milestones, and significant dates in the life cycle of each grant. The overall goal is to enhance customer service to all PEMA stakeholders through a more efficient use of our resources.

Last year, the General Assembly passed – and the Governor signed into law – HB 911 (Act 12 of 2015) which was sponsored by Representative Steve Barrar. HB 911 is the comprehensive re-write of the 9-1-1 law. I would like to thank the members of the General Assembly and numerous stakeholders who were involved in update to this law to generate the revenue needs to adequately support our 9-1-1 systems across the Commonwealth.

Act 12 of 2015 established a uniform surcharge fee of \$1.65, established a uniform fund for collecting the surcharges, and updated the procedures for the collection and distribution of the funds to the 69 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also created a new 9-1-1 advisory board that will work with PEMA in the development of a statewide 9-1-1 plan, set priorities for 9-1-1 systems in the Commonwealth, and establish plans for next generation 9-1-1 interconnectivity across the Commonwealth. The board has held their inaugural meeting December 3, 2015 to discuss the state of 9-1-1 in the commonwealth. The board will be reconvening later this month to continue working to improve public safety across the Commonwealth.

Our 9-1-1 office was also tasked with completing a comprehensive PSAP inventory by March 31, 2016 to assess the status of each PSAP's 9-1-1 system's stage of advancement to next generation technology. I am happy to report that we are on target to have the inventory complete by deadline.

The first full quarter of collections with the new 9-1-1 surcharge (October – December 2015) resulted in the remittance of \$79.8 million to the Commonwealth; for a monthly average of \$26.6 million. Should the month average remain consistent, a total of \$319.2 million would be collected annually in the 9-1-1 fund, approximately \$5 million above estimate. These funds will be used for explicit purpose of enhancing, operating or maintaining the 9-1-1 system in the Commonwealth.

The top priorities for PEMA this year include the transition of the agency to our new facility and the re-write of the Title 35, the Commonwealth's Emergency Management Services Code which governs how PEMA functions and provides the framework for how the Commonwealth and our local governments prepare for and respond to disasters.

Later this year, we plan to move our operations from our current home at the former ConRail building to our new home off of Elmerton Avenue. The new facility will incorporate state of the art technology to enhance the Commonwealth's coordination, will provide robust redundancy, and enhance situational awareness in our State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The current version of Title 35 has not been updated since 1996 in response to the January severe winter storm and flood disaster. Since then, there have been numerous changes in our national and state public safety structure which necessitates changes to Title 35. Some of the significant events and federal law changes include: September 11, 2001, the creation of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Hurricane Katrina, the 2007 Valentine's Day Winter Storm, the terrorist attacks on cyber-attacks that now are happening on a frequent basis, and new federal guidelines and programs relating to all-hazard disasters. Some of those Federal initiatives include the National Preparedness Goal, the National Incident Management System, the National Infrastructure Protection Program, the National Pandemic Preparedness Program, and the National Response Framework. All of the aforementioned incidents and programs require the examination of existing legislation.

As you know, the process to update and revise this important legislation did not begin in 2015. It has been on-going for several years with numerous meetings and hearings conducted and several re-write drafts developed. We continue to include and involve all of our partners in this process. During our recently completed quarterly trainings, a session was conducted with our county and municipal emergency managers across the Commonwealth to provide their input on the Title 35 re-write. The session produced valuable recommendations on how to improve the legislation. Our plan is to continue the dialogue with the stakeholder community and various local government organizations in order to provide a more efficient and effective way for the Commonwealth and local governments to prepare for and respond to all-hazard disasters.

I want to again emphasize that PEMA's primary customers are the counties and we will continue to provide them with the support they need to protect the safety of our citizens. As we all know, disasters are not only government-centric, the private sector, volunteer organizations, faith based group, and the public are all important stakeholders and will be brought in before, during and after an event occurs. We continue to work with volunteer organizations to assure that our response and recovery efforts are coordinated. We are also organizing a State Business Emergency Operations Center that will bring in private sector partners to gain situational awareness of what businesses are open or closed as well as the resources that may be available to assist in disaster efforts. Finally we continue to improve our efforts to engage the public and educate them in their roles in being prepared for disasters.

Outreach efforts include enhancing our presence on social media platforms through ReadyPA and the ReadyPA app. The ongoing purpose of ReadyPA is to encourage Pennsylvanians to take action to be prepared to make it on their own for a period of time. As we have learned during major emergencies or disasters, emergency workers will respond but they may be unable to reach everyone right away. ReadyPA is designed to make citizens aware of this reality and have them prepared if a situation occurs. The ReadyPA web site can be found at www.ReadyPA.org.

Since becoming the Director of PEMA, the Commonwealth has faced a growing budget deficit, more than \$500 million by the close of this fiscal year, which will balloon to more than \$2 billion by July of 2017 without bipartisan compromise. The Commonwealth is at a crossroads. A bipartisan path is possible as proposed by Governor Wolf. A responsible spending plan, invests in our schools, meets critical human service needs, fully funds our pension and debt obligations, and eliminates the structural budget deficit. The alternative path abandons bipartisan compromise. That path refuses to provide critical funds for our schools, our communities, and repair to the rapidly declining fiscal health of our great Commonwealth. I want to assure you that Governor Wolf is committed to public safety for all citizens of the Commonwealth. It is a core function of government. This budget maintains his commitment to public safety. The path forward you, as leaders, choose will have a profound impact on our Commonwealth's future. Governor's Wolf's proposed budget provides a clear vision for a promising future for our state.

On behalf of Governor Wolf, I thank you Chairman Adolph, Chairman Markosek, and Members of the Committee, for your continued support of PEMA and our partners in public safety across the state. I believe that with the continued commitment of Governor Wolf and your continued support of our mission, PEMA will move forward and become the premier emergency management agency in the nation. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today and I will try to answer any questions you might have.

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency



Be Informed – Make A Plan – Build A Kit – Get Involved



Budget Hearing 2016-2017

Richard D. Flinn, Jr.
Director

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

**2016-2017
BUDGET STATEMENT**

The budgetary information set forth on the following pages is furnished in compliance with the request letter of **January 12, 2016** to the Budget Secretary from the Executive Directors of the Appropriations Committees.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PEMA's mission is to save lives, reduce suffering and protect property and the environment by leading and coordinating commonwealth agencies and resources to prevent, protect, prepare, respond and recover from any man-made or natural disaster. PEMA's vision is to have a Commonwealth that is more prepared and resilient towards natural, man-made, and technological hazards. In order to meet the vision for the future and be able to continue to fulfill its mission, PEMA must focus on enhancing statewide operational technologies and planning capabilities in order to make the Commonwealth more resilient and better prepared for emergencies.

Budget Overview

The proposed 2016-2017 budget for the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) sustains current programs supported by this administration and the General Assembly. Public safety and emergency preparedness is at the forefront of the administration's priorities and as such, PEMA is committed to enhancing current partnerships and building new, collaborative, transparent, and cohesive relationships with the private sector and public safety organizations at the federal, state, county and local levels. These relationships will assist in enhancing training for responders, provide for improved communication and coordination efforts, to achieve this agency's goal of all-hazards preparedness throughout the commonwealth.

Highlights

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) is the lead public safety agency in the State for ensuring the safety of the Commonwealth's 12.7 million residents. Public safety and emergency preparedness is at the forefront of the administration's priorities and as such, PEMA is committed to enhancing current partnerships and building new, collaborative, transparent, and cohesive relationships with the private sector and public safety organizations at the federal, state, county and local levels. These relationships will assist in enhancing training for responders, provide for improved communication and coordination efforts, to achieve this agency's goal of all-hazards preparedness throughout the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania preparedness occurs as the result of actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities and capacity to protect our state from both notice and no-notice emergency events.

PEMA is known as an agency that "leans forward" in emergency events, pre-planning and positioning resources with the focus on saving lives. The most crucial thing in disasters is to utilize and leverage the valuable resource of "time" in preparing for and responding to disasters. It is the one resource that cannot be replenished. PEMA's new approach is to "go big, go fast, but go smart." This approach will ensure that the commonwealth maximizes its capabilities to protect our citizens during disasters or emergencies. In addition, the importance of having PEMA adequately staffed, well-

trained and mission capable is critical to the successful coordination of an emergency event.

Pennsylvania's Act 12 of 2015, 911 Emergency Communication Services was signed into law on June 29, 2015. The legislation establishes a new funding program for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) across the Commonwealth effective August 1, 2015. The new funding program includes a uniform 911 surcharge fee of \$1.65, a uniform 911 fund, and updated procedures related to remitting and distributing surcharge revenues. The new law recognizes that the Commonwealth and counties need not just to maintain current 911 systems, but to invest in the future response capabilities based on technologies as well as citizen and corporate expectations. Legislated requirements in the new law task the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency with specific initiatives related to 911 technology, operations, and policy. PEMA is required to establish, in consultation with the 911 board, a Statewide 911 plan that sets forth priorities for 911 systems in the Commonwealth, plans for next generation 911 technology, and to develop a comprehensive plan for the implementation of a statewide interoperable internet protocol network that coordinates the delivery of federal, state, regional and local emergency services.

Uniform standards relating to 911 technology, next generation 911 technology, administration and operation of 911 systems must be established and published annually. Per Act 12, up to 15% of the amount in the fund shall be used by the agency to establish, enhance, operate or maintain statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems, including, but not limited to, the use or obligations of money for debt service related to regional or statewide interconnectivity.

Pennsylvania's Emergency Management Services Code, Title 35, defines PEMA's legal responsibilities for emergency management. It further addresses PEMA's responsibilities before, during and after a disaster or emergency event. A rewrite is underway for updates to Title 35. Title 35 has not been amended for over 18 years. A comprehensive amendment is necessary to provide a more efficient and effective way for the commonwealth and local governments to prepare for, and respond to all-hazard events.

As a result of the disastrous flooding from Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, and Hurricane Sandy a need was identified to provide centralized, coordinated leadership to effectively and efficiently deploy specialized statewide response teams to assist local jurisdictions during natural or man-made disasters. PEMA's Special Deployment and Response Office coordinates the efforts of these teams by providing a framework for collaboration, purchasing specialized equipment and conducting interagency training and exercises, to assure an all-hazards, tiered response capability throughout the commonwealth. These teams include the State's All Hazards Incident Management Team, eight regional Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) elements which comprise the Commonwealth's Urban Search and Rescue System known as PA Task Force 2 (PATF-2) and the Pennsylvania Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team (PA-HART), which is a collaborative effort between the National Guard Aviation Division, Fish and Boat Commission and other recognized local organizations with water rescue capabilities throughout the commonwealth. With both state funding and homeland security funding, the agency is assisting in complimenting these teams' capabilities across the

commonwealth for response to certain types of disasters. The agency also coordinates nine regional task forces and incident support teams. PEMA acts as the federally designated State Administrative Agency and is responsible for managing congressionally mandated and first responder preparedness support programs.

The Community Preparedness and Outreach Program continues planning efforts towards disseminating information and education to the public. Specific emphasis will be placed on the development of a private/public sector partnership preparedness and resiliency outreach/education strategy in the commonwealth to enable staff to work with other state/local/private partners to spread the Ready PA message, (Be Informed. Be Prepared. Be Involved). The Safe Schools Program, coordinated by the agency with representatives from law enforcement, school districts, and the Department of Education, has also developed a School Safety Planning Tool to guide Pennsylvania schools in developing plans for the safety of their students.

PEMA coordinates and manages multiple Federal Disaster Assistance Programs authorized following a Presidentially-declared major disaster. These programs remain a cornerstone in our efforts to save lives and protect property of the citizens of the commonwealth. As a result of Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, Hurricane Sandy, and most recently the summer storms of 2013, PEMA received approximately \$60 million of federal funding toward statewide hazard mitigation. Public Assistance dollars currently reflect projected estimates of \$206 million. Individual Assistance for these disasters was approximately \$589 million and includes flood insurance and loans. Continued efforts will focus on both the Hazard Mitigation and Public Assistance training programs for disaster reservists. The Disaster Reservist Program continues to be a best practice and substantial cost savings program for PEMA, allowing former state employees to return during disasters to assist with the federal disaster. To date, creation of this program has saved the commonwealth over \$1 million in staffing costs between these two programs.

This budget will allow PEMA to maintain a level of preparedness and response as we strive to meet our statutory obligations to the citizens of the commonwealth and ensure that PEMA is an example of "Government That Works." With the 2016-2017 budget allocated to PEMA, below are key initiatives and priorities that must be accomplished to improve the agency's ability to accomplish its mission and adequately prepare for any disaster or emergency event.

Strategic Priorities:

By incorporating the Governor's Initiatives, the Director's Mission and Vision for the agency and having the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) serve as a vision for the future, PEMA has identified five strategic priorities that will frame the Agency's approach to mission execution and program implementation.

- Be Survivor Focused in Mission and Program Delivery
- Foster Adaptation in Order to Respond as Needed with Agility and Flexibility
- Maintain Disaster Readiness through Forward Posturing
- Enable Disaster Risk Reduction and Promote Commonwealth-wide Resiliency

- Strengthen PEMA's Organizational Foundation
- Transition from Legacy to Next Generation Systems for 9-1-1

GO-TIME Initiatives:

Overall, Agency General Government Operating (GGO) funds cover staffing and the building facilities. Ability to develop GO-TIME projects from the GGO budget is limited. Even though PEMA is a small agency with limited resources, we still strive to do our part with the GO-TIME initiative. The current planned financial benefits that the PEMA projects fall under are: direct dollars, productivity, and cost avoidance. PEMA has four open projects that were established for 2016-17 and they are:

- Streamlining Bureau Operations Systems (E-Grants)-the implementation of an electronic grants system to allow programmatic and financial tracking of projects through access to real-time data.
- Centralizing Office Supplies-consolidate office supplies to reduce duplicate inventory and avoid the expiration of products.
- Integrating Technology/Instruction: Emergency Management-incorporating online and face-to-face instructional delivery to support the statutory requirement of providing training to Emergency Management Coordinators.
- Maximizing Efficiency through Share Point: Utilize Share Point internally to eliminate paper intensive processes and replace them with a collaboration tool to modernize information sharing.

Multi-agency collaboration:

PEMA has partnered with the Department of General Services (DGS) on a cost savings project. This project is listed on their dashboard. However, PEMA will receive credit for the cost savings that they contributed. The project is the DGS Mail Presort COOP Effort. PEMA has identified an estimated net savings of \$19,112.00 for 2015 and \$32,763 for 2016.

PEMA has also partnered with the Office of Administration to consolidate Human Resource functions as well as continue the consolidation relationship for Information Technology support.

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AUGMENTATION ASSUMPTIONS/COMPUTATIONS**

FIRE ACADEMY FEES

Anticipated revenues as a result of fees assessed to out-of-state and private sector entities for training conducted by the Office of the State Fire Commissioner.

ARSON FINES

In accordance with Act 1982-227 all fines collected and bail deposits forfeited in connection with arson and related offenses shall be provided to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency for the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY LOAN PROGRAM

Anticipated augmentation to support personnel, administration and operational functions provided by the Office of State Fire Commissioners (OSFC) in direct support of the Volunteer Company Loan Program.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY GRANT PROGRAM

Anticipated augmentation to support personnel, administration and operational functions provided by the Office of State Fire Commissioners (OSFC) in direct support of the Volunteer Company Grant Program.

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PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2016-2017

BUDGET STATEMENT

APPROPRIATION LISTING

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
(\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

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Appropriation:
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>
State Funds:			
General Government Operations	\$ 8,944	\$ 10,457	\$ 11,161
Federal Funds:			
Civil Preparedness (EMPG)	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000
Hazardous Materials Planning and Training (HMEP)	\$ 900	\$ 900	\$ 900
Domestic Preparedness-First Responders	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000
School Emergency Management Planning	\$ 987	\$ 958	\$ -
Augmentations:			
Reimbursements - GGO	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL	\$ 161,834	\$ 163,315	\$ 163,061

**Appropriation:
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT
(\$ Amount in Thousands)

		<u>2014-15</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2015-16</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Budgeted</u> <u>vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
PERSONNEL						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 5,319	\$ 5,422	\$ 5,826	\$ 404	7%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 7,861	\$ 8,403	\$ 8,175	\$ (228)	-3%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Personnel		\$ 13,180	\$ 13,825	\$ 14,001	\$ 176	1%
OPERATING						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,983	\$ 5,283	\$ 300	6%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 9,494	\$ 7,204	\$ 7,063	\$ (141)	-2%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Operating		\$ 12,972	\$ 12,187	\$ 12,346	\$ 159	1%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 124,197	\$ 129,572	\$ 130,152	\$ 580	0%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Grant & Subsidy		\$ 124,297	\$ 129,572	\$ 130,152	\$ 580	0%
BUDGET RESERVE						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 2,815	\$ 6,603	\$ -	\$ (6,603)	0%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Budget Reserve		\$ 2,815	\$ 6,603	\$ -	\$ (6,603)	0%
FIXED ASSETS						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 50	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ -	0%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 3,902	\$ 265	\$ 460	\$ 195	74%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Fixed Assets		\$ 3,952	\$ 317	\$ 512	\$ 195	62%
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 4,618	\$ 811	\$ 6,050	\$ 5,239	0%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Non-Expense/Interagency		\$ 4,618	\$ 811	\$ 6,050	\$ 5,239	0%
TOTAL FUNDS						
	<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 8,944	\$ 10,457	\$ 11,161	\$ 704	7%
	<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 152,887	\$ 152,858	\$ 151,900	\$ (958)	-1%
	<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Funds		\$ 161,834	\$ 163,315	\$ 163,061	\$ (254)	0%

**APPROPRIATION:
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	<u>2013-2014</u>	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u> <u>Estimated</u>
State Funds	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ -

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	115	115	115
Filled	107	108	105
Federally Funded			
Authorized	30	30	29
Filled	30	26	28
Total			
Authorized	145	145	144
Filled	137	134	133

**APPROPRIATION:
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:

The General Government Operations provides for 100% operational and salary costs for 115 positions within the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. The Civil Preparedness fund supports FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program. The grants under the HMA program provide funding to counties and municipalities to elevate, acquire properties, or perform approved mitigation projects. The EMPG program covers salaries and benefits of approved positions at PEMA and its county emergency management agencies that participate in the program. The EMPG program has a fifty percent federal and fifty percent state match requirement. PEMA matches this program with its General Government Operations state funds. The Domestic Preparedness-First Responders fund provides grant funding for the Commonwealth and the nine Regional Task Forces in compliance and support of statewide Homeland Security requirements as set forth by the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Hazardous Materials Planning and Training fund provides planning and training grants to support county and state hazardous material response efforts.

Legislative Citation:

Emergency Management Services Code (35 Pa.C.S. 7101 et seq.) as amended
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq.)
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) as amended
Toxic Substance Control Act P.L. 94-469
Disaster Funding (Act 4 of Special Session 2 of 1996)
Public Safety Emergency Telephone Act (35 P.S. 7011-7023)
Homeland Security Act (Public Law 108-7) Omnibus Appropriation
Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act (Act No. 227 of 2002) 2002, 35 P.S.2140.101, et seq.
Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law, 49 U.S.C. 5101 et seq

Disbursement Criteria:

Funds disbursed under the General Government Operation state funding are in support of PEMA's personnel salaries and benefits for all filled positions. Operational expenses within the General Government Operations funding support the current building lease, PEMA's new headquarter facility, utilities and administrative costs for PEMA's established bureaus, offices and divisions as well as three area offices and the Special Operations Center (SOC). Operational funding supports the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) for non-declared disaster activation costs. The Civil Preparedness fund disburses Emergency Management Performance Grant dollars to county Emergency Management Offices through an application submission for personnel cost in support of emergency management and planning for the Commonwealth. The Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program grants funds to counties and municipalities to assist in elevating homes, acquire properties, and perform FEMA approved mitigation projects throughout the Commonwealth. The Hazardous Materials Planning and Training fund provides planning and training grants to county and state hazardous material response teams based on a formula-based allocation.

**APPROPRIATION:
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>STATE \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL \$</u>	<u>OTHER \$</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>
PERSONNEL				
Personnel salary and benefit increases.	\$ 404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404
Reduced due to the need for overtime set aside for the Papal Visit, a national special security event.	\$ -	\$ (228)	\$ -	\$ (228)
Subtotal Personnel	\$ 404	\$ (228)	\$ -	\$ 176
OPERATING				
Increase to support additional operating costs in General Government Operations for PEMA's new headquarters' facility.	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300
Reduced to offset contractual salary and benefit increases in personnel in the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness, Civil Preparedness and Domestic Preparedness programs.	\$ -	\$ (141)	\$ -	\$ (141)
Subtotal Operational	\$ 300	\$ (141)	\$ -	\$ 159
GRANT AND SUBSIDY				
Increase to federal grant funding available under the Domestic Preparedness, Civil Preparedness, and Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Funds.	\$ -	\$ 580	\$ -	\$ 580
Subtotal Grant & Subsidy	\$ -	\$ 580	\$ -	\$ 580
BUDGET RESERVE				
Decrease to support Interagency transfers in the Domestic Preparedness program.	\$ -	\$ (6,603)	\$ -	\$ (6,603)
Subtotal Budgetary Reserve	\$ -	\$ (6,603)	\$ -	\$ (6,603)
FIXED ASSETS				
Increase to align with the number of grant funded projects within the Domestic Preparedness program.	\$ -	\$ 195	\$ -	\$ 195
Subtotal Fixed Assets	\$ -	\$ 195	\$ -	\$ 195
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY				
Increase to support Interagency costs in the Domestic Preparedness program.	\$ -	\$ 5,239	\$ -	\$ 5,239
Subtotal Non-Expense/Interagency	\$ -	\$ 5,239	\$ -	\$ 5,239
Total	\$ 704	\$ (958)	\$ -	\$ (254)

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's (PEMA) General Government Operations are supported by the General Government Operations state fund and three federal appropriations. These appropriations fund the operations for the organization and the current authorized complement of 144 personnel.

The General Government Operations fund enables the daily responsibilities and legislative requirements of the agency to continue. The operating activities supported through this fund include maintenance and sustainment of PEMA's new headquarters building, the lease for the current headquarters building while transitioning to the new building, current utility charges, indirect costs, administrative supplies and annual maintenance contracts on agency specific technology and building management systems. Funds also maintain two offsite Area Offices in Berks and Indiana counties, a building in Berks County that is in the process of being decommissioned and the Special Operations Center (SOC) in Harrisburg for communications, facility maintenance, utilities, and administrative supplies. Remaining operating funds are utilized to administer legislatively mandated requirements of PEMA and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The agency continues to dedicate funding for coordination and oversight of specialized teams and their state-wide deployment.

PEMA's Bureau of Emergency Management Technical Services encompasses, information technologies, communications programs and services. Funding is appropriated for equipment and services to support PEMA's daily operations, fixed and field disaster response and recovery operations, infrastructure improvement, upgrades to existing systems, insuring and establishing redundancies, operations and maintenance, as well as, equipment and services for County Emergency Management Agencies and 9-1-1 centers.

The agency's telecommunications and information technology systems are extremely complex and diversified. This equipment/technology upkeep, upgrades and maintenance are critical to PEMA's daily operations in its new facility for SEOC operations. Communications maintenance, installation and operation of the Commonwealth's emergency communications systems is vital for the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Pennsylvania Statewide Telecommunications, Alerting and Reporting System (PaStar) and the statewide 800MHz radio system which are installed in all 67 county emergency management agency (EMA) offices. EAS allows all counties, PEMA and/or the Pennsylvania State Police to generate emergency alert messages notifying Pennsylvania's citizens of emergencies and possible actions to take.

Telecommunication systems are critical to PEMA's mission and even more so while supporting an emergency. PEMA hosts a Voice over IP (VoIP) with 204 Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN) lines and over 300 telephones. PEMA supports a 48-port

teleconferencing bridge, four Video Tele-Conferencing systems (VTC), three Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) lines for back-up and records all calls for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) watch officers/Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) positions. Pema also supports over 70 dedicated satellite connections to all counties and state agencies for direct communications, access to the state wide weather and alerting network, and also provides voice and data services at emergency locations.

PEMA's new facility will host a critical Unified Communications platform that will include telephony with Voice Over Internet Protocol (Voice over IP/VoiP), Land/Mobile Radio, Logging Recorders, Audio/Visual and provide interfaces with our satellite communications systems. This Unified Communications platform will also support the Governor's Office Continuity of Operations and PENNDOT's District 8 and Statewide Traffic Management Center phone lines as part of the overall Commonwealth's State Emergency Operations Center partnership.

Internet Protocol (IP) Networks are paramount to PEMA's operation in the new facility. PEMA has one of the most highly technological emergency operations centers in the United States, to include a Tier III Data Center guaranteeing 99.982% availability. The Data Center infrastructure contains mission critical applications requiring high availability including the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that provides the ability to monitor the activity for and control environmental conditions within the building.

PEMA's A/V system is a complex system, comprised of A/V switchers with satellite, fiber optic, cable and computer sources. These sources can be distributed to all of the monitors located throughout the PEMA's Headquarters building. PEMA also has the ability to receive local broadcast stations located across the state via satellite, which assist in providing situational awareness for a given geographical location in the commonwealth. PEMA's new facility will migrate towards an IP-based A/V network comprised of over 1000 endpoints that will be used for mission critical conference calling, situational awareness software tools and social media applications.

The Satellite Warning System network is Internet Protocol based over a Satellite network supporting both voice and data. The voice network is the State Emergency Voice Alert Network (SEVAN) and the data network is Pennsylvania State Alert and Reporting network (PASTAR).

PEMA supports a wide variety of radio/systems covering most frequency bands. PEMA participates in Shared Resources High Frequency Radio Program (SHARES), FEMA National Radio System (FNARS), Amateur Emergency Communication Services (RACES), PASTARnet 800MHz, as well as, supporting UHF and VHF radio systems. The UHF and VHF systems are used in conjunction with PEMA's interoperability system allowing connection into the 800MHz radio network.

The commonwealth's Integrated Flood Observation Warning System (IFLOWS) uses communications technology and specialized software to collect real time sensor data from remote locations, and disseminate the data among government organizations responsible

for public safety. The system provides the National Weather Service (NWS) with the critical data necessary to issue flood warnings from the 256 Automated Rain Gauges located throughout 38 counties in Pennsylvania. All maintenance and management of these gauges are conducted by PEMA staff.

PEMA has several deployable assets. These assets have been used in the past to support FEMA/PEMA Joint Field Office (JFO), Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), Incident Management Teams (IMT), scheduled high-profile events and emergency events. These systems are comprised of IT equipment including servers, printers, networking, Wi-Fi and personal computers. The systems also include communications gear such as satellite, radio, telecommunication, interoperability systems, and broadcast systems. Further these mobile assets have the ability to communicate and relay critical information anywhere within the Commonwealth and back to the SEOC. These systems can be utilized to support normal day-to-day operations, as well as, emergency situations. These tactical assets provide PEMA's SEOC with situational awareness, field communications and command and control capabilities during disasters/emergencies.

Maintenance and life-cycle replacement are needed for the local area network (LAN), computer/servers, communications/service lines, telephone, and television systems for normal day-to-day and emergency operations. PEMA has one of the most technologically advanced emergency operations centers in the United States. PEMA's mobile assets are cutting edge with the ability to communicate anywhere within the commonwealth to the SEOC in order to relay critical information and situational awareness.

The Civil Preparedness Fund supports the ongoing FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) and Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) programs.

The HMA program is comprised of four federal non-disaster-related grant programs that have been established to mitigate flood losses. These include the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) programs, Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), and Repetitive Flood Loss (RFL) programs.

- Annually, municipalities and counties can apply for these grants to elevate or acquire flood prone properties and other eligible mitigation projects that reduce the loss of life and property due to natural hazards.
- Access to the federal dollars from these programs by local jurisdictions is dependent upon having a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. PEMA administers these programs and facilitates local Hazard Mitigation Plans that are integrated into the State All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and State Emergency Operations Plan.

The Federal EMPG program covers salaries and benefits of approved positions within PEMA and its county emergency management agencies that participate in the program. The EMPG program requires a fifty percent (50%) federal and fifty percent (50%) non-federal match requirement. PEMA matches the state portion of this program with its General Government Operations state funds.

- PEMA currently funds fifty percent (50%) of 100 GGO positions and 170 county emergency management personnel through this federal program.
- EMPG funding is also utilized for agency specific projects that would fill gaps to meet PEMA's priorities, goals and objectives identified through strategic planning efforts.
- Assess, develop, and implement a training/educational and exercise program for public/private officials and emergency personnel.
- Upgrade, maintain, and provide training on the CEM Planner tools software to ensure Commonwealth-wide acceptance and use. This effort sustains the collaborative approach to update and strengthen all hazard emergency response, evacuation, mitigation and recovery plans at the state, regional, county and local levels, and sustains standard planning and training under all current state and federal guidance.
- Facilitate lines of communication and coordination between PEMA and Pennsylvania's various volunteer organizations and long term recovery groups. This coordination is intended to provide information, outreach, and training to volunteer organizations, and build and maintain lines of communication that will facilitate more efficient and unified response by volunteer organizations during declared and non-declared disasters.
- Continue implementation of the State Led Disaster Housing Solutions Task Force, per FEMA Guidance in the 2009 Disaster Housing Plan and Strategy, and the continued support of the Statewide Housing Locator.
- Provide information and education to the public through community outreach, including diverse populations, concerning threats to life, safety and property. These activities include information about specific threats, appropriate preparedness measures and actions to assist communities during long-term recovery processes.

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) is the federal program for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities. This program supports the implementation of homeland security strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to effectively prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any acts of terrorism and all-hazard events.

With the nine regional task forces, PEMA is responsible for coordinating the development and maintenance of comprehensive all-hazards preparedness programs in compliance and support of statewide Homeland Security requirements as set forth by the U.S Congress and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

PEMA led the update and issuance of a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) along with the State Preparedness Report (SPR) for the commonwealth that was submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at the end of calendar year 2015. Based on the results of these assessments, PEMA works both internally and with the nine regional task forces to maintain and update strategic priorities/goals and to develop projects that will maximize federal funding received, as well as enhance regional and the commonwealth's core capabilities

in the homeland security mission areas of prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

PEMA's Bureau of Strategic Planning continues to present a Community Preparedness and Outreach Program that provides for information and education to the public, including diverse populations, concerning threats to life, safety and property. PEMA is continuing to develop an agency specific outreach and education strategic plan that assesses current programs and initiatives and identifies sustainable actions that will allow the Community Preparedness and Outreach Program to continue its mission with limited grant funding. The program will further focus on public/private sector partnership preparedness and resiliency.

PEMA continues to collaborate with partnering state agencies to update the commonwealth's Public Education and Outreach Strategic Plan, outlining ways to sustain the commonwealth-wide Education and Outreach program as well as ensure that our Agency specific plan is complementary to the commonwealth's. We continue to collaborate with partnering agencies to identify where expansion/enhancement of existing programs can take place.

Efforts continue with the Department of Education and other members of the "All Hazards" Safe Schools Planning Committee (AHSSPC) to ensure the all hazards School Safety Planning Toolkit incorporates new information into the toolkit, including legislative updates, and incorporate new areas of concern such as school science lab accident, active shooter, and planning for large events. Under title 35, PEMA is tasked to provide guidelines to schools on development and implementation of a comprehensive disaster response and emergency preparedness plan. PEMA works with the members of the AHSSPC to ensure the schools are provided the best guidance so they can develop the plans they need in order to keep students and faculty safe.

In addition to the AHSSPC, PEMA, through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Education (PDE) was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Education with the purpose of ensuring the safety of students in their schools through the creation, enhancement and implementation of high quality school Emergency Operations Plans. The goal of the grant is to ensure the safety of students in their schools through the development, enhancement and implementation of high quality school Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) and increase PDE's capacity to provide the appropriate tools, training and technical assistance to all Commonwealth of Pennsylvania school entities K-12. The grant further will provide training and technical assistance in the development, implementation and maintenance of high-quality school EOPs to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) and nonpublic school agencies. The Pennsylvania Schools All-Hazards Planning Grant (PASAPG) will meet the absolute priority of the grant by expanding PDE's capacity to offer training and technical assistance to all school entities for the development and implementation of high quality school (EOPs).

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program provides funding to counties to support planning and training functions. The program is to increase effectiveness in safely handling hazardous materials, accidents and incidents, and

encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency training and planning related to transportation situations. All commonwealth counties are eligible to apply for this program. Emphasis will be given to planning and training associated with the transportation of crude oil. Goals and objectives for the 2016 program are:

- Ensure that assistance is provided to public sector employees through planning and training grants to counties for emergency response.
- Increase effectiveness in safely and efficiently handling hazardous materials accidents and incidents.
- Conduct drills and exercises to test emergency response capabilities, and identify gaps in training and planning needs.
- Increase availability of hazmat training to accommodate all public sector employees including volunteers.
- Improve interagency interoperability to better respond and mitigate hazmat incidents.
- Ensure training is conducted in accordance with NFPA 472 core competencies.
- Ensure training is conducted in accordance with NFPA 472 mission-specific training based on assessed hazmat transportation safety risks.
- Ensure state, federal, and local emergency planning and preparedness is established, integrated, and mutually supportive.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
 (\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Page# E20-1 Governor's Executive Budget
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Appropriation:
 STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>
State Funds:			
State Fire Commissioner	\$ 2,037	\$ 2,248	\$ 2,414
Other:			
Volunteer Fire Company Assistance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Federal Funds:			
Fire Prevention	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ 42
Assistance to Firefighters Program	\$ 75	\$ -	\$ -
Firefighters Assistance Program	\$ 177	\$ 110	\$ 100
Augmentations:			
Fire Academy Fees	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 6
Volunteer Company Loan Program	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Volunteer Company Grants Program	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Arson Fines	\$ 21	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 2,861	\$ 2,906	\$ 13,062

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT
(\$ Amount in Thousands)

	<u>2014-15</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2015-16</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Budgeted</u> <u>vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,676	\$ 1,842	\$ 166	10%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Personnel	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,676	\$ 1,842	\$ 166	10%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 488	\$ 572	\$ 572	\$ -	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 148	\$ 86	\$ 142	\$ 56	65%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Operating	\$ 636	\$ 658	\$ 714	\$ 56	9%
AUGMENTATIONS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 530	\$ 506	\$ 506	\$ -	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Augmentations	\$ 530	\$ 506	\$ 506	\$ -	
FIXED ASSETS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 68	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ (66)	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Fixed Assets	\$ 68	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ (66)	0%
OTHER					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0%
Total Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0%
BUDGET RESERVE					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total Budget Reserve	\$ 76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 2,567	\$ 2,754	\$ 2,920	\$ 166	6%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ 294	\$ 152	\$ 142	\$ (10)	-7%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0%
Total Funds	\$ 2,861	\$ 2,906	\$ 13,062	\$ 10,156	349%

**APPROPRIATION:
STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER**

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	<u>2013-2014</u>	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u> <u>Estimated</u>
State Funds	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	20	20	21
Filled	17	20	20
Total			
Authorized	20	20	21
Filled	17	20	20

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:
The Office of the State Fire Commissioner's (OSFC) budget provides support for OSFC programs, including 20 filled positions, and one vacant positions. Additionally, the State Fire Academy has adjunct instructor wage positions for training programs. This appropriation funds administrative and operational costs for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner, to include programs such as: Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System, local level programs, the Firefighter Certification program, the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program, the Volunteer Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Program.

Legislative Citation:
Act 118 of 2010

Disbursement Criteria:
This appropriation funds administrative and operational costs for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner, including the Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System and the Office's Public Education/Information program, the State Fire Academy's Resident, Local Level programs and the Firefighter Certification program, as well as, the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program and the Volunteer Fire Company, Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Program. Disbursements are made based on approved positions, established employee benefits and through loans, grants and invoices submitted for operating and fixed asset expenses incurred in the operation of the program.

**APPROPRIATION:
STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER**

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	<u>2013-2014</u>	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u> <u>Estimated</u>
State Funds	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	20	20	20
Filled	17	20	19
Total			
Authorized	20	20	20
Filled	17	20	19

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:
The Office of the State Fire Commissioner's (OSFC) budget provides support for OSFC programs, including 19 filled positions, and one vacant positions. Additionally, the State Fire Academy has adjunct instructor wage positions for training programs. This appropriation funds administrative and operational costs for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner, to include programs such as: Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System, local level programs, the Firefighter Certification program, the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program, the Volunteer Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Program.

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This appropriation funds administrative and operational costs for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner, including the Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System and the Office's Public Education/Information program, the State Fire Academy's Resident, Local Level programs and the Firefighter Certification program, as well as, the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program and the Volunteer Fire Company, Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Program. Disbursements are made based on approved positions, established employee benefits and through loans, grants and invoices submitted for operating and fixed asset expenses incurred in the operation of the program.

APPROPRIATION: STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>STATE \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL \$</u>	<u>OTHER \$</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>
PERSONNEL				
Personnel salary and benefit increases	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166
Subtotal Personnel	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166
OPERATING				
Increase as a result of changing of category of anticipated expense.	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ 56
Subtotal Operating	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ 56
FIXED ASSETS				
Decrease to offset change in category to Operating.	\$ -	\$ (66)	\$ -	\$ (66)
Subtotal Augmentations	\$ -	\$ (66)	\$ -	\$ (66)
OTHER				
New Volunteer Fire Company Assistance program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Subtotal Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Total	\$ 166	\$ (10)	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,156

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The mission of the Office of the State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) is to strengthen, upgrade and improve the diverse capabilities of the Pennsylvania fire, rescue and other emergency service communities to protect the lives and property of citizens, businesses and visitors to the Commonwealth; and promote the health and safety of Pennsylvania's First Responders.

The OSFC provides direct support, coordination and resources for fire prevention, training and control activities to the birthplace of the volunteer fire service in North America and the largest number of fire departments in the nation, representing approximately 2,400 fire departments and 50,000 volunteer and 8,500 career emergency first responders.

The OSFC serves as the liaison to the administration, general assembly and state agencies for matters pertaining to fire protection and the fire service and coordinates with federal, state and private agencies in the development of rules, regulations and concepts that promote fire safety.

STATE FIRE ACADEMY

The OSFC operates the State Fire Academy (SFA) to promote and deliver quality training, education and professional certification which is safe, meets or exceeds national standards and reflects exceptional customer service. The PSFA currently conducts training and administrative support at the SFA (Lewistown, PA) and at the local-level (across the Commonwealth) for approximately 8,000 students per year. In addition, the SFA accredits all local-level State Fire Instructors; both non-suppression and suppression instructors (approximately 1,482 currently certified); that conduct training throughout the Commonwealth and train in excess of 30,000 students per year. These SFA accredited local-level instructor(s) work for Educational Training Agencies (ETAs) that partner with the SFA to conduct training at the local-level (fire stations and training facilities).

The SFA training curricula includes "Resident" specialty fire and rescue training programs that are conducted on-site at the SFA facility; Academy on the Road (AOTR) specialty programs conducted by SFA adjunct instructors, and local-level fire, rescue and hazardous materials training. The SFA administers the curriculum for approximately 120 local level (field) training programs. These programs are conducted by SFA accredited local-level instructors working for various ETAs which serve as the backbone for ongoing regional, county and local firefighter training.

The SFA also manages thirty-four (34) different Voluntary Fire Service Certifications that measure individual knowledge and skills against nationally accepted professional standards. The OSFC is the certifying agency within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the SFA is the administering agency. These certifications are nationally accredited by the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (NBFSPQ); and the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and are conducted at thirty-one (31) SFA approved field test sites across the Commonwealth. Departments that have achieved national certification can apply

for the SFA Participating Department recognition program. All six hundred (600) certification evaluators are also accredited by the SFA.

VOLUNTEER LOAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The OSFC provides an average of \$1.5 million monthly in low interest (2%) loans through the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program (VLAP) to volunteer fire companies, ambulance services and rescue squads for the purpose of modernizing facilities to house apparatus and equipment; purchasing, rehabilitating and modernizing apparatus; and purchasing protective, communications and accessory equipment. The OSFC furnishes forms and informational materials to interested constituents; provides technical assistance and regulatory guidance to applicants; receives, analyzes and recommends loan applications for approval to the Application Review Committee; provides loan closing services; maintains financial and historical files; renews related legal documents; monitors delinquent loans and works with companies to provide options to help resolve, and services all accounts until they are closed.

FIRE COMPANY AND VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SERVICE GRANT PROGRAM

The OSFC distributes \$30 million annually to an average of 2,700 fire companies and volunteer ambulance services to include program guidance; an on-line grant application; the review, approval and processing of all grant applications; dissemination of grant agreements and dispersal of grant funds. The OSFC audits final grant reports for compliance with project description and program guidelines.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE AND RESCUE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM (PA-FARMAS)

The OSFC through the SFA manages a statewide mutual aid system for the fire service, called the Pennsylvania Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System (PA-FARMAS) under the authority of the Pennsylvania Interstate Mutual Aid System (Act 93 of 2008). PA-FARMAS was developed to identify (type) and deploy fire resources when an incident expands beyond the capabilities of local jurisdictions and resources. This system provides for the systematic mobilization, deployment, organization and management of emergency resources throughout PA to assist local agencies mitigate the effects of any large scale natural or manmade disaster. Through a regional effort, the SFA continues to gather and update resources from the fire and rescue services located in the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (PennFIRS)

The OSFC manages PennFIRS, a statewide collection point for fire incident data on responses, property damages, injuries, loss of life and hazardous materials responses. That data is then uploaded into the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). PennFIRS is the state's gateway to NFIRS. The OSFC, through a federal grant and state resources, provides the platform via a web-based software program called Emergency Reporting, which provides technical assistance, and collects, reviews and disseminates pertinent information about fire loss data. The fire incident data is required for fire departments to meet grant eligibility reporting requirements tied to the Federal Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG); Volunteer Fire Company, Volunteer

Ambulance Service (VFCVAS) Grant Program; and the recently passed Cancer Presumption Law.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGEY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING PROGRAM

The OSFC through the SFA developed an alternative energy training program and began delivering awareness level training programs to first responders specific to the Marcellus Shale and unconventional gas well production areas starting in calendar year 2010. Marcellus Shale first responder training is funded by Act 13 of 2012. These classes are delivered through the SFA AOTR curriculum utilizing our cadre of Adjunct Instructors; and are free of charge in any county or contiguous counties where active drilling operations are occurring. Act 13 also requires the SFA to develop and deliver training programs and provide grants for specialized equipment specific to emergency response and training within the Marcellus Shale regions.

In conjunction with the passage of Act 13 of 2012, the SFA has also addressed the need for additional training programs specific to alternative energy. The alternative energy training programs include the delivery of fifteen (15) separate and free training classes funded by a combination of Act 13 funds and Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant funds. In response to the concerns about crude oil shipments by railroad, the “Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness and Response: Flammable Liquid Unit Trains” (TRIPR) class is being offered throughout Pennsylvania to first responders at no charge.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
(\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

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Appropriation:
DISASTERS

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA				
STATE FUNDS:	<u>Approp No.</u>	<u>2014-15 Actual</u>	<u>2015-16 Available</u>	<u>2016-17 Budgeted</u>
Emergency Management Assistance Compact		\$ 1,300	\$ -	\$ -
Disaster Relief		\$ 464	\$ 500	\$ -
STATE FUNDS TOTAL		\$ 1,764	\$ 500	\$ -
STATE FUNDS - Provided to offset extraordinary costs incurred by state agencies and departments involved in response and recovery activities associated with the respective disaster or to provide state match for the federal disaster assistance programs.				
Emergency Management Assistance Compact to fund responses to requesting states under the nationally adopted Interstate Mutual Aid Agreement. Eligible expenses are reimbursed to the fund by requesting states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.				
FEDERAL FUNDS:				
(F) Disaster Relief (EA)		\$ 38,396	\$ 22,772	\$ 13,276
(F) Hazard Mitigation (EA)		\$ 30,104	\$ 23,808	\$ 6,224
FEDERAL FUNDS TOTAL		\$ 68,500	\$ 46,580	\$ 19,500
FEDERAL FUNDS - Provided in support of a variety of federal financial aid programs available to disaster victims and for restoration of public facilities.				

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DISASTERS**

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Following a federal disaster declaration, various types of assistance may be made available to local, state, and federal governments. The federal Public Assistance (PA) Program is one type of assistance that may be provided if the President of the United States declares an incident to be a major federal disaster or emergency.

The Public Assistance program provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of publicly-owned, disaster-damaged, facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides not less than 75% reimbursement; the remaining 25% must be provided by a non-federal, state or local source.

In order for work to be eligible for reimbursement under the Public Assistance Program, it must be located within the designated disaster area, be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant, and not fall under any other federal agency that has statutory authority to provide funding. Reimbursement is eligible under the following categories: Debris Removal, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads and Bridges, Water Control Facilities, Building and Equipment, Utilities, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Items.

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) currently has over 272 open applicants as the result of five open federally declared disasters. The open declarations being supported are DR-4003 (July 2011) DR-4025 (September 2011), DR-4030 (September 2011), DR-4099 (January 2013) and DR-4149 (October 2013). To manage and service the applicants and projects associated with these open declarations, PEMA has deployed seven permanent Commonwealth employees and one disaster reservist annuitants.

HAZARD MITIGATION

The objective of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is to support cost-effective measures implemented during the recovery from a disaster that will reduce the risk of damage and suffering caused by future disasters. The HMGP pays for projects such as acquisition, relocation of or removal of structures, retrofitting (flood proofing) or elevating existing structures to protect them from future damage; and construction of structural hazard controls such as debris basins or floodwalls. The HMGP can provide up to 75% funding for hazard mitigation measures; the remaining 25% must be provided by a non-federal or state and local sources.

Hazards faced by Pennsylvania include natural, man-made, or technologically-based. Hazard mitigation works to reduce, eliminate, redirect, or avoid the effects of those hazards. The standard definition for hazard mitigation used by both FEMA and PEMA 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) revised October 1, 2011, and 2015 Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Guidance identifies it as "any cost-effective action taken to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to life and property from hazards."

PEMA is responsible for updating the state's All-Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years. The commonwealth's plan was approved by FEMA Region III on October 18, 2013 and will expire on October 18, 2018. PEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning continues to work on ensuring all County All-Hazard Mitigation Plans, required under 44 CFR are revised before their expiration dates. Additionally, the 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Disaster Resistant University (DRU) planning grant was awarded to PA State System of Higher Education.

PEMA received additional funds for the February, 2010 snow disaster (FEMA 1898) and executed 13 acquisition/demolition projects and a unique deployment of an Ice Boom in Oil City, Venango County (only two of this type in the US). Additionally, grants from this storm funded ten county-level all-hazard mitigation plan revisions required by FEMA. Presently, all work has been completed and the remaining three projects are working towards final FEMA closeout of fiscal activities.

As a result of Hurricane Irene, (FEMA 4025) Tropical Storm Lee (FEMA 4030), Hurricane Sandy FEMA 4099), and summer storms of 2013 (FEMA 4149), FEMA has authorized PEMA to receive approximately \$60 million of federal funding for statewide HMGP projects.

For DR-4025 and DR-4030, PEMA for the first time invoked the use of FEMA's 5% State Initiative and purchased 20 175Kw Mobile Generators with trailers, with ancillary equipment, for 13 counties and the three PEMA Area Offices for future deployment for power outages to critical facilities. Eleven stand-alone generators were purchased for Allegheny Counties' 911 towers, two portable generators were purchased for Chester County and two generators are in the process of being purchased for the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA) for the state's critical Points of Distribution (POD) sites at Ft. Indiantown Gap. Also under this initiative, PEMA worked with Cameron County and DCNR to provide a notification and warning system (Sirens) for the Stevenson Dam, where inundation/evacuation areas include both Cameron and Clinton County municipalities.

For DR-4099, Superstorm Sandy, a total of seven Acquisition/Demolition projects, including 12 properties are on-going in Chester, Dauphin, Montgomery, Montour, Schuylkill and York Counties. The counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, and Huntingdon counties are working with the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) on a pilot notification and warning project via these funds. Centre, Fulton and Somerset counties will be updating their FEMA required Hazard Mitigation Plans.

For disaster DR-4149, Summer 2013, a total of five Acquisition/Demolition projects, including nine properties are on-going in Allegheny, Beaver, Fayette, Montgomery and

York Counties. Cambria and Delaware counties will be updating their FEMA required Hazard Mitigation Plans with this disasters funding.

Note: Properties must remain open space per FEMA Part 80 for perpetuity. PEMA and respective municipalities are responsible (although unfunded by FEMA) to verify with municipalities every three years.

A total of 31 Non-Disaster projects which included acquisitions and elevations were in various stages during the past year amounting to \$13,129,720; the division was able to close the 2010 Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and 2010 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant and the 2011 and 2012 SRL grants will follow suit in the next few months.

In 2015, PEMA Hazard Mitigation and local jurisdictions submitted 7 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and 10 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants, tying last year's submission number; PEMA is awaiting approval of these grants from FEMA Region III. Under the 2015 PDM submission, the City of Harrisburg's \$4.1 Sinkhole project was denied; however, the City of Sunbury's Generator and Palmyra's Sinkhole projects are pending FEMA's further review. PEMA is working with FEMA Region III and FEMA headquarters regarding their April 2015 sinkhole policy and has had several meetings and conference calls with all affected sinkhole project parties, to include state and federal legislative staffs.

PEMA will continue to work with all stakeholders to explore solutions for resolution of projects that have been denied funding.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

In the event of a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster, the president may activate certain Individual Assistance (IA) programs to assist individuals, households, and businesses. During the Disaster Declarations for Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee (FEMA-DR-4025, FEMA-DR-4030), these programs provided invaluable aid to affected populations. All citizens housed in FEMA Direct Housing Operations for these events were transitioned to permanent housing by December 2013.

A severe storm system in June and July of 2013 resulted in flash flooding, landslides, straight line wind damage, and tornado damage which later received a Presidential Declaration of Disaster for Public Assistance in 11 counties, designated FEMA DR4149. The storm system inflicted damages to individuals, households, and businesses severe enough to justify multiple Disaster Declarations by the U.S Small Business Administration (SBA). SBA Declarations for the FEMA-DR-4149 storm system made 22 counties eligible for SBA disaster loans. A subsequent and separate declaration was made for Armstrong County in late August 2013.

During calendar year 2014, there were two additional SBA Disaster Declarations, one in Chester and Montgomery Counties for economic injuries caused by the February 2014 ice storms, and one in Elk County for flooding occurring in late May 2014. Approved disaster loans totaled \$525,800.

Since the Commonwealth does not currently have an active Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance to administer, significant effort has been dedicated to future planning and pre-event coordination based on lessons learned from recent events.

During the recovery operations for Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee, the commonwealth, in conjunction with FEMA, opened and operated 23 Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs). These DRCs received a 97% satisfaction rate and FEMA has since upheld Pennsylvania's all-agency DRC participation model as a best practice. Lessons learned and coordination of DRC policies and procedures have been successfully employed by two separate teams of DRC managers sent to assist Texas through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) in calendar year 2015.

Hurricane Sandy's impact to New Jersey prompted an EMAC request for the Commonwealth to shelter 25,000 evacuees. Superior execution made two shelters, one at East Stroudsburg University and one at West Chester University, ready to open in less than eight hours. PaDHS, as the agency responsible for Emergency Support Function Six (Mass Care/Sheltering) has led an initiative, supported by PEMA and DOH to design and staff four rapid deployment State Managed Shelter Task Forces. The first task force was deployed during February 2014 Southeast Ice Storms to set up and operate a shelter, located at West Chester University. Lessons learned were incorporated into training sessions at Pennsylvania's first Mass Care Conference held at West Chester University in August of 2015, exercise objectives for Exercise Iron Response, and successfully implemented during the September 2015 visit of Pope Francis in Philadelphia.

PEMA has also coordinated with volunteer agencies to secure their participation in the planning and execution of the 2015 Spring Weather Exercise. PaDHS, in conjunction with PEMA have also effectively used Federal EMPG funding for sheltering readiness, producing 145 graduates of the Red Cross Shelter Fundamentals Course and 19 graduates of Shelter Manager throughout the Commonwealth at a cost of less than \$2700. A significant number of these graduates assisted the Red Cross in sheltering operations in support of the 2015 Philadelphia Papal visit.

LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY (LTCR)

As we move further away from the storms of 2011, "long-term recovery" evolves toward pre-disaster planning and capacity-building, as well as continuing the work of the long-term community recovery groups already in the Commonwealth. PEMA has increased resources available to local, county, and whole community Long Term Recovery planning stakeholders. Specifically, FEMA "G" series courses on volunteer management have been introduced and made more readily available. Federal EMPG funding has been secured to expand these topics into a multi-day community resiliency and preparedness track, led by the Pennsylvania Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (PaVOAD), at the 2016 Emergency Management Conference.

There are currently four long-term community recovery groups (mostly volunteer) operating in the commonwealth: Athens Futurescapes (Athens-Bradford County); Shickshinny Forward (Shickshinny-Luzerne County); Upper Swatara Watershed/Pine Grove Area (Schuylkill County); and, West Pittston Tomorrow (West Pittston-Luzerne

County). PEMA HM staff is regularly involved in conference calls with the groups to discuss project development and potential funding sources for their projects.

The Disaster Recovery Coalition of Luzerne County has evolved into a Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD), as has Lancaster County. Northumberland County's long-term recovery group has ceased operations and evolved into a county-based unmet needs committee, intended to address poverty and homelessness problems. There are initiatives in some counties to develop pre-disaster recovery capacity; for example, Chester County has established a county Long-Term Recovery Committee, and Wyoming County is in the process of establishing a Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD).

Tropical Storm Lee marked the first time that the Commonwealth participated in a new FEMA program to provide targeted assistance to help communities refine their long-term recovery plans, and identify how they will focus recovery efforts from the emergency to improve the community.

The LTCR program sent teams of FEMA city planners, architects and project managers to assist five areas in four counties: Athens Borough in Bradford County, Shickshinny Borough in Luzerne County, the Town of Bloomsburg in Columbia County, the "Upper Swatara Watershed" (Pine Grove Borough & Township, Tremont Borough and Township and Washington Township) in Schuylkill County and the Wyoming Valley United (Luzerne County municipalities) group in Luzerne County.

PEMA HM staff continues to work with DCED and other entities such as the Greenway Partnerships, Elm Street and Downtown associations to ensure communities can enhance the use of green spaces created by the use of FEMA, state and local dollars expended in the hazard mitigation grant programs. PEMA HM and Central Area are working with Manheim Borough, Lancaster County and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) to submit a \$500,000 mitigation grant to the United States Department of Fish and Wildlife. PEMA HM Staff are also participating in the early planning stages for the Autoneum, Inc., and Windsor Foods protective floodwall project in the Town of Bloomsburg, PA (Columbia County).

All of the above identified communities received assistance in organizing and re-defining their long-term goals. Four of them published formal reports outlining their newly-developed plans; and all but Bloomsburg have active volunteer community planning organizations that are still meeting and guiding the recovery/re-development of their communities.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
 (\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

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Appropriation:
 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA			
	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>
State Funds:			
Firefighter's Memorial Flag	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
Red Cross Extended Care Program	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 150
Search and Rescue	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ -
Local Municipal Emergency Relief	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ -
State Gaming Fund:			
Volunteer Company Grants	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Property Tax Relief Fund:			
Volunteer Company Grants	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Volunteer Companies Loan Fund:			
Volunteer Company Loans	<u>\$ 10,295</u>	<u>\$ 16,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 43,705	\$ 46,160	\$ 48,160

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT (\$ Amounts in Thousands)					
	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>	Change <u>Budgeted</u> <u>vs. Available</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	0.00%
Total Personnel	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	0.00%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 256	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	0.00%
Total Operating	\$ 256	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -	0.00%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 43,445	\$ 46,150	\$ 48,150	\$ 2,000	4.33%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	0.00%
Total Grant & Subsidy	\$ 43,445	\$ 46,150	\$ 48,150	\$ 2,000	4.33%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 43,705	\$ 46,160	\$ 48,160	\$ 2,000	4.33%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	0.00%
Total Funds	\$ 43,705	\$ 46,160	\$ 48,160	\$ 2,000	4.33%

Appropriation: GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES
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III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	2015-2016		
	<u>2013-2014</u>	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
State Funds			
Firefighter's Memorial Flag	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	2016-2017		
	<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	0	0	0
Filled	0	0	0

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:
 Funding for each of the above programs are explained on the subsequent narrative page.

Legislative Citation:
 Title 35
 Act 118 of 2010
 State Gaming Fund (Act 71 of 2004)

Disbursement Criteria:
 Funds are disbursed for various grants for ongoing programs within the funds stated above. Narrative explains each program's disbursements in detail.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	<u>STATE \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL \$</u>	<u>OTHER \$</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>
	GRANTS AND SUBSIDY			
Increase in funds available under Volunteer				
Company Loans due to carry over.	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000
Total	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES**

FIREFIGHTER'S MEMORIAL FLAG PROGRAM

Act 168 of 1990, which provides for a flag to honor firefighters who have died in the line of duty, assigns the Office of the Pennsylvania State Fire Commissioner the responsibility to implement the provisions of the act. As part of its involvement in this program, the fire commissioner's office provides personal support and assistance to fire departments and surviving relatives immediately following such deaths and attempts to ascertain and use lessons learned to reduce the number of firefighter deaths in the future.

RED CROSS EXTENDED CARE PROGRAM

The primary goal of this grant is to help people resume their normal way of living as rapidly as possible. The Red Cross keeps families together, out of the shelter system, prevents long-term homelessness and returns them to independent living within 30 to 60 days. Providing them with immediate assistance allows them to remain close to their support system of family, friends, community, churches and schools.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES LOAN FUND

Provides funding for low interest loans to volunteer fire companies, volunteer ambulance services, and volunteer rescue squads for the purpose of establishing or modernizing facilities to house fire fighting apparatus, equipment, ambulances, and rescue vehicles, and for purchasing new fire fighting apparatus, equipment, ambulances, and rescue vehicles, protective and communication equipment, and any other accessory equipment necessary for the proper performance of such organizations' duties.

FIRE COMPANY AND VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE COMPANY GRANTS

Provides funding for grants to eligible fire companies, volunteer ambulance services and volunteer rescue squads for the purposes of construction and/or renovation of the company's facility and purchase or repair of fixtures and furnishings necessary to maintain or improve the capability of the company to provide fire, ambulance and rescue services; repair of firefighting, ambulance or rescue equipment or purchase thereof; debt reduction associated with either of the above; or training and certification of members.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Provides support programs related to training working dogs focusing on rescue and public safety at a center located in a city of the first class. Funding directly impacts the Search and Rescue community in three ways; training support, sheltering and outreach, and through critical salary support for the shelter and daily care of working dogs in training. Support allows trainers to instruct Urban Search and Rescue team members, and complete assessments to evaluate and select dogs that show aptitude for urban search and rescue or recovery. Program not funded in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 or SFY 2016.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY RELIEF

Provides for local municipal emergency relief to create a state program to provide assistance to individuals and political subdivisions directly affected by natural and man-made disasters and provide funding to a multi-county provider of emergency services that serves a portion of a county of the second class A and a portion of county of the third class. Program not funded in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 or SFY 2016.

The Disaster Emergency Assistance Act of 2014 (Act 187) provides for assistance to political subdivisions and municipal authorities in an area included under a declaration of disaster emergency issued by the Governor. Assistance is limited to grants for projects that do not qualify for Federal assistance to help repair damages to public facilities.

On August 24, 2015 the Governor signed a proclamation of disaster emergency for the Commonwealth. Twenty-six political subdivisions and one municipal authority from seven counties (Bradford, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Northampton, Westmoreland, and York) applied for assistance from the Act 187 funding totaling \$1,410,086 to be disbursed to 27 applicants.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
(\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

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Appropriation:
RESTRICTED RECEIPTS

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
Radiological Emergency Response Plan	(RERP)	\$ 1,640	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,475
Radiation Emergency Response Fund	(RERF)	\$ 802	\$ 800	\$ 750
Radiation Transportation Emergency Response Fund	(RTERF)	\$ 20	\$ 75	\$ 150
TOTAL		\$ 2,462	\$ 2,075	\$ 2,375

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT (\$ Amount in Thousands)		2014-15	2015-16	2015-16	Change	Percent
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Change</u>
PERSONNEL						
Other Funds		\$ 1,134	\$ 1,183	\$ 1,269	\$ 86	7%
OPERATING						
Other Funds		\$ 574	\$ 136	\$ 397	\$ 261	192%
GRANTS						
Other Funds		\$ 720	\$ 729	\$ 673	\$ (56)	-8%
FIXED ASSETS						
Other Funds		\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY						
Other Funds		\$ 24	\$ 27	\$ 36	\$ 9	0%
TOTAL FUNDS						
Other Funds		\$ 2,462	\$ 2,075	\$ 2,375	\$ 300	14%
Total Funds		\$ 2,462	\$ 2,075	\$ 2,375	\$ 300	14%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)		2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016
		<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>Estimated</u>
State Funds		N/A	N/A	N/A

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION		12/31/2014	12/31/2015	2016-17
		<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded				
Authorized		12	12	12
Filled		12	11	10
Total				
Authorized		12	12	12
Filled		12	11	10

Appropriation: RESTRICTED RECEIPTS

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Funding for the restricted receipt accounts are based on personnel and operational costs to support 12 filled position. Grant funding is based on the legislative direction and supports the 26 risk and support counties affected by the five nuclear power plants in Pennsylvania.

Legislative Citation:

Radiation Protection Act (35 P.S. 7110.101 et seq.)

Act 31 of 2007

Act 147 of 1984

Act 85 of 1989

Disbursement Criteria:

Disbursements are made on approved positions, and established employee benefits. Grants to counties are formula-based allocations for Radiation Emergency Response planning and training programs.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>STATE \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL \$</u>	<u>OTHER \$</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>
PERSONNEL				
Personnel salary and benefit increases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86	\$ 86
Subtotal Personnel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86	\$ 86
OPERATING				
Increased in correlation to anticipated revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261	\$ 261
Subtotal Operating	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261	\$ 261
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY				
Reduced in correlation to anticipated revenue and available carryover from the Radiation Transportation Emergency Response Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (56)	\$ (56)
Subtotal Grants and Subsidy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (56)	\$ (56)
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY				
Increase in amount to be granted interagency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 9
Subtotal Non-Expense/Interagency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 9
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300	\$ 300

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
RESTRICTED RECEIPTS**

RADIATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (RERF)

The Radiation Emergency Response Fund (RERF) receives a total of \$750,000 annually from the fees assessed to the five nuclear power plants located within the Commonwealth. The restricted fund is governed by the specific language of the Act itself, along with specific rules and regulations regarding the use of the funding. In summary, eighty-five percent of the RERF fund is distributed to the 26 risk and support counties affected by the five nuclear power plants within Pennsylvania in the form of performance-based grants. The grant amount per county is governed by a formula, based upon the number of affected municipalities and the affected population. Five percent of the fund is distributed in the form of competitive grants to state agencies with responsibilities for emergency planning and response to a nuclear power plant incident including the, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and the Pennsylvania State Police. Ten percent of the fund is retained by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) for the administration of the grants.

**RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING AND
PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM FUND (RERP)**

This fund provides PEMA with the financial resources to address the provisions of Title 35 Section 7320 regarding the oversight of emergency planning, training and exercises as required by federal regulations pertaining to nuclear power plants. As of July 1, 2015, the agency began receiving \$275,000 per power plant for a total of \$1,375,000 per year.

RADIATION TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (RTERF)

Pursuant to Act 147 of 1984 as amended in 2007, this fund was established and provides state and local agencies and volunteer organizations the means for training and equipment associated with the movement of radiological materials through the Commonwealth.

Activities slated for state fiscal year 2016-2017 include:

- Full scale exercise with off-site emergency response elements for the Susquehanna Steam Electric Station – October 18, 2016.
- Full scale exercise for the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Company – April 11, 2017.
- Federal evaluation of eight (8) MS-1 hospitals across the Commonwealth.

- State observation of eight (8) MS-1 hospitals across the Commonwealth.
- Annual review of plans and procedures for each of the five Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ), including inclusion of the updated results of the Evacuation Time Estimates and Federal Emergency Management Agency materials regarding required plan updates.
- Annual review of training lesson plans for each of the five EPZs.
- Replacement of malfunctioning state inventory radiological devices including dosimeters and chargers.
- Review of fiscal aspects and the provisions of Act 31 of 2007 regarding the REP Program with the legislature.
- PEMA will secure vendor services to support conversion of the current 10-mile 360 degree default Protective Action Decision model for our nuclear power plant program. Pennsylvania is currently the last remaining state that still uses this outmoded "all-go/no-go" evacuation or shelter-in-place model for the entire Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) at our five nuclear power plant facilities. PEMA wishes to follow the guidance of the U.S. NRC and incorporate keyhole evacuations into our state and local emergency plans going forward. We propose to accomplish this work in a three phase approach: information and product development; transitional training and plan revisions; and public information and public outreach. Costs are not yet know as we are still working to secure vendor services to assist in this important endeavor.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
(\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

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Appropriation:
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE FUND

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>
General Operation	\$ 200	\$ 190	\$ 190
Hazardous Material Response Team	\$ 200	\$ 190	\$ 190
Grants to Counties	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,330
Public & Facilities Owners Education	\$ 200	\$ 190	\$ 190
TOTAL	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

(\$ Amount in Thousands)

	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>	Change Budgeted vs. Available	Percent Change
PERSONNEL					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 302	\$ 283	\$ 315	\$ 32	11.31%
OPERATING					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 291	\$ 287	\$ 255	\$ (32)	-11.15%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,330	\$ -	0.00%
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ -	0%
Total Funds	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ -	0%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES

(\$ Amount in Thousands)

	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16 Estimated</u>
Special Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION

	<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>2016-17 Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	1	1	1
Filled	1	1	0
Total			
Authorized	1	1	1
Filled	1	1	0

**APPROPRIATION:
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE FUND**

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:

The Hazardous Material Response Fund consists of the fees collected, civil penalties, and fines. Funds are used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III, and the Commonwealth's hazardous material safety program. Funds, including all interest generated are distributed in accordance with the Act.

Legislative Citation:

Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), also referred to as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq.)

Pennsylvania's Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act

(35 P.S. 6022.101-6022.307)

Disbursement Criteria:

Up to 10% shall be expended on training programs for hazardous material response teams.

Up to 10% shall be expended for public and facility owner education, information and participation programs.

No more than 10% shall be used for the general administrative and operational expenses of the Act.

The remaining revenue in the fund is disbursed through formula-based allocations as grants to counties to support eligible activities under the Act.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>STATE \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL \$</u>	<u>OTHER \$</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>
PERSONNEL				
Contractual benefit increases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 32
Subtotal Personnel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 32
OPERATING				
Reduced to offset contractual benefit increases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (32)	\$ (32)
Subtotal Operating	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (32)	\$ (32)
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE FUND**

The Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act (Act 165 of 1990 as amended) established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Hazardous Material Response Fund and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. The Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act, hereinafter referred to as Act 165, further defines the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Council (PEMC), the counties and local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials. Act 165 formalized Commonwealth compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve offsite safety around chemical facilities. Act 165 designates the PEMC, augmented by the Secretary of Labor and Industry, as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) which is required by the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III). Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry. The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare offsite response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public "Right-to-Know" education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs, as well as, conduct relevant training, drills and exercises. Act-165 fulfills critical needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards. The Hazardous Materials Act benefits more than 2,500 local fire companies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.

Funding requests are based on the projected revenue available in the Hazardous Material Response Fund within the limits identified in the Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act. All unused funds in these appropriations lapse back into the State Hazardous Material Response Fund.

The Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act enables the following:

- Development of standards for hazardous material response team staffing, training, medical surveillance, equipage and certification.
- Development and implementation of a public information, education and participation program for the public and facility owners.
- Development of a program for resolution of cost recovery disputes.

- Development and implementation of a reporting system for hazardous substances releases by facilities and transporters.
- Conduct of periodic exercises to test emergency response personnel.
- Review and approval of county hazardous material emergency response preparedness status and capability reports.
- Administration of the Hazardous Material Response Fund grant program.
- Review and approval of chemical facility emergency plans and annual updates.
- Referral of violators of Federal SARA Title III and Pennsylvania Act 1990-165 for prosecution.
- Administration of the hazardous materials transportation planning and training program.
- Timely notification, receipt and follow-up of chemical release/accident reports and other hazardous chemical data.
- Annual collection, review and approval of county hazardous materials assessment reports.
- Inspection and certification/recertification of the state certified hazardous material response teams.

Under SARA Title III and Pennsylvania Act 165 of 1990 as amended, facilities storing hazardous chemicals at established reporting thresholds must submit a Tier II Hazardous Chemical Inventory report. In December 2006, PENNSAFE implemented the Pennsylvania Tier II System (PATTS), a secure web-based reporting product called Tier II Manager that was only available to PENNSAFE, PEMA, and certain Department of Environmental Protection staff. The counties have looked to the Commonwealth to coordinate and streamline the reporting process and to establish a statewide enterprise system.

The benefit of implementing an enterprise system is a one stop reporting capability; uniformity of the data that all of the entities would share: an Emergency Response Plan capability including a standardized template for facilities to submit electronically with county approval rights for the Emergency Response Plans, and giving PEMA access to this critical information in the event of a chemical or bio-terrorist incident; access to the GIS module for mapping of facilities, vulnerability zones, and critical care facilities; and an important consideration is the significant reduction in the costs related to redundant data collection, hardware, program testing and deployment, IT support, and related maintenance costs for the counties.

The Emergency Restriction/Prohibition Order of the Department of Transportation of May 7, 2014, requires all railroad carriers that transport in a single train in commerce within the United States, 1,000,000 gallons or more of crude oil from the Bakken shale formation to provide the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of each state notifications regarding the expected movement of such trains through the state. A program within PEMA has been developed in which assurances are made regarding the receipt of these notifications from the railroads and distribution of same is made in a timely manner to the counties through which the trains will pass. Emphasis has been placed, and is continuing, on ensuring that emergency responders are properly trained and exercised in the unique dangers and procedures regarding this material.

Activities slated for state fiscal year 2016-2017 include:

- Recertification of 18 of the 35 State Certified Hazardous Materials Response Teams. Certification/Re-certification based upon a four year cycle.
- Certification of one (1) new Hazardous Materials Response Team.
- Continued implementation of the hazardous materials emergency response reporting and tracking system.
- Continued expansion of the PATTTS hazardous material access for the counties, the 9-1-1 centers and the hazardous materials teams; 62 counties are currently signed-on to PATTTS.
- Continuation of the grants to counties for their specific hazardous materials programs.
- Continued review and updating of the hazardous materials team training and certification programs for compliance with national standards.
- Continued discussions with the Department of Labor and Industry relative to the Hazardous Materials Program including discussions to further clarify rules regarding Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste.
- PEMA will facilitate the development of plans and use of various funding mechanisms to support both agency and first responder needs with regard to the transportation of Bakken Crude Oil by train.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
(\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Page# E20-1 Governor's Executive Budget
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Appropriation:
911 Fund

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>
Special Funds:			
911 General Operations	\$ 2,340	\$ 4,100	\$ 6,400
911 Emergency Service Grants	\$ 116,000	\$ 206,000	\$ 313,000
Restricted Receipt:			
VoIP 911 Emergency Service Fund	\$ 25,828	\$ 7,000	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 144,168	\$ 217,100	\$ 319,400

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT
(\$ Amount in Thousands)

	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budgeted</u>	Change Change Budgeted vs. Available	Percent Change
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,505	\$ 5	0%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 1,449	\$ 2,607	\$ 4,895	\$ 2,288	88%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ 141,412	\$ 212,993	\$ 313,000	\$ 100,007	47%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<i>Other Funds</i>	<u>\$ 144,168</u>	<u>\$ 217,100</u>	<u>\$ 319,400</u>	\$ 102,300	47%
Total Funds	\$ 144,168	\$ 217,100	\$ 319,400	\$ 102,300	47.12%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES
(\$ Amount in Thousands)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <u>Estimated</u>
Other Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION

		<u>12/31/2014</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>2016-2017</u> <u>Budgeted</u>
State/Federal Funded	Authorized	13	13	13
	Filled	10	13	12
Total	Authorized	13	13	13
	Filled	10	13	12

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:

This request supports the maintenance and recurring cost for the state's oversight of the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of a statewide integrated 911 system. Funds are passed through to counties to fund public safety answering point (PSAP) costs resulting from compliance with the FCC 911 Order and Agency approved costs of county PSAP's that relate directly or indirectly to the provision of 911 service.

Operating funds support agency expenses directly related to administering the provisions of chapter 53 of Title 35. Agency responsibilities include:

- Establishing a statewide 911 plan
- Establishing an implementation plan for a statewide interoperable IP network
- Publishing uniform standards annually for the administration and operation of 911 systems
- Developing distribution policies and procedures for 911 funds
- Establishing annual eligible uses for 911 funds
- Requiring biennial audits of each PSAP
- Requesting information or require audits of any entity remitting surcharge revenue
- Providing administrative and support staff to the 911 Board
- Adopting training, certification, and quality assurance requirements

Legislative Citation:

Act 118 of 2010
 HB 583, Ch 53 of Title 35
 Act 12 of 2015

Disbursement Criteria:

Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, PEMA is required to determine the amount available in the 911 fund for distribution and make disbursements to the Public Service Answerign Points (PSAPs). Funds are distributed with 83% going to the counties via a quarterly formula based distribution, 15% shall be used by PEMA for statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems, an up to 2% may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 911.

Appropriation: 911 Fund
--

VI EXPLANATION OF CHANGES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	STATE \$	FEDERAL \$	OTHER \$	TOTAL \$
PERSONNEL				
Personnel salary and benefit increases.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5
Subtotal Personnel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5
OPERATING				
Increase due to additional funding received with the recently passed legislation.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,288
Subtotal Operating	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,288
GRANT AND SUBSIDY				
Additional funding anticipated due to new legislation.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,007	\$ 100,007
Subtotal Grant and Subsidy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,007	\$ 100,007
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,300	\$ 102,300

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

911

Chapter 53 of Title 35, the Public Safety Telephone Act, provides for the collection of a surcharge on 911 communications services to support a statewide integrated 911 system. Act 12 of 2015 was signed into law June 6, 2015 and amended Chapter 53 of Title 35. The Act established a new funding program for public safety answering points (PSAPs) across the Commonwealth effective August 1, 2015. The new funding program includes a uniform 911 surcharge fee of \$1.65, a uniform 911 Fund for collecting surcharges, and updated procedures related to collecting and distributing surcharge revenues.

Each subscriber or consumer shall pay a surcharge of \$1.65 for each 911 communications service or prepaid wireless device for which that subscriber or consumer is billed by a provider or seller. 911 communications service refers to any communication service that is capable of contacting a PSAP by entering or dialing the digits 911, is subject to applicable Federal or State requirements to provide the 911 dialing capability, and allows two-way communication to a PSAP.

All surcharge revenue collected is remitted to the Commonwealth and deposited into the 911 Fund. The 911 Fund is a non-lapsing interest bearing account established by Act 12.

Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, PEMA is required to determine the amount available in the 911 fund for distribution and make disbursements to the PSAPs. Funds are distributed with 83% going to the counties via a quarterly formula based distribution, 15% shall be used by PEMA for statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems, and up to 2% may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 911.

The money in the 911 fund shall be used only for reasonably necessary costs that enhance, operate or maintain a 911 system in the Commonwealth, in accordance with the Statewide 911 plan established by the agency. Reasonably necessary costs are determined by PEMA in consultation with the 911 Board established by Act 12.

The funding provisions in Act 12 took effect on August 1, 2015. October through December 2015 represented the first full quarter under Act 12. Total surcharge revenue remitted to the Commonwealth from October through December was \$79.8 million; for a monthly average of \$26.6 million. Should this monthly average remain consistent, a total of \$319.2 million would be collected annually in the 911 Fund.

The primary challenge to the Commonwealth and counties is to maintain current 911 systems while transitioning to IP-based technology for Next Generation 911 (NG9-1-1) systems. Implementing NG9-1-1 systems is critical to sustaining 911 services in the Commonwealth as communication providers continue to shift from copper landlines to fiber-based networks. Counties continue to experience operational cost issues driven by

increasing personnel costs, equipment obsolescence and maintenance costs for technology delivering wireless location information.

With the goal of cost savings by maximizing the efficiency of the investment of the 911 surcharge funds, the following are program initiatives for FY 2016-17:

- Continue the development of an Emergency Services Internet Protocol-based network (ESInet) within other counties across Pennsylvania, laying the groundwork for building a statewide ESInet that connects all PSAPs.
- Encourage and incentivize all other regions of the Commonwealth to establish statewide interconnectivity and regional shared services by setting a detailed and specific State 9-1-1 Plan and implementation plans generally agreed upon by stakeholders. A detailed and specific plan sets priorities and expectations for funding and will ensure the limited 9-1-1 funds are spent in the most effective manner while minimizing competition for statewide interconnectivity funds.
- Encourage the collaboration, integration and resource sharing of the PSAPs in order to provide for:
 - Increased operational and technical efficiency among the PSAPs
 - Improved interoperability
 - Greater situational awareness
 - Continuity of Operations
 - Better disaster recovery
 - A common network solution
 - Enhanced fiscal control
- Establish the strategy to implement NG9-1-1 throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a consistent, standardized, precise manner while maximizing all available resources including:
 - ESInet deployment – Broadband Network
 - Utilize standards based approach
 - Implement IP capable PSAP
 - Geographic based routing and database integration
 - Common shared network solutions
 - Deploy NG9-1-1 capable applications
 - Converge networks and systems
 - Enhanced fiscal control with overall cost reductions
 - Implement “Best Practices” approach to NG9-1-1
 - Provide a “State-of-the-Art” NG9-1-1 system in the Commonwealth for all jurisdictions

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017
 (\$ AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Page# E20-1 Governor's Executive Budget
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Appropriation:
 OTHER FUNDS

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
State Funds:			
Emergency Response Planning	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750
First Responders Equipment and Training	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750
TOTAL	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT						
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)						
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Change		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent</u>
						<u>Change</u>
PERSONNEL						
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 740	\$ 889	\$ 981	\$ 92		0.00%
Total Personnel	\$ 740	\$ 889	\$ 981	\$ 92		0.00%
OPERATING						
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 760	\$ 611	\$ 519	\$ (92)		100.00%
Total Operating	\$ 760	\$ 611	\$ 519	\$ (92)		100.00%
TOTAL FUNDS						
<i>State Funds</i>	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ -		100.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		0.00%
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		0.00%
Total Funds	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ -		100.00%

Appropriation:
OTHER FUNDS

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
			Estimated
State Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	2016-2017
			Budgeted
State/Federal Funded			
Authorized	7	7	7
Filled	3	6	6

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:
Funding for each of the above programs are explained on the subsequent narrative page.

Legislative Citation:
Act 9 2012
Act 13 of 2012

Disbursement Criteria:
Funds are disbursed for emergency response planning, training, coordination and specialized equipment relating to unconventional wells. Narrative explains each program's disbursements in detail.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	STATE \$	FEDERAL \$	OTHER \$	TOTAL \$
PERSONNEL				
Personnel salary and benefits increase	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92
Subtotal Personnel	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92
OPERATING				
Reduce to offset personnel salary and benefits increase	\$ (92)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (92)
Subtotal Operating	\$ (92)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (92)
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
OTHER FUNDS**

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

Act 13 of 2012 established the Emergency Response Planning fund for emergency response planning, training and coordination related to natural gas production from unconventional gas well sites, i.e. Marcellus Shale. Act 9 of 2012 related to "unconventional wells" requires the well operator to develop an emergency response plan that provides for equipment, procedures, training and documentation to properly respond to emergencies that threaten human health and safety for each well site or planned wells.

Funding will specifically be committed to advance the agency's responsibilities as they relate to educating and preparing county and local emergency management agencies to support response efforts to well events/emergencies. These county and local emergency management agencies have responsibility for coordination of first responder support until the highly and technically-skilled corporate response units arrive.

FIRST RESPONDERS EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

Act 13 of 2012 established this appropriation for the development, delivery and sustainment of training and grant programs for first responders and the acquisition of specialized equipment for response to emergencies relating to natural gas production from unconventional wells.

**Emergency Management Agency
Waiver provided through June 30, 2016**

SAP Symbol	Appropriation	Amount
10-355-12	General Government Operations	\$ 312,563
10-355-14	General Government Operations	\$ 1,224,804

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**2016-2017
BUDGET STATEMENT**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Hazardous Material Response Fund
Financial Statement
FY 2016-17 Governor's Executive Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2014-15</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2015-16</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2018-19</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2019-20</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2020-21</u> <u>Estimated</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 3,159	\$ 2,836	\$ 1,972	\$ 1,467	\$ 962	\$ 457	\$ 152
Receipts:							
Toxic Chemical Release Form Fee	\$ 984	\$ 800	\$ 970	\$ 970	\$ 970	\$ 970	\$ 970
Chemical Inventory Fee	373	360	300	300	300	300	300
Interest	56	125	125	125	125	125	125
Other	111	70	120	120	120	120	120
Total Receipts	<u>1,524</u>	<u>1,355</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,515</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>\$ 4,683</u>	<u>\$ 4,191</u>	<u>\$ 3,487</u>	<u>\$ 2,982</u>	<u>\$ 2,477</u>	<u>\$ 1,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,667</u>
Expenditures:							
Emergency Management Agency	\$ 1,843	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,500
Labor and Industry	4	319	120	120	120	120	120
Total Expenditures:	<u>-1,847</u>	<u>-2,219</u>	<u>-2,020</u>	<u>-2,020</u>	<u>-2,020</u>	<u>-1,820</u>	<u>-1,620</u>
Cash Balance, Ending	<u>\$ 2,836</u>	<u>\$ 1,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,467</u>	<u>\$ 962</u>	<u>\$ 457</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>

This is a cash basis financial statement and does not tie to the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.

This fund was created by Act 165 of 1990 and amended by Act 121 of 2000 to carry out Pennsylvania's responsibilities under Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III). Revenue is generated from toxic chemical registration fees and toxic chemical release form fees. Expenditures are for training programs for hazardous material response teams, public education programs, grants to counties for SARA Title III activities, cost recovery grants, facility and vehicle inspections, and testing and administration of the program including data collection and management.

**Volunteer Companies Loan Fund
Financial Statement
FY 2016-17 Governor's Executive Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

	2014-15 <u>Actual</u>	2015-16 <u>Available</u>	2016-17 <u>Budget</u>	2017-18 <u>Estimated</u>	2018-19 <u>Estimated</u>	2019-20 <u>Estimated</u>	2020-21 <u>Estimated</u>
Cash Balance, Beginning	\$ 66,497	\$ 41,995	\$ 44,245	\$ 44,495	\$ 42,745	\$ 40,995	\$ 39,245
Receipts:							
Loan Principal Repayments	\$ 13,514	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
Loan Interest	1,425	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Interest	844	500	500	500	500	500	500
Delinquent Interest	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	<u>15,793</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>18,500</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>\$ 82,290</u>	<u>\$ 60,495</u>	<u>\$ 62,745</u>	<u>\$ 62,995</u>	<u>\$ 61,245</u>	<u>\$ 59,495</u>	<u>\$ 57,745</u>
Expenditures:							
PEMA-Office of State Fire Commissioner							
Administration	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Loans	10,045	16,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Transfer to the General Fund	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures:	<u>-40,295</u>	<u>-16,250</u>	<u>-18,250</u>	<u>-20,250</u>	<u>-20,250</u>	<u>-20,250</u>	<u>-20,250</u>
Cash Balance, Ending	<u>\$ 41,995</u>	<u>\$ 44,245</u>	<u>\$ 44,495</u>	<u>\$ 42,745</u>	<u>\$ 40,995</u>	<u>\$ 39,245</u>	<u>\$ 37,495</u>

This is a cash basis financial statement and does not tie to the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.

Bond referenda in 1975, 1981, 1990 and 2002 authorized a total of \$100 million of bonds to be issued for acquisition and replacement of volunteer fire, ambulance and rescue company equipment and facilities. Act 208 of 1976 established a revolving loan fund known as the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund; loans provided for under these bond issues are administered by the Office of the State Fire Commissioner. Revenue to the fund in addition to bond proceeds includes loan repayments and interest earnings. General Fund transfer appropriations have also been provided to fund the program.

911 Emergency Services Fund
Financial Statement
FY 2016-17 Governor's Executive Budget
(dollars in thousands)

	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Available	2016-17 Budget	2017-18 Estimated	2018-19 Estimated	2019-20 Estimated	2020-21 Estimated
Cash Balance, Beginning	\$ 9,874	\$ 15,469	\$ 53,114	\$ 54,204	\$ 55,294	\$ 56,384	\$ 57,474
Receipts:							
Wireless Surcharges	\$ 103,177	\$ 135,000	\$ 165,800	\$ 165,800	\$ 165,800	\$ 165,800	\$ 165,800
Prepaid Wireless Surcharges	\$ 15,748	\$ 30,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000
Wireline Surcharges	\$ 0	\$ 42,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
VoIP Surcharges	\$ 0	\$ 41,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000
Interest	22	45	50	50	50	50	50
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	<u>118,947</u>	<u>248,045</u>	<u>320,850</u>	<u>320,850</u>	<u>320,850</u>	<u>320,850</u>	<u>320,850</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>\$ 128,821</u>	<u>\$ 263,514</u>	<u>\$ 373,964</u>	<u>\$ 375,054</u>	<u>\$ 376,144</u>	<u>\$ 377,234</u>	<u>\$ 378,324</u>
Expenditures:							
Emergency Management Agency							
Administration	\$ 1,428	\$ 4,100	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,400
Grants	111,766	206,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000
Dept. Revenue	158	300	360	360	360	360	360
Total Expenditures:	<u>-113,352</u>	<u>-210,400</u>	<u>-319,760</u>	<u>-319,760</u>	<u>-319,760</u>	<u>-319,760</u>	<u>-319,760</u>
Cash Balance, Ending	<u>\$ 15,469</u>	<u>\$ 53,114</u>	<u>\$ 54,204</u>	<u>\$ 55,294</u>	<u>\$ 56,384</u>	<u>\$ 57,474</u>	<u>\$ 58,564</u>

This is a cash basis financial statement and does not tie to the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.

Title 35 Chapter 53 amended by Act 12 of 2015, the Public Safety Emergency Telephone Act established the 911 fund to support a statewide integrated 911 system. The fund is used to collect and deposit a surcharge for each 911 communications service or prepaid wireless device for which that subscriber or consumer is billed by a provider or seller. Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, PEMA is required to determine the amount available in the 911 fund for distribution and make disbursements to the PSAPs. Funds are distributed with 83% going to the counties via a quarterly formula based distribution, 15% shall be used by PEMA for statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems, and up to 2% may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 911. Act 12 of 2015 rewrote how 911 fees are collected. Starting August 1, 2015, the surcharge fee increased from \$1.00 to \$1.65. Wireless, Prepaid Wireless, VoIP and Wireline are all combined into the collection process, accounting for the large increase of Receipts and Disbursements for 2015-16.

Fiscal year 2015-16 includes revenue collected according to the prior legislation and is not a full representation of the new legislation. Revenue collected in July 2015 is for the prior quarter of April – June 2015. Revenue collected in October 2015 represents a quarter with different collection rates: a partial amount according to the old legislation and a partial amount according to the new legislation. Also with the new legislation, collection of Wireline Surcharges began at the state level. Prior to the new law, this revenue was solely collected at the county level. The new legislation also eliminated the separate VoIP 911 Emergency Services Fund and included it into the 911 Emergency Services Fund. These changes and the timing of when the new law was enacted account for the partial increase in revenues and expenditures for Fiscal year 2015-16. Fiscal year 2016-17 shows what the 911 Emergency Services Fund will look like after a full year of the new legislation.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**2016-2017
BUDGET STATEMENT**

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS**

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Department of Community and Economic Development, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Transportation, Department of General Services, and Department of Agriculture.

An umbrella memorandum of understanding among multiple state agencies/departments through which collaborative training projects are administered through the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors (PSATS) contract.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of General Services (DGS).

Provides warehousing of PEMA personal property and shipping of property.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), Department of General Services (DGS), and Department of Agriculture (PDA).

Memorandum of Understanding between parties for interdepartmental land transfer to facilitate property transfer and construction of PEMA's new facility.

- Letter of Understanding - Between the Office of the Budget (OB) and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).

OB to use PEMA's check printing equipment in the event the Commonwealth declares an Emergency and implements its Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Emergency.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Department of General Service (DGS), Hamburg Municipal Authority, and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).

Utility agreement between DGS/PEMA requested that Hamburg Municipal Authority to construct, install, operate and maintain water and sanitary sewer facilities to provide water and sanitary sewer service to the Emergency Operations Center Hamburg, Berks County, PA.

- Letter of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency and the Office of Administration (OA).

For support and subscription cost of VMWare Licenses.

- Storm Water Controls and Best Management Practices (BMP) Operations and Maintenance agreement between, Department of General Services (DGS), the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and Township of Windsor, Berks County, PA.

To ensure proper maintenance of the onsite BMP's by the landowner. Provides for management of storm water within the confines of the Property at the Eastern Regional Office building.

- Memorandum of Understanding - Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Office of Administration (OA).

The consolidation of information systems and related items should be merged with the OA's Office for Information Technology (OA/OIT) for Application Development/Maintenance, LAN/Server Support Services, LAN/Network Management, LAN/Client PC Management, and Customer Support/Help Desk Services.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Department of General Services (DGS), the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Interdepartmental land transfer for the PEMA's new Eastern Area Office at Hamburg Center, Windsor Township, Berks County.

- Memorandum of Understanding - Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Office of Administration (OA).

OA's Office for Information Technology (OA/OIT) will support PEMA's nuclear power plant training exercises under Act 147.

- Memorandum of Understanding - Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Office of General Counsel (OGC).

OGC to provide the agency Office of Chief Counsel the services of one attorney.

- Memorandum of Understanding - Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency and:

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Department of Environmental Protection
Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency
Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement System
Department of Banking
Department of Transportation
Department of Community and Economic Development
Department of Aging
State System of Higher Education
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Department of Health
Department of General Services
Pennsylvania Public School Employees' Retirement System
Department of Public Welfare
Department of State
State Employees' Retirement System
Department of Agriculture
Department of Corrections
Office of General Counsel
Office of Administration
Public Utility Commission
Pennsylvania State Police
Department of Labor and Industry
Office of Attorney General
Department of Insurance
Pennsylvania Treasury
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency
Department of Revenue
Department of Education

As directed by the Governor in Executive Order 2008-04, all Commonwealth agencies shall be prepared to support and permit appropriately skilled personnel, who volunteer to be part of the PA- Incident Management Team (IMT). This memorandum describes the responsibilities and the procedures for agency participation in the PA-IMT.

- Memorandum of Understanding - Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Properly demolish PEMA-unoccupied (Hamburg Center) structure to ensure its back to its original condition.

- Programmatic Agreement – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Provides for interagency review of public disaster assistance projects and hazard mitigation projects that involve historic properties.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA).

DMVA to provide Western Regional Office (WRO) an alternate site facility in the event the (WRO) is uninhabitable.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA).

Provides for use of space by PEMA at Indiantown Gap should PEMA required the need to set up a Joint Emergency Operations Center (JEOC).

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the City of Harrisburg.

Provides for the transfer of the State Operations Center (SOC) from the City of Harrisburg to PEMA.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (DHS).

Provides the understanding between PEMA and DHS for the occupancy of space at PEMA headquarters.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Governor's Office of Administration (OA)

OA Office of Human Resources to provide PEMA human resources administration and support services.

- Memorandum of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of General Services (DGS).

DGS to provide a position to perform building administrative services.

- (2)Memorandums of Understanding – Between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA).

PEMA, as the Commonwealth's administrative agency for federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, provides two subgrants to DMVA for projects approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**2016-2017
BUDGET STATEMENT**

GRANT LISTING

911 FUND – EMERGENCY SERVICE GRANTS (SPECIAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Act 12 of 2015 amended Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes. The Act established a new funding program for public safety answering points (PSAPs) across the Commonwealth to support a statewide integrated 911 system. The new funding program includes a uniform 911 surcharge fee of \$1.65, a uniform 911 Fund for collecting surcharges, and updated procedures related to collecting and distributing surcharge revenues. Funds are distributed with 83% going to the PSAPs via a quarterly formula based distribution, 15% shall be used by PEMA for statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems, and up to 2% may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 911. The money in the fund shall be used only for reasonably necessary costs that enhance, operate or maintain a 911 system in this Commonwealth.

Disbursements:	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>2016-2017</u> <u>Projected</u>
	\$ 116,000	\$ 206,000	\$ 313,000

Appropriation: 001-031-205 (SAP 20294)

Eligibility: Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)

DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS –FIRST RESPONDERS (FEDERAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security funding supports the commonwealth for the building and sustaining of national response capabilities as well as assisting in the prevention of terrorism.

Disbursements:	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>2016-2017</u> <u>Projected</u>
	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000

Appropriation: 001-031-816 (SAP 82284)

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS (FEDERAL/
LOCAL FUNDS)**

Purpose: Federal Emergency Management Agency funding supports personnel and administrative costs associated with emergency management programs and activities. Also under this appropriation symbol are a multitude of sub grants that funding flows through to support the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000

Appropriation: 001-031-751 (SAP 70239)

Eligibility: County and local emergency management organizations. Sixty-five counties and two municipal governments presently participate in the program that requires a 50% match. Under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program eligibility is determined by an approved FEMA application and projects.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND TRAINING (FEDERAL/STATE/
LOCAL FUNDS)**

Purpose: U.S. Department of Transportation funding to support hazardous materials transportation safety planning, training and preparedness.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 900	\$ 900	\$ 900

Appropriation: 001-031-754 (SAP 70241)

Eligibility: State and all counties – approximately 25-30 counties per year participate and receive planning and training funds. (20% state/local match required).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GRANTS - ACT 165 (SPECIAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Fees assessed to facilities who manufacture or store hazardous chemicals are available for grants to counties to develop and maintain hazardous materials safety programs.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,330

Appropriation: 125-031-173 (SAP 10359)

Eligibility: All Counties

RADIATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (OTHER FUNDS)

Purpose: Provide financial support for planning and preparedness activities associated with nuclear power plants. Funds are granted to participating counties surrounding the five nuclear power plants

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 802	\$ 800	\$ 750

Appropriation: 001-031-691 (SAP 60060)

Eligibility: Twenty-six risk and support counties surrounding the five nuclear power plants.

RED CROSS EXTENDED CARE PROGRAM (STATE FUNDS)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to help people resume their normal way of living as rapidly as possible, keeping families together, out of the shelter system, preventing long term homelessness and return them to independent living within 30 to 60 days of displacement from their homes.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 150

Appropriation: 001-031-111 (SAP 10349)

THE SALVATION ARMY DISASTER RELIEF SERVICES (STATE FUNDS)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to carry out a program of disaster relief activities for the victims of natural and man-caused disasters.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 100	\$ 0	\$ 0

Appropriation: 001-031-181 (SAP 10355)

SEARCH AND RESCUE (STATE FUNDS)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to provide support programs related to training working service dogs focusing on rescue and public safety at a center located in a city of the first class.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 250	\$ 0	\$ 0

Appropriation: 001-031 (SAP 11069)

LOCAL MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY RELIEF (STATE FUNDS)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to create a state program to provide for local municipal emergency relief to individuals and political subdivisions directly affected by natural and man-made disasters and provide funding to a multi-county provider of emergency services that serves a portion of a county of the second class A and a portion of county of the third class.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 3,000	\$ 0	\$ 0

Appropriation: 001-031 (SAP 11070)

VoIP 911 EMERGENCY SERVICE FUND (OTHER FUNDS)

Purpose: Act 72 of 2008 amended, the Public Safety Emergency Telephone Act (Act 78 of 1990, as amended), provides for the collection of a \$1.00 fee per month for each telephone number or successor dialing protocol (Voice over Internet Protocol or "VoIP") to support certain Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) costs. Act 72 also established a non-lapsing restricted interest bearing account known as the VoIP Emergency Services Fund. The monies in the fund and interest it accrues shall be disbursed by the agency in an amount equal to the fees collected from VoIP service customers located in that county and shall be used only for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) costs resulting from compliance with the department-approved triennial plan required under the Act. Act 12 of 2015 consolidated the VoIP 911 Emergency Service Fund into the 911 Fund.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 25,828	\$ 7,000	\$ 0

Appropriation: 001-031-205 (SAP 60249)

Eligibility: The 69 PSAPs throughout the Commonwealth

VOLUNTEER COMPANY GRANTS (STATE GAME FUND/PROPERTY TAX RELIEF)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to provide financial support for volunteer firefighters and ambulance services. The Office of the State Fire Commissioner provides grants to volunteer fire and EMS departments for new or updates to facilities, equipment, and debt reduction and training/certification programs.

Disbursements:			2016-2017
	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>Projected</u>
	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000

Appropriation: 001-031-620 (SAP 60227) & 001-031-207 (SAP 20299)

Eligibility: Available for all eligible volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance services.