

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency



Budget Hearing 2022-2023

David R. Padfield, Director



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

***2022-23
BUDGET STATEMENT***

The budgetary information set forth on the following pages is furnished in compliance with the request letter of **December 21, 2021** to the Budget Secretary from the Executive Directors of the Appropriations Committees.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) is committed to helping people and communities before, during, and after disasters and other emergencies. These concepts drive the agency's overall approach to the budget and its priorities.

PEMA is committed to enhancing current partnerships, modernizing statewide operational technologies, and expanding planning capabilities as well as fostering collaborative relationships across all levels of government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. These relationships will assist in increasing individual and organizational preparedness, enhancing training for responders, and provide for information sharing at all levels to achieve PEMA's goal of all-hazards preparedness throughout the Commonwealth.

Budget Overview

The proposed 2022-23 budget focuses on the administration's key priorities of public safety and emergency preparedness.

This budget will allow PEMA to maintain a level of preparedness and response as the agency strives to meet statutory obligations to the residents of the Commonwealth and ensure that the agency is an example of "Government That Works." Below are key initiatives and priorities that are the framework of the agency's mission to better prepare and respond to any disaster or emergency event.

Highlights

Pennsylvania's Emergency Management Services Code, Title 35 (Title 35), defines the agency's legal responsibilities for emergency management before, during, and after a disaster event. Operating under the current legislation for approximately 25 years, an update to Title 35 will provide a more efficient and effective way for the Commonwealth and local governments to prepare for and respond to all-hazard events. PEMA continues to work with all stakeholders to provide support to this much needed revision to the law. An update to Title 35 will also allow the agency to fully utilize the capability of Pennsylvania's highly trained teams in response to requests from Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) partners. As a result of the constitutional amendment approved in May 2021, the General Assembly needs to pass legislation on how disasters are managed in the Commonwealth. Other legislation changes being sought include formal recognition in Title 35 of the Regional Task Forces and providing worker's compensation coverage to emergency management volunteers and workers when they are assisting in the response to a disaster at the request of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

While Title 35 has remained stagnant, significant changes have occurred at both the federal and state levels, such as the creation of the United States Department of Homeland Security, the formation of the Commonwealth's Regional Task Forces, development of the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS), to include increased reporting requirements, and a growing concern about potential threats and pandemics.

PEMA continues to seek legislative updates incorporating changes and lessons learned from previous events over the past twenty years throughout the country. These updates into Title 35 further ensure the safety of citizens of the Commonwealth.

Strategic Priorities

PEMA is collectively working on developing a Strategic Plan that will cover strategies through 2023. The Overarching Strategic Priorities will include: 1) continuing to build an agency with systems and processes that are efficient, effective, and optimized to produce the desired outcomes needed to support our partners, stakeholders, and ultimately the residents of the Commonwealth during both daily operations and during time of crisis; 2) fostering an agency that has a highly qualified, dedicated, and motivated workforce with the needed talent and expertise to consistently exceed the expectations of our partners and stakeholders in every aspect of emergency management; 3) continue to build an agency that is a highly reliable organization which continually learns, grows, and matures in everything that we do through a culture of continual process improvement with emphasis on mentorship, succession planning, and legacy building; and 4) incorporating diversity, equity, and inclusion principles into all phases of emergency management and all agency functions with an emphasis on providing services to underserved communities and populations in the Commonwealth.

911

Chapter 53, 911 Emergency Communication Services, of Title 35 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, established the 911 Fund. The 911 Fund is the funding source for the critical 911 systems and personnel that assist in saving lives every day in Pennsylvania. According to Chapter 53 of Title 35, money in the 911 Fund may only be used for reasonably necessary costs that enhance, operate, or maintain a 911 system in the Commonwealth. Act 17 of 2019 extended Chapter 53 of Title 35 to January 31, 2024.

Chapter 53 of Title 35 provides a framework of funding, governance, oversight, and planning requirements to guide efforts with sustaining current 911 systems while implementing next generation 911 (NG911) in Pennsylvania. The current infrastructure to deliver 911 calls in Pennsylvania and most other states is based on technology designed in the 1970's. NG911 modernizes Pennsylvania's 911 infrastructure into a more resilient, adaptable technology designed to handle the modern day demands of how people communicate. NG911 is designed to provide access to emergency services from all connected communications sources and provide multimedia data capabilities for 911 centers and other emergency service organizations.

Per the legislation the agency established, in consultation with the 911 Advisory Board, a statewide 911 plan that sets forth priorities for 911 systems in the Commonwealth, plans for NG911 technology, and the development of a comprehensive plan for the implementation of a statewide interoperable Internet Protocol (IP) network that coordinates the delivery of federal, state, regional, and local emergency services.

Up to 15 percent of the amount in the 911 Fund shall be used to establish, enhance, operate, or maintain statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems. These funds have been used to support 911 center consolidations, incentivize system sharing among 911 centers, address aging infrastructure

within 911 centers across Pennsylvania, and support geospatial improvements for public safety. In addition, the commonwealth wide interconnectivity funding stream will fund NG911 service across Pennsylvania. PEMA and county partners have made significant progress to improve 911 systems across the Commonwealth while still maintaining the ability to fund the largest technical change in decades to the 911 system with a commonwealth wide infrastructure upgrade to an NG911 system. A phased implementation of Pennsylvania's NG911 system began in December 2020 and will last for a duration of approximately two and half years with an estimated completion date of June 2023.

PEMA has implemented a multiyear statewide aerial imagery collection-and-dissemination program. Aerial imagery is used by all levels of government, for everything from street and stream centerline updates, tax assessment, change detection, flood plain mapping, to future planning. Road centerlines, a required NG911 Geospatial Information System data layer for call delivery, can be derived from aerial imagery, and PEMA can share this data with stakeholders to be leveraged for many other functions. Acquiring new, highly accurate, high-resolution aerial imagery is prohibitively expensive for most jurisdictions. Virtually every department in government can benefit from current aerial imagery. This 911 funded initiative will provide cost savings for all levels of government.

Implementing NG911 presents both an opportunity and a challenge. The opportunity is to greatly enhance the capabilities of Pennsylvania's 911 systems; the challenge is ensuring that financial resources are available to sustain current 911 systems while implementing and operating NG911 systems and maintaining the ability to invest in future technologies and efficiencies. The continued support of the General Assembly is critical to sustaining this vital component of public safety.

Operations

Commonwealth Preparedness

PEMA is the lead emergency coordination agency in the Commonwealth tasked with ensuring the safety of the Commonwealth's 13 million residents. The agency plans, organizes, equips, trains, exercises, and sustains the Commonwealth capabilities and capacities to protect the commonwealth from both informed and uninformed emergency events.

Pursuant to Title 35, PEMA is statutorily tasked with preparing, maintaining, and updating current conditions to the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP). PEMA maintains the plan and coordinates activities as necessary to ensure the Commonwealth's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters of any kind. Associated activities include providing training and exercise opportunities to Commonwealth agencies tasked with emergency support functions under the plan. In addition, PEMA is responsible for a Commonwealth-wide training and exercise program for emergency management personnel at the state, county, and local levels. Continued assessment, development, and implementation of a robust training and education program includes position-specific training for PEMA staff to enhance staff capabilities in the Commonwealth Response Coordination Center (CRCC) during disasters. Recent technology investments have allowed for the development of a blended learning concept for instructing

emergency management classes. Providing classes either partially or completely virtually results in more efficiency in conducting classes and reduces costs for attending and instructing the class.

PEMA is also working collaboratively internally to develop a more agile workforce that is well-equipped, educated, and trained. As part of these efforts, PEMA has initiated a multi-faceted transformation effort to ensure that the agency's workforce is credentialed and qualified. A part of this effort includes creating a statewide credentialing program mirrored after the National Qualification System (NQS).

Act 165 of 1990, Pennsylvania's Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act, established a statewide hazardous materials safety program, and created the Hazardous Materials Response Fund. There are currently 35 hazardous materials response teams across the Commonwealth, all of which are certified by PEMA through the Bureau of Technological Hazards. Additional planning, training, and exercise activities are conducted annually under PEMA's Radiological Preparedness Program including activities addressing the movement of radiological materials through the Commonwealth.

PEMA has responsibility for the emergency response planning, training, and coordination related to natural gas production from unconventional gas wells (Marcellus Shale). Act 9 of 2012, Amending Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in Commonwealth services, requiring that the operator of each permitted unconventional well within Pennsylvania post certain 911 response information at the entrance to each site. PEMA and the Department of Environmental Protection shall adopt emergency regulations directing the operators of all unconventional wells within this Commonwealth to complete actions defined in the statute.

PEMA, as a recipient of federal preparedness grant monies [Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG), for example], must continue to meet program eligibility requirements. These grant monies support significant state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events, promote emergency preparedness, and to prepare the Commonwealth for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to its security and well-being. The grants are utilized to implement investments that build, sustain, and deliver the 32 core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) of a secure and resilient nation. These grant programs fund a range of activities, at the Commonwealth, task force and county levels including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration across all core capabilities and mission areas and National Priorities.

The necessary requirements to remain eligible as a FEMA preparedness grant recipient are as follows: complete an annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report (SPR), be a member of the EMAC, ensure that all federally funded assets are ready to deploy in support of emergency or disaster operations per existing EMAC agreements, adopt and implement NIMS, and ensure that at least 25 percent of the combined HSGP funds allocated are dedicated to law enforcement terrorism prevention activities, as defined in 6 U.S.C. § 607. The 2021 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the HSGP reinforced these requirements and contained additional requirements that all funding requests for equipment, training or projects need to be tied to specific gaps identified in the

THIRA process and that 30% of the total allocation must support five set national priorities to address the change in recent threats. FEMA also required a similar tie to approved state priorities in the EMPG 2021 NOFO.

PEMA continues to lead the THIRA and SPR process for the Commonwealth. The THIRA and SPR process involves identifying threats and hazards of concern, giving the threats and hazards context, establishing capability targets, and applying the results via capability estimation to identify resource requirements, as well as identifying gaps by core capability. Through the 2021 SPR process, the following were identified as priority capabilities: mass search and rescue, operational communications, public health, public information and warning, operational coordination, cybersecurity, and situational assessment.

The core capabilities with the most progress are planning, public health, healthcare, and emergency medical services, and public information and warning. The core capabilities most in need of additional attention and work are economic recovery, risk and disaster resilience assessment, and housing. In addition to the priorities from the THIRA and SPR, PEMA is focused on enhancing the ability to share information across all areas of Commonwealth government, as well as protecting critical infrastructure and key resources, coordination and consolidation of resources, maintenance and sustainment of equipment previously purchased with homeland security grant funds, promoting equipment standardization or commonalities in usage and application of purchases of first responder resources, and establishing strong intrastate mutual aid relationships. Eighty percent of the HSGP funding received by PEMA is passed through to Pennsylvania's Regional Task Forces. This year's focus will build upon last year's process, taking a more detailed look at improving the ability of partners to estimate their capabilities and gaps for each core capability.

The number of public sector information technology (IT) systems that are affected by cyber-attacks continues to increase throughout the Commonwealth. Based on event experience, PEMA is working in coordination with Office of Administration/IT Security, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security, and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to develop an event checklist to streamline event information gathering with a goal of expediting state-level coordination following a cyber-attack on a Commonwealth, county or municipal network. This will improve coordination responding to and recovering from such an event.

PEMA must focus on enhancing statewide preparedness and planning efforts for deployment and operational technologies. To enhance statewide preparedness, the following objectives must be completed: increase community outreach to better prepare residents to appropriately respond to all-hazard threats within their community; increase prevention, protection, response, recovery and mitigation capabilities for emergency management within the Commonwealth through a variety of means (i.e.: planning, training, exercises); increase the efficiency of federal and state grant distribution, management and administration; transition from Legacy 911 to NG911, and reduce the risks associated with critical infrastructure from acts that would severely diminish the ability of government to perform essential health and safety missions, and negatively affect people, vital interests, and way of life. To enhance planning efforts for deployment and operationalizing technologies, the following objectives must be completed: develop and implement innovative and creative business solutions that create more efficient operations;

maximize and advance partnerships between all levels of government and private sector; and develop and maintain a competent, customer-friendly workforce that is highly trained and motivated to serve the needs of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Community Preparedness and Outreach

Engaging external partners and community members is a critical component of PEMA's mission toward improving the resilience of the whole community including commonwealth residents, communities, and businesses. PEMA provides training, information, and education to the public, including diverse populations, concerning threats to life, safety, and property. Education and Outreach are components of the "whole community" approach to national preparedness and emergency management. The strategic communications engagement seeks to educate and empower the public to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate emergencies, including natural and human-made disasters. Programs are designed to provide counties and local emergency management with resources and tools to maintain a local program. Additionally, information and training are provided directly to consumers. All-hazards preparation involves the ability to quickly prepare, respond and recover regardless of the natural, technological, or human-caused disaster. The program recognizes that the public has varying levels of knowledge and needs. As a result, engagement with communities, individuals and businesses involves various materials and channels to better inform the public and support their ability to prepare.

Included in Community Preparedness and Outreach is the integration of the private sector (profit and non-profit) into emergency management to improve information sharing and access to resources during an emergency. The result is the whole community is engaged: businesses, communities, responders, and residents working together to improve resilience. The "whole community" approach engages all aspects of a community to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any natural or human-made disaster.

Relationship development, consistent engagement, and consistent methods for information distribution are the cornerstones of PEMA's efforts to reach individuals and community organizations. PEMA works through partnerships with the Pennsylvania Private Sector Integration Program, the Pennsylvania Business Emergency Operations Center (PA BEOC), and the Pennsylvania Voluntary Organizations Active in a Disaster (VOAD) in conjunction with the Ready PA campaign and the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training program to support these efforts.

External Operations

The Commonwealth is highly susceptible to the effects of natural or human-caused disasters. The critical component in any response is to ensure a well-coordinated and efficient tiered response system is in place that is capable of supporting the counties and local municipalities when an incident grows beyond their capabilities.

PEMA's Bureau of External Operations coordinates external response operations from state-level resources to support the counties and local municipalities. Specifically, planning for critical, lifesaving/sustaining commodities, such as food and water to be readily available to support disaster survivors, coordinating a system to address logistical needs of counties when their resource capabilities are exceeded, and maintaining an available roster of statewide specialized teams with highly trained and qualified personnel to respond as needed to assist local jurisdictions with specific needs. Some of these statewide specialized teams include the State's All-Hazards Incident Management Team; eight regional Urban Search and Rescue elements, which comprise the Commonwealth's Urban Search and Rescue System; the Pennsylvania Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team, a collaborative effort between the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, PEMA; and a network of local swift-water rescue teams which are recognized through the Voluntary Rescue Service Recognition program. In addition to coordination of commonwealth wide resources, the Bureau of External Operations is responsible for the coordination of all EMAC requests.

Continued expansion of these efforts will address gaps in local, county, and statewide response capabilities. Emphasis continues to be placed on the "typing" of critical response resources in accordance with NIMS and state "typing" definitions, as appropriate, as well as conducting assessments of administrative and operational readiness to assure operational capability of those resources. PEMA is also working with state agencies and other stakeholders to develop a comprehensive Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) program to support all aspects of emergency response and management, including hazard mitigation, initial response, damage assessment, and recovery operations. UAS have tremendous utility for many operations directly applicable to emergency management and are rapidly being adopted by numerous agencies to enhance and support their day-to-day functions. The goal of this program is to avoid duplication of equipment and effort across state agencies and leverage a common set of policies and procedures that all agencies can utilize for safe operation and integration of UAS into their operations.

The Special Operations Center (SOC), located in Harrisburg, contains deployable resources that are available to support teams in the field, as well as a cache of equipment that is available to directly support impacted counties or local municipalities. These items include trailer-mounted generators, light towers, and self-contained communication platform trailers capable of augmenting communication systems during disasters and reaching remote locations to provide tactical, interoperable radio and satellite communications between response and support agencies.

Internal Operations

Under Title 35, PEMA has responsibility for the coordination and direction of Commonwealth resources in response to emergencies or disasters. PEMA performs administrative functions for the Statewide Emergency Management Council. The Bureau of Internal Operations staffs the Commonwealth Watch and Warning Center (CWWC) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, taking reports from the 67 counties, which, acting for the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), includes required hazardous materials spill or leak reports, and is the notification center for incidents involving the five nuclear power plants within the Commonwealth. The CWWC and the CRCC are the focal points for coordination of all Commonwealth response activities and are significantly invested in information technology, data management and advanced communications consistent with its mandates under Title 35 to maintain a “system of warning and communications.” A large part of the warning requirement includes the impacts of weather systems, one of Pennsylvania’s major threats.

Partnering with other agencies, PEMA is enhancing the ability to assess, interpret and forecast meteorological data. In addition to a meteorologist, PEMA is implementing upgraded and enhanced data tools in a statewide weather Keystone Mesoscale Network (MESONET) to provide early warning on floods and weather system impacts. MESONET went live in February 2020, with continued improvements in coverage and data as the agency continues to integrate innovative technology into its daily operations.

A critical tool to any emergency management process is a single integrated incident management software system that receives data directly from counties, and other reporting and response systems, consolidates the information and geo-locates it on a common statewide base map that will allow for an improved common operating picture. PEMA is in the process of re-designing, updating, and modernizing its crisis management software system. This will make entry and analysis less labor intensive and provide for more real-time analysis, reducing the time to notify the public and/or emergency responders during an emergent event.

Completed Phase I was the design, development, and implementation of the WebEOC platform. During this phase, modules, called Boards, were developed that are shared with and updated by Commonwealth Departments and counties. Mission Request/task Boards were designed to be accessible for direct entry by every county, speeding up the support request process.

Phase II was initiated to further develop and extend use of the platform to other departments and counties. Concurrently, the initiative to develop an integrated GIS map for visualization and analysis is underway with products already in use to merge layers for better incident analysis, situation awareness dashboards for sharing a common operating picture and Operational Reporting Dashboards. The overarching cohesive approach, the Keystone Emergency Management System (KEMS) integrates information sharing and visualization. With an estimated 62 counties sharing the same system, Phase II is proving successful. Integration of Wireless Emergency Alerts, text and voice notifications and immediate conference bridging into the KEMS platform will complete the Phase II improvements for alerting and notification. Additional modules need to be developed to complete the county needs, especially as it relates to managing hazardous material management, training, and response.

A public GIS based situation awareness and reporting portal will be developed to allow agencies, offices and even the public to “self-brief” allowing them to see and pull the information they are interested in, in real time. This system will eventually incorporate a fused base map that integrates NG911, emergency management and response incidents as well as hazardous materials reports, weather feeds, and energy systems status. This ability to fuse information and reports will provide “heat mapping”; a more rapid and comprehensive assessment and analysis with visualization of threats and second order impacts. This KEMS system can integrate specific data driven reporting boards with a GIS based interface to provide a more comprehensive database, and visual dashboards reflecting the health of the Commonwealth. The system is robust and flexible which will allow for incremental improvements to maintain currency and viability without a wholesale change of base platform.

PEMA is responsible for maintaining the statewide, satellite-based Warning and Communications Network, which provides voice and data access between several state agencies, county emergency managers, and 911 centers. Included in this complex network is the State Emergency Voice Alert Network, which utilizes Voice over Internet Protocol. In addition, the data network, Pennsylvania State Alert & Reporting network utilizes commercial off the shelf products. This budget maintains existing technology to sustain the agency’s communications capabilities. PEMA developed a digital, state-of-the-art Emergency Alert System (EAS) to alert residents in times of emergency. This system also supports the State Police Amber Alerts for missing children. The notification system integrates immediate phone, text, and email alerting along with geo-location, Wireless Emergency Alerting (WEA), two-way response capabilities, and is essential today to rapidly mobilize the CRCC, special response teams, or establishing immediate conferencing for decision makers. This system also includes Alert PA and the EAS network and mobile phone alerting, allowing residents to receive emergency messages through television, radio, and any other text compatible devices.

PEMA implemented a plan to integrate the federal Integrated Public Alert Warning System and Commercial Mobile Alert System telecommunications program, which geo-targets cellular devices and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio All-Hazards network allowing for greater outreach to Commonwealth residents during an emergent event. Together with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, PEMA will send geo-targeted alerts to motorists who may be stranded on interstate highways during emergencies. This system, called 511PAConnect, uses the Wireless Emergency Alert feature on mobile phones to alert motorists and direct them to a website where they can register to receive updates regarding road closures, and other useful safety messages to reference as state agencies work to resolve an emergency situation, and restore traffic flow. This system has been recognized as an innovative best practice by other states across the United States, as well as federal partner agencies.

Disaster Response and Recovery

PEMA coordinates and manages several federal disaster assistance programs authorized following a Presidentially declared major disaster. These programs are Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)/Floodplain Management. Two additional programs that are available to the residents of

Pennsylvania and do not require a major disaster declaration are the Small Business Administration (SBA) Physical Damage Loan program and the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program. These two loan programs are activated upon request by the Governor through PEMA to support residents impacted by an event that does not rise to the level of a major disaster declaration. PEMA's administration of these programs ensures swift and immediate aid to local governments and certain private not-for-profit organizations that will span multiple years to address the full scope of an event. PEMA uses an online Damage Assessment tool, deployed in counties and state agencies, that allows for the collection and aggregation of damage assessment data directly from the field. It is an invaluable field support tool for emergency response personnel involved in gathering and reporting damage assessment data.

Hazard Mitigation (HM) reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters. Mitigation plans, required for funding opportunities, identify disaster risks and vulnerabilities, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future events. PEMA completed a successful effort to have the Commonwealth's HM Plan achieve FEMA enhanced status. This enhanced status has provided the Commonwealth with 20%, rather than 15%, HM funding as a result of the disaster declaration for Hurricane Ida. The HM Grant Program makes funding available after a presidentially declared disaster, and Non-Disaster programs, though the Flood Mitigation Assistance and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grants provide funding opportunities annually. PEMA, with eligible partners has been able to conduct acquisitions/demolition and elevation of structures in the FEMA identified floodplains, acquire properties above sinkholes and affected by landslides. PEMA has worked with Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) to acquire structures in the FEMA identified floodplain using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds. PEMA and DCED are also responsible for the state's Disaster Recovery Plan.

PEMA manages the Commonwealth's NFIP including grant opportunities and floodplain ordinance requirements. Floodplain management is a community-based effort incorporating floodplain management functions of zoning, building codes, enforcement, education, and other tasks. PEMA is working with more than 30 communities that are in or will be a part of FEMA's gold standard Community Rating System (CRS). As a part of the NFIP, the CRS is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum program requirements which may discount insurance premiums.

The Recovery Directorate includes a Commonwealth Community Resiliency Officer who conducts research on statewide resiliency to natural and human-caused disasters, identifies resiliency gaps and proposes solutions through recommendation of policy, goals, objectives, and priorities to promote long-term mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, reviewing statewide infrastructure to identify and suggest resiliency improvements.

The Disaster Recovery Support Services Office, similar to FEMA's Declarations Unit, collects, analyzes, damage assessment data and required thresholds for requesting federal assistance.

PEMA is an agency that strives to be proactive in all that we do with the focus on coordinating response activities to save lives and protect property and provide the best service to disaster

survivors or those affected by emergency by support counties and local political subdivisions. PEMA continuously explores ways to be more efficient and effective in all agency functions in the face of broadening scope of responsibility. However, the importance of having PEMA adequately staffed, well-trained, and mission capable is critical to the successful coordination of not only an emergency incident or disaster, but all phases of emergency management to ensure the commonwealth is prepared and resilient. This budget will allow PEMA to maintain a level of preparedness and response as the agency strives to meet its statutory and moral obligations to the residents of the Commonwealth and ensure that PEMA is an example of “government that works.”

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER

Act 118 of 2010, the State Fire Commissioner Act, places responsibility for addressing the diverse training, operational, and informational needs of the Commonwealth's fire and emergency services community to the State Fire Commissioner. The law mandates that the State Fire Commissioner is to oversee the development and operations of the following:

- State Fire Academy
- Academy on the Road (AOTR)
- Local Level Training Programs
- Fire Company, Emergency Medical Service Grant Program
- Fire and Emergency Services Program
- Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System
- Pennsylvania Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System
- Pennsylvania Voluntary Firefighter Certification Program
- Public Fire Safety Education Program
- Firefighter's Memorial Flag Program
- Volunteer Fireman's Relief Association – Authority related to eligible uses
- Tax Relief – Authority related to eligibility requirements
- Recruitment and Retention Program
- State Fire Advisory Board

In addition, the Office of the State Fire Commissioner oversees the Marcellus Shale Emergency Response Training Program and the Alternative Energy Emergency Response Training Program.

The State Fire Commissioner is responsible for coordinating federal, state, and private fire safety funds; assisting state agencies in the development of plans related to fire safety; reviewing existing or proposed rules and regulations affecting the safety of Commonwealth citizens; and providing a cost-effective fire-loss management system for the Commonwealth.

The State Fire Academy (SFA) in Lewistown is the catalyst for the delivery of training and certification to the state's fire and emergency response community. The Local Level Training Program is a unique system involving the SFA, community colleges, county and local training facilities, and organizations, providing a comprehensive curriculum of basic and mid-level fire, rescue, hazardous material, officer development, and fire department management courses deliverable to firefighters through county and local fire departments.

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

FIRE ACADEMY FEES

Anticipated revenues from fees assessed to out-of-state and private-sector entities for training conducted by the Office of the State Fire Commissioner (OSFC).

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 PEMA for the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy.

FIRE COMPANY AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Anticipated augmentation to support personnel, administration, and operational functions provided by OSFC in direct support of the Fire Company and Emergency Medical Services programs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Anticipated augmentation based on sales through State Surplus Property in the Department of General Services.

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PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2022-2023

BUDGET STATEMENT

APPROPRIATION LISTING

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
 (\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

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APPROPRIATION:
General Government Operations

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Actual	Available	Budgeted
State Funds			
<i>General Government Operations</i>	\$13,387	\$10,603	\$12,124
Federal Funds Total	\$127,500	\$140,500	\$136,500
<i>Civil Preparedness (EMPG)</i>	\$21,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
<i>Hazardous Materials Planning and Training (HMEP)</i>	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
<i>Domestic Preparedness-First Responders</i>	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
<i>NG 911</i>	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$0
Augmentations			
<i>Reimbursements - GGO</i>	\$164	\$4	\$4
Total	\$141,051	\$151,107	\$148,628

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT (\$ Amount in Thousands)	APPROPRIATION: General Government Operations				
	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Available	2022-23 Budgeted	Change Budgeted vs. Available	Percent Change
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$4,727	\$5,098	\$6,399	\$1,301	25.52%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$7,658	\$7,956	\$7,379	(\$577)	-7.25%
Total Personnel	\$12,385	\$13,054	\$13,778	\$724	5.55%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$7,455	\$5,333	\$5,563	\$230	4.31%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$11,063	\$10,741	\$6,771	(\$3,970)	-36.96%
Total Operating	\$18,518	\$16,074	\$12,334	(\$3,740)	-23.27%
FIXED ASSETS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$1,172	\$162	\$162	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$88	\$130	\$130	\$0	0.00%
Total Fixed Assets	\$1,260	\$292	\$292	\$0	0.00%
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$95,365	\$108,495	\$117,190	\$8,695	8.01%
Total Grants & Subsidy	\$95,365	\$108,495	\$117,190	\$8,695	8.01%
NON-EXPENSE					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$33	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$5,313	\$5,020	\$5,030	\$10	0.20%
Total Non-Expense	\$5,346	\$5,030	\$5,030	\$0	0.00%
BUDGETARY RESERVE					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$8,013	\$8,158	\$0	(\$8,158)	0.00%
Total Budgetary Reserve	\$8,013	\$8,158	\$0	(\$8,158)	0.00%
AUGMENTATIONS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$164	\$4	\$4	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total Augmentations	\$164	\$4	\$4	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$13,551	\$10,607	\$12,128	\$1,521	14.34%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$127,500	\$140,500	\$136,500	(\$4,000)	-2.85%
Total Funds	\$141,051	\$151,107	\$148,628	(\$2,479)	-1.64%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022 Estimated
	State Funds	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION (\$ Amount in Thousands)	APPROPRIATION: General Government Operations		
	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2022-23 Budgeted
State Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	109	123	123
<i>Filled</i>	93	100	92
Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	29	24	24
<i>Filled</i>	24	21	24
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	138	147	147
<i>Filled</i>	117	121	116
Benefit Rate	71.26%	67.75%	71.69%

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Derivation of Request:

The General Government Operations provides for operational and salary costs for 123 positions within the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. The Civil Preparedness fund supports FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs, the Federal Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program, and the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE). 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 county emergency management agencies that participate in the program. The EMPG program has a 50% federal and 50% non-federal 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 eight 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. The NG 911 federal grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration will be used toward implementation of Next Generation 911 service across the Commonwealth.

Legislative Citations:

- Act 323 of 1975, known as the Emergency Management Services Code , *as amended* 35 Pa.C.S. § 7101 *et seq* .
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, *as amended* 42 U.S.C. § 11001 *et seq* .
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, *as amended* 42 U.S.C. § 5121 *et seq* .
- Toxic Substance Control Act of 1976, *as amended* 15 U.S.C. § 2601 *et seq* .
- Blizzard and Flood Emergency of 1996-Omnibus Amendments, Act 4 of July 11, 1996, Special Session 2, P.L. 1767, No. 4.
- Act 12 of 2015 known as 9-1-1 Emergency Communications Services, as amended 35 Pa. C.S. §5301 *et seq* .
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, *as amended* 6 U.S.C.S. § 101 *et. seq* .
- Act No.227 of 2002 known as the Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness, & Response Act, *as amended* 35 P.S. §2140.101 *et seq* .
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975, 49 U.S.C. § 5101 *et seq* .
- New 911 Grant-Next Generation 911 Advancement Act of 2012 (Middle Class Tax Reform and Job Creation act of 2012
- Pub. L. 112-96, Title VI, Subtitle E (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 942)
- Act 70 of 2021

Disbursement Criteria:

Funds disbursed under the General Government Operation (GGO) state funding are in support of PEMA's personnel salaries and benefits for all filled positions. Operational expenses within the GGO funding support the headquarter's 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 Commonwealth Watch and Warning Center (CWWC) for non-declared disaster activation costs. The Civil Preparedness fund disburses EMPG dollars to county Emergency Management Offices through an application submission for personnel costs in support of emergency management and planning for the Commonwealth. The HMA program grants funds to counties and municipalities to assist in elevating homes, acquire properties, and perform FEMA approved mitigation projects throughout the Commonwealth. Through the Domestic Preparedness-First Responders fund, 80% of the Homeland Security Grant award is disbursed to the eight Regional Task Forces based on a formula-based allocation. 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.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	APPROPRIATION: General Government Operations			
	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
PERSONNEL				
1. State personnel salary and benefit increases.	\$1,301	(\$577)	\$0	\$724
2. Federal reduction in available grant funding.				
OPERATING				
1. State reduction in available federal grant funding, change in interagency billing methodology.	\$230	(\$3,970)	\$0	(\$3,740)
2. Federal change in interagency billing methodology.				
GRANT & SUBSIDY				
1. Offset reduction in budgetary reserve.	\$0	\$8,695	\$0	\$8,695
NON-EXPENSE/INTERAGENCY				
1. State change in interagency billing methodology.	(\$10)	\$10	\$0	\$0
2. Federal increase based on projected subgrant (NOS) amounts for other agencies.				
BUDGET RESERVE				
1. Federal decrease based on anticipated funding.	\$0	(\$8,158)	\$0	(\$8,158)
TOTAL	<u>\$1,521</u>	<u>(\$4,000)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$2,479)</u>

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

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's (PEMA's) General Operations are supported by the General Government Operations (GGO) appropriation and three federal appropriations. These appropriations support agency operations and 147 complement positions.

The GGO 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 headquarters building; including current utility charges, indirect costs, administrative supplies, and annual maintenance contracts on specific technology and building management systems.

Funding is allocated for equipment and services to support PEMA's daily operations, disaster response and recovery operations, infrastructure improvement, upgrades to existing systems, establishing, and maintaining redundancies, as well as equipment and services for County Emergency Management Agencies and 9-1-1 Centers.

GGO funds also maintain two offsite area offices in Berks and Indiana counties 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 including establishing, equipping, and staffing a Commonwealth Watch and Warning Center (CWWC).

PEMA has partnered with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) to provide technology information services to the agency's headquarters, area offices, SOC, and the State Fire Academy. Communications programs and services are provided by PEMA's Telecommunications Support Division. PEMA's telecommunications, emergency communications and information technology systems are extremely complex, diversified, and a vital support function of the agency. Proper upkeep, upgrades, and maintenance to equipment and technology are critical to the agency in its operations.

The commonwealth systems that PEMA maintains are the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Pennsylvania State-wide Telecommunications Alerting and Reporting System (PASTAR) and the state-wide P25 radio system which is installed in all 67 county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) offices. EAS through the EMnet Satellite network and CodeRed allows PEMA, the Pennsylvania State Police, and all counties to generate emergency alert messages notifying Pennsylvania's citizens of emergencies and safety instructions.

Telecommunications systems are critical to support PEMA's mission during an emergency response. PEMA hosts multiple voice systems including but not limited to Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Trunks, with Direct Inward Dial (DID) lines and telephones across headquarters and satellite locations. PEMA supports teleconferencing, Video Tele-Conferencing (VTC), Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) lines for back-up, and resources to record all calls for the Commonwealth Response Coordination Center (CRCC) in addition to dedicated satellite connections to all counties and state agencies for direct

communications and access to the state-wide weather and alerting network. Voice and data services at emergency locations are also provided.

The Unified Communications platform includes telephony with VOIP, Land/Mobile Radio, Logging Recorders, Audio/Visual (A/V) and provides interfaces with satellite communications systems. This Unified Communications platform supports the Governor's Office Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), PennDOT's District 8, and State-wide Traffic Management Center phone lines as part of the overall CWWC partnership.

Internet Protocol (IP) Networks are paramount to operations. PEMA has one of the most highly technological emergency operations centers in the United States, including a Tier III Data Center guaranteeing 99.98% availability. The data center infrastructure contains mission critical applications requiring high availability including the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that monitors environmental conditions within the building, building mechanical systems, and building security points.

The A/V system is a complex system, comprised of switchers with satellite, fiber optic, cable, and computer sources. These sources can be routed to all the monitors located throughout PEMA's headquarters. Broadcasts from local stations located across the state are able to be received via satellite, providing situational awareness for activities in a given geographical location within the commonwealth. PEMA's headquarters is an all IP-based A/V network used for mission critical conference calling, situational awareness software tools, and social media applications.

The Satellite Warning System network is IP based over a satellite network supporting both voice and data. The State Emergency Voice Alert Network (SEVAN) system has satellite endpoints, and VOIP phones distributed to all 67 counties and various state agencies. PEMA is the state-wide EAS and 'Wireless Emergency Alert' (WEA) origination point for the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). The PEMA provides a comprehensive terrestrial internet/satellite based EAS system with terminals distributed throughout the Commonwealth. All of the terminals in the statewide EMNet have just been upgraded.

PEMA supports a wide variety of radio systems covering most frequency bands and participates in Shared Resources High Frequency Radio Program (SHARES), FEMA National Radio System (FNARS), Amateur Emergency Communication Services (RACES), and PASTARNet P25 network, which combines UHF, VHF, and 800 MHz radio frequencies.

PEMA has completed upgrading to the P25 Phase II radio interoperability system. This new system allows counties to connect their frequencies and towers to the PASTARNet and provides Regional Task Forces with increased communications plans that meet the state-wide capability for radio interoperability.

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 disseminates 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 238 Automated Rain Gauges located throughout 32 counties in Pennsylvania. Since the middle 2000's, the network has been deteriorating due to equipment age and a lack of funding, staffing, and maintenance. PEMA is actively looking to

sunset the current 40+ year old IFLOWS system. A new IFLOWS 2.0 system is proposed and awaiting funding through grants or other available streams. This data collection remains ever critical as flooding remains a top hazard for Pennsylvania.

PEMA has numerous deployable assets. These assets have been used in the past to support FEMA/PEMA Joint Field Offices (JFOs), 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 can communicate and relay critical information from anywhere within the Commonwealth to the CWWC. The systems are used to support both normal day-to-day operations and emergency situations. These are tactical assets providing situational awareness, field communications, and command and control capabilities during disasters and emergencies.

The Civil Preparedness appropriation is comprised of the ongoing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs of Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA), High-Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD), Cooperative Technical Partners (CTP), and the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE), under the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA), Risk Mitigation Directorate.

The EMPG program funds \$4.527 million towards the salaries and benefits of 98 eligible GGO complement positions within PEMA. The EMPG program requires a 50 percent non-federal match which PEMA primarily matches with GGO state funds. The remaining match for PEMA's expenditures is provided through a combination of the 911 Fund and the Emergency Response Planning fund.

The EMPG program partially funds salary and benefits for 167 eligible positions within the county and class 2 city emergency management agencies that participate in the program. Counties and class 2 cities receiving EMPG funding are responsible for providing the match component.

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, such as: developing and implementing training, exercise, and evaluation programs to meet educational and assessment needs; maintaining the Comprehensive Emergency Management Planner tool; promoting community preparedness through the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) program and by building and maintaining relationships with the business community, volunteer organizations, Long-Term Recovery Groups, and private sector partners; and supporting human resource and information technology requirements to ensure operability during both steady state and emergency situations.

The HMA program is comprised of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Infrastructure (BRIC). FMA is for flood hazard mitigation projects to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as well as plan development. BRIC is a new FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaces the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. BRIC supports local communities to undertake hazard mitigation

projects, reducing the risks faced from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency

Annually, municipalities, counties and eligible partnering entities can apply for these grants to elevate, acquire, or mitigate/reconstruct 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 CAP-SSSE program provides technical assistance to communities participating in the NFIP and evaluates community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities. CAP-SSSE helps to ensure that the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP are met; build state and community floodplain management expertise and capability; and leverage state knowledge and expertise in working with communities. The program leverages partnerships to deliver high-quality hazard identification and risk assessment products, provides outreach support, and empowers communities to take action to reduce risk based on informed, multi-hazard-based data and resources. The HHPD program provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance for eligible rehabilitation activities that reduce dam risk and increase community preparedness.

The Domestic Preparedness appropriation is comprised of the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). HSGP is the federal program for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities. This program supports the implementation of Homeland Security strategies to address 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.

PEMA is responsible for coordinating the development and maintenance of comprehensive all-hazards preparedness programs in compliance with and in support of commonwealth-wide Homeland Security requirements as set forth by the United States Congress and Department of Homeland Security. Based on the results of these assessments, PEMA works with the eight Regional Task Forces to maintain and update strategic priorities and goals and to develop projects that will maximize federal funding received, as well as enhance regional and Commonwealth core capabilities in the Homeland Security mission areas of prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant program provides funding to counties to support planning and training functions that will increase effectiveness in safely handling hazardous materials, accidents, incidents, and encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency training and planning related to transportation of hazardous materials. All Commonwealth counties are eligible to apply for this program. The emphasis continues to be on the planning and training associated with transportation of hazardous materials, crude oil, and flammable fuels.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
 (\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

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**APPROPRIATION:
 Office of the State Fire Commissioner**

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
State Funds			
<i>State Fire Commissioner</i>	\$2,807	\$2,777	\$3,028
Federal Funds Total	\$392	\$520	\$520
<i>Fire Prevention</i>	\$42	\$20	\$20
<i>Firefighters Assistance Program</i>	\$350	\$500	\$500
Augmentations Total	\$1,053	\$1,401	\$1,401
<i>Fire Company and EMS Programs</i>	\$1,052	\$1,400	\$1,400
<i>Arson Fines</i>	\$1	\$1	\$1
Total	\$4,252	\$4,698	\$4,949

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

APPROPRIATION:
Office of the State Fire Commissioner

	<u>2020-21</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2021-22</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2022-23</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>	\$1,520	\$2,000	\$2,250	\$250	12.50%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$1	\$9	\$0	(\$9)	0.00%
Total Personnel	\$1,521	\$2,009	\$2,250	\$241	12.00%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$1,055	\$722	\$688	(\$34)	-4.71%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$391	\$511	\$520	\$9	1.76%
Total Operating	\$1,446	\$1,233	\$1,208	(\$25)	-2.03%
AUGMENTATIONS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$1,053	\$1,401	\$1,401	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total Augmentations	\$1,053	\$1,401	\$1,401	\$0	0.00%
FIXED ASSETS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$0	\$55	\$90	\$35	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total Fixed Assets	\$0	\$55	\$90	\$35	0.00%
BUDGET RESERVE					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$232	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total Budget Reserve	\$232	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$3,860	\$4,178	\$4,429	\$251	6.01%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$392	\$520	\$520	\$0	0.00%
Total Funds	\$4,252	\$4,698	\$4,949	\$251	5.34%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amount in Thousands)	APPROPRIATION: Office of the State Fire Commissioner		
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-22 Estimated
State Funds			
State Fire Commissioner	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2022-23 Budgeted
	State/Federally Funded		
Authorized	25	32	32
Filled	19	21	19
Total			
Authorized	25	32	32
Filled	19	21	19
Benefit Rate	72.61%	68.06%	74.47%

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 32 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, the Firefighter Certification program, Fire Company and EMS programs, Fire Company and EMS Loan Fund, and local level programs.

Legislative Citation:
Act 118 of 2010, as amended 35 Pa. C.S. §§7351-7387, 7401-7437, 7708-7713.

Disbursement Criteria:
This appropriation funds administrative and operational costs for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner disbursements are made based on approved positions, established employee benefits, and invoices submitted for operating and fixed asset expenses incurred in the operation of the programs.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
PERSONNEL				
1. State increase due to salary and benefit changes.	\$250	(\$9)	\$0	\$241
2. Federal decrease due to anticipated eligible costs.				
OPERATING				
1. State decrease to offset personnel increase.	(\$34)	\$9	\$0	(\$25)
2. Federal increase to offset personnel decrease.				
FIXED ASSETS				
1. State increase due to change in allocation methodology.	\$35	\$0	\$0	\$35
TOTAL	<u>\$251</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$251</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE COMMISSIONER (OSFC)

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 of Pennsylvania; and to 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 Pennsylvania, 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, 50,000 volunteers, and 10,000 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 (SFA)

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 SFA currently conducts training and administrative support at its facility in Lewistown, PA, and at the local level across the Commonwealth. In addition, the SFA accredits all local-level State Fire Instructors; this includes both non-suppression and suppression instructors (approximately 1,203 currently accredited), that conduct training throughout the Commonwealth, who train in excess of 45,000 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 include "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. There is an initiative in place to incorporate blended learning to make training more accessible, funded by the Online Training Educator & Training Reimbursement appropriation.

The SFA also manages 48 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 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 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 600 certification evaluators are also accredited by the SFA. In November of 2019, OSFC was approved by Pro-Board and IFSAC to conduct National Professional Qualification testing for Incident Management Personnel – National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1091. This professional level of certification was developed in response to the need for safe roadway operations in traffic control incident management for Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement, Towing and Recovery agencies and the Department of Transportation.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES LOAN PROGRAM (FEMSLP)

The OSFC provides an average of \$1.5 million monthly in low interest (two percent) loans through the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Loan Program (FEMSLP) to 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. Staff receive, analyze, and recommend loan applications for approval to the Application Review Committee, provide loan closing services, and maintain financial and historical files, as well as renew related legal documents, monitor delinquent loans and work with companies to provide options to help resolve and service all accounts until they are closed.

FIRE COMPANY AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE GRANT PROGRAM

The OSFC distributes \$30 million annually to an average of 2,500 fire companies and emergency medical services. Program guidance includes 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 state-wide 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 the Commonwealth 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 state-wide 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 operates as the Commonwealth's gateway to NFIRS. The OSFC, through both federal and state resources, provide the platform via a web-based software program called Emergency Reporting, which provides the technical assistance, collection, review, and dissemination of pertinent fire incident 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), the Fire Company and Emergency Medical Service Grant Program, and the recently passed Cancer Presumption Law.

LINE OF DUTY DEATH (LODD) PROGRAM

The OSFC offers its services during a Line of Duty Death (LODD) thru its LODD Team. The Team is headed by the SFA as the liaison to the National Fallen Fire Fighters Foundation. The Team is comprised of full-time staff and firefighters, EMA staff, and others usually led by the Regional Field Supervisor.

The Team's priority is to assist the family of the deceased. The Team works with the family, the Fire Department, and Municipality to assure the family's wishes are addressed. LODD Team members have received special training in benefit forms and procedures for filing death benefit claims. The Team offers its services to all fire departments in Pennsylvania but will only respond upon an official request.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

The purpose of OSFC's public education program is to serve as the liaison to state, county, local agencies, and organizations interested in fire and injury prevention. The OSFC currently employs one Public Education Specialist who is responsible for coordinating state-wide public education efforts, facilitating conferences, and training classes, developing and evaluating fire prevention education material, and serving on numerous boards and committees, including the Juvenile Fire-Setter Program and Community Advisory Committees. OSFC staff attends various expos and events across the Commonwealth, such as the Pennsylvania Farm Show, distributing fire safety material, and information pertaining to the other responsibilities of OSFC. At these events, OSFC brings along "Sparky the Fire Dog" to interact with the crowd as well as "Buzz E Smoke Alarm" robot and Safety House. In 2016, OSFC rolled out the "Remembering When Program", a fire and fall prevention program for older adults developed by NFPA, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Staff travel to local senior centers and senior expos across the state doing group presentations, home visits, smoke alarm installation and fall intervention programs. In addition, the Public Education Specialist serves as a State Administrator for PennFIRS. OSFC staff travels state-wide providing PennFIRS software training to departments and municipalities. Our Public Education efforts will expand this year to include Community Risk Reduction (CRR) by hosting events during the Initial CRR week and increasing our efforts to educate responders and the public on CRR initiatives.

RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

SB 712 (2019-2020 Fiscal Code) provides funding for the Office of the State Fire Commissioner to establish a statewide Recruitment and Retention Program. The Recruitment and Retention Program is responsible for developing, implementing, and managing projects and programs designed to solicit new volunteer firefighters, retain current volunteer firefighters, and to ensure the sustainability and growth of the fire service in Pennsylvania in its intent to meet the needs of the Commonwealth. Recruitment and Retention staff also provide technical assistance to local fire organizations and local governments. The program will consist of a supervisor and three regional outreach specialists who will perform work in a designated regional area. The supervisor has been hired and is currently working on establishing the program and developing guidelines and goals.

VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Starting in April of 2021, in accordance with Act 91 of 2020, OSFC will, in consultation with a newly established State Fire Safety Advisory Board, establish and publish annually eligible uses of the Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association funds. OSFC will also be responsible for answering inquiries on eligible uses of money, and in consultation with the Fire Safety Advisory Board, make a determination on the eligible use of money on the equipment or service that is the subject of the inquiry. In addition, a Fire Relief Formula Study is to be completed by the Fire Safety Advisory Board, due to the General Assembly by November 30, 2022.

STATE FIRE SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

The State Fire Commissioner is charged with serving as chairperson of the newly created State Fire Advisory Board. The Board will consist of 14 voting members and 17 non-voting members and meet quarterly. The Board will advise the Commissioner on matters pertaining to legislation, innovative programming, standards of cover for municipalities, operation of the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy, and any other matters as the Commissioner may request or as directed by the General Assembly. The State Fire Safety Advisory Board is also responsible for a fire relief formula study which requires a report including findings and recommendations no later than November 30, 2022.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

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APPROPRIATION:
Disasters

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
State Funds Total	\$35,495	\$0	\$35,000
<i>Disaster Relief</i>	\$35,495	\$0	\$5,000
<i>Hazard Mitigation</i>	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
<i>State Disaster Assistance</i>	\$0	\$0	\$10,000

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.

Federal Funds Total	\$418,600	\$315,237	\$310,000
<i>(F) Disaster Relief (EA)</i>	\$80,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
<i>(F) COVID-PA Disaster Relief (EA)</i>	\$320,000	\$237,240	\$150,000
<i>(F) Hazard Mitigation (EA)</i>	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$35,000
<i>(F) COVID Hazard Mitigation (EA)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$65,000
<i>(F) SCDBG-Disaster Recover (EA)</i>	\$0	\$4,450	\$0
<i>(F) COVID-Emergency Performance Management Grant CARES (EA)</i>	\$3,053	\$0	\$0
<i>(F) Emergency Federal Law Enforcement (EA)</i>	\$3,547	\$3,547	\$0

FEDERAL FUNDS: Provided in support of a variety of federal financial aid programs available to disaster victims and for restoration of public facilities.

Total	\$454,095	\$315,237	\$345,000
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**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 may be provided if the President of the United States declares an incident to be a major federal disaster or emergency.

The PA 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 organizations. The PA program also encourages protection from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides no less than 75 percent reimbursement; the remaining amount (up to 25 percent) must be provided by a non-federal source, either state or local.

For work to be eligible for reimbursement, 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, and parks and recreational facilities.

Open disaster declarations currently being supported are DR-4292 (October 2016 Flooding), DR-4408 (August 2018 Flooding), DR-4506 (COVID-19 Pandemic), and DR-4618 (Tropical Storm Ida). To manage and service the applicants and projects associated with these open declarations, PEMA has deployed both permanent Commonwealth employees and 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. Hazards faced by Pennsylvania include natural, manmade, and technological.

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, is “any sustainable action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from future disasters.” All-Hazard Mitigation Plans, as required by 44 CFR, are updated every five years. PEMA is responsible for updating the Commonwealth’s plan, currently expiring October 16, 2023, and working with the counties to ensure their plans are updated and current. Additional guidelines are anticipated following the implementation measures by FEMA for the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 and the January 1, 2020 passage of Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Act of 2020 (STORM) by Congress.

The HMGP pays for projects such as acquisition, relocation of, or removal of structures, retrofitting (flood proofing), reconstruction 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 percent federal funding for hazard mitigation measures. The remaining 25 percent must be provided by a non-federal source, either state or local.

Note: Properties must remain open space in perpetuity per 44 CFR. PEMA is responsible to verify with the respective municipalities every three years.

Open disaster declarations currently being supported are DR-4267 (Winter Storm Jonas), DR-4292 (October 2016 Flooding) and DR-4408 (August 2018 Flooding), DR-4506 (COVID-19 Pandemic) and DR-4618 (Tropical Storm Ida). Under the HMGP, 16 projects for DR-4408 have been awarded by FEMA with additional projects awaiting final approvals and awards by FEMA. Projects continue to be formulated under DR-4506 and DR-4618 and final numbers of eligible projects will be determined at a later time.

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. Under the COVID-19 Pandemic Major Disaster Declaration the Crisis Counseling Program was activated for the Commonwealth.

In September 2021, an Individual Assistance Major Disaster Declaration was granted for eight counties in Pennsylvania. As of January 10, 2022, the eligibility period for residents to seek assistance ended. To date, approximately \$100,000,000 in financial aid has been made available to residents impacted by Tropical Storm Ida.

Significant efforts have been dedicated to capability building and identifying alternate resources to employ in local recovery efforts. A disaster cleanup call center and new technology was employed in 2018 to capture the needs of those whose homes were damaged by flooding. It was then utilized by the state Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) member agencies to identify where unmet needs existed and prioritize the delivery of their services to these individuals and families. This program continues today and sees continuous improvements through After Action Reviews (AARs) and continuation of best practice reviews.

After the July and August 2018 flooding events, the Commonwealth and VOAD partners piloted a PA Volunteer Agencies Leading and Organizing Recovery (VALOR) program to assist those who faced unsafe living conditions and are unable to locate resources necessary to facilitate recovery. In calendar year 2019, commonwealth disaster funding was made available through a grant to PA VALOR, augmenting the resources of voluntary organizations engaged in conducting repairs. This funding was used for supplies and materials necessary for the repair work. Relief was targeted towards returning the primary homes of survivors to a safe, secure, sanitary, accessible, and weatherproof condition. Essential repairs were made so that disaster survivors could either remain in or return to their homes.

Additional staff attention has been provided to future planning and pre-event coordination based on lessons learned from recent events.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under a Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster declaration, small businesses in declared counties, or a contiguous county, may apply for a low interest loan to assist in their recovery from physical damages or lost business income. The SBA can declare “core” counties that meet their requirements and designate the counties that are contiguous to the core as also eligible for assistance.

LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY

Long-term recovery continues to evolve toward pre-disaster planning and capability 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.

PEMA staff are regularly involved with the groups across the Commonwealth to develop county and regional long-term recovery groups where areas have been prone to disasters. Following the 2018 flooding, the concept of PA VALOR was introduced. Through PA VALOR, voluntary organizations provide the labor necessary to make homes safe and secure so that the homes can be re-inhabited soon after a disaster. This is coupled with public sector support of materials and supplies needed to perform the rebuilding work.

PEMA continues to work with the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) and other entities such as the Greenway Partnerships, Elm Street, Southwest Planning Commission, and Downtown Associations to ensure communities can enhance the use of green spaces created as a result of the HMGP.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM/FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures. It does so by providing affordable insurance to property owners, renters and businesses and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of general risk insurance, but also of flood insurance, specifically.

All communities that have an identified FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), e.g. floodplain must participate in FEMA’s NFIP program. The Pennsylvania Flood Plain Management Act 166 of 1978 originally designated DCED as the floodplain management agency lead. The state NFIP coordinator/floodplain administrator position and required management duties reside with DCED. In October 2018, PEMA was charged with the implementation of the NFIP and the commonwealth’s floodplain management technical assistance needs statewide. Act 70 of 2021

transferred the state NFIP coordinator/floodplain administrator position and required management duties from DCED to PEMA on July 9, 2021. PEMA works to provide Community Assistance Visits, Community Assistance Contacts, Technical Assistance on Floodplain Management/Technical Assistance, Training and Mapping Support as prescribed by FEMA Region III's Floodplain Management and Insurance (FPM&I) and Risk Analysis (RA) Branches.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

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APPROPRIATION:
Grants and Subsidies

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
State Funds Total	\$510	\$510	\$510
<i>Firefighter's Memorial Flag</i>	\$10	\$10	\$10
<i>Red Cross Extended Care Program</i>	\$250	\$250	\$250
<i>Search and Rescue</i>	\$250	\$250	\$250
State Gaming Fund			
<i>Fire and Emergency Medical Services Grants</i>	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Property Tax Relief Fund			
<i>Fire and Emergency Medical Services Grants</i>	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Loan Fund			
<i>Fire and Emergency Medical Services Loans</i>	<u>\$7,640</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>
Total	\$38,150	\$50,510	\$50,510

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>	<u>Change Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$5	\$7	\$7	\$0	0.00%
Total Personnel	<u>\$5</u>	<u>\$7</u>	<u>\$7</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$5	\$3	\$3	\$0	0.00%
Total Operating	<u>\$5</u>	<u>\$3</u>	<u>\$3</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$38,140	\$50,500	\$50,500	\$0	0.00%
Total Grant & Subsidy	<u>\$38,140</u>	<u>\$50,500</u>	<u>\$50,500</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$38,150	\$50,510	\$50,510	\$0	0.00%
Total Funds	<u>\$38,150</u>	<u>\$50,510</u>	<u>\$50,510</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	APPROPRIATION: Grants and Subsidies		
	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2021-2022 Estimated
State Funds Total	\$1	\$4	\$0
<i>Firefighter's Memorial Flag</i>	\$1	\$4	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 Budgeted
State/Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	0	0	0
<i>Filled</i>	0	0	0
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	0	0	0
<i>Filled</i>	0	0	0
Benefit Rate	43.85%	43.43%	34.60%

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 323 of 1975, known as the Emergency Management Services Code, *as amended* 35 Pa.C.S. § 7101 et seq.
Act 118 of 2010, as amended 35 Pa. C.S. §§ 7351-7387, 7401-7437, 7708-7713.
Act 71 of 2004, known as the PA Race Horse Development and Gaming Act, 4 Pa. C. S. § 1101 et. seq.
Firefighters' Memorial Flag, 35 Pa. C.S. § 7711

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	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**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 State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) the responsibility to implement the provisions of the Act. As part of its involvement in this program, OSFC 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 people to independent living within 30 to 60 days. Providing immediate assistance allows people to remain close to their support system of family, friends, community, church, and schools.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES LOAN FUND

Provides funding for low interest loans to fire companies, ambulance services, and 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 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES GRANTS

Provides funding for grants to eligible fire companies, ambulance services, and 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.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

Page# E17-1 Governor's Executive Budget:
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APPROPRIATION:
Restricted Receipts

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
Other Funds Total	\$3,007	\$5,026	\$4,405
<i>Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP)</i>	\$1,301	\$1,475	\$1,475
<i>Radiation Emergency Response Fund (RERF)</i>	\$762	\$750	\$750
<i>Radiation Transportation Emergency Response Fund (RTERF)</i>	\$9	\$180	\$180
<i>Online Training Educator and Reimbursement</i>	\$13	\$1,121	\$500
<i>Volunteer Fire Company Assistance</i>	\$922	\$1,500	\$1,500
Total	\$3,007	\$5,026	\$4,405

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>	<u>Change Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$1,158	\$1,332	\$1,359	\$27	2.03%
Total Personnel	\$1,158	\$1,332	\$1,359	\$27	2.03%
OPERATING					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$233	\$1,514	\$866	(\$648)	-42.80%
Total Operating	\$233	\$1,514	\$866	(\$648)	-42.80%
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$1,616	\$2,175	\$2,175	\$0	0.00%
Total Grants & Subsidy	\$1,616	\$2,175	\$2,175	\$0	0.00%
NON-EXPENSE					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$0	0.00%
Total Non-Expense	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$3,007	\$5,026	\$4,405	(\$621)	-12.36%
Total Funds	\$3,007	\$5,026	\$4,405	(\$621)	-12.36%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES

	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022 Estimated</u>
State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	APPROPRIATION: Restricted Receipts		
	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2022-23 Budgeted
State/Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	12	12	12
<i>Filled</i>	11	10	11
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	12	12	12
<i>Filled</i>	11	10	11
Benefit Rate	75.59%	72.12%	78.60%

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA

Funding for the restricted receipt accounts are based on personnel and operational costs to support 12 positions. 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. Funding supports the Office of the State Fire Commissioner for online training for volunteer and career firefighters.

Legislative Citation:
 Act 147 of 1984 known as the Radiation Protection Act, *as amended* 35 P.S. § 7110.101 *et seq.*
 Act 85 of 1989 known as the Establishment of Radiological Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness Program and Funding Act, *as amended* 35 Pa. C.S. § 7320
 Act 43 of 2017, amending the Tax Reform Code of 1971, P.L. 672, No. 43

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. Grants are provided under the Fire Company, Emergency Medical Service Grant Program to volunteer ambulance services.

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES				
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)				
	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
PERSONNEL				
Increase in salary and benefits	\$0	\$0	\$27	\$27
OPERATING				
Decrease to align with anticipated expenditures and to offset personnel increase	\$0	\$0	(\$648)	(\$648)
GRANTS AND SUBSIDY				
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NON-EXPENSE				
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$621)</u>	<u>(\$621)</u>

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

RADIATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

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 specific language of the Act governs the restricted fund, along with specific rules and regulations regarding the use of the funding. In summary, 85 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 in response to a nuclear power plant incident including, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Department of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania State Police. Ten percent of the fund is retained by PEMA for grant administration costs.

Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station (TMI) ceased operation in September 2019 and is in the decommissioning phase. On January 20, 2021, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approved Exelon's request for exemption from certain provisions of 10 CFR § 50.54 (q) for TMI Unit 1. This allowed Exelon to discontinue its offsite radiological planning activities, and eliminated the requirement for FEMA to review, monitor, and report activities associated with offsite radiological emergency planning and preparedness. For State Fiscal Year 2022-2023, TMI risk and support counties will receive RERF funds.

Exelon, PEMA, and PA Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Radiation Protection (BRP) are currently addressing policy changes in response to licensing amendment changes and have begun dialog to address amending the RERF to include decommissioning fee changes. This will affect and possibly eliminate funding for TMI risk and support counties in the near future. With a decrease and/or elimination of funding from the TMI site, there may be a need to increase funding from the other sites to cover the continued rise in operational and programmatic costs.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM FUND (RERP)

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

Exelon Corporation, PEMA, and BRP are currently working together to discuss language changes in the Radiation Protection Act to better explain the decommissioning process and fees associated with such process.

Following the guidance and recommendation of the NRC, vendor services were contracted in August of 2019 to support the inclusion of a keyhole approach in the current 10-mile, 360-degree default Protective Action Decision model. Pennsylvania is the last remaining state still employing an “all-go/no-go” evacuation or shelter-in-place model for the nuclear power plant Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ)s. The ability to implement the full 10-mile 360-degree evacuation/shelter model will still be maintained, this enhancement will provide greater flexibility in making more appropriate evacuation/shelter decisions for those individuals most at risk. Completion of this project was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and is slated to be implemented in the first quarter of calendar year 2023.

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 2022-2023 INCLUDE:

- Radiological Operations Development in Emergency Operations (RODEO) 2022 will occur at a date to be determined with a focus on radiological emergency response and support activities. Training will include instruction on instrumentation, donning/doffing protective clothing, decontamination, and technological advances in radiological detection response. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there may be a need for a virtual platform for RODEO 2022.
- Full scale exercise with off-site emergency response elements for the following sites are scheduled as follows: Beaver Valley Power Station on June 7, 2022 and Susquehanna Steam Electric Station on October 18, 2022.
- Federal evaluation of four MS-1 hospitals across the Commonwealth.
- State observation of seven MS-1 hospitals across the Commonwealth.
- Annual review of plans and procedures for each of the EPZs, including updated results of the Evacuation Time Estimates, and any required updates based on information provided by FEMA, and the NRC.
- Continuation of radiological training and certifications among first responders and hospital staff, in the nuclear power plant program, and along the radiological transportation corridors.
- Review and replacement of malfunctioning state inventory radiological devices including dosimeters and chargers.
- Legislative review of fiscal aspects, and the provisions of Act 31 of 2007 regarding the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program in 2021.

ONLINE TRAINING EDUCATOR AND REIMBURSEMENT

House Bill 542, enacted in 2017, incorporated fireworks law into the Tax Reform Code, modernizing and expanding the legislation of consumer fireworks. A portion of the consumer fireworks taxes collected is transferred to a special account, so the Office of the State Fire Commissioner can develop, deliver, and sustain online training programs for Commonwealth Volunteer and Career Firefighters.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY ASSISTANCE

House Bill 542, enacted in 2017, incorporated fireworks law into the Tax Reform Code, modernizing and expanding the legislation of consumer fireworks. A portion of the consumer fireworks taxes collected are used for the purpose of making grants under the Fire Company, Emergency Medical Service Grant Program to volunteer ambulance services.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

Page# E17-3 Governor's Executive Budget:
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APPROPRIATION:
Hazardous Material Response Fund

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
Other Funds Total	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,600
<i>General Operation</i>	\$180	\$180	\$160
<i>Hazardous Material Response Team</i>	\$180	\$180	\$160
<i>Grants to Counties</i>	\$1,260	\$1,260	\$1,120
<i>Public & Facilities Owners Education</i>	\$180	\$180	\$160
Total	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,600

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

	<u>2020-21 Available</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>	<u>Change Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$252	\$226	\$278	\$52	23.01%
Total Personnel	\$252	\$226	\$278	\$52	23.01%
OPERATING					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$129	\$124	\$117	(\$7)	-5.65%
Total Operating	\$129	\$124	\$117	(\$7)	-5.65%
FIXED ASSETS					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$134	\$160	\$85	(\$75)	-46.88%
Total Operating	\$134	\$160	\$85	(\$75)	-46.88%
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$1,260	\$1,260	\$1,120	(\$140)	-11.11%
Total Grants & Subsidy	\$1,260	\$1,260	\$1,120	(\$140)	-11.11%
NON-EXPENSE					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$25	\$30	\$0	(\$30)	-100.00%
Total Non-Expense	\$25	\$30	\$0	(\$30)	-100.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,600	(\$200)	-11.11%
Total Funds	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,600	(\$200)	-11.11%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES

	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022 Estimated</u>
Special Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION

**APPROPRIATION:
Hazardous Material Response Fund**

	<u>12/31/2020</u>	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
State/Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	1	1	1
<i>Filled</i>	1	0	0
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	1	1	1
<i>Filled</i>	1	0	0
Benefit Rate	66.77%	67.82%	74.92%

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:

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, *as amended* 42 U.S.C. § 9601, *et seq.*
 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, *as amended* 42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050
 Act 165 of 1990 known as the Pennsylvania's Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act, P.L. 639, No. 165
 Planning and Response Act, *as amended* 35 P.S. 6022.101 *et. seq.*

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				
Increase due to changes in salary and benefits and redistribution based on work	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$52
OPERATING				
Decrease to offset personnel and due to available balance and revenues	\$0	\$0	(\$7)	(\$7)
FIXED ASSET				
Decrease to offset personnel and due to available balance and revenues	\$0	\$0	(\$75)	(\$75)
GRANTS & SUBSIDY				
Decrease due to available balance and revenues	\$0	\$0	(\$140)	(\$140)
NON-EXPENSE				
Decrease due to change in interagency billing methodolog	\$0	\$0	(\$30)	(\$30)
TOTAL	<u><u>\$0</u></u>	<u><u>\$0</u></u>	<u><u>(\$200)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$200)</u></u>

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

The Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act (Act 165 of 1990) established a state-wide hazardous material safety program, created the Hazardous Material Response Fund, and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. Act 165 further defines the powers and duties of 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. Act 165 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.

Act 165 enables the following:

- Development of standards for hazardous material response team staffing, training, medical surveillance, equipage, and certification.
- Development, and implementation of 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.
- Conducting 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, Act 165 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 state-wide 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 Geographic Information System (GIS) module for mapping of facilities, vulnerability zones, and critical care facilities. An important consideration is the significant reduction in the costs related to redundant data collection, hardware, program testing, deployment, information technology support, and related maintenance costs for the counties.

The Emergency Restriction/Prohibition Order of the United States 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 SERC of each state notifications regarding the expected movement of such trains through the state. PEMA has developed a program that assures 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. Although the number of crude oil shipments have been reduced, emphasis continues to be placed on ensuring that emergency responders are properly trained, and exercised in the unique dangers, and procedures regarding this material.

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

**Page# E17-1 Governor's Executive Budget:
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**APPROPRIATION:
9-1-1 Fund**

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
Other Funds			
<i>9-1-1 General Operations</i>	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300
<i>9-1-1 Emergency Service Grants</i>	\$347,904	\$335,700	\$335,700
Total	\$354,204	\$ 342,000	\$342,000

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>	<u>Change Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$1,828	\$1,932	\$2,025	\$93	4.81%
Total Personnel	\$1,828	\$1,932	\$2,025	\$93	4.81%
OPERATING					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$25,692	\$42,268	\$42,175	(\$93)	-0.22%
Total Operating	\$25,692	\$42,268	\$42,175	(\$93)	-0.22%
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$326,684	\$297,800	\$297,800	\$0	0.00%
Total Grants & Subsidy	\$326,684	\$297,800	\$297,800	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>Other Funds</i>	\$354,204	\$342,000	\$342,000	\$0	0.00%
Total Funds	\$354,204	\$342,000	\$342,000	\$0	0.00%

III. HISTORY OF LAPSES

	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022 Estimated</u>
Special Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	APPROPRIATION: 9-1-1 Fund		
	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2022-23 Budgeted
State/Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	15	13	13
<i>Filled</i>	11	12	13
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	15	13	13
<i>Filled</i>	11	12	13
Benefit Rate	68.78%	58.77%	62.59%

V. DERIVATION OF REQUEST/LEGISLATIVE CITATIONS/DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA
<p>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 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Legislative Citation: Act 12 of 2015, <i>as amended</i> 35 Pa. C.S. §§5301-5399.</p> <p>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 Answering 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, and up to 2% may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 911.</p>

VI. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES (\$ Amounts in Thousands)	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
PERSONNEL				
Increase in salary and benefits and decrease in vacancies	\$0	\$0	\$93	\$93
OPERATING				
Decrease to offset increase in personnel	\$0	\$0	(\$93)	(\$93)
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
911 FUND

The 911 Fund is the primary funding source for the critical 911 systems and personnel that assist in saving lives every day in Pennsylvania.

Chapter 53, 911 Emergency Communication Services, of Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes provides a framework of funding, governance, oversight, and planning requirements to guide efforts with sustaining current 911 systems while implementing next generation 911 (NG911) in Pennsylvania.

Act 12 of 2015 amended Chapter 53 of Title 35 and established a uniform 911 surcharge fee of \$1.65 effective August 1, 2015. Each subscriber or consumer pays 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 can contact a Public Safety Answering Point (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. 911 surcharge collections average \$317 million annually.

All surcharge revenue collected is remitted to the Commonwealth and deposited into the 911 Fund. 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 counties. Funds are distributed as follows: at least 83 percent to counties via a quarterly formula-based distribution, up to 15 percent shall be used by PEMA for state-wide interconnectivity of 911 systems, and up to two percent 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. Chapter 53 of Title 35 specifies that money from the 911 fund shall not be transferred for General Fund use by the Commonwealth or counties.

The total expenditures for 911 operations across Pennsylvania in calendar year 2020 were \$415 million; leaving \$97 million of 911 expenditures that were funded by county general funds or other local revenue sources. It should be noted there will likely always be a portion of 911 expenditures not funded by the 911 surcharge due to items not meeting the eligibility criteria such as portable radios, mobile data terminals, and building construction costs. In relation to the 911 Fund, PEMA has worked closely with Pennsylvania 911 stakeholders to streamline administrative processes, standardize accounting procedures, implement strong oversight, and incentivize consolidation and regionalization of 911 systems. 911 surcharge revenue collected in 2020 covered 76.6 percent of the total 911 expenditures in the Pennsylvania. In 2014, 911 surcharge revenue covered only 65 percent of the total 911 expenditures.

Since the adoption of Act 12 of 2015 (Act 12), Pennsylvania has prioritized bridging the digital divide to strengthen the aging 911 ecosystem and has made significant progress by investing in new technology within PSAPs, updating 911 standards, improving interoperability, and enhancing GIS capabilities. NG911 will transform Pennsylvania's existing 911 call delivery infrastructure into a more resilient, adaptable technology while maintaining a PSAP's autonomy to manage operations in the NG911 environment.

A phased implementation of Pennsylvania's NG911 system began in December 2020 and will last for a duration of approximately two and half years with an estimated completion date of June 2023. The infrastructure upgrade to NG911 is expected to add significant costs to the statewide interconnectivity funding stream beginning in 2021. However, many costs counties pay today for 911 call delivery will now be covered by statewide interconnectivity funds once the implementation of NG911 is complete.

The initial focus of the NG911 project is to upgrade Pennsylvania's infrastructure used to deliver 911 calls to the appropriate PSAP. In addition to enhancing Pennsylvania's 911 call delivery capabilities, it is anticipated Pennsylvania 911 stakeholders will be interested in leveraging the NG911 system to share public safety systems, applications, expand connectivity, and pursue other enhancements to 911 service.

The Pennsylvania 911 community has many recent accomplishments related to the sustainment of current 911 systems and implementation of NG911.

- Adopted the Statewide 911 Plan that plans for NG911 and establishes priorities for 911 systems
- Adopted new minimum standards for 911 service in Pennsylvania
- Completed a competitive procurement process for the statewide NG911 system.
- Completed a statewide GIS Gap Analysis where each county's GIS data was assessed for compliance with the NG911 GIS requirements
- Collected new orthoimagery for all Pennsylvania counties
- Awarded counties \$20.4 million of statewide interconnectivity funding in 2021 to address aging infrastructure, incentivize regionalization of 911 systems, and enhance GIS data
- Received a \$4.9 million federal grant to support the statewide NG911 project

Planned initiatives include:

- Implement NG911 in Pennsylvania
- Formalize statewide NG911 system governance
- Formalize statewide GIS processes to support NG911 call delivery
- Collect orthoimagery for western Pennsylvania
- Implement the County 911 System Planning process

**PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)**

Page# E17-1 Governor's Executive Budget:
Pp E17-3

APPROPRIATION:
Unconventional Gas Well

I. SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>
State Funds	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
<i>Emergency Response Planning</i>	\$750	\$750	\$750
<i>First Responders Equipment and Training</i>	\$750	\$750	\$750
Total	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500

II. DETAIL BY MAJOR OBJECT

	<u>2020-21 Actual</u>	<u>2021-22 Available</u>	<u>2022-23 Budgeted</u>	<u>Change Budgeted vs. Available</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
PERSONNEL					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$1,065	\$1,047	\$1,080	\$33	3.15%
Total Personnel	\$1,065	\$1,047	\$1,080	\$33	3.15%
OPERATING					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$224	\$348	\$308	(\$40)	-11.49%
Total Operating	\$224	\$348	\$308	(\$40)	-11.49%
FIXED ASSETS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$0	\$5	\$4	(\$1)	-20.00%
Total Operating	\$0	\$5	\$4	(\$1)	-20.00%
GRANTS & SUBSIDY					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$211	\$90	\$108	\$18	20.00%
Total Grants & Subsidy	\$211	\$90	\$108	\$18	0.00%
NON-EXPENSE					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$0	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	-100.00%
Total Non-Expense	\$0	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	0.00%
TOTAL FUNDS					
<i>State Funds</i>	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0	0.00%
Total Funds	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0	0.00%

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

	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022 Estimated</u>
State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV. COMPLEMENT INFORMATION	APPROPRIATION: Unconventional Gas Well		
	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	2022-23 Budgeted
State/Federally Funded			
<i>Authorized</i>	7	7	7
<i>Filled</i>	7	6	6
Total			
<i>Authorized</i>	7	7	7
<i>Filled</i>	7	6	6
Benefit Rate	68.19%	64.44%	71.31%

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 of 2012, known as Unconventional Well in Pennsylvania to Post Certain 911 Response Information at Entrance to Each Unconventional Well Site, as amended 35 Pa.C.S. § 7321.
Act 13 of 2012, Omnibus Amendments adds 58 Pa.C.S. §§ 2301-2318, 58 Pa.C.S. §§ 2501-2503, 58 Pa.C.S. Ch. 31, 58 Pa.C.S. §§ 3201-3274, 58 Pa.C.S. §§ 3301-3309 and 58 Pa.C.S. §§ 3501-3504

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	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$
PERSONNEL				
Increase in salary and benefits and redistribution based on work	\$33	\$0	\$0	\$33
OPERATING				
Decrease to offset increases in personnel and grants	(\$40)	\$0	\$0	(\$40)
FIXED ASSET				
Decrease to offset increase in personnel	(\$1)	\$0	\$0	(\$1)
GRANTS				
Increase to align with anticipated expenditures	\$18	\$0	\$0	\$18
NON-EXPENSE				
Decrease to offset increase in personnel	(\$10)	\$0	\$0	(\$10)
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
UNCONVENTIONAL GAS WELL**

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. The Office of the State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) developed an alternative energy training program and delivers awareness level training programs to first responders. These classes are delivered through the State Fire Academy and are free of charge in any county or contiguous counties where active drilling operations are occurring.

In addition to the training, OSFC provides grants for specialized equipment specific to emergency response and training.

**Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
Waiver provided through June 30, 2022**

Appropriation	Amount	Budgetary Reserve	Pending Lapses	Commitments	Actuals	Avail Balance
1 10355-19 PEMA-General Government Operations	\$539,016	\$0	\$0	\$182,547	\$318,090	\$38,379

PEMA requested the funds to be waived to support extraordinary requests during emergency events, and incidents that do not elevate to the level of a state or federally declared disaster. This provides assurance that PEMA has the fiscal capability to respond to and manage specific incidents where alternate funding is not available.

PEMA will utilize funding towards the completion of facility maintenance projects: repairs to the facility and systems needed to maintain operations.

Remaining available balance will be utilized for facility maintenance.

Appropriation	Amount	Budgetary Reserve	Pending Lapses	Commitments	Actuals	Avail Balance
2 10355-20 PEMA-General Government Operations	\$4,782,809	\$0	\$0	\$732,299	\$1,753,521	\$2,296,989

PEMA requested the funds to be waived to support extraordinary requests during emergency events, and incidents that do not elevate to the level of a state or federally declared disaster. This provides assurance that PEMA has the fiscal capability to respond to and manage specific incidents where alternate funding is not available.

PEMA will utilize up to \$140,000 of these funds to facilitate training, exercise, and procurement of equipment in support of the Pennsylvania State Animal Response Team.

PEMA would like to allocate funding towards expenses to complete facility maintenance projects and building modifications, as well as complete any critical repairs to facilities and systems needed to maintain operations.

PEMA continues to work with the development center on the continued development of an IT strategic plan to include a robust life cycle replacement plan and policy. Funding will also be utilized for current systems requiring a technology refresh to upgrade and maintain systems current with today's technology and advancements in emergency management.

PEMA will allocate funding towards vehicle replacement. The agency has several vehicles that meet the criteria for replacement and will need to be replaced soon to maintain a safe and operational fleet of vehicles.

PEMA will allocate funding towards the installation of vehicle charging stations.

Remaining funding from the P25 subfund will be used to continue the advancement of this project.

**Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
Waiver provided through June 30, 2022**

Appropriation		Amount	Budgetary Reserve	Pending Lapses	Commitments	Actuals	Avail Balance
3	10354-19 SFCO-General Government Operations	\$606,009	\$442,228	\$0	\$583	\$112,108	\$51,091

Committed funds are allocated for IT support services with the Fire Company and Emergency Medical Services Electronic Grant Management System.

OSFC will utilize funding to cover operational costs that result from re-aligning current year funding to support the enactment of Act 91 of 2020.

Appropriation		Amount	Budgetary Reserve	Pending Lapses	Commitments	Actuals	Avail Balance
4	10354-20 SFCO-General Government Operations	\$1,380,748	\$232,000	\$0	\$55,539	\$189,301	\$903,908

OSFC will utilize funding to support needed renovations and upkeep to the State Fire Academy facilities and provide new technology as needed to educate first responders.

OSFC will utilize funding to cover operational costs that result from re-aligning current year funding to support the enactment of Act 91 of 2020.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2022-2023

BUDGET STATEMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**9-1-1 Emergency Services Fund
Financial Statement
2022-23 Governor's Budget**

	<u>2020-21</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2021-22</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2022-23</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>2023-24</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2024-25</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2025-26</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2026-27</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Beginning Balance	\$108,605	\$99,671	\$41,217	\$13,236	\$10,936	\$8,636	\$6,336
Receipts:							
Assessments	\$318,929	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$314,000
Interest	223	58	19				
Other	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	<u>319,163</u>	<u>314,058</u>	<u>314,019</u>	<u>314,000</u>	<u>314,000</u>	<u>314,000</u>	<u>314,000</u>
Total Funds Available	\$427,768	\$413,729	\$355,236	\$327,236	\$324,936	\$322,636	\$320,336
Expenditures:							
Emergency Management							
Administration	\$5,844	\$6,660	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300
Grants	<u>322,253</u>	<u>365,852</u>	<u>335,700</u>	<u>310,000</u>	<u>310,000</u>	<u>310,000</u>	<u>310,000</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>(328,097)</u>	<u>(372,512)</u>	<u>(342,000)</u>	<u>(316,300)</u>	<u>(316,300)</u>	<u>(316,300)</u>	<u>(316,300)</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$99,671</u>	<u>\$41,217</u>	<u>\$13,236</u>	<u>\$10,936</u>	<u>\$8,636</u>	<u>\$6,336</u>	<u>\$4,036</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 17 of 2019, the Public Safety Emergency Telephone Act established the 911 Emergency Communications Fund to support a statewide integrated 911 plan. The fund is used to collect and deposit a surcharge collected by Wireless, Prepaid Wireless, VoIP and Wireline service providers on a monthly basis, the proceeds of which are remitted to the fund quarterly. Up to two percent of annual surcharge proceeds can be used by the agency for administrative costs with the remaining available balance being used for approved county grants.

**Hazardous Material Response Fund
Financial Statement
2022-23 Governor's Budget**

	<u>2020-21</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2021-22</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2022-23</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>2023-24</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2024-25</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2025-26</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2026-27</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Beginning Balance	\$1,095	\$918	\$359	\$58	\$68	\$78	\$88
Receipts:							
Toxic Chemical Release Form Fee	\$1,032	\$803	\$900	\$975	\$975	\$975	\$975
Chemical Inventory Fee	362	362	375	375	375	375	375
Interest	20	13	4	40	40	40	40
Other	<u>73</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total Receipts	1,487	1,311	1,379	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490
Total Funds Available	\$2,582	\$2,229	\$1,738	\$1,548	\$1,558	\$1,568	\$1,578
Expenditures:							
Emergency Management	\$1,658	\$1,790	\$1,600	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400
Labor and Industry	<u>6</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
Total Expenditures	(1,664)	(1,870)	(1,680)	(1,480)	(1,480)	(1,480)	(1,480)
Ending Balance	<u>\$918</u>	<u>\$359</u>	<u>\$58</u>	<u>\$68</u>	<u>\$78</u>	<u>\$88</u>	<u>\$98</u>

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

The Hazardous Material Response 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 hazardous material response teams, public education programs, grants to counties for SARA Title III activities, cost recovery grants, facility and vehicle inspections, testing and administration of the program including data collection and management.

**Fire and Emergency Medical Services Loan Fund
Financial Statement
2022-23 Governor's Budget**

	<u>2020-21</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2021-22</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>2022-23</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>2023-24</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2024-25</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2025-26</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2026-27</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Beginning Balance	\$41,611	\$46,563	\$40,471	\$34,222	\$28,352	\$22,482	\$16,612
Receipts:							
Loan Principal and Interest Repayments	\$11,643	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Act 24 of 2020 Return of COVID Transfer	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest	944	908	751	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130
Penalty Charges	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	<u>18,592</u>	<u>13,908</u>	<u>13,751</u>	<u>14,130</u>	<u>14,130</u>	<u>14,130</u>	<u>14,130</u>
Total Funds Available	\$60,203	\$60,471	\$54,222	\$48,352	\$42,482	\$36,612	\$30,742
Expenditures:							
Office of the State Fire Commissioner	\$7,640	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Transfer to the General Fund	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	<u>(13,640)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$46,563</u>	<u>\$40,471</u>	<u>\$34,222</u>	<u>\$28,352</u>	<u>\$22,482</u>	<u>\$16,612</u>	<u>\$10,742</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 fire, ambulance, and rescue company equipment and facilities. Act 208 of 1976 established a revolving loan fund known as the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund; Act 91 of 2020 expensed and changed to Fire Company and Emergency Medical Services fund for 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.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2022-2023

BUDGET STATEMENT

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

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

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

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH).

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

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

Agreement between parties for the use of refrigerated storage containers procured by PEMA for the use of mass care and emergency assistance supplies as needed by DHS to support PEMA emergency operations.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC).

Agreement between parties for the use of refrigerated storage containers procured by PEMA for the approved requested use by certain DOC facilities.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (L&I).

Agreement to provide state funding to upgrade and maintain the Pennsylvania Tier II System.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).

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

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR).

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

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED).

DCED and PEMA have agreed to work collaboratively in the development, and maintenance of a system for the management of various grant programs, and projects (ESA).

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Governor's Office of Homeland Security (GOHS).

Effectuates the transfer of Urban Area Security Initiative, (UASI) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds from PEMA to GOHS for the program activities articulated in GOHS' Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) application for the current grant years.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP).

Effectuates the transfer of Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds from PEMA to PSP for the program activities articulated in PSP's Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) application for the current grant years.

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

Provides understanding that DGS's Bureau of Publications will provide pre-sort mail services and provide a position to perform building administrative services to PEMA.

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

Provides the understanding that DGS will provide PEMA with warehouse services to store materials to be used in the various programs overseen by PEMA.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's (PEMA) Eastern Area Office (E/A) and the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Provides the understanding between parties for the occupancy of temporary shelter provided by DHS in the event of an evacuation, or inability for PEMA E/A to use its current space.

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

Provides the understanding between PEMA and DHS for alternate space during a Continuity of Operations (COOP) event.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the City of Harrisburg.

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

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 Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Army National Guard (PAARNG)

Agreement between parties for the use of the PA Army National Guard (PAARNG) aircraft for proficiency and currency training of PA Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Teams (HART).

Storm Water Controls and Best Management Practices (BMP) Operations and Maintenance agreement between the 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 and Two Amendments between the Department of General Services (DGS), the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA).

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

Intergovernmental Agreement between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania State University Climate Office (PSU CO).

Agreement to provide funding and available networks to develop a server and web-based access database known as Keystone Mesonet to provide real-time and archived weather data from state networks to the public.

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

Agreement to provide state meteorological services and for DGS to provide 12.5% of the state meteorologist salary in return for those services.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Agreement to provide state meteorological services and for DEP to provide 12.5% of the state meteorologist salary in return for those services.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR).

Agreement to provide state meteorological services and for DCNR to provide 12.5% of the state meteorologist salary in return for those services.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).

PennDOT will obtain IT support for PEMA's AMS Team for development, maintenance, and modernization requirements through PennDOT's existing contract for IT application support services with Computer Aid Inc.

Interagency Agreement between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), and the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC).

Interagency Agreement for PGC to maintain its primary connection to the PA-STARNet node located at the Commonwealth Technology Center (CTC) near PEMA HQ and acquire a secondary high-capacity telecommunications circuit to improve the execution of its mission.

Memorandum of Agreement between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and City of Philadelphia (PHL).

Agreement sets forth the responsibilities with respect to participation in the Nation Urban Search & Rescue Response System.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP).

PEMA and PSP will facilitate a project to create new nodes on PA-STARNet at the PEMA headquarters facility to service Land Mobile Radio (LMR) and LMR Interoperability needs between both agencies.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP).

PEMA and the PA-STARNet Division of PSP will construct a communications circuit between PEMA HQ and CTC that will utilize both a wireless microwave circuit and a fiber-optic circuit for the benefit of both parties.

Letter of Agreement between the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA).

Mutual statement of agreement between PEMA and the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) for state-to-state coordination of response to nuclear incidents at the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station and Limerick Generating Station.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**2022-2023
BUDGET STATEMENT**

GRANT LISTING

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GRANT LISTING**

9-1-1 FUND – EMERGENCY SERVICE GRANTS (SPECIAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Act 12 of 2015 amended Chapter 53 of Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes. Funding program for public safety answering points (PSAPs) across the Commonwealth to support a state-wide integrated 9-1-1 system. Funds are distributed with 83 percent going to the PSAPs via a quarterly formula-based distribution, 15 percent shall be used by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) for state-wide interconnectivity of 9-1-1 systems, and up to two percent may be retained by PEMA for administrative expenses related to 9-1-1. The money in the fund shall be used only for reasonably necessary costs that enhance, operate, or maintain a 9-1-1 system in this Commonwealth.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 347,904	\$ 335,700	\$ 335,700

Appropriation: SAP 20294

Eligibility: Public Safety Answering Points

9-1-1 FUND – NEXT GENERATION

Purpose: The Wireless E-911 federal grant award from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is being used toward implementation of Next Generation 911 service in the Commonwealth.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 0

Appropriation: SAP 82588

DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS –FIRST RESPONDERS (FEDERAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 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>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000

Appropriation: SAP 82284

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GRANT LISTING**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS (FEDERAL/LOCAL FUNDS)

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

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 21,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000

Appropriation: SAP 70239

Eligibility: Under the Emergency Management Performance Grant program, county and class 2 city emergency management organizations. 50% match is required.
Under the HMA Program eligibility is determined by an approved FEMA application and projects. Match requirement varies and is determined by FEMA.

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:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

Appropriation: SAP 70241

Eligibility: State and all counties – approximately 25 to 30 counties per year participate and receive planning and training funds. (20 percent 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:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,120

Appropriation: SAP 10359

Eligibility: All counties.

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GRANT LISTING**

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 nuclear power plants.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 762	\$ 750	\$ 750

Appropriation: SAP 60060

Eligibility: 26 risk and support counties surrounding the 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:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250

Appropriation: SAP 10349

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:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250

Appropriation: SAP 11069

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
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**FIRE COMPANY AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES GRANTS PROGRAM
(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:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000

Appropriation: SAP 20299/20389

Eligibility: Available for all eligible fire and emergency medical services companies

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY ASSISTANCE (TAX REFORM CODE)

Purpose: The primary goal of this grant is to provide grants under the Fire Company, Emergency Medical Service Grant Program to volunteer ambulance services.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 922	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

Appropriation: SAP 60227

Eligibility: Available for all eligible volunteer ambulance services.

EMERGENCY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE (FEDERAL FUNDS)

Purpose: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs funding to support law enforcement departments responding to civil disturbances leaving extraordinary financial strain on resources.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 3,547	\$ 3,547	\$ 0

Appropriation: SAP 82894

Eligibility: County and local level law enforcement agencies/departments who responded to the spring 2020 civil disturbances. Funding will be distributed to all eligible applicants by percentage.

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
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COVID EMERGENCY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT GRANT – CARES (FEDERAL FUNDS)

Purpose: Funding distributed under the CARES act to assist with preventing, preparing for, and responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Disbursements:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023 Projected</u>
	\$ 3,053	\$ 0	\$ 0

Appropriation: SAP 87681