

## Appendix A

### FEMA Program Summaries

This Appendix may be amended in accordance with Stipulation IV.A, Amendments.

#### **Disaster Response and Recovery Programs**

The following programs are authorized under Titles IV and V of the Stafford Act.

##### *Public Assistance Program (PA)*

This program assists States, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Grants are provided for debris removal (Category A), emergency protective measures (Category B), and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned and certain private non-profit facilities (Categories C-G).

##### *Individual Assistance Programs (IA)*

These programs help to ensure that individuals and families that have been affected by disasters have access to the full range of FEMA assistance including: crisis counseling (Section 416), disaster legal services (Section 415), essential assistance (Section 403), emergency sheltering assistance (Section 403), transportation (Section 419), funeral services, minor home repairs (Section 408), and temporary housing assistance (Section 408). It should be noted that other Federal agencies provide disaster assistance programs, services, and activities to individuals as well, including the U.S. Small Business Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Department of Labor, but these other assistance programs are not subject to the terms of this Agreement.

##### *Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG)*

The FMAG is available to State, Tribal, and local governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned lands. Eligible costs may include expenses for field camps, equipment use, repair and replacement, materials and supplies, and mobilization and demobilization activities.

##### *Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)*

The HMGP provides grants to States, Territories, Tribes, and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a Declaration. Activities may include buyouts, retrofits, relocations, elevations, and minor flood control projects.

##### *Voluntary Agencies Leading and Organizing Repair Program, (VALOR)*

The VALOR program provides operational support to voluntary agencies performing work and services essential to sustaining life and protecting health, safety and property (Section 403). Voluntary agencies perform minor emergency repairs to homes that enable residents to return or remain in their homes for shelter while permanent repairs are completed. FEMA pays for the materials and supplies, enabling the voluntary agencies to perform minor home repairs.

## **Non-Disaster Programs**

### *Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)*

The PDM program provides competitive grants to States, Territories, Tribes, and local governments for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Activities may include planning, buyouts, retrofits, relocations, elevations, minor flood control projects, and vegetative fuels reduction.

### *Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)*

The FMA program provides grants to States, Territories, Tribal entities, and communities to assist in their efforts to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

### *Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program*

The AFG program provides funding for purchase of equipment and retrofit or construction of fire stations to improve first responder capabilities.

### *Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)*

The HSGP plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) of a secure and resilient Nation. HSGP is comprised of three interconnected grant programs including (1) the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), (2) the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) and the Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). Together, these grant programs and other future projects that may be included under the HSGP fund a range of preparedness activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration.

### *State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)*

This core assistance program provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.

### *Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program*

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) program focuses on enhancing regional preparedness in major metropolitan areas. The UASI program directly supports the National Priority on expanding regional collaboration in the National Preparedness Guidelines and is intended to assist participating jurisdictions in developing integrated regional systems for prevention, protection, response and recovery.

### *Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*

The intent of OPSG is to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in States bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as States and territories with international water borders.

#### *Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program*

The MMRS program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduce the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before the incident occurs.

#### *Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*

The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate community involvement in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response and recovery.

#### *State Homeland Security Program Tribal (SHSP Tribal)*

To provide supplemental funding to directly eligible tribes to help strengthen the nation against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks. Pursuant to the 9/11 Act, “a directly eligible tribe applying for a grant under section 2004 [SHSP] shall designate an individual to serve as a tribal liaison with [DHS] and other Federal, state, local, and regional government officials concerning preventing, preparing for, protecting against and responding to acts of terrorism.”

#### *Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP)*

NSGP provides funding support for target-hardening activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack and are located within one of the specific UASI-eligible urban areas.

#### *Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)*

The TSGP provides grant funding to the nation’s key high-threat urban areas to enhance security measures for their critical transit infrastructure including bus, ferry and rail systems.

#### *Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)*

The FRSGP funds security training for frontline employees, the completion of vulnerability assessments, the development of security plans within the freight rail industry and GPS tracking systems for railroad cars transporting toxic inhalation materials.

#### *Intercity Passenger Rail (Amtrak)*

The purpose of the Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR) is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism, major disasters and other emergencies within the Amtrak rail system.

#### *Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*

The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing maritime domain awareness, enhancing risk management capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs), weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and other non-conventional weapons, as well as training and exercises and Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) implementation.

#### *Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)*

The IBSGP provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The program seeks to assist operators of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades and vehicle and driver protection.

#### *Trucking Security Program (TSP)*

TSP funding will be awarded to eligible applicants to implement security improvement measures and policies deemed valuable by DHS as indicated in the *Security Action Items* publication of June 26, 2008. These items are primarily focused on the purchase and installation or enhancement of equipment and systems related to tractor and trailer tracking systems. Additionally, the TSP will provide funding to develop a system for DHS to monitor, collect and analyze tracking information; and develop plans to improve the effectiveness of transportation and distribution of supplies and commodities during catastrophic events.

#### *Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)*

The BZPP provides funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CIKR) assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition.

#### *Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)*

The purpose of the EMPG program is to assist State and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.

#### *Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)*

IECGP provides governance, planning, training and exercise and equipment funding to States, territories, and local and Tribal governments to carry out initiatives to improve interoperable emergency communications, including communications in collective response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism and other man-made disasters. According to the legislation that created IECGP, all proposed activities must be integral to interoperable emergency communications and must be aligned with the goals, objectives, and initiatives identified in the grantee's approved statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (SCIP). IECGP will also advance DHS near-term priorities that are deemed critical to improving interoperable emergency communications and are consistent with goals and objectives of the National Emergency Communications Plan.

#### *Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*

The EOC grant program is intended to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. This program provides funding for construction or renovation of a State, local, or tribal governments' principal EOC. Fully capable emergency operations facilities at the State and local levels are an essential element of a comprehensive national emergency management system and are necessary to ensure continuity of operations and continuity of government in major disasters caused by any hazard.

*Driver's License Security Grant Program*

The purpose of the Driver's License Security Grant Program is to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud, and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents that States and territories issue.

*Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)*

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) was established by Executive Order 13407 in 2006. In the event of a national emergency, the President may use IPAWS to send a message to the American people quickly and simultaneously through multiple communications pathways. FEMA has identified several radio transmission sites across the nation with significantly powerful signals for this purpose, and FEMA is responsible for upgrading, maintaining, and managing the agency installed and owned auxiliary fuel systems at each of these radio transmission sites.