



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

FY22 Administration Budget Request

TO: NEMA State Directors
FROM: NEMA Legislative Committee
DATE: June 2, 2021
SUBJECT: FY22 Administration Budget Request

On Friday, the White House released a colossal \$6 trillion budget proposal for FY22. The details include his two signature domestic proposals, the American Families Plan and the American Jobs Plan, neither of which has been debated by Congress yet. Of the total amount requested, only \$300 billion is new spending requested for next year. The four priorities highlighted for agencies within DHS include effective and modern border management, improved federal cybersecurity, response to domestic terrorism, and confronting climate change.

DHS-WIDE SUMMARY

At \$52.2 billion, the budget for DHS comes in \$2.2 billion below FY21 enacted levels.

Highlights include:

- \$1.2B for border infrastructure which includes: modernization of Land Ports of Entry (LPOE); investments in modern border security technology and assets; and efforts to ensure the safe and humane treatment of migrants in Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody.
- \$2.1B, a \$110M increase from the FY 2021 Enacted level, for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), which builds on the \$650M provided for CISA in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- Multiple investments to confront climate change through pre-disaster planning and resilience efforts, climate resilience grant programs, electrification of the DHS vehicle fleet, and investments into FEMA's incident response workforce.
- \$131M to support diverse, innovative, and community-driven methods to prevent domestic terrorism while respecting civil rights and liberties, and;
- Increases to the U.S. Coast Guard, Secret Service, and the Transportation Security Administration for mission-specific enhancements.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The \$28.4 billion requested for FEMA represents 31 percent of the total discretionary budget authority for the entire department. The \$19.3 billion requested for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) comprises the majority of that amount. A breakdown of the major proposals in the request include:

Operations & Support

- *Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).* The budget request includes \$2 million for EMAC.
- *Strategic Context.* For the first time, the budget includes “strategic context” which attempts to quantify outputs of specific activities. The list of activities and corresponding statistics is too lengthy to include in this summary but could prove insightful into how FEMA is thinking about their mission and type of information they could begin requesting from states. If you would like more detailed information, please feel free to contact NEMA staff or reference pages 32 through 43 (of 434) of the [Congressional Justifications](#).
- *Climate Research Personnel.* In assessing the barriers identified by Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) applicants and sub-applicants, and in reviewing stakeholder input, the budget cites a large gap between the current base of knowledge supporting nature-based and climate resilient solutions and the successful design and funding of such projects. FEMA’s existing hazard mitigation grant programs and policy expertise are insufficient to bridge the gap between project eligibility and a feasible, funded project, so the budget requests four additional positions and to procure contract services to allow FEMA to close this gap.
- *Historic Preservation.* Citing a backlog of 939 projects, totaling over \$1.2B, the budget requests an additional 16 personnel for FEMA to work toward relieving this backlog.
- *FITs are Back.* To achieve full operational capability for the FEMA Integration Teams (FIT), the budget includes a request for \$2.6 million and 29 positions. This funding is meant to support the full implementation of the FIT to support the 54 SLTT partners.
- *Improving Intelligence.* The budget includes a request for funds to establish pilot Regional Intelligence Units (RIUs) in FEMA Regions III and IX to address findings from FEMA’s COVID-19 Initial Assessment Report published earlier this year that stated FEMA must improve its use of data to support its mission based on the Report.
- *National Flood Insurance.* The budget highlights the need to provide affordability assistance to certain households as FEMA works to put the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on a more sustainable financial footing. The budget proposal moves this forward by signaling to households the true cost associated with the risk of living in a floodplain. This would be accomplished through a targeted means-tested assistance program to offer premium assistance based on income or ability to pay rather than location or date of construction. Additionally, the proposal provides additional flood mitigation assistance grant resources to NFIP participating communities and policyholders who are eligible for the means-tested assistance program. Overall, this proposal is expected to increase the number of policy holders and help make obtaining and maintaining flood insurance more affordable for those who qualify.

Federal Assistance

- *Preparedness Grants.* A chart outlining funding levels for all the grant programs is included with this summary. Many of the funding levels are consistent with enacted levels of previous years with a few minor exceptions. There is no anomalous language included.

Disaster Relief Fund

- *DRF Estimates.* The FY22 request includes \$19.3 billion in funding for the DRF. This includes \$18.8 billion for traditional DRF activities and an additional \$500 million set-aside for BRIC. No additional funds are requested for DRF “Base” activities as unexpected prior year funds will be utilized.
- *BRIC Funding.* The BRIC set-aside currently has \$3.7 to \$4.2 billion. The Administration has already announced an increase in amounts available for application from \$500 million to \$1 billion for FY21. In addition to these funds, the American Jobs Plan and FY22 budget request have requested additional funds outside the six percent set-aside of \$2 billion and \$500 million, respectively. Given the way in which these funds count against discretionary budget caps, appropriations outside the six percent set-aside could be unlikely.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

- \$20.0M to pilot a Cyber Response and Recovery Fund (CRRF) to make funding available to CISA in supporting non-Federal critical infrastructure responding to and recovering from a significant cyber-event.
- \$58.2M for Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements to foster collaboration, coordination, and a culture of shared responsibility for national critical infrastructure risk management and resilience with SLTT, and private sector partners.
- Increase of \$900,000, \$300,000 over FY21 enacted levels, for CISA’s cybersecurity planning support to stakeholders, to include those in high-risk areas who are significantly underserved with current resources.
- \$4 million to establish a CISA capability to advise and support the Department’s preparedness grant programs, as well as provide guidance and support SLTT partners.
- \$4.2 million for Cyber Defense Education & Training (CDET) to focus on maintaining and developing a national level technical and cybersecurity awareness training and education to support programs that benefit training and development of the SLTT cybersecurity community.
- \$27 million, the same as enacted in FY21, for the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC).
- \$16 million, \$2 million above FY21 enacted levels, to facilitate, plan, and execute discussion- and operations-based physical- and cyber-focused exercises for Federal departments; SLTT governments; critical infrastructure sectors (including elections infrastructure); international partners; and special events.

USEFUL LINKS:

[FY22 DHS Congressional Justifications](#)

[OMB Budget Documents](#)

This summary is provided courtesy of the NEMA Legislative Committee. Should you have any questions, please contact:

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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Summary

<i>(in millions)</i>	FY20 Enacted	FY21 Enacted	FY22 Request
Operations & Support	1,102	1,129	1,232
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	133	106	188
Federal Assistance	3,188	3,295	3,327
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	560	610	595
<i>Operation Stonegarden</i>	<i>(90)</i>	<i>(90)</i>	<i>(90)</i>
<i>Tribal Homeland Security Grants</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(15)</i>
<i>Non-Profit Security Grant Program</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>(90)</i>	<i>(90)</i>
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	685	705	690
<i>Non-Profit Security Grant Program</i>	<i>(50)</i>	<i>(90)</i>	<i>(90)</i>
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100	100	100
Port Security	100	100	100
Assistance to Firefighters (SAFER/AFG)	710	715	740
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	355	355	355
RiskMAP	263	263	276
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10	12	12
High Hazard Potential Dams	10	12	12
Emergency Food & Shelter	125	130	130
Training & Exercises	280	268	294
<i>Center for Domestic Preparedness</i>	<i>(67)</i>	<i>(67)</i>	<i>(68)</i>
<i>Center for Homeland Defense & Security</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(18)</i>
<i>Emergency Management Institute</i>	<i>(21)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(22)</i>
<i>U.S. Fire Academy</i>	<i>(47)</i>	<i>(49)</i>	<i>(53)</i>
<i>National Domestic Preparedness Consortium</i>	<i>(101)</i>	<i>(101)</i>	<i>(101)</i>
<i>Continuing Training</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(12)</i>
<i>National Exercise Program</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(20)</i>
Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)	17,863	17,142	19,299
Base Disaster Relief	511	0	0*
Disaster Cap Adjustment	17,352	17,142	18,799
Additional BRIC Set-Aside	--	--	500
Additional BRIC Set-Aside (American Jobs Plan)			2,000
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Funds</i>	<i>(300)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(0)</i>

* Utilizes remaining balances from FY21