

2018 BIENNIAL REPORT

**The most comprehensive and in-depth review
of state emergency management and
homeland security available.**



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The National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) would like to thank the emergency management agencies of the 50 states, District of Columbia and American Samoa for the significant time and effort put forth providing key data for the NEMA 2018 Biennial Report. Because of their long-standing commitment to sharing agency information, NEMA is able to continue the tradition of the biennial report for the 22nd time.

We would also like to thank our extremely generous sponsors for their support of emergency management, and the biennial report.

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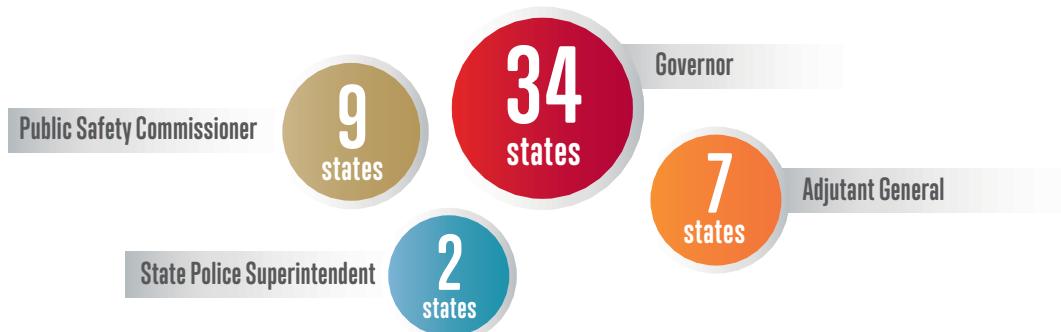
A Governor's Authority in Emergencies and Disasters

From disaster declarations to issuing mandatory evacuations, no person has more authority in emergency and disaster situations than the governor of a state¹.

This authority begins with the appointment of the emergency management director. Two states – Connecticut and Montana – classify the director as a merit position.

In 34 states, the governor makes the appointment. This means when an administration changes, the emergency management director may change as well. However, it's increasingly common for governors to retain those individuals with deep knowledge and experience (regardless of party affiliation) given the ever-increasing number and severity of disasters and emergencies impacting nearly every state.

► Who Appoints the State Emergency Management Director?



► Under Which Department is the Emergency Management Agency Organized on a Day-to-Day Basis?



In 5 of the top 10 states with the most major disaster declarations, the emergency management director reports directly to the governor on a day-to-day basis.

¹ In this report, the term "state" refers to all 50 states, the District of Columbia and American Samoa. All completed the NEMA 2018 Biennial Survey.

► Who Can Issue an Emergency Declaration for an Impending Event?

With the exception of Minnesota, all chief executive officers – 50 states and the mayor of the District of Columbia – have the authority to issue an emergency declaration for an impending event. Minnesota requires the occurrence of an event prior to a declaration.

Forty-three states also permit their governor the power to issue an emergency declaration in advance of a National Special Security Event, such as a presidential inauguration, a national political party convention or any other function that could be considered high-profile to a potential terrorist attack.²

Why is this kind of authority important? Because it allows states to pre-position resources and take other precautionary measures that will save time and possibly lives if the event becomes a full-scale emergency or disaster. In essence, it allows the governor to use all available tools to better protect citizens.

State and Federal Declarations – The Numbers

One of the least recognized facts in emergency management is that the number of disasters and emergencies that are handled by state and local governments every year is significantly higher than those that require federal assistance. **In FY17, there were 36 percent more state emergencies declared than federal declarations.**

206

Gubernatorial Declarations Were Declared in FY17.

The national average is three. In the last survey, there were 177 gubernatorial declarations for FY15.

255

Events Required a Significant Commitment of State Resources, But Were Not Declared States of Emergency

85

Federal Stafford Act Disaster or Emergency Declarations Were Requested in FY17

75

Federal Stafford Act Disaster or Emergency Declarations Were Approved

California led the way with 17 state declared emergencies, followed by Colorado and Kansas with 12 each, and Oregon with 11.

² See accompanying chart, "Governor Has Authority to Issue Emergency Declaration, National Special Security Events, Mandatory Evacuation" at end of report.

► Non-Stafford Act Declarations

Growing threats from wildfires, droughts, public health emergencies and other types of events continued in FY17, resulting in many states receiving declarations under federal authorities other than the Stafford Act.

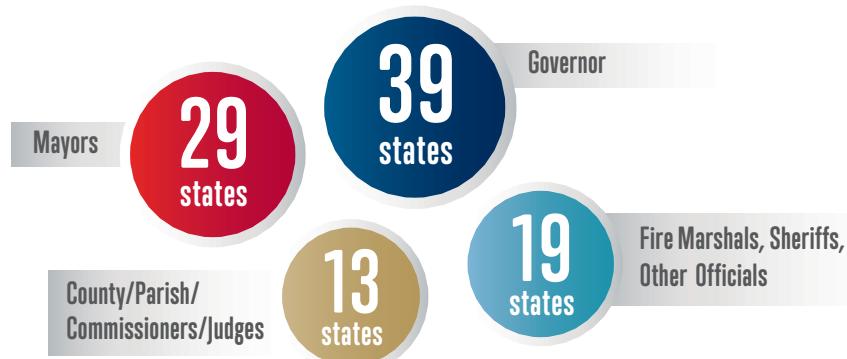
25 States = 153 U.S. Department of Agriculture declarations

Twenty-five states had a total of 153 U.S. Department of Agriculture declarations — **a 9 percent increase from FY15 to FY17**. Under the U.S. Small Business Administration, 30 states received a total of 101 declarations — **an 8 percent increase**. Two states — Louisiana and West Virginia — received a declaration from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Laws Impacting Emergency Management

The ability to evacuate populations in harm's way is a critical public safety tool for state and local officials. Not only can evacuations save the lives of individuals and families, but also the first responders who may have to rescue them in the most dire of circumstances. **The legal authority to issue mandatory evacuations resides with governors in 39 states**, but also with local elected and appointed officials.

► Who Can Issue Mandatory Evacuations?



► Penalties for Disobeying a Mandatory Evacuation Order

A total of **33 states** use a variety of penalties to enforce evacuation orders and punish those who disobey them. **Twenty-one states arrest** the individual, while **23 states impose fines**. Four states — Arizona, Hawaii, Kansas and Wisconsin — can remove children under the age of consent from the home. Twenty-two states classify these various punishments as misdemeanors.

State Emergency Management Agencies

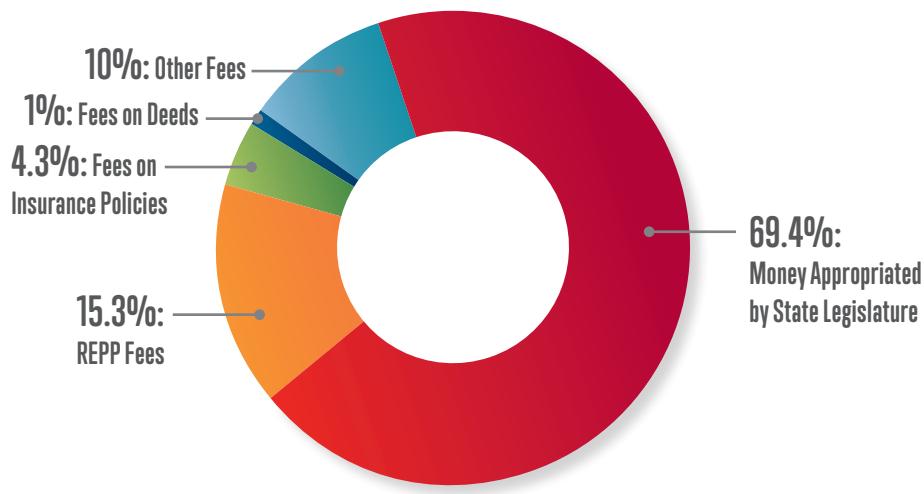
► How FY17 Operating Budgets are Funded

The lion's share of state emergency management agency operating budgets — **over 69 percent** — comes from money appropriated by the state legislature.

The total amount of funding for state emergency management programs in FY17 was \$315.8 million, no federal funds included. The national average stands at \$6.3 million; however, budgets range from \$257 thousand to \$146 million.

The second largest funding stream is radiological/nuclear facility fees, representing 15 percent of all budgets. Thirty-six states rely on some type of fee for part of their operating budget.

The range of budgets varies widely and is impacted by the size of the state as well as the frequency of disasters. These disparities make it difficult to draw direct comparisons.



► Emergency Management FTEs

2,072

Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 22 states with stand-alone emergency management offices

Many states combine their emergency management and homeland security FTEs, so in 30 states, the number of FTEs for both functions stands at 3,823. The national average is 123 FTEs, but ranges from 20 to 998 which means state capacity is vastly different across the nation.

► Paying for Disasters – Funding Mechanisms

21 states use funds that are appropriated by the legislature for specific incidents after each major disaster occurs.



2 states have a disaster trust fund, in which revenues from specified sources are deposited and used as needed for a specified purpose.

35 states have a separate disaster fund(s) and funds are appropriated as needed to keep an adequate amount of money available at all times.

9 states have other funding mechanisms.

► Who Serves as the SAA?

Managing emergencies and disasters is only part of the job for many state directors. In **32 states**, either the emergency management director or the combined emergency management/homeland security director serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA), providing financial oversight of federal grant funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).



State Homeland Security Offices

► Homeland Security Function is Under Which Department/Office for Day-To-Day Operations?

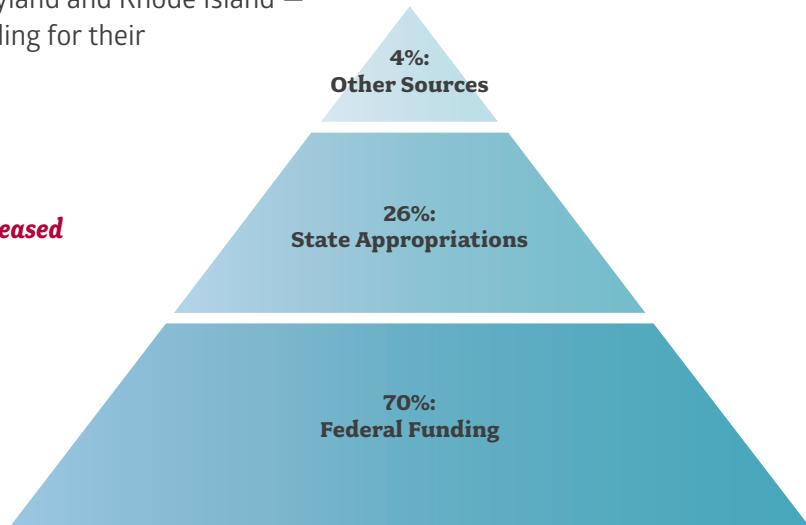


► How State Homeland Security Offices are Funded

The federal State Homeland Security Grant Program has held steady the last four years at \$412 million, but this is approximately half the amount that was available in FY10 which was \$890 million. States constantly struggle to appropriately address all the current and evolving threats facing them such as cybersecurity, active shooter incidents, and homegrown extremism.

Three states — Delaware, Maryland and Rhode Island — provide 100 percent state funding for their homeland security office.

State appropriations to support homeland security functions increased 12 percent between FY15-17. This demonstrates less reliance on federal funding.



► Homeland Security FTEs

409

Number of full-time equivalents in 23 states with stand-alone homeland security offices

Between FY15-17, 21 states added FTEs to their homeland security professional cadre.

► Who Serves as the State Homeland Security Advisor (HSA)?



What is the main purpose of the HSA?

- Serves and is appointed by the governor
- Recognized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as the primary point of contact at the state level for implementing homeland security grants and programs

► How State Homeland Security Grants are Allocated

States are responsible for distributing State Homeland Security Grants to local jurisdictions and rely on a wide range and combination of factors in determining the allocation.

What factor is used to distribute the most amount of funds?

These are some of the factors states use:

- Base Amount
- Population
- Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
- Meet Performance Standards/Program Requirements
- At the Discretion of the Granting Agency

► • Competitive Investment Justifications: **25 states allocate 32 percent** of all grant funding on this factor alone.

Nineteen states awarded 14 percent of funds based on population while **17 states allocated 12 percent** on risk and vulnerability assessments.

Paying for Non-Federal Portion of Federal Assistance Programs

► FEMA Public Assistance Program

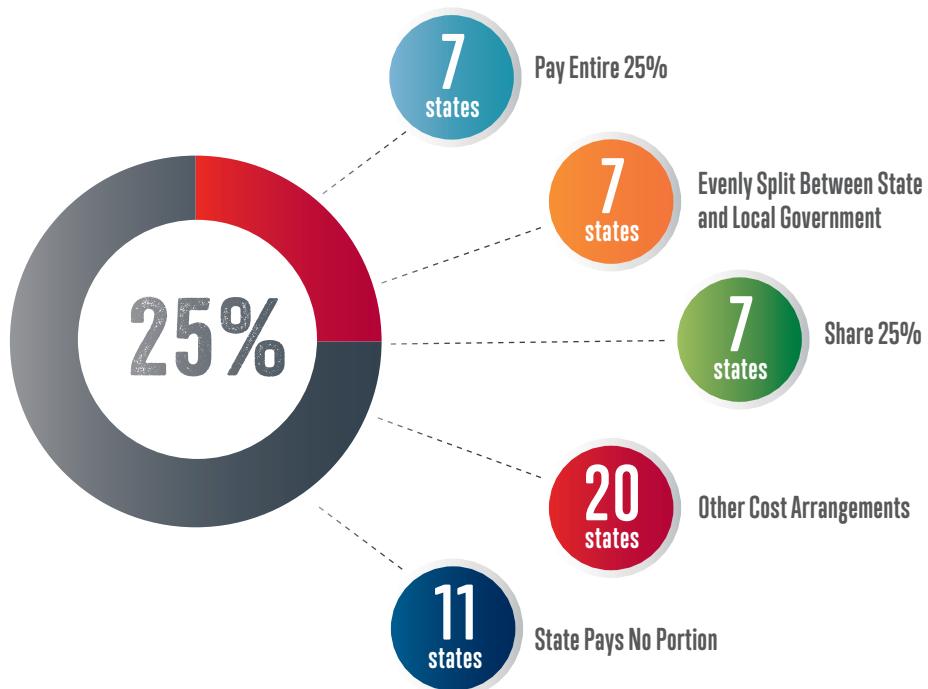
The FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program requires that the federal government pay not less than 75 percent of eligible costs. The other 25 percent must come from the state and/or local governments or certain private nonprofit organizations.

41 states pay a portion of the Public Assistance match.

7 fund the entire 25 percent. Another 7 evenly split the cost share with local governments.

7 states share the cost, but not equally.
The remaining 20 states have other cost-share arrangements.

25% Cost Share of Public Assistance Program



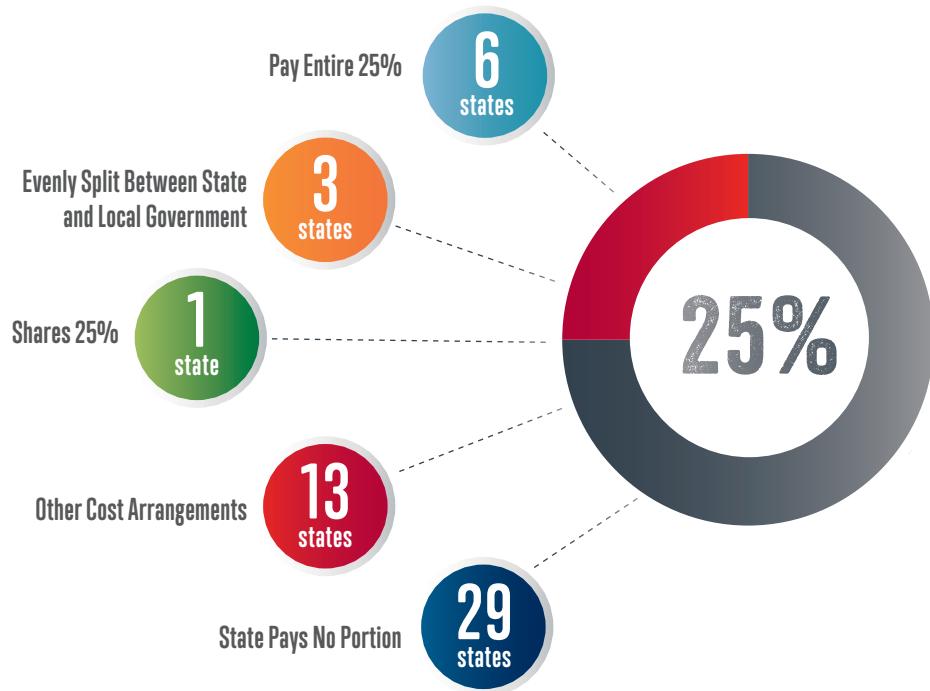
Pays Entire 25%	Evenly Splits 25%	Shares Cost/Not Equally
Alaska	Alabama	Arizona
American Samoa	Florida	Kansas
District of Columbia	Mississippi	Kentucky
Hawaii	Nebraska	Montana
Minnesota	Tennessee	New Mexico
North Carolina	Washington	Oklahoma
West Virginia	Wisconsin	South Dakota

► **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**

23 states pay some portion of the 25 percent cost share for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program.

6 of these – Alaska, American Samoa, District of Columbia, Hawaii, North Carolina and West Virginia – pay the entire 25 percent. Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin evenly split the cost share with local governments. Kentucky shares the costs. Other cost-share arrangements are in place at the remaining 13 states.

25% Cost Share of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program



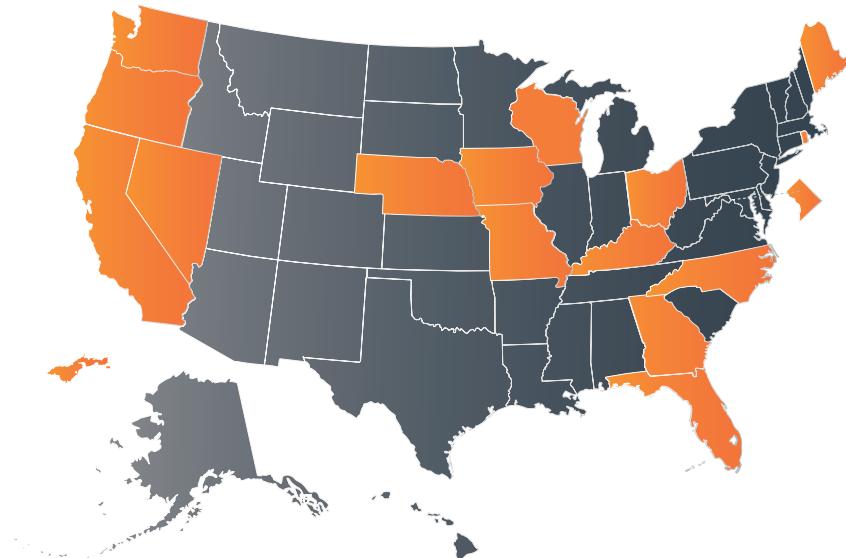
State Funded Disaster Assistance Programs

Twenty-six states have created their own state-funded assistance programs³ to help citizens and businesses when a disaster or emergency doesn't meet the criteria for a federal declaration. Sixteen of those states that have created funds stated that the funds were established after a disaster and specifically assisted those impacted.

Of these 26 states, **22** have public assistance programs; **eight** have individual assistance programs; **five states** offer unmet needs programs; **eight** have other assistance programs; and **one state**—North Carolina — has an economic/business recovery disaster assistance program. It should be noted that several of these are unfunded when state budgets are tight. Other assistance programs were created to assist with a shortfall, such as short-term housing assistance; hazard mitigation programs; housing and personal property losses; and shortfalls in local budgets due to damage incurred by the disaster.

Mitigation

Currently, **17 states** have a FEMA approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan, which means the state has developed a comprehensive mitigation program; is integrated with other state and/or regional planning initiatives; and is capable of managing additional funding. A state with an enhanced plan receives 20 percent of the total estimated eligible Stafford Act disaster assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, versus 15 percent for states with standard mitigation plans.



American Samoa, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin

³ See accompanying chart, "State Funded Disaster Assistance Programs," at the end of this report.

So why don't more states have these plans? Many states do not have sufficient numbers of state or local mitigation staff or expertise to develop the plan and monitor it. Others do not have the financial resources to invest in enhanced plan development and monitoring, particularly those that have infrequent disasters.

Impediments still exist that prevent state and local governments from investing in mitigation activities prior to an incident:



Emergency Management Performance Grant

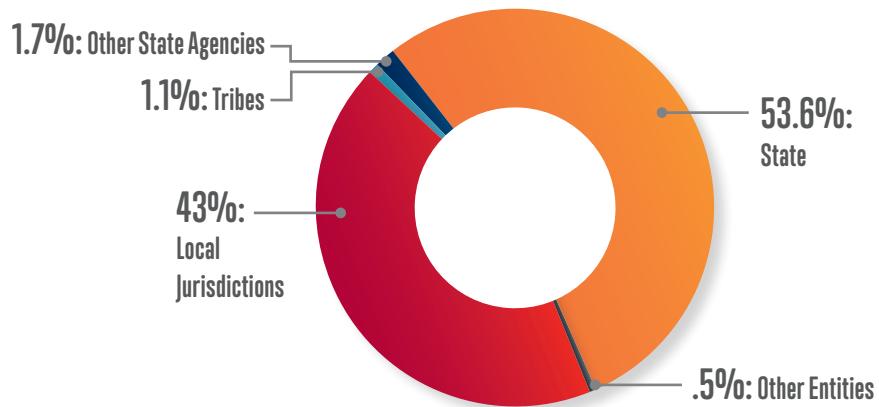
The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) is the only source of federal funding directed to state and local governments specifically for all-hazards emergency preparedness.

► How EMPG is Allocated to Local Jurisdictions

States with local jurisdictions pass through EMPG dollars to county or city emergency management programs. In FY17 on average, **states allocated 43 percent to local jurisdictions**, 1 percent to tribes, 1.7 percent to other state agencies, and 0.5 percent to other entities. They retained 53.6 percent at the state level, up slightly from the previous survey amount of 51.8 percent.

continued next page

The state portion of EMPG is used in support of local governments most frequently in the form of training and exercise; planning; and technical assistance in meeting federal requirements. EMPG funds are also used for deployable field resources used by local government.



Twenty-three states passed through at least 50 percent of their EMPG funds to local jurisdictions. The average allocation for these states was 58 percent. Because of their higher local allocation, these 23 states retain at the state level only 38.4 percent of EMPG.

In the last survey, all states allocated 45 percent to local jurisdictions, 1.1 percent to tribes, 2 percent to other state agencies, and 0.1 percent to other entities. They retained 51.8 percent at the state level. The current numbers indicate a slight shift in some areas, but largely statistically level from the previous report.

► How EMPG is Allocated to Local Jurisdictions

4,149 local jurisdictions were eligible for EMPG funding in FY17...

...of these, **3,370** – or 65 percent – received funding.

In some cases, the other 35 percent of jurisdictions were not able to meet the match requirement, chose not to apply for funds, or did not meet requirements to receive EMPG.

34 states – up one from the previous survey – gave EMPG funding to 90 percent or more of their eligible jurisdictions. Furthermore, **21 states** – up two from the previous survey – awarded EMPG to all their eligible jurisdictions.

► EMPG Distribution Factors

States utilize multiple tools in determining the factors by which EMPG is allocated to local jurisdictions including:

What two factors do most states use?

- Area or Region
- Hazards or Risks
- Meeting Performance Standards
- Population
- Awarding a Base Amount
- Salary and Fringe Benefits of the Local Emergency Management Director
- Discretion of the Granting Agency
- Whether the Emergency Management Directors Works Full- or Part-time
- Number of People Dedicated to the Local Emergency Management Program

Twenty-nine states determine part of the EMPG allocation on population, followed by **26 states** which utilize a base award amount to local jurisdictions. Meeting certain performance standards is a consideration for **11 states**, while a few states have their own particular guidelines such as income levels, property values, or competition based on target projects.

In addition, **nine states** have specific statutes or administrative rules which determine how to distribute EMPG funding. **In Vermont, eligible applicants must be compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and maintain a local emergency operations plan.** State statute is the determining factor in Idaho which requires 34 percent of funding be distributed to local jurisdictions.

► EMPG Reimbursement to Local Jurisdictions

EMPG requires a dollar-for-dollar match from grantees and sub-grantees for all funds provided from the federal government. Therefore, in each grant cycle, local, tribal, and state governments demonstrate their continued commitment to preparedness by sharing in the investment in this program. Due to the program being underfunded annually, however, the goal of reaching full capacity at both the state and local levels has not yet been realized.

continued next page

Percentage Local Programs Are Reimbursed	# Of Jurisdictions Reimbursed At This Level
46-50%	1,411
41-45%	303
36-40%	434
31-35%	406
26-30%	233
21-25%	134
16-20%	119
10-15%	87
Below 10%	82

States estimate it would require an additional \$116 million in EMPG funds to bring all eligible jurisdictions up to the 50 percent reimbursement level. This represents a \$26 million increase in need over the last survey, and the primary requirement behind the FY19 request by NEMA to increase the EMPG appropriation by five percent – from \$350 million to \$368 million.

► How State-Retained EMPG Funds are Invested

50 states use the funds to support regional and local coordination and oversight.

52 states hold on-going training and exercises.

42 states sponsor a state-wide emergency management conference.

47 states provide technical assistance in meeting federal requirements.

50 states lend planning expertise.

18 states conduct other services such as public outreach, assistance with incident management and communications equipment.

► Other Critical State Level Efforts Supported by EMPG

6,355

Training Classes

2,099

Plans

1,559

Exercises

1,420

Public Awareness/
Outreach Campaigns

487

Emergency
Response Systems

182

Emergency
Operation Centers

134

Community
Warning Systems

Fiscal year 2017 represented a range of hazards which required an unprecedented amount of emergency management professionalism and preparedness including 135 disasters requiring a major or emergency declaration (including Fire Management Assistance Grants). But beyond federally-declared disasters, 22,552 events required state assets, but did not reach the level of a major declaration; and, local assets supported an additional 12,557 local and tribal events. Without a thriving emergency management system at the state, local, territorial, and tribal levels, supported by programs like EMPG, many of these 35,109 events would have likely exceeded state and local capabilities, thus requiring costly federal support.

Certification/Professional Standards

How many states have their own certification programs for emergency management staff?

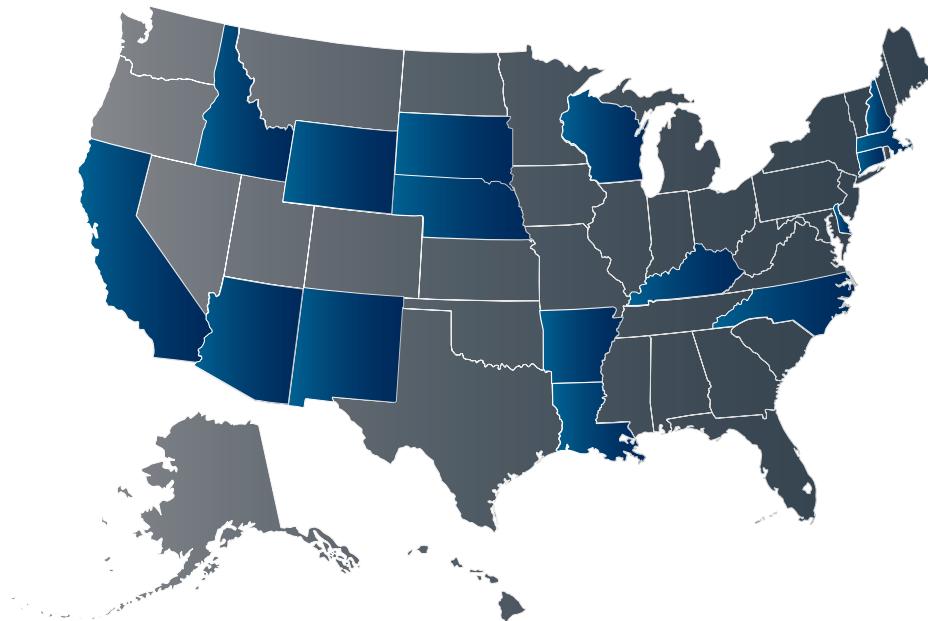


Of the 27 staff certification programs, seven are mandatory. **Twenty-two states** have certification programs for local emergency management programs. Of these, eight – American Samoa, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York and Pennsylvania – are mandatory.

In addition, **17 states** have established specific professional requirements for the state emergency management director. Most call for a bachelor's degree as well as a prescribed amount of experience. Twenty-two states also have developed professional standards for local emergency management directors. Several of these include a combination of education, experience and certification.

Cybersecurity

In response to the growing cyber-threat, **16 states** have created an Emergency Support Function (ESF) for a cyber-response. Another 15 states are considering it.



Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming

States have indicated the following federal resources would be helpful in enhancing cybersecurity efforts:

47 states

→ Technical Assistance/Expertise

50 states

→ Training Opportunities

41 states

→ Guidance or Capability Targets

44 states

→ Best Practices from Other States

40 states

→ Threat Information

46 states

→ Financial Assistance

40 states

→ Better Integration and Consolidation of Federal Roles and Responsibilities

Emergency Management Assistance Compact



The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is the nation's **interstate mutual aid system**. All 50 states are members of the compact as well as the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Planning, training and exercising for EMAC with all mutual aid partners is vital to a state's ability to successfully request and send assistance in a timely manner.

No. States	Discipline Trained
42	Emergency Management
37	National Guard
24	Law Enforcement
22	Public Health and Medical Services
21	Fire Services
20	Search and Rescue
17	Transportation
16	Agriculture and National Resources
14	Public Works
13	Volunteer Agencies
11	Hazardous Materials Response
10	Senior Elected Officials
6	Utilities

In **40 states**, EMAC has been integrated into all Emergency Support Function (ESF) planning.

In FY17, states conducted an average of two EMAC related exercises with some holding as many as 12.

Number of Governor Declarations in FY17

State	Governor Declarations	State	Governor Declarations
AK	1	MS	3
AL	9	MT	10
AR	4	NC	4
AZ	5	ND	3
CA	17	NE	3
CO	12	NJ	2
CT	1	NM	1
DE	2	NV	7
FL	5	NY	8
GA	6	OK	6
IA	10	OR	11
ID	5	PA	1
IL	3	SC	3
IN	2	SD	1
KS	12	TN	5
KY	1	TX	4
LA	9	UT	1
MD	1	VA	3
ME	3	WA	8
MI	2	WI	3
MN	1	WV	4
MO	2	WY	2

**Governor's Authority: Impending Events,
National Special Security Events, Mandatory Evacuations**

State	Governor Has Authority to Issue Emergency Declaration		Governor Has Codified Authority to Issue Mandatory Evacuation
	For an Impending Event	In Advance of National Special Security Event	
AK	★	★	★
AL	★	★	★
AR	★	★	★
AS	★	★	
AZ	★		
CA	★		★
CO	★		★
CT	★		★
DC	★	★	★
DE	★	★	★
FL	★	★	★
GA	★	★	
HI	★	★	★
IA	★		
ID	★	★	★
IL	★		
IN	★		
KS	★	★	★
KY	★	★	★
LA	★	★	★
MA	★	★	★
MD	★		★
ME	★	★	★
MI	★	★	★
MN			★
MO	★	★	
MS	★	★	
MT	★	★	★
NC	★	★	★
ND	★	★	★
NE	★	★	★
NH	★	★	★
NJ	★	★	★
NM	★	★	
NV	★	★	★
NY	★		
OH	★	★	
OK	★	★	★
OR	★	★	★
PA	★	★	★
RI	★	★	★
SC	★	★	★
SD	★		★
TN	★	★	★
TX	★		
UT	★	★	
VA	★	★	★
VT	★	★	★
WA	★		
WI	★		
WI	★	★	
WV	★	★	★
WY	★	★	

Penalties for Disobeying Mandatory Evacuation Orders

State	Penalties for Disobeying Mandatory Evacuation Orders					
	Removal by Force	Ticketing	Fines	Arrest	Removal of Children Under the Age of Consent	Other
AK	★		★	★		
AL			★	★		
AZ					★	
CA	★			★		Removal by force is only in case of an avalanche
CT						Deliberate interference can result in fine or imprisonment
DC			★			
DE			★			
FL			★			Second degree misdemeanor
HI		★	★	★	★	
IA			★	★		
KS	★		★	★	★	
KY	★	★	★	★		
LA				★		Arrest if they leave their property
MA	★		★	★		
MD			★	★		No specified penalties at the state level; some jurisdictions include language in local ordinance
ME	★			★		
MI	★	★	★	★		
NC			★	★		Liable for the cost of rescue under Gen. Statute 166A-19.62
ND	★		★			
NE	★	★	★	★		No specific penalty for violation of this statute. However, individuals may be charged for "failure to obey a lawful order" at the discretion of the local County Attorney.
NH			★	★		
NJ	★		★	★		
NV	★					
NY			★	★		
OH	★	★	★	★		While certain officials have the authority, since there is no specific offense, any of these penalties might be utilized.
OK		★	★			
SC	★		★	★		
TN	★					
TX	★					
UT			★		★	No specific state code prescribing punishment for disobeying an evacuation order, but general criminal violations such as disorderly conduct or local ordinances may apply.
VA	★		★	★		
WI					★	

Severity of Penalty				
Misdemeanor	Felony	Both	Not Specified	Other
★			★	
★				
★				Civil fines
★				Second degree misdemeanor
★			★	
★				
★				
★				
★				
★				
★				
★				Infraction
★				
★				
★				Disorderly person offense
★				Since there is no specific offense, such crimes could be either, depending upon what the charge is and the severity of the actions.
★				
★				
★				Local officials may prescribe misdemeanor offense fine not to exceed \$1,000. A person who refuses an order to evacuate may be civilly liable for costs incurred to rescue.
★				
★				Children are returned when parents pick them up.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

State Emergency Management: Agency Structure, Budget and Staffing

State or Other Jurisdiction	Position Appointed	Appointed/Selected by	Organizational Structure	Operating budget FY17 (excluding federal funds)	Full-time Employee Positions
AK	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,443,500.00	62 (a)
AL	★	G	Governor's Office	\$3,387,186.00	81
AR	★	G	Governor's Office	\$2,123,811.00	101 (a)
AS	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$50,000.00	56
AZ	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,658,623.00	50
CA	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$146,279,000.00	998 (a)
CO	★	GHSA	Public Safety	\$1,200,000.00	64
CT	...	PSS	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$4,211,662.00	59 (a)
DC	★	M	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$4,827,226.00	119 (a)
DE	★	G	Public Safety	\$2,115,972.00	36
FL	★	G	Governor's Office	\$77,577,601.00	157
GA	★	G	Governor's Office	\$3,680,327.00	125 (a)
HI	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,500,000.00	75
IA	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$3,714,397.00	61 (a)
ID	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,928,000.00	42 (a)
IL	★	G	Governor's Office	\$33,349,750.00	189 (a)
IN	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$28,367,960.00	265 (a)
KS	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,666,677.00	49
KY	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$257,000.00	82
LA	★	G	Governor's Office	\$2,485,280.00	53 (a)
MA	★	G	Public Safety	\$3,276,221.00	81
MD	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,037,921.00	69
ME	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,524,956.00	29 (a)
MI	★	G	State Police	\$6,850,700.00	153 (a)
MN	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$8,873,895.00	66 (a)
MO	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$2,223,855.00	94
MS	★	G	Governor's Office	\$3,260,947.00	155
MT	...	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,298,820.00	23 (a)
NC	★	G	Public Safety	\$12,429,644.00	197 (a)
ND	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$7,414,899.00	73 (a)

State or Other Jurisdiction	Position Appointed	Appointed/Selected by	Organizational Structure	Operating budget FY14 (excluding federal funds)	Full-time Employee Positions
NE	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,790,944.00	37 (a)
NH	★	G	Public Safety	\$4,667,000.00	43 (a)
NJ	★	G	State Police	\$1,865,000.00	237
NM	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$2,536,400.00	65 (a)
NV	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$1,747,081.00	34 (a)
NY	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$9,900,000.00	469 (a)
OH	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$6,324,000.00	94
OK	★	G	Governor's Office	\$479,112.00	32
OR	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,051,000.00	48 (a)
PA	★	G	Governor's Office	\$18,761,000.00	168
RI	★	G	Governor's Office	\$700,000.00	32
SC	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,023,807.00	60
SD	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$761,111.00	20
TN	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$5,700,000.00	107
TX	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$5,304,164.00	305
UT	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$1,440,000.00	62 (a)
VA	★	G	Combined Emergency Management/Homeland Security	\$10,593,295.00	159 (a)
VT	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$816,797.00	24
WA	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,737,273.00	83 (a)
WI	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,415,809.00	65 (a)
WV	★	G	Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	\$3,642,326.00	66 (a)
WY	★	G	Governor's Office	\$1,857,000.00	21 (a)

Source: *The National Emergency Management Association, April 2016*

★ Yes .. No G Governor ADJ Adjutant General DHSEM Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

HSD Homeland Security Director GHSA Governor's Homeland Security Advisor M Mayor

PSS Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner/Director

(a) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions

Who Serves as State Administering Agency – Homeland Security Advisor

State	EM Director or Dual Title EM/HS Director Serves as SAA	EM Director or Dual Title EM/HS Director Serves as HS Advisor
AK	★	★
AR	★	★
AS	★	★
CA	★	★
CO	★	★
DC	★	★
DE	★	
FL	★	
GA	★	★
IA	★	★
ID	★	★
IL	★	
IN	★	★
KY	★	
LA	★	★
MD	★	
ME	★	
MI	★	
MN	★	
MT	★	
NE	★	
NH		★
NM	★	★
NV	★	★
NY	★	
OH	★	
OR	★	
PA	★	
RI	★	
TN	★	
UT	★	
VA	★	
WV		★
WY	★	★

EMPG ALLOCATIONS

How EMPG is Allocated by Percentage

State	Local (%)	Tribal (%)	Other State Agencies (%)	Retained by State (%)	Other (%)
AK	31	0	0	69	0
AL	63	0	0	37	0
AR	51	0	0	49	0
AS	0	0	0	100	0
AZ	40	4	7	49	0
CA	55	1	0	44	0
CO	50	1	0	49	0
CT	34	1	0	64	1
DE	33	0	3	64	0
FL	40	0	0	60	0
GA	27	0	0	71	2
HI	24	0	0	76	0
IA	47	0	0	53	0
ID	34	0	0	66	0
IL	36	0	0	64	0
IN	60	0	1	39	0
KS	37	0	0	63	0
KY	50	0	0	50	0
LA	35	0	0	65	0
MA	22	1	0	77	0
MD	50	0	0	50	0
ME	59	0	0	41	0
MI	28	0	0	72	0
MN	54	2	0	44	0
MO	58	0	1	41	0
MS	60	0	0	40	0
MT	55	5	1	39	0
NC	50	1	0	49	0
ND	46	1	0	53	0
NE	62	0	38	0	0
NH	42	0	10	48	0
NJ	22	0	1	76	1
NM	35	1	9	55	0
NV	45	3	0	51	1
NY	49	0	0	51	0
OH	62	0	0	38	0
OK	50	18	7	25	0
OR	76	4	0	20	0
PA	51	0	0	49	0
RI	15	0	0	85	0
SC	50	0	0	50	0
SD	45	0	0	55	0
TN	46	0	0	54	0
TX	29	0	0	71	0
UT	40	0	1	58	1
VA	80	0	0	20	0
VT	0	0	3	79	18
WA	58	1	1	40	0
WI	65	2	0	33	0
WV	64	0	0	36	0
WY	34	1	5	56	4

NOTE - This chart does NOT include those states that have no local jurisdictions.

Homeland Security Structures - Staffing

State or Other Jurisdiction	Designated homeland security advisor	Homeland security day-to-day operations under	Full-time employee positions
AK	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	62 (a)
AL	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	2
AR	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	101 (a)
AS	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	56 (a)
AZ	Homeland Security Director	Homeland Security (stand-alone office)	15
CA	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	998 (a)
CO	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	20 (a)
CT	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	59 (a)
DC	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	119 (a)
DE	Homeland Security Advisor	Public Safety	1
FL	Florida Dept. of Law Enf. Commissioner	Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement	9
GA	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	125 (a)
HI	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	5
IA	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	61 (a)
ID	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	42 (a)
IL	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Governor's Office	189 (a)
IN	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	265 (a)
KS	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	5
KY	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	16
LA	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	53 (a)
MA	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	8
MD	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	2
ME	Adjutant General	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	29 (a)
MI	State Police Superintendent/ Director/Commissioner	State Police	153 (a)
MN	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	66 (a)
MO	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	8
MS	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	15
MT	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	23 (a)

State or Other Jurisdiction	Designated homeland security advisor	Homeland security day-to-day operations under	Full-time employee positions
NC	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	197 (a)
ND	Homeland Security Director	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	73 (a)
NE	Lieutenant Governor	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	37 (a)
NH	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	43 (a)
NJ	Homeland Security Director	Homeland Security (stand-alone office)	130
NM	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	65 (a)
NV	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	34 (a)
NY	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	469 (a)
OH	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	28
OK	Homeland Security Director	Homeland Security (stand-alone office)	19
OR	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	48 (a)
PA	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	6
RI	Cyber Security Director	Public Safety	2
SC	State Police Superintendent/ Director/Commissioner	State Police	10
SD	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	3
TN	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	27
TX	State Police Superintendent/ Director/Commissioner	Public Safety	5
UT	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	62 (a)
VA	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	159 (a)
VT	State Police Superintendent/ Director/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	24 (a)
WA	Adjutant General	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	83 (a)
WI	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	65 (a)
WV	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt/ Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./ Homeland Security Office	66 (a)
WY	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt/ Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	21 (a)

Source: *The National Emergency Management Association, April 2016*

(a) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions

How State-Retained EMPG Funds are Used

State	Regional/Local Coordination/Oversight	Training/Exercises	State EM Conference	Planning	Technical Assistance in Meeting Federal Requirements
AK	★	★	★	★	★
AL	★	★	★		
AR	★	★	★	★	★
AS		★	★	★	
AZ	★	★	★	★	★
CA	★	★	★	★	★
CO	★	★	★	★	★
CT	★	★	★	★	★
DC	★	★	★	★	★
DE	★	★	★		★
FL	★	★	★	★	★
GA	★	★		★	★
HI	★	★	★	★	★
IA	★	★	★	★	★
ID	★	★		★	★
IL	★	★	★	★	★
IN	★	★		★	
KS	★	★		★	★
KY	★	★	★	★	★
LA	★	★	★	★	★
MA	★	★	★	★	★
MD	★	★	★	★	★
ME	★	★	★	★	★
MI	★	★	★	★	★
MN	★	★	★	★	★
MO	★	★	★	★	★
MS	★	★	★	★	★
MT	★	★	★	★	★
NC	★	★		★	★
ND	★	★	★	★	★
NE	★	★	★	★	★
NH	★	★	★	★	★
NJ	★	★		★	★
NM	★	★			★
NV	★	★	★	★	★
NY	★	★	★	★	★
OH	★	★	★	★	★
OK	★	★	★	★	★
OR	★	★		★	★
PA	★	★	★	★	★
RI		★	★	★	★
SC	★	★		★	★
SD	★	★		★	
TN	★	★	★	★	★
TX	★	★	★	★	
UT	★	★	★	★	★
VA	★	★	★	★	★
VT	★	★	★	★	★
WA	★	★		★	★
WI	★	★	★	★	★
WV	★	★	★	★	★
WY	★	★	★	★	★

Other

Administrative Services

Disaster response operations, administrative support functions, and grant implementation
Exercises, community outreach, etc.

Public education and outreach

Public education and awareness

Resources in the form of equipment can be utilized by local EMA's upon request

Planning software/tools; WebEOC; resource management equipment and support; public awareness materials; GIS support; handbooks/publications; mentoring; coordinating mutual aid; presentations; travel; free training facilities; exercise design and support; state communications plan; EAS plan; facilitation expertise; training needs assessment; and regional initiatives

Maintain a state emergency notification system for use by local governments

EOC support, field resources (mobile command posts, radios, etc.), communications/interoperability support and resources, situational awareness products

EM outreach and public information assistance

Response capability to support local incidents

Citizen preparedness support

5 regional workshops

Public education and outreach

CodeRed, 800MHZ Radio System

Additional technical assistance for training, exercises, communications, etc.

Credentialing System & State IMAT team

Community outreach, materials, and WebEOC

STATE-FUNDED DISASTER ASSISTANCE

State-Funded Disaster Assistance Program Details

State Funded Public Assistance	Funding Source	Amount in Fund	Type of Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Matching Funds
AK	State General Fund – Disaster Relief Fund, not funded by individual program	0.00		★	
AL	No funds	0.00		★	
AR	Governor's Disaster Fund	3,000,000.00		★	
AZ	Arizona's State General Fund Budget funds this program, under a line item for the Governor's Emergency Fund	4,000,000.00		★	★
CA	California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)	67,497,000.00	★	★	★
ID	State continuous funds	2,000,000.00			★
IN	Revenue from fireworks sales tax	1,545,107.00		★	
ME	Legislative budgetary action	0.00		★	★
MI	State General Fund	3,000,000.00		★	
MN	State general fund appropriations	15,000,000.00		★	
MT	Appropriation by general fund as specified by MCA 10-3-310 through 10-3-314	16,000,000.00			
NC	State Appropriations for Disaster Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00			★
NE	Governor's Emergency Fund	6,835,250.00			★
NM	Governor's Executive Order – Funds in the State Reserve Fund	750,000 is statutory maximum, amount can be increased as required or needed.		★	★
NV	State general fund allocation to the Disaster Relief Account	8,538,757.58	★	★	★
OH	No permanent funding - Annually, funding is budgeted to fund various disaster response/recovery efforts for Ohio EMA.	0.00		★	
OK	Separate state emergency fund appropriated by the Legislature	4,124,590.00		★	
PA	A grant program was created in response to a particular disaster, but not specific to only one disaster - Act 187 of 2014.	0.00		★	
UT	State appropriation into the Disaster Recovery Restricted Fund - General fund dollars from seed money and surplus based increases	21,113,142.00	★	★	★
VA	State funding – amount of funding is determined by event	0.00	★	★	★
VT	Town Highway Emergency Fund (Agency of Transportation)	1,000,000.00		★	
WI	PECFA (Petroleum Environmental Clean-up Fund Award)	138,000.00			★

State Funded Unmet Needs	Funding Source	Amount in Fund	Type of Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Matching Funds
AL	Governor's Relief Fund	0.00			
AR	Governor's Disaster Fund	2,000,000.00		★	
CO	State disaster emergency fund	0.00			
ME	Legislative budgetary action	0.00		★	★
NC	State appropriations for Disaster Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00	★	★	

Eligibility Requirements		Program Currently Unfunded?	
Direct Assistance		Yes	No
	Similar to the federal eligibility requirements		★
★	Local governments for eligible categories of work		★
★	Meet the federal indicator threshold, minimum \$15,000 of damages, and work determined eligible prior to funding.		★
	Similar to FEMA's PA Program/44CFR federal code of regulations. They are outlined within State Administrative Code.		★
★	California Code of Regulations, Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 6		★
★	Taxing entities that show a financial need		★
	County must be declared by the Governor for State Disaster Relief Fund specifically for P.A. after the current FEMA PA per capita is met.		★
	At the discretion of Governor or designee. The Agency is developing rules for use of State Disaster Recovery Funds for public and individual assistance and mitigation activities		★
★	If public health cannot be addressed at the local level, direct assistance from the state can be authorized by the state director. State funded grants may be awarded if local resources are exhausted, a state declaration is declared, and local jurisdiction experiences extraordinary financial burden (5 days consecutive costs >\$100K or 1% municipality GF operating budget whichever is less). Limited to 10% of the municipality's total annual operating budget for the previous year of \$100,000 (the lesser thereof). Reimbursements are for public damage and response costs only.		★
	Eligibility is the same as defined in the FEMA public assistance program for categories of work A-G. Minnesota has established a state public assistance program that provides 75% reimbursement to counties (and their local jurisdictions) and tribes that do not qualify for federal assistance or when a federal declaration is not made. Counties and tribes must meet or exceed 50% of their federal damage indicator to qualify for a potential gubernatorial declaration.		★
★	Same as FEMA eligibility requirements		★
★	Meet or exceed 1% of local government's annual budget		★
	Eligible applicants must document local emergency or disaster declaration; demonstrate response or recovery requirements exceed the local capability; document eligible work and eligible costs.		★
★	Modeled and based on the Federal Public Assistance Program		★
★	Application and approval by the legislature		★
	Generally follows FEMA's Public Assistance Program. Requires counties to meet a per capita threshold, governor's written authorization and funding approval from the State Controlling Board		★
	Incorporated cities, towns and counties are eligible applicants for the state PA program.		★
	To be eligible for a grant, a political subdivision or municipal authority must suffer damage to a public facility caused by a natural or man-made disaster in a disaster emergency area which is not covered by insurance. Assistance will be limited to grants for projects that do not qualify for Federal assistance to help repair damages to public facilities. Grants will be made available by the agency in a disaster emergency area only when a Presidential disaster declaration is not covering the area.		★
★	Requires a minimum of a local disaster declaration. Loans can be made to local jurisdictions, but grant type funding is for costs incurred by State agencies		★
★	\$4 per capita		★
	Not provided		★
	Applying municipality must meet Federal threshold of \$3.68 per capita for all public damage incurred. Only reimburse for eligible costs in Categories A, B, and C on a 70 state/30 local split.		

Eligibility Requirements		Program	
Direct Assistance		Yes	No
★	Currently unfunded.		
★	Work with volunteer organizations to identify unmet needs.		★
★	Not available for all incidents, needs evaluated on a case-by-case basis.		
	At the discretion of Governor or designee. The Agency is developing rules for use of State Disaster Recovery Funds for public and individual assistance and mitigation activities		★
★	Requirements are determined by the General Assembly or the Governor at the time of the disaster in response to the type of unmet needs.		★

State-Funded Disaster Assistance Program Details

State Funded Individual Assistance	Funding Source	Amount in Fund	Type of Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Matching Funds
AK	State General Fund - Disaster Relief Fund, not funded by individual program	0.00		★	
AR	Governor's Disaster Fund	2,000,000.00		★	
CA	California Individual and Family Supplemental Grant Fund, Money is appropriated in Stafford Act disasters that include the FEMA Assistance to Individuals and Households Program (IHP).	0.00		★	
IA	Annual Appropriations	1,000,000.00		★	
IN	State Disaster Relief Fund (IA & PA combined) Revenue from Fireworks Sales Tax	1,545,107.00		★	
ME	Legislative budgetary action	0.00		★	★
NC	State appropriations for Disaster Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00		★	
OH	No permanent funding – Annually, funding is budgeted to fund various disaster response/recovery efforts for Ohio EMA. However, in order to get funding for our state program, it has to be authorized and funding approved by our state controlling board. That is why we answered as "no permanent funding." We responded as a "no" to the "unfunded" question because there is currently funding for our state program due to disasters in 2017.	0.00		★	

Other State Funded Disaster Assistance Programs Details	Funding Source	Amount in Fund	Type of Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Matching Funds
AL	Governor's Relief Fund	0.00			
AZ	Excess Governor's Emergency Fund at the end of a State Fiscal Year may be used for mitigation projects.	0.00		★	★
IA	Contingency Fund	1,000,000.00	★		
ME	Legislative budgetary action	0.00		★	★
NC	State appropriations for Disaster Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00		★	
OR	State General Fund	50,000.00		★	
WY	Legislative appropriation	500,000.00			

State Funded Economic/ Business Recovery Disaster Assistance Programs Details	Funding Source	Amount in Fund	Type of Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Matching Funds
ME	Legislative budgetary action	0.00		★	★
NC	State appropriations for Disaster Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00		★	

Eligibility Requirements		Program	
Direct Assistance		Yes	No
	Similar to the federal eligibility requirements		★
★	Declared county, primary residence, home uninhabitable, damage verified, businesses are not eligible.		★
	Items identified as eligible under FEMA's IHP. Cases that have received the maximum under IHP and still have unmet needs as identified by the FEMA inspection.		★
	Applicant must have an income less than 200% of federal poverty level. \$5,000 maximum grant award.		★
	USSBA Declaration at the request of the Governor		★
	At the discretion of Governor or designee. The Agency is developing rules for use of State Disaster Recovery Funds for public and individual assistance and mitigation activities		★
	SBA Declaration must be declared for given county. Governor must declare an IA State Declaration. Individuals must apply for SBA loans first and then be turned down for SBA loan. If they are turned down, they can apply for grants for individual and household assistance.		★
	Requires a SBA agency-only declaration, Governor's written authorization		★

Eligibility Requirements		Program	
Direct Assistance		Yes	No
★	Assistance determined by committee	★	
	Similar to FEMA, outlined in State Administrative Code.	★	
	Loans to state government and government subdivisions for costs incurred due to disasters and other specific events.		★
	At the discretion of Governor or designee. The Agency is developing rules for use of State Disaster Recovery Funds for public and individual assistance and mitigation activities		★
	SBA Declaration must be declared for given county. Governor must declare an IA State Declaration. Individuals must apply for SBA loans first and then be turned down for SBA loan. If they are turned down, they can apply for grants for individual and household assistance.		★
	7,000 per awardee. A homeowner may apply for financial assistance to provide relief for damages incurred due to a wildfire. To qualify for program assistance: (a) The loss or damage to housing must be due to a wildfire as defined by ORS 477.089. (b) The applicant must be an Oregon resident at the time of the loss or damage to housing. (c) The applicant has a previous year annual income that is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. (d) The loss or damage to housing must have occurred in Oregon on or after July 1, 2017. (e) The home lost or damaged due to wildfire must be the household's primary residence. (f) The household must own the home that is lost or damaged due to wildfire. (g) The home that is lost or damaged due to wildfire may be a stick built home, a site built home, or a recreational vehicle that is the primary residence of the applicant. (h) The home damaged by the wildfire is considered uninhabitable unless repaired or replaced.		★
★	Local declaration	★	

Eligibility Requirements		Program	
Direct Assistance		Yes	No
	At the discretion of Governor or designee. The Agency is developing rules for use of State Disaster Recovery Funds for public and individual assistance and mitigation activities	★	
	Requirements are determined by the General Assembly or the Governor at the time of the disaster in response to the type of needs of the business community and the type of economic impacts.	★	

FACTORS USED FOR EMPG ALLOCATION

Factors States Use to Distribute EMPG Funds - Percentage Allocations

State	Base Amount	Popu-lation	Area or Region	Hazards or Risks	Meets Per-formance Standards	EM Director Salary/Benefits	Full or Part-Time EM Director	Number of EM Personnel	Number of Hours Worked on EM	At the Discretion of the Agency	Other Factor
AK	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
AL	28	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	6
AR	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	27	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
CO	40	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
CT	8	76	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
FL	32	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	77	0
IA	45	45	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
ID	25	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IL	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0	50	20	0	0	30	0	0
KS	0	80	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
KY	27	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	81	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MA	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MD	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
MI	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
MN	34	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	90
MS	40	50	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
NC	44	17	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
ND	20	25	0	5	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	38	0
NH	0	0	0	50	35	0	0	0	0	0	15
NJ	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
NM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
NV	0	30	0	0	40	0	10	10	0	10	0
NY	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
OH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
OK	70	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
OR	60	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
RI	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	0	20	0
SC	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
SD	34	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
TN	35	35	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	10	60	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
UT	80	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI											
VT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
WA	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI	23	58	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WV	42	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

This chart does not include DC and the territories.



ABOUT NEMA

NEMA is the professional association of and for emergency management directors from all 50 states, eight territories and the District of Columbia. Established in 1974, NEMA is a primary source of information, support and expertise for emergency management professionals at all levels of government. Through regular Congressional testimony, strategic partnerships and proactive policy positions, the association provides national leadership on all emergency management issues. NEMA also administers the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), which is the nation's interstate mutual aid system. EMAC allows states to share personnel, equipment and resources during disaster response and recovery.

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