



**SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY  
CHAIRMAN CHRISTOPHER COX**

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***FUNDING TO PREVENT, PREPARE FOR, AND RESPOND TO ACTS OF  
TERRORISM AND OTHER EMERGENCIES***

**FUNDING CATEGORIES (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ON THE CHART)**

- ❖ **Total federal funding to enhance the ability of State and local governments and first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism and other emergencies.**

Since 2001, \$23.1 billion has been awarded to enhance the ability of State and local governments and first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism and other emergencies. Including the President's FY2005 budget request, over \$28.6 billion has been allocated for this purpose.

- ❖ **Department of Homeland Security (or predecessor agency) funding to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism and other emergencies.**

Since 2001, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has awarded approximately \$11.1 billion to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism and other emergencies. Including the President's FY2005 budget request, over \$14.6 billion has been allocated for this purpose.

This figure does not pertain to first responder funding awarded by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services.

- ❖ **DHS (or predecessor agency) funding to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond specifically to acts of terrorism.**

Since 2001, DHS has awarded over \$7.6 billion to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism. Including the President's FY2005 budget request, over \$10.4 billion has been allocated for this purpose.

This figure is focused on grants pertaining to terrorism preparedness and does not pertain to grants for traditional missions of first responders – i.e. Emergency Management Performance Grants, Assistance to Firefighters, National Disaster Medical System.

❖ **DHS (or predecessor agency) grants to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism.**

Since 2001, DHS has awarded approximately \$5.9 billion in grant money to State and local governments and first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism. Including the President's FY2005 budget request, over \$8.5 billion has been allocated for this purpose.

This figure pertains solely to terrorism preparedness grant programs. Other programs, such as federal training or exercise program, are not calculated because they are not funded through the grant process.

❖ **Grants covered by H.R. 3266 for terrorism preparedness.**  
*(Includes any grant provided by DHS to States or regions to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism.)*

H.R. 3266 would apply to grants that are made to states or regions to enhance terrorism preparedness. Since 9/11, over \$5.7 billion has been awarded through the grants covered by H.R. 3266. Including the President's FY2005 budget request, over \$8.4 billion has been allocated for this purpose.

This includes any grant provided by DHS to states or regions to enhance the ability of first responders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism.

## OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS (ODP) GRANTS

### Homeland Security Grant Program

The Office for Domestic Preparedness, within DHS, provides financial assistance directly to each of the nation's states and territories through the ODP Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). This funding enhances the capability of state and local agencies to prevent and respond to incidents of terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) weapons.

In an effort to streamline funding and enhance the coordination and administration of three separately appropriated programs, DHS integrated the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and the Citizen Corps Program (CCP) into one application. These grants are distributed using the formula described in Section 1014 of the Patriot Act, which specifies an equal allocation to each state of 0.75% of total grant funds.

- **State Homeland Security Grant Program:** The State Homeland Security Grant Program is aimed at enhancing the capability of state and local agencies to prevent and respond to incidents of terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) weapons. Funding is for the purchase of specialized equipment, exercises, training, and planning costs associated with updating and implementing each state's Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS).
- **Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program:** The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) is the result of a concerted effort to increase the level of funding available for prevention efforts and the ability of law enforcement communities to assist terrorism intervention at the local level. The LETPP will provide law enforcement communities with funds for the following activities: 1) information sharing to preempt terrorist attacks; 2) target hardening to reduce vulnerability of selected high value targets; 3) threat recognition to recognize the potential or development of a threat; 4) intervention activities to interdict terrorists before they can execute a threat; 5) interoperable communications; and 6) management and administration. The funds can be used for these activities within the areas of planning, organization, equipment, training and exercises.
- **Citizen Corps Program:** The Citizen Corps Program provides funds to assist Citizen Corps Councils with planning, outreach, and management of Citizen Corps programs and activities. Citizen Corps provides local opportunities to participate in preparedness through activities, such as first aid and emergency response training, as well as volunteer service opportunities to support emergency service providers and community safety organizations.

## **Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)**

UASI provides funding through states to metropolitan areas, including counties, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist incidents. It is comprised of two separate grants.

- **High-Threat Urban Area:** The FY 2004 UASI Program provides financial assistance to address the unique planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs of first responders in large urban areas, and to assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. The grant is allocated using a formula determined by DHS, which takes into account threat, vulnerability, critical infrastructure, population, and other terrorism risk factors.
- **Critical Infrastructure Protection Grants:** The program provides funding through states to the High-Threat Urban Areas specifically to enhance the protection of critical infrastructures and prevent terrorist attacks on them. This grant is allocated by a DHS-determined formula based on a prioritization of critical infrastructures in these qualifying urban areas.

## **DIRECTORATE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE (EP&R) GRANTS**

### **Assistance to Firefighters Program<sup>1</sup>**

This program provides financial assistance directly to local fire departments for the purpose of enhancing the safety of firefighters and the public with respect to fire hazards. The grants are competitive and support a range of activities and purchases, including: 1.) firefighting and personal protective equipment; 2.) training; 3.) wellness and fitness; 4.) fire prevention; and 5.) firefighting vehicles.

### **Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)<sup>2</sup>**

These grants assist the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management capabilities. They are key components of a comprehensive national emergency management system for emergencies that may result from natural disasters and accidental or intentional events.

EMPG provides the support that state and local governments need to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: 1.) Laws and Authorities; 2.) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; 3.) Hazard Management; 4.) Resource Management; 5.) Planning; 6.) Direction, Control, and Coordination; 7.) Communications and Warning; 8.) Operations and Procedures; 9.) Logistics and Facilities; 10.) Training; 11.) Exercises; 12.) Public Education and Information; and 13.) Finance and Administration.

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<sup>1</sup> The Assistance to Firefighters Program was transferred to EP&R with FEMA upon the establishment of DHS. It was subsequently moved to ODP by the FY04 DHS Appropriations bill.

<sup>2</sup> EMPG was transferred to EP&R with FEMA upon the establishment of DHS. Under reorganization authority from Section 872 of the Homeland Security Act, DHS decided to transfer the program to the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness in 2004.

### **Metropolitan Medical Response Program (MMRS)<sup>3</sup>**

The primary focus of the MMRS program is to enhance emergency preparedness system planning to ensure effective response to a public health crisis, especially a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. Through preparation and coordination, local law enforcement, fire, hazmat, EMS, hospital, public health and other first response personnel are able to respond more effectively in the first 48 hours of a public health crisis. In FY 2005, this program may be transferred and consolidated with the ODP grant programs described above to improve coordination and integration.

### **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**

The National Disaster Medical System provides a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters. In addition, it provides specialty medical teams to supplement emergency response capability and implements limited medical surge capabilities.

## **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GRANTS**

### **Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)**

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program provides funds to localities to underwrite projects that reduce crime and improve public safety. Specific activities that support domestic preparedness and counter-terrorism include: 1) supporting law enforcement including, hiring, training, and employing law enforcement officers; funding overtime costs; and procuring equipment, technology, and other related items, 2) enhancing security measures in and around schools and in and around other facilities or locations that the unit of local government considers special risks for incidents of crime, 3) establishing a multi-jurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government to work with federal law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime, and 4) establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.

### **Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program**

These formula grants are awarded to provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice purposes. These purposes include preparedness for major crimes and terrorist attacks, as well as the costs of their subsequent investigations and adjudication. In addition to these general purposes, the authorizing legislation specifically allows for programs to develop and implement antiterrorism plans for ports, international airports, and other important facilities; and, programs to develop and implement anti-terrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.

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<sup>3</sup> MMRS was transferred to EP&R with FEMA upon the establishment of DHS. Under reorganization authority from Section 872 of the Homeland Security Act, DHS decided to transfer the program to the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness in 2004.

### **Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

COPS provides grants to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. COPS-funded training helps advance community policing at all levels of law enforcement – from line officers to law enforcement executives – as well as others in the criminal justice field.

### **Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**

The JAG Program would replace the Byrne Formula Program and the LLEBG Program with a single funding mechanism that would allow easier administration by both grantees and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Any activity funded under the current Byrne Formula or LLEBG Programs would continue to be eligible for funding under the JAG Program's specific purpose areas. In addition, funds could be used for personnel, overtime, and equipment purchases.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES GRANTS**

### **Public Health and Bioterrorism Preparedness**

These grants provide financial assistance to states, territories, and certain large cities to enhance the ability of the emergency health care system to detect, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies. Specifically, the funding is for seven principal areas (Preparedness Planning and Readiness Assessment; Surveillance and Epidemiology Capacity; Laboratory Capacity for Biological Agents; Laboratory Capacity for Chemical Agents; Health Alert Network/ Communications; Information Technology; Risk Communication and Health Information Dissemination, Education and Training), as well as for smallpox preparedness planning.

### **Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Grants**

These grants provide financial assistance to upgrade the preparedness of the Nation's emergency health care system to detect and respond to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies. Specifically, the funding is for the following priority areas: hospital bed capacity, isolation capacity, health care personnel, hospital-based pharmaceutical caches, mental health services, trauma and burn care capacity, communications and information technology, personal protective and decontamination equipment, emergency medical services, linkages with public health departments, education and training, and preparedness exercises.