

An hourglass-shaped graphic with a globe inside. The top bulb is dark blue, and the bottom bulb is light blue. The globe is centered in the narrow neck of the hourglass. The text is centered within the hourglass.

WikiLeaks Document Release

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RS21650>

February 2, 2009

Congressional Research Service

Report RS21650

*FY2004 Appropriations for First Responder Preparedness:
Fact Sheet*

Shawn Reese, Government and Finance Division

July 24, 2006

Abstract. FY2004 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appropriations (P.L. 108-90) provided approximately \$4.180 billion to several grant programs that assist state and local first responders, including law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical service, and emergency managers. The appropriations measure did not create a first responders block grant, as proposed by the Administration and some Members of Congress.

WikiLeaks

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

FY2004 Appropriations for First Responder Preparedness: Fact Sheet

Shawn Reese
Analyst in American National Government
Government and Finance Division

Summary

FY2004 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appropriations (P.L. 108-90) provided approximately \$4.180 billion to several grant programs that assist state and local first responders, including law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical service, and emergency managers. The appropriations measure did not create a first responders block grant, as proposed by the Administration and some Members of Congress. This report will be updated as circumstances warrant.

This report provides an overview of FY2004 appropriations for state and local terrorism preparedness. Preparedness may be defined as enhancing a state or local government's capability to respond effectively to a terrorist attack, particularly one involving a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). The programs¹ identified assist first responders, including firefighters, emergency medical personnel, emergency managers, and law enforcement officers. There is no consensus on which federal grant programs should be included in a definition of state and local *terrorism preparedness programs*. This report tracks appropriations for selected programs whose goals are related to homeland security and whose funds may be used for terrorism preparedness activities. The programs tracked in this report include the following:

First Responder Programs.

- Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) — within the Border and Transportation Security (BTS) directorate of DHS;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) — within the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) directorate of DHS;

¹ This report uses the term “program” to refer to selected federal entities, accounts, and grants.

Analysis

Of the appropriations for these selected terrorism preparedness programs, roughly \$4.180 billion was allocated to ODP and FEMA (see Table 1). These two programs arguably corresponded to the President's proposed First Responder Initiative.² The Administration requested \$3.558 billion for ODP for FY2004, which is roughly \$418 million more than the office's FY2003 amount of \$3.23 billion. The request called for selected terrorism preparedness programs to be integrated into ODP as part of the First Responder Initiative, including current ODP programs, the Assistance to Firefighters program, and selected terrorism preparedness activities in FEMA.³ The combined appropriations for these programs within ODP and FEMA in P.L. 108-90 (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations) was roughly \$532 million more than the Bush Administration's proposal for the First Responder Initiative. Congress transferred the Assistance to Firefighters and the Citizen Corps programs from FEMA to ODP, which was similar to what the Administration's budget proposed.

Specific Activities Funded

FY2004 DHS appropriations (P.L. 108-90) provided funds for the following activities:

First Responder Assistance.

Office for Domestic Preparedness

- State Homeland Security Grants;
- Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grants;
- High Threat Urban Area Grants;
- Assistance to Firefighters;
- Citizen Corps;
- National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (a national network of training and research facilities);
- National Exercise program;
- Competitive Training Grants.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Emergency Management Performance Grants⁴; and,
- Urban Search and Rescue.

What Other Programs Might Be Considered? The programs discussed above do not include *general assistance* grant programs that are authorized for a broad range of public safety activities. These programs include the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant

² The Administration initially proposed the First Responder Initiative in its FY2003 budget. For more information on this proposal, see CRS Report (archived) RL31475, *First Responder Initiative: Policy Issues and Options*, by Ben Canada, available from the author.

³ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Fiscal Year 2004 Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* (Washington: GPO, Feb. 2003), pp. 456-457.

⁴ Transferred to ODP in Mar. 2004.

(LLEBG), the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant⁵, and Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS). States and localities that receive funds through these programs may use a portion of the funds for homeland security activities. While some observers believe these programs should not be considered terrorism preparedness programs due to their wide range of eligible activities, other observers believe they are a critical element of the federal government's overall effort to better prepare states and localities for terrorism.

What Is Not Tracked. This report does not track appropriations for critical infrastructure protection programs,⁶ National Guard funding, or emergency management appropriations for the District of Columbia.

⁵ LLBG and the Byrne formula grants were consolidated into a single program — Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) — in FY2005.

⁶ For more information on these programs, see CRS Report RL31465, *Protecting Critical Infrastructure from Terrorist Attack: A Catalog of Selected Federal Assistance Programs*, coordinated by John Moteff.

Table 1. FY2004 Appropriations: Terrorism Preparedness Assistance Programs

(all amounts in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2003 Appropriations	FY2004 Appropriations
Office for Domestic Preparedness		
<i>State Homeland Security Grants</i>	\$1,870	\$1,700
<i>High Threat Urban Area Grants</i>	\$800	\$725
<i>Critical Infrastructure Protection</i>	\$200	— ^A
<i>Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grants</i>	— ^B	\$500
<i>Assistance to Firefighters^C</i>	\$750	\$750
<i>Citizen Corps^D</i>	\$30	\$40
<i>National Domestic Preparedness Consortium</i>	\$125	\$135
<i>Competitive Training Grants</i>	\$30	\$60
<i>National Exercise Program</i>	\$100	\$30
Federal Emergency Management Agency		
<i>Emergency Management Performance Grants</i>	\$165	\$180
<i>Urban Search and Rescue</i>	\$60	\$60
<i>Interoperable Communications Grants</i>	\$54.8	— ^E
<i>Emergency Operations Centers</i>	\$25	— ^F
“First Responder” Assistance Total	\$4,206.8	\$4,180

Source: CRS calculations based on amounts from P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-11, and P.L. 108-90.

^A This grant program received no specific line item in FY2004 DHS appropriations.

^B This program is a new grant to be administered by ODP in FY2004.

^C Prior to FY2004, this program was administered by FEMA.

^D Prior to FY2004, this program was administered by FEMA.

^E This grant program received no specific line item in FY2004 DHS appropriations.

^F Congress did not appropriate funds for this program in FY2004.