
Homeland Security Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Annapolis, Maryland**

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Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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Analysis of the FY 2008 Maryland Executive Budget, 2007

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

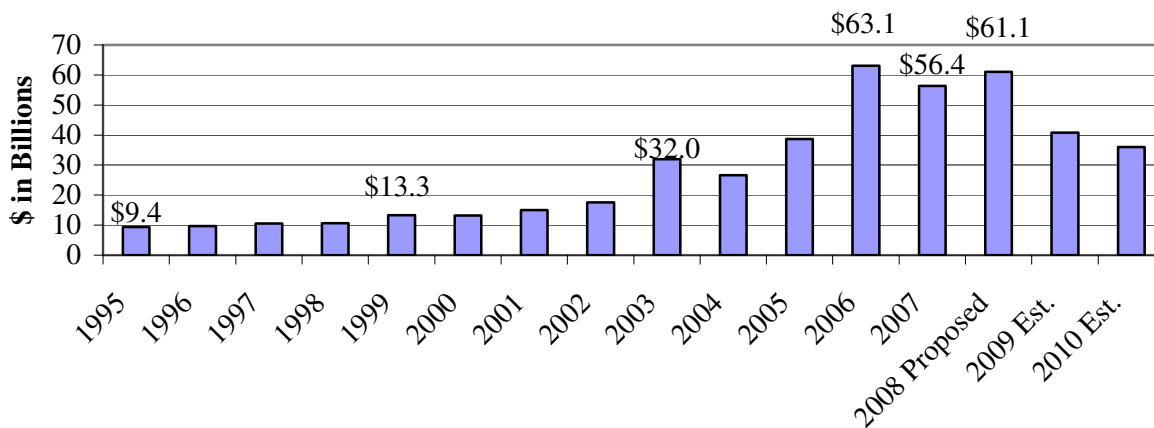
Homeland Security Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

National Spending on Homeland Security Activities

Since September 2001, the United States has experienced both manmade and natural catastrophic events which have resulted in the growth of homeland security efforts throughout the nation. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the primary agency in charge of homeland security activity, accounting for 70% of all homeland security funding. Additional homeland security spending and associated programs occur within the Department of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

Exhibit 1 shows how national spending for homeland security activities has been steadily increasing since federal fiscal 1995.

Exhibit 1
Federal Spending on Homeland Security Activities
Federal Fiscal 1995-2010 Estimate



Source: Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2008

Total homeland security funding was \$9.4 billion in 1995. After the first attack on the World Trade Center, the homeland security allocation for 1999 increased 25.0% to \$13.3 billion. Another significant increase occurred in 2003, when funding rose nearly 82.0%, or by \$15.0 billion as a result of the September 11, 2001 attacks. Since 9/11, Congress has appropriated nearly \$234.4 billion to protect the United States from terrorism. By 2006, homeland security funding nearly doubled since

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

2003 to \$63.1 billion, as the functions of DHS grew and natural catastrophic disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, were included in the definition of homeland security. Although funding decreased in the most recent appropriation – \$56.4 billion for 2007 – the President’s 2008 proposed budget anticipates a 7.7% increase.

DHS State and Local Assistance Programs

DHS Grant Funding History

Before the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the subsequent creation of DHS, homeland security-related grants to state and local governments were scattered across the Department of Justice, Office of Domestic Preparedness; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and the Department of Health and Human Services. Since the creation of DHS, homeland security grant programs have gone through a process of collaboration and coordination to better respond to national, state, and local homeland security needs. Eleven homeland security grants currently reside within three grant programs all administered by DHS.

Exhibit 2 shows total Department of Homeland Security grant funding from federal fiscal 1998 through 2007. Prior to the September 11 attacks, spending for homeland security was solely based on providing funds for domestic preparedness equipment with small portions allocated for preparedness planning. From 1998 to 2002, \$573.0 million was spent on homeland security grants to state and local governments. Between 2002 and 2003, homeland security funding more than doubled what had been spent in the previous five years combined, increasing to \$3.0 billion. Grant funding peaked in 2004 at \$3.1 billion, representing an 886% increase over 2002 spending.

Between the 2004 peak and the most recent allocation in 2007, funding for homeland security grants declined approximately 32%. Grants in 2005 totaled approximately \$2.9 billion, a 7% decline from 2004. 2006 saw an increase in total homeland security funding, due to a renewed interest in natural disaster preparedness as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; however, DHS grants to state and local governments again declined by \$642 million. Federal fiscal 2007 continued the downward trend, totaling \$2.1 billion.

Looking at trends within the individual grant programs, funding for the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) represents 84% of total grant funding from 2003 through 2007; however, this program is the only one of the three to experience a reduction in funds during the same time period. A portion of the reduction could contribute to the near 18% increase in the Infrastructure Protection Program (IPP) grants and Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), as DHS has become more specific in identifying risk and necessary expenditures.

Exhibit 2
Allocation of Office of Grants and Training
Total Grant Allocation
Federal Fiscal 2003-2007
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>2003¹</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Change 2003-2007</u>
HSGP	\$2,923	\$2,931	\$2,340	\$1,671	\$1,472	\$11,337	-49.6%
IPP	n/a	n/a	377	399	445	1,220	18.0% ²
EMPG	165	174	174	179	194	\$886	17.5%
Total	\$3,088	\$3,105	\$2,891	\$2,249	\$2,111	\$13,443	-31.6%

HSGP: Homeland Security Grant Program

IPP: Infrastructure Protection Program

EMPG: Emergency Management Performance Grant

¹Total includes \$200 million for Critical Infrastructure program which was later discontinued and reformulated.

²Percent change since 2005.

Source: Office of Grants and Training; Department of Homeland Security

DHS Grant Programs

In 2007, DHS combined all state and local homeland security assistance grants into three programs: the Homeland Security Grant Program, the Infrastructure Protection Program, and the Emergency Management Performance Grant.

Homeland Security Grant Program

HSGP includes five individual grants. The program's purpose is to enhance the ability of states, territories, and urban areas to prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks and other major disasters.

State Homeland Security Grant Program

The State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) provides assistance to state and local entities to prepare for terrorist attacks and protect critical infrastructure. This program provides funds for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating terrorism response exercises; developing and

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

conducting counter-terrorism training programs; and updating and implementing each state's Homeland Security strategy. Funds from this program are also used toward first responder training and state and local readiness assessments. States must allocate 80% of the grant funds to localities. There is no state or local matching fund requirement for this program.

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) provides funds for states and localities to support activities to establish and enhance state and local law enforcement efforts to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. These activities may include information sharing to preempt terrorist attacks; efforts to reduce the vulnerability of identified high value targets; recognition of potential or actual threats; and interdiction of terrorists and terrorist cells. In accordance with an approved homeland security plan, states must allocate 80% of the grant funds to localities. State and local law enforcement entities are eligible to receive funding from this program. There is no matching requirement for this program.

Urban Area Security Initiative

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) is a discretionary program that provides financial assistance to high-threat, high-density urban areas to assist them in preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents, and more recently, catastrophic events such as Hurricane Katrina. Funds from this program may also be used for port and mass transit security, radiological defense systems, pilot projects, and technical assistance. Each identified urban area has an established Urban Area Working Group to govern the use of the funds and oversee homeland security projects. There are currently 45 identified urban areas eligible to receive funds.

Metropolitan Medical Response System

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) assists DHS-selected jurisdictions with funding to prepare for mass casualty incidents involving hazardous material, epidemic disease outbreaks, or natural disasters. The program intends to promote coordination among a variety of government and volunteer health and emergency preparedness organizations. There are 124 cities eligible to receive MMRS funding.

Citizen Corps Program

The Citizen Corps Program (CCP) was created to coordinate volunteer organizations with the mission to make local communities safe and prepared to respond to any emergency situation. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) is the only program that the Citizen Corps administers that funds volunteer first responders. CERTs are groups of volunteers within communities who are trained by professional first responders to assist in the event of a manmade or

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

natural disaster. All 50 states and 6 U.S. territories are eligible to receive CCP funding, but this is the smallest of the five grant programs.

HSGP Grant Allocation

Allocation Method

Congress gave DHS a considerable degree of discretion to allocate homeland security grants among eligible state and urban areas. Since federal fiscal 2003, DHS has allocated only one of the five grants within the HSGP based on risk – the UASI program. The MMRS grant is distributed equally among all jurisdictions. For the remaining three grants, the USA PATRIOT Act required all states to receive at least 0.75% of the total amount appropriated for these grants. The remainder was allocated at the discretion of DHS. For 2003 through 2005, funds beyond the 0.75% base were allocated in proportion to the ratio of the recipient jurisdiction's population to the total national population.

In 2006, DHS altered the allocation method for the SHSGP and LETPP grants. The 0.75% base allocation for each state still remains, but the remainder is allocated based on analysis of relative risk and anticipated effectiveness of proposed solutions, as identified through the state's grant application. DHS allocates two-thirds of the remainder using risk and threat assessments and one-third based on how well the state's application demonstrated state capacity to effectively use federal homeland security assistance.

From 2003 to 2006, DHS has allocated UASI grants at its own discretion. From 2003 to 2005, the allocations were based solely on risk and threat assessments. In 2006, DHS aligned UASI allocation with the discretionary allocations of the SHSGP and LETPP. Two-thirds are based on risk and threat assessments, and one-third is based on how well the applications demonstrate the ability to effectively use federal homeland security assistance.

The degree of risk is determined using three variables: threat, consequences, and vulnerability. Associated risk is further evaluated according to specific assets and geographic attributes using these variables. Shopping malls and airports are examples of assets, and gross domestic product and ratio of law enforcement to population are examples of geographic attributes. The adding of the two scores results in the total risk for the state or urban area.

The shift in allocation method has resulted in some states and localities receiving less funding than in previous years. This is in part the result of less overall spending for homeland security grants. However, because of the risk and effectiveness factors, states with better applications are likely to receive more funding. In addition, DHS notes that as more states and localities become more advanced in their risk assessments, there has been a general evening out in the allocations.

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

Grant Funding

Exhibit 3 shows the allocation of funding for the five grants within the HSGP from 2003 to 2007. Total funding for HSGP since 2003 is approximately \$11.3 billion, although the program has experienced a 43% decrease in annual funding during the same time period. Federal fiscal 2007 appropriations were approximately \$1.7 billion.

Exhibit 3
Allocation of Office Grants and Training Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal 2003-2007
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>2003</u>¹	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>2003-2007</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2003-2007</u>
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$2,066	\$1,685	\$1,062	\$528	\$509	\$5,851	-75.4%
Law Enforcement Terrorism Program	n/a	500	386	384	364	1,634	-27.3% ²
Metropolitan Medical Response System	42	46	28	29	32	177	-24.3%
Citizen Protection Program	19	35	13	19	15	101	-22.6%
Urban Area Security Initiatives	596	666	850	711	747	3,569	25.2%
Total	\$2,923	\$2,931	\$2,340	\$1,671	\$1,666	\$11,337	-43.0%

¹ Total includes \$200 million of Critical Infrastructure Program, which was later discontinued.

² Percent change from 2004-2007.

Source: Office Grants and Training; Department of Homeland Security

The only growth among the five grants is within the UASI program, which increased 25% between 2003 and 2007, although peak funding occurred in 2005 with \$850 million. The most significant decline is within the SHSGP which has a 2007 appropriation of only \$509 million, a 75% decrease from 2003 funding. SHSGP funding has made up the largest portion of all spending within

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

this program, approximately 52%. LETPP, MMRS, and CCP funding also decrease around 25% each over the five-year period. The increase in UASI grants and subsequent decline in all other HSGP grants indicate a shift in focus to more high-risk urban areas, and the broadening definition of homeland security to include catastrophic events in addition to terrorism.

Infrastructure Protection Program

IPP includes five separate grants. The purpose of the program is to strengthen the nation's ability to protect critical infrastructure facilities and systems. These grants are all discretionary funding.

Transit Security Grant Program

The Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) provides funding to the nation's key high-threat urban areas to enhance security measures for their critical transit infrastructure including bus, rail, and ferry systems. Eligible applicants for this grant include 37 metropolitan areas, 19 ferry systems in 14 regions, and Amtrak.

Port Security Grant Program

The Port Security Grant Program (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 risk management capabilities, domain awareness, and capabilities to prevent and respond to attacks, as well as training and exercises. Nearly 100 local jurisdictions are eligible to receive a portion of PSGP funding, although some port areas have been regionalized to reflect shared risk, geographic proximity, and common waterways.

Intercity Bus Security Grant Program

The Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP) provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. IBSGP attempts to assist owners and operators of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in preparedness planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.

Trucking Security Program

The Trucking Security Program (TSP) provides funding for the Highway Watch Program in order to continue a sustainable national program to enhance security and overall preparedness for the nation's highways. The American Trucking Association is the sole entity eligible to apply for this grant.

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

Buffer Zone Protection Program

The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) provides grant funding to build security and risk-management capabilities at the state and local level to secure critical infrastructure sites, which may include chemical facilities, financial institutions, power plants, dams, stadiums, etc. BZPP funded sites are pre-designated from within 46 states.

IPP Grant Allocation

Allocation Method

Awards for the transit, port, and intercity bus security grants are based on analysis of risk and the effectiveness of proposed investments by applicants, similar to the UASI Program. Risk is assessed using a methodology consisting of threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors. TSGP applications also go through an extensive peer review process. TSP funds are provided through a cooperative agreement directly to the American Trucking Associations, the only eligible applicant. BZPP grants are allocated to any given state based on the number, type, and character of pre-identified sites within that state.

Grant Funding

Exhibit 4 shows the allocation of funding for the five grants within the IPP from its creation in 2005 to 2007. Total funding for IPP since 2005 is approximately \$1.2 billion. Although funding for IPP grants over the past three years has been less than a quarter of what was spent on HSGP grants during the same time period, the IPP has grown 18% since it was first created. Its creation indicates the increasing specialization and specificity in the allocation of homeland security funds. While HSGP grants have been expanded to include catastrophic events, the focus of IPP grants has remained primarily on terrorist incidents.

Among the individual grants within the IPP, only the Buffer Zone Protection grant has declined over the past three federal fiscal years, by approximately 46.9%. The Trucking Security grant is new in 2007, and the remaining grants all experienced increases. Port security has been the largest initiative, accounting for the largest portion of total spending for the past three years – \$510 million – in addition to the largest percentage increase, approximately 43.0%.

Exhibit 4
Allocation of Office Grants and Training
Infrastructure Protection Program Grants
Federal Fiscal 2005-2007
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>2005-2007</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2005-2007</u>
Transit Security Grant Program	\$135	\$148	\$172	\$455	27.4%
Port Security Grant Program	141	168	201	\$510	42.8%
Intercity Bus Security Grants	10	10	12	\$31	20.5%
Buffer Zone Protection Program	91	73	49	\$213	-46.9%
Trucking Security Grant Program	n/a	n/a	12	\$12	0.0%
Total	\$377	\$399	\$445	\$1,221	18.1%

Source: Office of Grants and Training; Department of Homeland Security

Emergency Management Performance Program

The smallest of the three programs is the Emergency Management Performance Program, which includes only EMPG. EMPG is designed to assist in the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management capabilities. It provides support to state and local governments to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.

States may use funds provided through EMPG to structure their individual emergency management programs based on identified needs and priorities for strengthening emergency management capabilities. States may also use EMPG funds to develop intrastate emergency management systems that encourage partnership building among government, business, and volunteer and community organizations.

Only a designated State Administrative Agency (SAA) is eligible to receive EMPG funds from the federal government. Distribution of the funds from states to localities is at the discretion of the SAA. There is a 50% state matching requirement for this program.

Exhibit 5 shows EMPG funding for federal fiscal 2003 through 2007. A total of \$886 million has been allocated between 2003 and 2007. In 2003, EMPG grants totaled \$165 million. By 2007, they have increased nearly 18% to \$194 million. EMPG funding accounted for 9.2% of total DHS grants to state and local governments in 2007.

Exhibit 5
Allocation of Office Grants and Training
Emergency Management Performance Grant
Federal Fiscal 2003-2007
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>2003-2007</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2003-2007</u>
Emergency Management Performance Grants	\$165	\$174	\$174	\$179	\$194	\$886	17.5%

Source: Office of Grants and Training; Department of Homeland Security

The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security should comment on how the overall decline in federal funding for homeland security grants and activities is impacting Maryland. The office should discuss what fiscal and operational efforts should be taken by the State to maintain and increase current levels of homeland security and emergency preparedness.

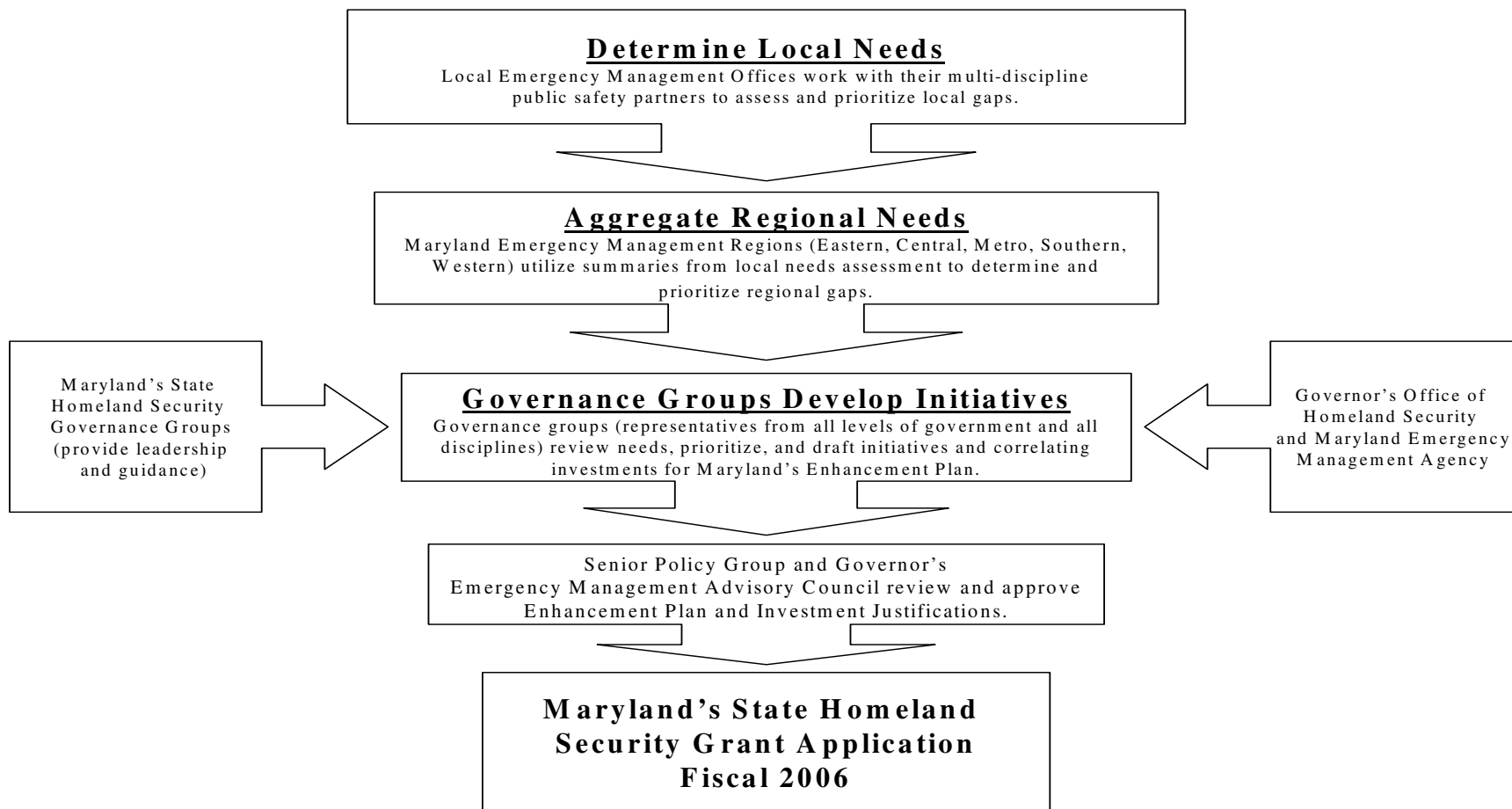
Maryland’s Homeland Security Allocations and Expenditures

2006 HSGP Grant Application Process

When DHS altered the process for determining the allocation of homeland security awards, it required states and identified urban areas to submit investment justifications in order to clearly identify what the states’ homeland security goals were and how they tied to broader regional and national goals; how previous funding had been spent; and toward what the future funds would be used.

The development of Maryland’s 2006 homeland security grant application was a four-step process that included input from local, regional, and State stakeholders across all disciplines. **Exhibit 6** demonstrates the progress of the application from initial input to final submission and identifies general participants in each step. The first two steps in the process are developing an assessment of local and regional priority needs. The final two steps are an analysis by State level governing groups to coordinate local and regional needs, so as to best address national and State identified homeland security priorities.

**Exhibit 6
2006 Grant Application Development**



Source: Governor's Office of Homeland Security

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

Five needs assessment-based workshops were held in each of the Maryland emergency management regions and allowed all 26 jurisdictions the opportunity to provide input. Municipal and county representatives from all of the core homeland security disciplines participated. Local representatives first identified individual jurisdiction-based needs required to successfully achieve the targeted capabilities. Next, the local representatives met in function-specific groups with other local representatives from their respective regions to identify regional priority-based needs.

Once the local and regional needs were identified, the needs and priorities were grouped by type. The regional data was passed on to seven governance groups, which were comprised of State, local, and private sector representatives. The governance groups reviewed the information and used it to identify the State's areas of greatest need. The Governor's Senior Policy Group and Governor's Emergency Management Advisory Council provided final review of all initiatives and specific programs within each initiative before submission to DHS.

The 2006 application included 10 initiatives, with multiple programs within each initiative. Each program includes a description of the regional construct of the program; the resources, processes, and tools necessary for the program; the governance structure for program oversight and administration; and how the program relates to a broader State or national homeland security priority.

The new Administration has provided no indication of what the process will be for developing the 2007 application. **Given that one-third of the discretionary allocations are based on estimated effectiveness as identified through the application, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security should discuss its progress in completing the application and any changes to the input, review, and decision-making processes.**

Maryland's Homeland Security Structure to Date

Governor's Office of Homeland Security

On June 23, 2003, the prior Administration established the Governor's Office of Homeland Security (GOHS). It was created to serve as one of the Governor's primary sources of information and advice on homeland security matters. In addition to being a conduit of information to the Governor, the office's goal is to coordinate State resource use to ensure that Maryland's homeland security funding is being spent as effectively and efficiently as possible. The office works with federal, State, and local governments to secure federal funding. The stated mission of the office is: *To provide emergency management and terrorism prevention services to the citizens of Maryland through an All Hazards Approach that builds on the creative coordination of existing state functions and local resources such as emergency management, law enforcement, fire, and communications.*

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

The office facilitated the content and production of Maryland's *Strategy for Homeland Security* and is responsible for the annual report on homeland security. The director of GOHS reports directly to the Governor. The office is housed within the Governor's Office and does not have its own budget or performance measures.

Governor's Emergency Management Advisory Council

The Governor's Emergency Management Advisory Council (GEMAC) has emerged as the Governor's primary advisory body on homeland security issues. GEMAC started in 1950 as the Civil Defense Advisory Council (Chapter 563 of 1949). It became the Emergency Management Advisory Council in 1981 (Chapter 505 of 1981). The council advises the Governor on matters of State emergency management and civil defense. The council is appointed by the Governor and includes representatives from State and local government and volunteer organizations, such as firefighters and rescue squads. It is coordinated by the director of GOHS and currently has 24 members.

The Homeland Security Senior Policy Group

The Homeland Security Senior Policy Group convened in 2003 to assist in formulating Maryland's *Strategy for Homeland Security*, published in June 2004. The group develops the coordinated management plan to ensure the objectives and goals outlined in the *Strategy* are achieved. The group is also integral to the statewide homeland security efforts in that it makes key decisions as to what projects are recommended for federal funding. The group is chaired by the Maryland Director of Homeland Security, and members include the Administrative Director of the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems, the Secretary of the Department of State Police, and the Director of the Maryland Emergency Management Agency.

Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center

In November 2003, the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) began its work of coordinating the efforts of federal, State, and local agencies to gather, analyze, and share intelligence information with law enforcement, public health, and emergency responder personnel. MCAC will coordinate intelligence to reduce duplicate and contradictory reporting and identify patterns and trends specific to Maryland that may not be apparent outside of a coordinated analysis.

MCAC also has a 24/7 watch center with the ability to provide local law enforcement the mechanism to check names, addresses, vehicles, locations, and other vital data through all available federal, State, and local databases. The watch center also is able to provide immediate terrorism threat information. The center is funded through a federal grant through the federally created Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council.

Maryland Emergency Management Agency

The Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is responsible for coordinating the State response to any major emergency or disaster. The emergency response functions, which are performed by MEMA professionals, are to:

- support local governments as needed or requested;
- coordinate FEMA assistance;
- research, write, implement, and review emergency plans and procedures; and
- train emergency personnel and conduct statewide exercises.

In an emergency situation, MEMA may report directly to the Governor, but it is organized within the Military Department. The Domestic Preparedness Division was originally formed as the Anti-Terrorism Unit in June 1999 and is MEMA's anti-terrorism planning division. The unit has four primary goals:

- provide support and assistance to local jurisdictions to improve local, regional, and statewide capabilities to manage a terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction (WMD);
- address the concerns of the citizens of the State of Maryland relating to preparedness;
- coordinate State initiatives related to terrorism consequence management; and
- work with federal and private partners to integrate efforts into State and local planning.

The division is involved in planning, training, exercises, equipment procurement, and administrative support in hazard materials incidents, search and rescue, continuity of operations, continuity of government, and special projects.

The division also works to support several initiatives for first responders within the State of Maryland. For example, in the fiscal 2008 budget, there are federal funds available to provide counter-terrorism training sponsored by federally sanctioned intelligence contractors.

Additionally, an important role of the agency is as the federally designated State Administrative Agency. SAAs are the designated point of contact for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. SAA applies for and administers most of the grants awarded by the federal department.

Maryland State Police – Homeland Security and Intelligence Bureau

The Homeland Security and Intelligence Bureau (HSIB) formulates and disseminates intelligence pertaining to the security of Maryland's citizens and infrastructure. HSIB works with law enforcement agencies and private and public organizations to minimize the threat of terrorist attacks.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)

DHMH is responsible for the planning, preparation, and response to incidents that have a health impact. The department oversees vaccine inventories, disease tracking and surveillance, volunteer networks of medical professionals, and laboratory work. The department is a significant recipient of federal homeland security funds and also serves as a major pass through agency for funding hospitals and local health boards. The Secretary reports directly to the Governor.

The Office of Preparedness and Response (OPR) is a newly created office within the department that oversees programs to enhance State and local preparedness activities. The work of this office is designed to establish a process for strategic leadership, direction, coordination, and assessment of activities to ensure State and local readiness. Further, interagency collaboration and preparedness for bioterrorism, other health threats, and emergencies are key aspects of the work conducted under the leadership of OPR.

Other Agencies

Other State agencies also fulfill roles related to homeland security. For example, the Department of Natural Resources' police provide general homeland security during the course of normal patrols of Maryland's waterways and remote areas, particularly those areas adjacent to identified critical infrastructure sites. The department also provides increased presence at sensitive maritime security sites and critical infrastructure during times of heightened alert levels and will provide assets to assist with mitigation and recovery efforts in the event of a terrorist attack or natural disaster.

The Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) also provides crucial homeland security support to ensure the safe operation of Maryland roadways, bridges, tunnels, railways, and transit systems. The department works to eliminate vulnerabilities within the State's transportation system; most notably at the Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport and at the Helen Delich Bentley Port of Baltimore.

Additionally, MDOT, through its State Highway Administration, operates the Statewide Operations Center. The center operates 24 hours a day and provides constant traffic monitoring and

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

allows for immediate incident response. The center also houses the State's Emergency Operations Center that is activated during emergency situations.

Current Structure Subject to Change

The emergence of homeland security as a major component within State government is clear by the number of entities involved in the effort. What is less clear, however, is whether or not the current structure is appropriate for the needs. For example, although GOHS is considered the primary source of homeland security information, it is not a separate program for budget purposes and has no Managing for Results report. It also has no authority over any grant funding available for homeland security. There is also concern regarding MEMA's ability to administer and track funding according to the State priorities.

The new Administration has indicated that expanding and improving homeland security will be a priority. The office should discuss how this policy initiative will affect the established governing structure of homeland security in the State.

Funding and Financing

With the exception of some operating expenses, the vast majority of funding available to the State and to localities for homeland security is through federal grants. Funding is not technically centralized; however, two main agencies receive over two-thirds of the federal funds. As mentioned, MEMA is the federally designated SAA. As such, it applies for, is awarded, and administers most of the federal awards from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

State Homeland Security Grant Program

As mentioned, federal homeland security funding has been in decline. This pattern is evident in the grants available to Maryland agencies and local jurisdictions. **Exhibit 7** shows the most prominent federal programs and level of funds awarded to the State by the U.S. DHS by federal fiscal year. Federal fiscal 2006 is the most recent federal award year. According to MEMA, these awards serve as the basis for formulating the State fiscal 2008 budget.

Excluding the funds under the UASI National Capital Region, which is split across state lines, Maryland's share of funding from the main federal homeland security programs fell by \$25.6 million, or 48% from federal fiscal 2003 to 2006.

Exhibit 7
Maryland Homeland Security Funding
Federal Fiscal 2006 Awards
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>% Change 2003-2006</u>
State Homeland Security Grant	\$38.6	\$31.5	\$19.9	\$8.1	-79.0%
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	0.0	9.4	7.2	5.9	-36.8%
Citizen Corps Grant	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.9%
Metropolitan Medical Response System	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	-17.9%
Emergency Management Program Grant	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	8.7%
Urban Area Security Initiative (Central MD)	10.9	15.9	11.4	9.7	-11.3%
Urban Area Security Initiative (National Capital)	60.5	29.3	82.0	46.5	-23.2%

Source: Governor's Office of Homeland Security

The bulk of federal funding is provided through the State Homeland Security Grant Program. According to federal guidelines, 80% of Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP, LETPP, CCP) funding must be passed through to local jurisdictions as the entities most likely to be first responders in emergency situations. **Exhibit 8** shows the three major grant programs from DHS and the award distribution to localities in federal fiscal 2006. The remaining 20% is retained by MEMA for administrative expenses or in-house homeland security programs, or is passed through to other State agencies for statewide homeland security initiatives.

Not included in the chart is an additional \$232,300 for Baltimore City from the federal Metropolitan Medical Response System Grant. Other funds are available under this program for non-governmental organizations. Federal fiscal 2006 awards for such organizations are shown in **Appendix 1**.

Exhibit 8
Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal 2006 Awards
Local Share

	<u>State Homeland Security Grant Program</u>	<u>Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program</u>	<u>Citizen Corps Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allegany	\$351,851	\$135,074	\$10,500	\$497,425
Annapolis	174,613	121,611	22,581	318,805
Anne Arundel	284,673	293,272	16,000	593,945
Baltimore City	702,556	807,081	15,500	1,525,137
Baltimore	299,040	456,333	10,500	765,873
Calvert	306,822	93,053	10,000	409,875
Caroline	222,858	28,665	12,500	264,023
Carroll	169,376	87,392	10,500	267,269
Cecil	178,347	77,605	10,000	265,952
Charles	447,345	164,320	12,345	624,010
Dorchester	150,800	83,387	13,000	247,187
Frederick	223,921	255,828	0	479,750
Garrett	134,573	7,341	15,500	157,415
Harford	210,304	173,899	15,500	399,703
Howard	259,542	188,726	0	448,268
Kent	153,361	37,497	15,500	206,357
Montgomery	320,281	350,427	10,000	680,708
Ocean City	214,125	70,826	13,500	298,451
Prince George's	325,817	540,313	10,000	876,130
Queen Anne's	252,093	35,462	10,000	297,556
St. Mary's	212,705	116,704	10,500	339,908
Somerset	143,124	21,067	10,500	174,692
Talbot	148,778	46,142	12,000	206,920
Washington	174,479	132,093	10,500	317,071
Wicomico	261,353	248,424	10,000	519,777
Worcester	173,262	155,457	0	328,718
Total	\$6,496,000	\$4,728,000	\$286,926	\$11,510,926

Source: Maryland Emergency Management Agency

The Urban Area Security Initiative Program is also considered part of the Homeland Security Grant Program; however, funds are only allocated to urban areas within the state. Maryland has two designated UASI areas: (1) Central Maryland, including Baltimore City; Annapolis; and Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, Harford, and Carroll counties; and (2) the National Capital Region, including Montgomery and Prince George's counties. **Exhibit 9** shows the difference in award funding between the Central and National Capital Region for federal fiscal 2006.

**Exhibit 9
UASI Awards
Federal Fiscal 2006**

Central Region

Local Share	\$7,736,000
State Share	1,934,000
Total	\$9,670,000

National Capital Region

Local Share*	\$37,176,000
Administrative	2,320,000
Virginia	2,230,000
Maryland	2,230,000
Total	\$43,956,000

*Includes Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, District of Columbia, and Northern Virginia.

Source: Maryland Emergency Management Agency

Some of Maryland’s share of the National Capital Region (NCR) funds is forwarded back to Montgomery and Prince George’s counties for statewide initiatives. Although the NCR receives a greater amount of annual funding than the central region under the UASI program, the decline in funding has been much greater for the NCR than for the central region. NCR funding fell 23.2% from federal fiscal 2003 to 2006, while the central region fell 11.3% in that same time frame.

Other funds are available under this program for non-governmental organizations. Federal fiscal 2006 awards for such organizations are shown in Appendix 1.

The Administration has declared its intention to appeal to the federal government to expand the National Capital Region under UASI to include the Baltimore area. Given Baltimore’s inclusion in the central region under the UASI guidelines, the department should discuss the feasibility, the benefits, and the potential drawbacks to the planned expansion of the NCR.

The Emergency Management Performance Grant predates the concept of homeland security. It provides funding to develop emergency management systems that encourage partnerships among government business, volunteer, and community organizations. The distribution of the grant to localities is at the discretion of MEMA. **Exhibit 10** shows the distribution of the federal fiscal 2006 awards.

Exhibit 10
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Federal Fiscal 2006 Awards
Local Share

	<u>Total Award</u>
Allegany	\$42,994
Annapolis	8,915
Anne Arundel	112,970
Baltimore City	119,708
Baltimore	120,830
Calvert	45,034
Caroline	37,843
Carroll	57,534
Cecil	49,844
Charles	34,608
Dorchester	27,549
Frederick	45,483
Garrett	27,549
Harford	122,016
Howard	76,777
Kent	27,756
Montgomery	137,746
Ocean City	28,251
Prince George's	137,746
Queen Anne's	27,549
St. Mary's	70,067
Somerset	31,255
Talbot	37,751
Washington	32,712
Wicomico	45,807
Worcester	36,774
Total Local Jurisdictions	\$1,543,068

Source: Maryland Emergency Management Agency

MEMA is distributing about \$1.5 million of the \$3.3 million award under the EMPG. The vast majority of the funds that MEMA retains are earmarked for MEMA's operating expenses.

In its role as SAA, MEMA works with local jurisdictions and other grantees to fulfill grant requirements. For example, the Department of General Services, in coordination with MEMA, has developed a web-based procurement initiative that allows local jurisdictions to purchase emergency response equipment with their grant allocations on-line. The web-based process significantly

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

streamlines the grant reimbursement process. However, it is unclear to what extent MEMA or GOHS can monitor grantees after the awarding of the grant funds.

The office should discuss if it tracks expenditures by jurisdictions across the State and how it ensures that funds are spent appropriately and in accordance with the State plan for homeland security.

Other DHS Awards

As mentioned above, DHS awards grants outside of the State Homeland Security Grant Program. **Exhibit 11** shows the various grants, award amount, and the recipient for those awarded in federal fiscal 2006.

**Exhibit 11
Other Department of Homeland Security Grant Programs
Federal Fiscal 2006 Awards**

<u>Grant Program</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Recipient(s)</u>
Buffer Zone	\$756,000	MEMA, Baltimore, Calvert, and Prince George’s counties
Rail Transit Security	3,625,000	Maryland Department of Transportation
Port Grant	4,809,848	Department of Natural Resources
Inner City Bus Grant	371,391	Three private bus companies

Source: Governor’s Office of Homeland Security

Maryland Department of Transportation

Transit safety is increasingly becoming a focus of homeland security strategies. As such, the Maryland Department of Transportation’s Maryland Transit Administration was awarded about \$3.6 million in U.S. DHS funds in federal fiscal 2006. The funds are primarily to develop and install a camera network at various transit stations.

Over the last five years, the department has received a total of \$39.3 million across all modes for homeland security-related projects.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

DHMH plays a critical role in the State’s ability to respond to emergency situations. Recognizing this role, the department created a new division: the Office of Preparedness and Response. The fiscal 2008 allowance for this office is \$23.8 million. The vast majority of the

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

funding is anticipated federal grants from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration. **Exhibit 12** shows the actual fiscal 2006 programmatic funding for the department. Part of the funding is distributed to hospitals, and part of the funding, as shown in **Exhibits 13**, is distributed to local health departments.

Exhibit 12
Federal Homeland Security Spending by DHMH – Allocation to Maryland

<u>Category</u>	<u>2006</u>
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$12,604,790
City Readiness Initiatives	1,186,275
Pandemic Influenza	4,162,556
Hospital Preparedness Grants	8,645,984
Totals	\$26,599,605

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Exhibit 13
DHMH Preparedness Grants
Fiscal 2006

<u>Local Health Departments</u>	<u>Emergency Preparedness Grant</u>	<u>Pan Flu Grant</u>	<u>CRI Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allegany	\$200,266	\$90,026	\$0	\$290,292
Anne Arundel	441,926	198,660	70,000	710,586
Baltimore	587,115	263,928	70,000	921,043
Baltimore City	502,807	226,029	70,000	798,836
Calvert	206,726	92,930	9,520	309,176
Caroline	176,771	79,465	0	256,236
Carroll	249,842	112,312	70,000	432,154
Cecil	211,477	95,066	9,965	316,508
Charles	233,832	105,115	10,472	349,419
Dorchester	176,606	79,390	0	255,996
Frederick	279,851	125,802	14,279	419,932
Garrett	185,863	83,551	0	269,414
Harford	287,492	129,237	70,000	486,729
Howard	308,867	138,846	70,000	517,713
Kent	170,706	76,738	0	247,444
Montgomery	672,668	302,387	102,515	1,077,570
Prince George's	626,920	281,821	98,349	1,007,090
Queen Anne's	184,260	82,831	35,000	302,091
St. Mary's	203,355	91,415	0	294,770
Somerset	181,395	81,543	0	262,938
Talbot	178,957	80,447	0	259,404
Washington	234,314	105,332	0	339,646
Wicomico	208,139	93,566	0	301,705
Worcester	222,218	99,894	0	322,112
Baltimore Region	0	0	311,382	311,382
Total	\$6,932,373	\$3,116,331	\$1,011,482	\$11,060,186

CRI: Cities Readiness Initiative

DHMH: Department of Mental Health and Hygiene

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Difficulty in Tracking Homeland Security Spending

Because of the current homeland security structure, there is an apparent disconnect between policy development (housed within GOHS) and funding (housed within MEMA, DHMH, *et al.*). Additionally, the decentralized funding structure makes it difficult to track expenditures and to ensure that policy priorities are being met and that there is no duplication of effort.

It is difficult, even for the agencies, to identify what spending is a direct result of homeland security needs. For instance, the purchase of a piece of equipment that is useful for search and rescue will not be used exclusively for homeland security. If the equipment can be useful in the recovery from a natural disaster, it will be used. However, it is not practical to start allocating the cost of the equipment by how it is used. Many agencies also report increased spending on homeland security but cannot easily identify the amount involved. Agencies have shifted priorities and re-allocated current resources in ways that make it difficult to determine what spending is related exclusively to homeland security.

The Department of Legislative Services recommends the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security submit a report detailing specific spending for purposes related to homeland security by agency and funding source, in order to provide a consolidated reference for homeland security expenditures.

Maryland’s Homeland Security Initiatives

Despite the decentralized structure, the funding Maryland received in 2006, as discussed above, is linked to a number of specific homeland security initiatives within the State. These initiatives were clearly defined through the extensive input and review process involving local, State, regional, and private sector stakeholders. This plan clearly identifies 10 priority initiatives and associated projects that align with national and State goals for homeland security. The plan was submitted to DHS as part of Maryland’s 2006 HSGP grant application.

Each initiative includes a summary of the purpose, geographic scope, implementation plan and organizational/governance structure. In addition, an “investment funding plan” is developed which identifies the cost of the initiative, which grants provide applicable funding, and any other funding sources that might be used toward the projects. Finally, each initiative discusses the potential risk of not receiving federal funding and identifies what other funding resources have been or will be applied to the project beyond the requested HSGP funding.

Exhibit 14 shows the 10 initiatives identified in Maryland’s 2006 HSGP application, the total project cost as identified through the investment funding plan, and the amount actually awarded toward each project for federal fiscal 2006. The initiatives in Maryland’s grant application totaled approximately \$87.1 million. The State only received approximately \$23.4 million, or approximately 27% of what was requested.

Exhibit 14
Maryland 2006 HSGP Initiatives
Investment Funding Plan

<u>Initiative</u>	<u>Total Requested</u>	<u>Total Received</u>	<u>% of Project Funded</u>
Interoperability	\$31,985,000	\$7,796,016	24.37%
Critical Infrastructure Protection	19,367,167	3,352,446	17.31%
Program Management/Regional Planning	6,000,000	3,729,816	62.16%
Exercise Evaluation/Training	4,971,000	661,198	13.30%
Intelligence/Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities	6,798,000	1,909,755	28.09%
CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities	3,180,000	4,533,770	142.57%
Citizen Protection	1,300,000	448,657	34.51%
Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities	10,628,943	1,015,152	9.55%
Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government	2,100,000	0	0.00%
Regional All Hazards Planning	750,000	0	0.00%
Total	\$87,080,110	\$23,446,810	26.93%

Source: Maryland 2006 HSGP Application

The office should explain the process for determining the priority of funding projects once the State is notified of its total grant award. The office should further explain the process for determining what gets allocated to each local jurisdiction.

The top five initiatives are discussed below.

Interoperable Communications Capabilities

Interoperable communications is the ability of public safety and service agencies to talk within and across entities and jurisdictions in real time to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. This initiative attempts to develop a continuous flow of critical information and enhance the multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary public safety community during emergencies. There are four projects included under this initiative:

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

- ***Interoperable Data Communications:*** Development of a statewide system designed to create a common data sharing platform amongst first responders and other members of the emergency management community;
- ***Interoperable Networks:*** Build upon existing projects (Wireless Infrastructure Project and NetWork.Maryland) to provide necessary fiber optic and microwave backbone to support voice and data communication sharing;
- ***Interoperable Voice Communications:*** Expansion of three multi-county/regional voice communications systems to allow voice communication within and across disciplines and jurisdictions; and
- ***Quad-State Interoperability Initiative:*** Collaborative effort between Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania to ensure a continuous flow of critical information between the states.

The State has been contributing capital funding toward these projects, in addition to funding received from DHS. Most of these projects were initiated years ago and will be ongoing for a number of years to come through a series of extension of service areas, enhancements/upgrades and integration with other systems. The longer term sustainability of the projects will require action by the State and local governments through capital funding.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

The goal of this initiative is to identify, prioritize, assess and mitigate vulnerabilities, and improve resiliency across the core sectors identified in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, to support critical infrastructure and key resources in the State. This is achieved through the following:

- Supporting increased security for specific sectors through the upgrade of facilities and equipment, and the development of security plans and policies. The specific sectors include rail and transit, maritime, and cyber, among others.
- Identifying and conducting risk assessments of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets across all sectors.
- Establishing an information sharing network between public and private sector security planners.

The State already has developed a number of resources, processes, and tools to help identify, assess, and manage risk for its key resources. This initiative represents the expansion of those

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

processes and tools, and is long-term in scope. Maryland is also participating in DHS's Protect Critical Infrastructure Information Program, and is the first state to be accredited to receive protected critical infrastructure information through this program.

Program Management and Regional Planning

This initiative aims to provide support and resources for the overall management of the State's homeland security programs and ensures that an essential and necessary local planning component exists. A management system that includes the tracking of progress and fiscal resources, placement of planners where needed, and review and allocation of resources is necessary to keep programs, projects, and planning efforts effective and on target.

This initiative includes a program review process that reaches across agencies and departments to facilitate and ensure that more coordinated efforts reach all communities throughout the state. The State has organized and allocated planners for each of the 26 jurisdictions and five emergency management regions to identify planning needs and facilitate coordination between local, regional, and state partners. This initiative is designed to be an ongoing investment in current programs and support the development of future goals and preparedness activities.

Exercise Evaluation and Training

This initiative aims to continue the development and implementation of statewide exercise evaluation, training, and improvement planning capabilities, in order to strengthen Maryland's all-hazards preparedness. There are three projects within this initiative:

- expansion of Maryland's Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program;
- institutionalization of the National Incident Management System; and
- development of a Prevention-based Exercise Program.

These three programs utilize outcome-based evaluation and improvement planning processes to support the development of coordinated community exercise programs that include federal, state, local, and private sector partners. These programs also ensure that local emergency preparedness and response plans align with regional and state partners' plans and processes. Currently, this initiative is implemented in every jurisdiction through local and regional activities, and is supported by the Exercise and Training Branch of MEMA.

Intelligence/Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities

This initiative intends to enhance the ability of law enforcement and other supporting disciplines to investigate, develop, and communicate intelligence over secure communications within local, regional, state, and federal government and expend communications to the private sector when needed. There are three projects within this initiative:

- ***Law Enforcement Investigations and Operations Improvement:*** Attempts to strengthen the capabilities of State and local law enforcement to deter, detect, disrupt, investigate, and apprehend suspects related to homeland security criminal activities.
- ***Maryland Homeland Security Intelligence and Information Network:*** Seeks to improve the integration and flow of interagency intelligence communications, within local, regional, State, and federal partners.
- ***Secure Communications Program:*** Aims to improve the ability to share intelligence in secure methods among all partners.

Intelligence sharing within the State is strong at the senior leadership level. The State's next step is to strengthen intelligence at the field level. This includes sustaining and enhancing the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center. These projects require significant assistance from local, regional, and State agencies to develop and assign resources to support the three projects.

Maryland's Homeland Security Initiatives, as defined in the HSGP 2006 Grant application, represent more than just one year's worth of projects. It serves to be a three- to five-year plan for what the State needs to accomplish in terms of homeland security. A number of the projects discussed in the application are expansions of existing structures and programs. In addition, some of the projects will require more phases and maintenance beyond what is described in the application. Finally, given the change in Administration, it is important to note the priority order of these initiatives and individual projects may change, in addition to the existing potential for new initiatives to be added to Maryland's Homeland Security plan.

The Governor's Office should comment on the status of the projects, both funded and unfunded. The office should also discuss which initiatives are of primary focus for the upcoming year and what the role of the State is in the development of these initiatives.

The office should further comment on how spending at the State and local level is monitored to ensure it aligns itself with these identified initiatives. The State's role and responsibility in this process should be specifically identified.

Recommended Actions

Add the following section:

SECTION XX. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security shall be required to submit a report to the General Assembly by October 1, 2007, detailing specific spending for purposes related to homeland security by agency and by funding source for fiscal 2007 and estimated for fiscal 2008. Information on pass-through funding made available to local jurisdictions by jurisdiction and funding sources shall also be given. This report shall list the uses to which these funds have been put at the State level. Restrictions, contingencies, and any applicable expiration dates shall be given for funds made available through the federal government.

Explanation: Consolidated information on funds that have been made available for the purpose of homeland security is not readily available. This report will provide that information.

Non-governmental Organization Grants

Fiscal 2005 Urban Area Security Initiative Grant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Award</u>
Baltimore Jewish Council on behalf of the Baltimore Jewish Council, Jewish Family Services, Jewish Big Brother/big Sister League and Hillel of Greater Baltimore	\$138,500
Oheb Shalom Congregation of Baltimore City	50,000
Greektown Community Development Corporation	50,000
Har Sinai Congregation	50,000
Beth Israel Mikro Kodesh Congregation	50,000
Islamic Society of Baltimore	50,000
Bais Yaakov School for Girls	50,000
Torah Institute of Baltimore	50,000
Chizuk Amuno Congregation	50,000
Temple Isaiah	50,000
Maimonides Academy of Baltimore, Inc.	50,000
Beth Shalom Congregation Inc.	50,000
Talmudical Academy	50,000
Bel Air Volunteer Fire Department	48,500
Ner Tamid Greenspring Valley Synagogue	43,406
Beth Tfiloh Dahan Community School and Beth Tfiloh Congregation	30,819
Beth Am Synagogue	27,639
Congregation Kneseth Israel	17,500
Shomrei Emunah Congregation	16,000
Khal Ahavas Yisroel (K. Hall Tzemach Tzedek)	15,000
Adat Chaim Congregation	15,000
The Shoshana S. Cardin School	13,573
Temple Emanuel of Baltimore, Inc.	10,000
Smokler Center for Jewish Life, Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Building, Hopkins Hillel	8,297
Beth Abraham Anshe Sfard Congregation	6,482
Jewish Museum of Maryland	6,300
Bnos Yisroel of Baltimore	5,437
B’Nai Israel Congregation of Baltimore, Inc.	2,495
Comprehensive Housing Assistance	1,256
Total UASI Federal Fiscal 2005	\$1,006,204

Homeland Security – Fiscal 2008 Budget Overview

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Fiscal 2005 State Homeland Security Grant Program

<u>Name</u>	<u>Award</u>
Chabad Lubavitch	\$25,000
Congregation B'nai Jacob Shaari	25,000
Beth Shalom Congregation	25,000
Hebrew Homes of Greater Washington	25,000
Jewish Social Service Agency	25,000
Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington	25,000
Melvin J. Berman Hebrew Academy	25,000
The Jewish Federation of Greater Washington	25,000
Beth El Congregation	24,624
Masjid UL-Haqq	20,212
Antietam Healthcare Foundation	18,950
Congregation Sha'are Shalom	16,000
Herron Point/PUMH of Maryland, Inc.	15,850
Beth Israel Congregation	15,430
Maimonides Academy of Baltimore	15,430
Beth Shalom Congregation	15,430
Talmudical Academy	15,430
Temple Oheb Shalom	15,430
Torah Institute of Baltimore	15,430
Suburban Orthodox Congregation	13,021
Chester River Hospital Center	12,750
Agudath Israel of Baltimore	10,462
Mikvah of Baltimore	9,663
Baltimore Hebrew University	9,571
Beth Shalom Congregation – Frederick	8,550
Town of Hurlock	8,450
Ner Israel Rabbinical College	6,000
Chizuk Amuno Congregation	5,061
Kehillath B'nai Torah	4,450
American Red Cross – Frederick County Chapter	4,363
American Red Cross – Lower Shore Chapter	4,363
Mechanicsville Volunteer Rescue Squad	4,363
Smithsburg Community Volunteer Fire Company	4,363
Walkersville Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	4,363
Sharpsburg Area EMS	1,970
Total SHSGP Federal Fiscal 2005	\$499,979

Source: Governor's Office of Homeland Security

Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Grants*
Local Distribution
Federal Fiscal 2006

	<u>Homeland Security Grant Program</u>	<u>Emergency Management Performance Grants</u>	<u>DHMH Preparedness Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allegany	\$497,425	\$42,994	\$290,292	\$830,711
Annapolis	318,805	8,915	0	327,720
Anne Arundel	593,945	112,970	710,586	1,417,501
Baltimore City	1,525,137	119,708	921,043	2,565,888
Baltimore	765,873	120,830	798,836	1,685,539
Calvert	409,875	45,034	309,176	764,085
Caroline	264,023	37,843	256,236	558,102
Carroll	267,269	57,534	432,154	756,957
Cecil	265,952	49,844	316,508	632,304
Charles	624,010	34,608	349,419	1,008,037
Dorchester	247,187	27,549	255,996	530,732
Frederick	479,750	45,483	419,932	945,165
Garrett	157,415	27,549	269,414	454,378
Harford	399,703	122,016	486,729	1,008,448
Howard	448,268	76,777	517,713	1,042,758
Kent	206,357	27,756	247,444	481,557
Montgomery	680,708	137,746	1,077,570	1,896,024
Ocean City	298,451	28,251	0	326,702
Prince George's	876,130	137,746	1,007,090	2,020,966
Queen Anne's	297,556	27,549	302,091	627,196
St. Mary's	339,908	70,067	294,770	704,745
Somerset	174,692	31,255	262,938	468,885
Talbot	206,920	37,751	259,404	504,075
Washington	317,071	32,712	339,646	689,429
Wicomico	519,777	45,807	301,705	867,289
Worcester	328,718	36,774	322,112	687,604
Total	\$11,510,926	\$1,543,068	\$10,748,804	\$23,802,798

*Includes State Homeland Security Grant; Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention; Citizen Corp; Emergency Management Performance; Health Emergency Preparedness; Pan Flu and CRI.