

Annual Report to Congress on Combating Terrorism - Contents

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Part 1: Introduction

In the last three years that OMB has submitted the Annual Report to Congress on Combating Terrorism, efforts to counter unconventional threats such as weapons of mass destruction and cyber attack have moved from relative obscurity to become a familiar element of the national security debate. The importance of a strong defense against these emerging threats is now widely recognized, and it is clear that both the Administration and Congress are committed to building that defense. But, as evident from recent terrorism Commission reports and Congressional hearings, and the proliferation of new terrorism and domestic preparedness legislation, questions remain about how best to accomplish the task.

OMB's Annual Report helps to answer those questions by providing the Congress insight into how the Administration is making progress in this vital effort, and how the resources requested in the President's FY 2002 Budget will enhance the Nation's security against the terrorist threat.

Reporting Requirement

Section 1051 of the Fiscal Year 1998 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 105-85) requires the Administration to provide information on Executive branch funding to combat terrorism. Subsequent legislation (section 1403 of P.L. 105-261) requires an annex to this report on domestic preparedness. Because domestic preparedness is an integral part of the mission to combat terrorism, we address domestic aspects of combating terrorism throughout the report rather than providing a separate annex. The legislation also requires a classified annex providing additional detail on funding for the national security community. However, funding levels for the national security community in this report, at the time data collection was completed, reflect a current services estimate for FY 2002, pending the outcome of the Department of Defense's comprehensive strategy review.

Scope and Methodology

This report provides funding and programmatic information on the Federal government's efforts to combat terrorism, including defense against terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Defense against WMD, sometimes referred to as domestic preparedness, is a subset of combating terrorism. Funding for these activities is included in the totals for combating terrorism throughout the report, unless otherwise marked.

In addition, the report provides some basic information on efforts to protect critical infrastructure as it relates to the combating terrorism mission. Critical infrastructures are those physical and cyber-based systems essential to national security, national economic security, and public health and safety. Because critical infrastructure protection (CIP) encompasses the potential threat from equipment failure, human error, weather and natural disasters, and criminal attacks as well as from terrorists, CIP is a separate but related mission. This year's report focuses on combating terrorism, mentioning CIP efforts only where they directly impact the combating terrorism mission. More detail on the government's efforts to protect the nation's

critical infrastructures can be found in the Administration's "National Plan for Information Systems Protection."

OMB cautions readers on combining totals for combating terrorism and CIP. In most cases, funding for combating terrorism and CIP does not overlap. However, in a few cases, those actions taken to combat terrorism also serve to protect an agency's critical infrastructure. To avoid double-counting this funding, OMB requires agencies to note when they have reported an activity as both combating terrorism and CIP. OMB then subtracts the overlap from the combined total for combating terrorism and CIP. Only about 0.1 percent of the total for combating terrorism and CIP overlaps both categories. This overlap is clearly noted on the charts in the overview section.

In addition to programmatic and funding information, last year's report provided extensive information on policy guidance and the interagency review process designed to coordinate programs across the government. However, as President Bush announced in a statement released May 8, 2001, it is important at the beginning of this new Administration to review policies and structures to ensure that the Federal government is doing the best possible job in protecting our people from catastrophic harm. The President asked Vice President Cheney to oversee the development of a coordinated national effort and make recommendations on the existing policy and organizational structure and the national strategy for combating terrorism. These changes will be discussed in future reports.

The Data Collection Process

Collecting data on activities to combat terrorism and other unconventional threats is difficult because agencies usually do not have distinct funding lines for these activities. Instead, funding is embedded in larger, "host" programs in agency budget requests. The Congressional budget process, as well, does not usually make explicit appropriations for combating terrorism. Instead, agencies often make specific allocations for these activities after appropriations are enacted, based on overall funding for the "host" programs.

To ensure that decision makers for these critical programs have sufficient information to make the appropriate resource allocations, OMB conducts a data collection effort in which agencies report funding for activities that specifically contribute to the combating terrorism mission. OMB reissues the data call at key points in the budget cycle in order to capture each funding development: agency budget estimate submissions to OMB, the final President's Budget Request, enacted appropriations, and actual spending in the year of execution. OMB provides summaries of this data to the Congress in the Annual Report. OMB will continue to work with Congress to identify ways to improve the Report to increase the Congress's insight into the President's Budget Request for combating terrorism.

The data is reported using definitions and categories developed by OMB in consultation with the agencies. The categories allow the Administration to aggregate funding across the government and to assess government-wide efforts in each mission area. Agencies provide additional characterization of each activity they report, for instance, noting whether it is related to combating weapons of mass destruction.

Each year, agencies improve their ability to extract terrorism activities from host programs, and refine their characterizations. For that reason, the figures reported for previous years may differ slightly from those reported for the same years in earlier reports.

For classification purposes, Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community funding is rolled up throughout the report as “National Security Community.” However, wherever possible, this report provides information on specific, unclassified Department of Defense activities. FY 2002 figures for the national security community in this report reflect a current services budget. The national security community will amend the current services estimate upon completion of its comprehensive strategy review.

Part 2: Funding Overview

This section provides information on funding since FY 1998, a brief overview of agency funding, and a description of major increases and decreases in the FY 2002 President's Budget Request.

Funding Since FY 1998

The FY 2002 President's Budget Request for Combating Terrorism, including Defense against WMD, is \$10,333 million, an increase of \$633 million (7 percent) over FY 2001 regular appropriations of \$9,603 million. In addition to regular appropriations, agencies working to combat terrorism received \$97 million for emergency purposes in FY 2001. With this emergency funding, enacted combating terrorism appropriations totaled \$9,700 million in FY 2001.

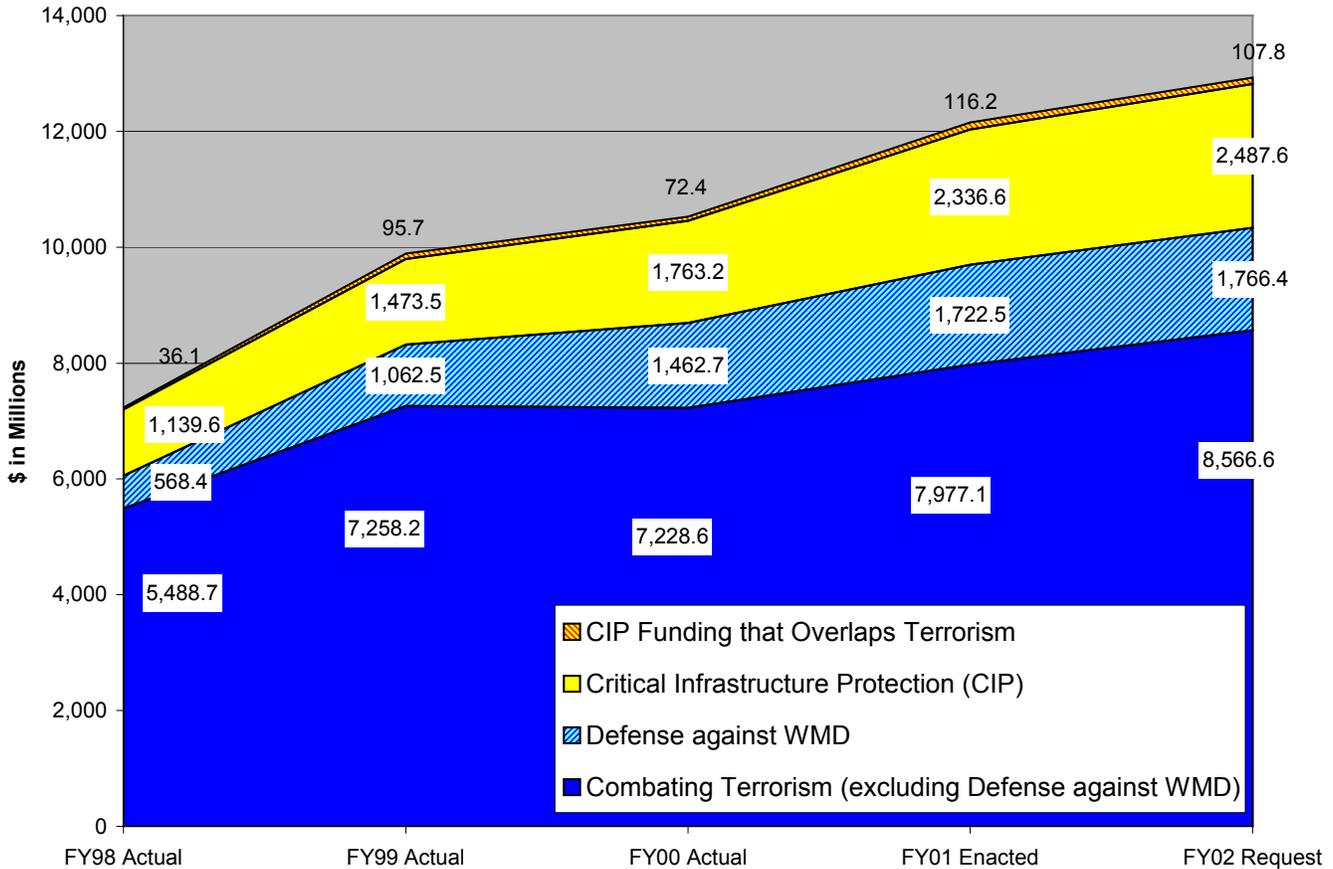
Funding to defend against a terrorist incident involving WMD is a subset of funding to combat terrorism. Of the \$10,333 million requested for combating terrorism, \$1,766 million is specifically oriented on defense against WMD. This represents a slight increase of \$44 million over the FY 2001 enacted level of \$1,723 million.

This report also provides some basic information on funding to protect critical infrastructure because this mission is closely related to efforts to combat terrorism. The President's FY 2002 Budget Request includes \$2,595 million to protect critical infrastructure, an increase of \$143 million (six percent) over FY 2001 enacted levels.

As described in the introduction, about \$108 million of the FY 2001 funding to protect critical infrastructure also supports the combating terrorism mission, therefore ***this funding should not be combined with the total for combating terrorism***. Total Federal funding to counter these emerging threats, excluding the overlap between the two missions, is \$7,197 million in FY 1998, \$9,794 million in FY 1999, \$10,454 million in FY 2000, \$12,036 million in FY 2001, and \$12,821 million in FY 2002.

A summary of funding to combat conventional terrorism, defend against WMD terrorism, and protect critical infrastructure for FY 1998 through the FY 2002 request is presented in Figure 1. It is important to note that, historically, many of the increases for these missions are accounted for by supplementals and amendments submitted outside the regular budget cycle in response to an emergency or terrorist incident. Often, the funding for the specific programs requested in supplementals and amendments was included in the President's Budget Request but not enacted by the Congress. This implies that, in our environment of constrained resources, critical programs to combat terrorism have difficulty competing with traditional agency missions until an emergency throws them into the spotlight. The Administration believes that, by providing the Congress better visibility into its terrorism request and improved justification for its proposals to combat terrorism, we can reduce the need for supplemental requests and strengthen our ability to prepare for and deter terrorism as part of the standard budget process.

Figure 1: Funding to Combat Unconventional Threats



Funding by Agency

The national mission to combat terrorism involves over 20 agencies across the Federal government. All agencies have the responsibility to protect their own personnel, facilities, and operations. However, to counter all aspects of terrorism, we depend on agencies to contribute the unique expertise they have developed in the course of their traditional missions.

The fact that agencies have pre-existing capabilities that can be applied to the continually evolving terrorism mission has several implications for our national strategy. First, it stresses the primacy—and complexity—of interagency coordination. To effectively combat terrorism, the Federal government must marshal all the existing assets and capabilities and integrate them into a coherent whole.

Second, it places priority on resources that help agencies bridge any remaining gap between their traditional activities and the requirements of the terrorism mission. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency uses its terrorism funding to help ensure that its experience with hazardous materials can be applied to the unique characteristics of a terrorist WMD incident. The President’s Budget Request reflects this priority, avoiding pressures to create new capabilities from scratch when existing capabilities can be adapted to the need.

Third, the wide array of capabilities spread across the government that can strengthen our effort to combat terrorism argues against attempting to consolidate the mission in a single agency. Such an attempt would either waste resources by duplicating capabilities that exist elsewhere or would degrade agency operations by breaking away capabilities that are intrinsic to other missions.

Finally, it means that investment in combating terrorism also serves to strengthen the ongoing efforts of agencies to pursue more traditional missions.

Tables 1 through 5 show agency funding for each mission area from FY 1998 through FY 2002. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate each agency's relative share of funding to combat terrorism and to defend against WMD, respectively.

Table 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism, Including Defense Against WMD							
Department	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Request	Change FY01 to FY02	% Change
Agriculture	23.5	32.0	37.3	57.9	48.1	-9.8	-17%
Commerce	24.0	28.6	20.8	19.7	19.7	0.0	0%
Energy	501.1	606.5	696.3	709.9	792.5	82.6	12%
EPA	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0%
FEMA	5.8	17.6	27.7	33.7	34.4	0.7	2%
GSA	93.9	93.1	78.8	105.9	105.6	-0.3	0%
HHS	15.9	173.1	255.3	290.6	348.3	57.7	20%
Interior	10.9	14.0	11.5	8.7	7.7	-1.0	-12%
Judiciary	7.0	8.0	12.6	9.8	9.8	0.0	0%
Justice	628.3	713.7	764.4	938.1	1,033.4	95.3	10%
National Security	3,992.9	4,284.8	5,368.0	5,506.0	5,687.7	181.7	3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3.5	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	1%
State	196.3	1,634.9	751.8	1,280.1	1,516.7	236.6	18%
Transportation	170.3	271.7	268.0	286.2	290.6	4.5	2%
Treasury	376.1	382.2	367.3	432.3	419.4	-12.9	-3%
US AID	5.8	55.3	23.6	13.3	11.6	-1.7	-13%
Total	6,057.2	8,320.7	8,691.3	9,699.6	10,333.0	633.4	7%

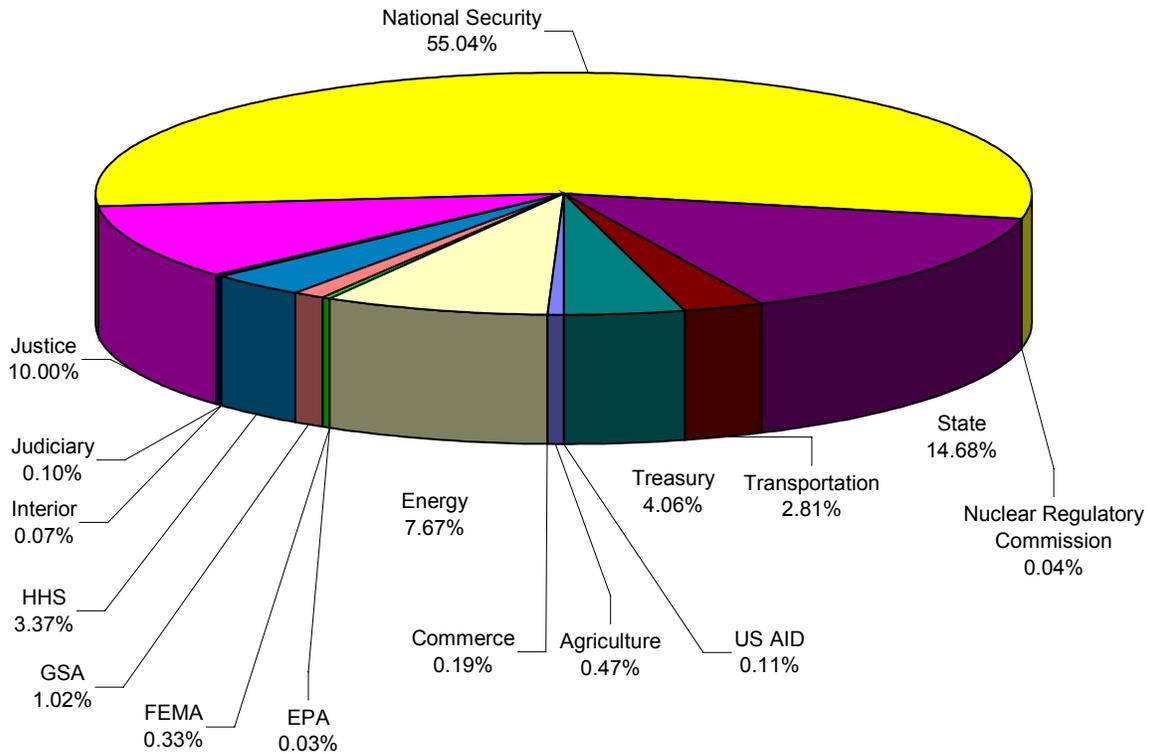
Table 2: Funding to Defend Against WMD (\$ in Millions)							
Department	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Request	Change FY01 to FY02	% Change
Agriculture	23.5	32.0	37.3	52.2	42.3	-9.9	-19%
Commerce	11.0	11.4	12.3	10.3	10.3	0.0	0%
Energy	207.4	291.2	311.8	324.3	306.9	-17.4	-5%
EPA	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0%
FEMA	4.5	16.1	26.3	32.1	32.8	0.7	2%
HHS	15.9	173.1	255.3	290.6	348.3	57.7	20%
Interior	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	-18%
Justice	102.1	197.9	214.9	286.8	289.0	2.2	1%
National Security	154.8	220.7	532.8	590.4	609.9	19.5	3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	1%
State	22.0	43.0	37.0	45.0	45.0	0.0	0%
Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.2	0.7	28%
Treasury	18.9	20.2	25.5	80.5	70.8	-9.7	-12%
US AID	3.1	51.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	25%
Total	568.4	1,062.5	1,462.7	1,722.5	1,766.4	43.9	3%

Table 3: Funding to Protect Critical Infrastructure (\$ in Millions)							
Department	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Request	Change FY01 to FY02	% Change
Agriculture	5.2	9.9	8.2	21.2	9.1	-12.2	-57%
Commerce	9.1	21.8	14.4	27.5	35.6	8.1	29%
Education	3.6	4.4	6.7	12.0	8.9	-3.1	-26%
Energy	3.8	11.9	28.1	44.3	41.4	-3.0	-7%
EOP	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.9	579%
EPA	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0%
FEMA	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0%
GSA	0.0	3.0	1.0	8.0	11.0	3.0	38%
HHS	37.0	44.5	69.6	96.8	97.6	0.8	1%
Interior	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.5	34%
Justice	25.8	55.3	42.2	48.1	55.7	7.6	16%
Labor	3.8	5.4	7.9	14.5	22.8	8.2	57%
NASA	40.0	42.0	66.0	117.0	117.0	0.0	0%
National Security	926.4	1,217.7	1,404.1	1,800.0	1,859.4	59.4	3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	46%
OPM	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.9	-100%
Social Security Administration	60.7	57.1	48.9	71.4	101.3	29.9	42%
State	6.0	19.0	40.0	31.2	31.9	0.6	2%
Transportation	21.5	24.4	44.5	79.5	110.0	30.5	38%
Treasury	31.5	50.1	47.4	53.2	64.3	11.2	21%
Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	2.0	21.7	21.7	0.0	
Total	1,175.7	1,569.2	1,835.5	2,452.8	2,595.4	142.6	6%

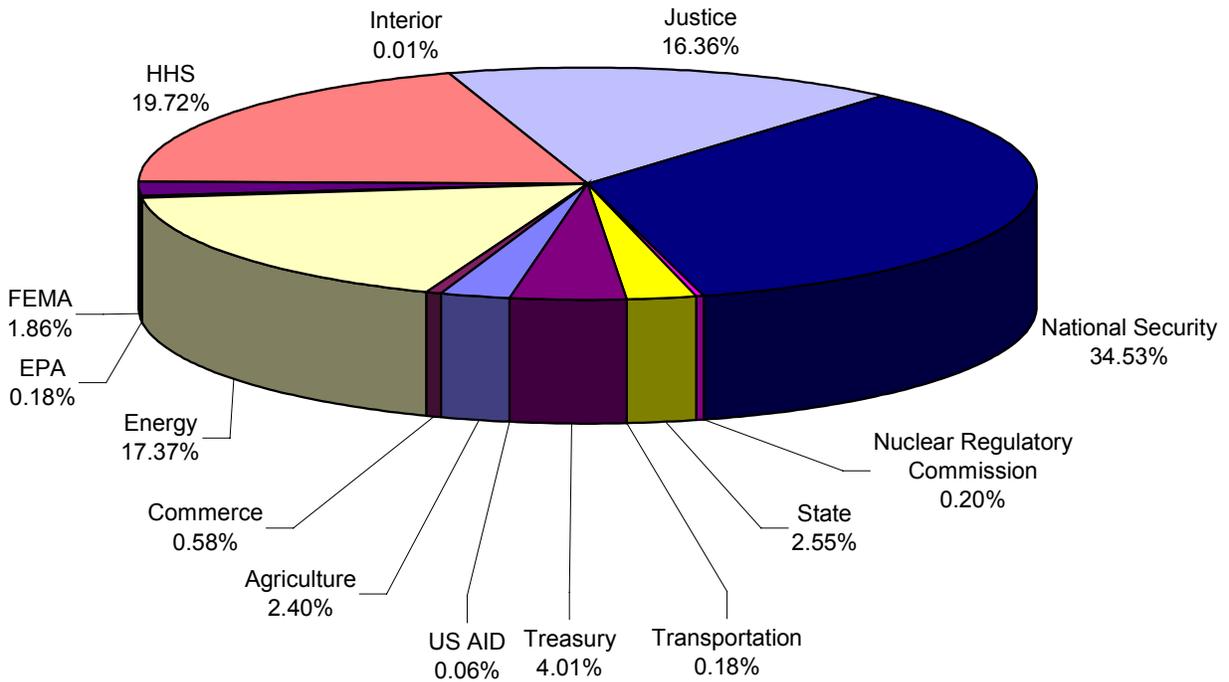
Table 4: CIP Funding that Overlaps with Combating Terrorism							
Department	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Request	Change FY01 to FY02	% Change
Agriculture	5.2	9.7	7.7	19.2	7.0	-12.2	-64%
Commerce	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Justice	24.1	53.5	41.2	47.6	50.8	3.2	7%
National Security	0.4	17.7	14.9	39.1	40.4	1.3	3%
Treasury	6.4	8.9	8.6	10.3	9.6	-0.7	-6%
Total	36.1	95.7	72.4	116.2	107.8	-8.4	-7%

Table 5: Total Funding to Counter Unconventional Threats (\$ in Millions) (Combating Terrorism, Defense against WMD, and CIP Excluding Overlap)							
Department	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Request	Change FY01 to FY02	% Change
Agriculture	23.5	32.2	37.8	59.9	50.2	-9.7	-16%
Commerce	33.1	44.6	35.2	47.2	55.2	8.1	17%
Education	3.6	4.4	6.7	12.0	8.9	-3.1	-26%
Energy	504.9	618.5	724.4	754.2	833.9	79.7	11%
EOP	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.9	579%
EPA	2.0	2.2	4.7	5.2	5.2	0.0	0%
FEMA	5.8	17.6	28.1	35.2	35.9	0.7	2%
GSA	93.9	96.1	79.8	113.9	116.6	2.7	2%
HHS	52.9	217.6	325.0	387.4	445.9	58.5	15%
Interior	12.2	15.6	13.6	10.2	9.6	-0.5	-5%
Judiciary	7.0	8.0	12.6	9.8	9.8	0.0	0%
Justice	630.0	715.5	765.4	938.6	1,038.3	99.7	11%
Labor	3.8	5.4	7.9	14.5	22.8	8.2	57%
NASA	40.0	42.0	66.0	117.0	117.0	0.0	0%
National Security	4,918.8	5,484.8	6,757.2	7,266.9	7,506.7	239.8	3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.8	0.1	3%
OPM	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.9	-100%
Social Security Administration	60.7	57.1	48.9	71.4	101.3	29.9	42%
State	202.3	1,653.9	791.7	1,311.3	1,548.6	237.3	18%
Transportation	191.8	296.1	312.5	365.7	400.6	34.9	10%
Treasury	401.3	423.3	406.1	475.2	474.1	-1.1	0%
USAID	5.8	55.3	23.6	13.3	11.6	-1.7	-13%
Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	2.0	21.7	21.7	0.0	0%
Total	7,196.8	9,794.2	10,454.4	12,036.2	12,820.7	784.4	7%

**Figure 2: FY02 Combating Terrorism Request
(Total: \$10,333 million)**



**Figure 3: FY02 Defense Against WMD Request
(Total: \$1,766 million)**



Major Increases in FY 2002

Major increases included in the President's FY 2002 Request for combating terrorism are described below by category.

The following major increases in combating terrorism funding are requested for **Physical Security of Government and the National Populace**:

- Embassy Security and Worldwide Security Upgrades: +\$245.0 million. The budget requests \$1,417 million for the State Department to ensure security of embassies and other facilities overseas. The increase reflects the Administration's commitment to protect U.S. government personnel serving abroad, improve the security posture of U.S. facilities overseas, and correct serious deficiencies in State's overseas facilities infrastructure.
- Physical Security for Department of Energy: +\$108.7 million. The budget requests \$439 million for the Department of Energy to provide physical security of sensitive facilities, operate the protective force program, and administer the Nuclear Material Control and Accountability Program. The increase primarily covers increased hiring of protective force personnel to reduce overtime rates and upgrades of safeguards and security monitoring systems at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Kansas City plant, Pantax plant, and the Y-12 plant.
- Protection of the Judicial Process: +\$41.1 million. The budget requests \$95.6 million for the U.S. Marshals Service for personnel and equipment necessary for the security of court facilities. The increase is due to the opening of new and the expansion of old courthouses, and from heightened security requirements after recent domestic terrorism incidents.
- Terrorism Response Information Security: +\$10.0 million. The budget requests \$10 million for the Department of Health and Human Services to improve security of information systems that would be used to detect and respond to terrorism events.

The following major increases in combating terrorism funding are requested for **Law Enforcement and Investigative Activities**:

- Security for Salt Lake Olympics: +\$12.3 million. The 2002 Winter Olympic Games have been designated a National Security Special Event, which requires extensive Federal Bureau of Investigation involvement in crisis management planning. The budget requests \$12.3 million to support the FBI's activities.
- Information Technology: +\$10.0 million. The budget requests \$30.7 for information technology to support the FBI's counterterrorism investigations. The increase will enhance the ability of IT systems to perform effective case management, information analysis, and intelligence sharing with law enforcement entities.
- Evacuations and Rewards programs: +\$10.4 million. The budget requests \$13.4 million for State Department to conduct evacuations and provide payment of rewards for information on

terrorism. The number of terrorism rewards cases considered for payment has increased because of aggressive and successful publicity campaigns.

- Port of Entry Intelligence Teams: +\$6.6 million. The budget requests \$6.6 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to expand port of entry intelligence teams along the northern border. These teams include INS inspectors, other Federal border inspection agency personnel (U.S. Customs, State Department) and Border Patrol to coordinate information and enforcement at and around ports of entry.

The following major increases in combating terrorism funding are requested for **Preparing for and Responding to Terrorist Acts:**

- State and Local Disease Surveillance Capacity: +\$10.0 million. The budget requests \$76.7 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to upgrade State and local capacity to diagnose bioterrorist agents, including the development of diagnostic methods and technology investment. Funding will also increase State and local capacity for disease investigation and outbreak response by educating Epidemic Intelligence Service officers in the epidemiology and containment of likely bioterrorist agents.
- Metropolitan Medical Response Systems: +\$7.4 million. The budget requests \$24.8 million for Health and Human Services to establish an additional 25 new Metropolitan Medical Response Systems, as well as enhance the bioterrorism component of the 25 Systems established in FY 2001.
- State and Local Domestic Preparedness: +\$17.3 million. The budget requests \$126.7 million for the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support to provide funds to State and local emergency first response agencies to purchase specialized equipment for fire services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response units, and law enforcement agencies to enhance their WMD response capability.

The following major increases in combating terrorism funding are requested for **Research and Development:**

- Vaccine Research: +\$19.8 million. The budget requests \$56.8 million for Health and Human Services to conduct research that would lead to new or improved vaccines against bioterrorist threat agents such as anthrax and smallpox. Of the total, \$49.3 million would go to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the remaining \$7.5 million to the Office of the Secretary. These figures reflect a transfer of \$22.5 million from the Office of the Secretary to NIH. The increased funds will focus on generating genome sequence information on potential bioterrorism agents, such as the organisms that cause anthrax, tularemia, and the plague. This research, coupled with other basic research on biological threats, will aid in development of rapid diagnostic methods, antimicrobial therapies, and new vaccines for the most likely bioterrorism agents. Increases will also support new governmental efforts to develop an improved anthrax vaccine.

Major Decreases in FY 2002

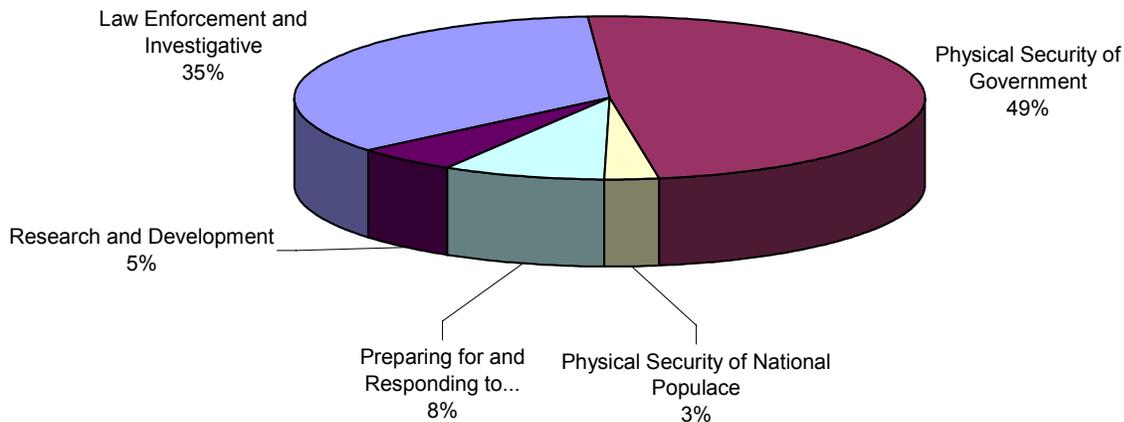
As part of the ongoing effort to direct resources towards the highest priorities for combating terrorism, the Administration identified several programs which could function effectively at lower levels of funding. Most of the decreases to combating terrorism funding are due to scheduled completion of projects, such as Department of State's support costs for the Lockerbie bombing trial, installation of border technology for the U.S. Customs Service, upgrades to U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratory facilities, and a series of CDC-funded bioterrorism studies. Apart from these completions, the major program reductions in the President's request include:

- **First Responder Technology Development: -\$19.0 million.** The budget proposes \$17 million for the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) research and development program on counterterrorism technologies for Federal, State, and local law enforcement first responders. This actually represents an increase over the FY 2001 enacted levels for first responder technology R&D. In FY 2001, Congress redirected the entire \$17 million request for R&D plus an additional \$21million towards the establishment of independent terrorism research centers. While these centers are now in operation and have contributed to the national dialogue on preventing terrorism, little of the funding directly supported development of technology to meet the needs of law enforcement first responders. The President's FY 2002 Budget Request restores funding to the NIJ R&D program, and reallocates \$19 million to other Justice State and local domestic preparedness programs, including equipment grants and Nunn-Lugar-Domenici training.
- **Department of Energy Research and Development: -\$12.4 million.** The budget proposes \$68 million for R&D related to defense against WMD. Reductions in this research were taken to fund higher priority activities within Nonproliferation and Verification R&D including space based systems.
- **Physical Security of Department of Energy's Environmental Management Facilities: -\$8.7 million.** The budget reduces funding to \$43.2 million for physical security of the Rocky Flats site due to a reduction in the size of the area being protected as part of the Defense Facilities Closure Projects.

Part 3: Mission Area Funding

This section provides information by the mission categories. The mission categories used by OMB are Physical Security of Government, Physical Security of National Populace, Law Enforcement and Investigative, Preparing for and Responding to Terrorist Acts, and Research and Development. Figure 4 shows the distribution of funding across these categories. For each category, the report defines the category and describes the types of activities captured within it, discusses the President’s Budget Request, and provides an overview of how funding is distributed among agencies. The overview makes a distinction between antiterrorism (defensive measures to combat terrorism) and counterterrorism (offensive measures) efforts where relevant, and discusses activities specifically oriented on defense against WMD.

**Figure 4: FY02 Request by Category
(Total: \$10,333 million)**



Physical Security of Government and National Populace

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	0.0	5.7	5.8
Commerce	2.7	3.4	3.4
Energy	591.8	593.9	690.8
FEMA	1.8	2.2	2.4
GSA	60.6	87.9	89.8
HHS	0.0	0.0	10.0
Interior	5.1	2.0	2.7
Judiciary	12.6	9.8	9.8
Justice	133.9	136.3	184.6
National Security	2,230.7	2310.8	2,387.0
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3.5	3.7	3.6
State	680.0	1,187.0	1,427.0
Transportation	207.5	219.6	226.5
Treasury	264.1	237.6	244.3
USAID	22.6	12.5	10.6
Total	4,217.1	4,812.3	5,298.4

The Physical Security categories include Physical Security of Government and Physical Security of the National Populace. Physical Security of Government consists of activities to protect Federally-owned, leased, or occupied facilities and Federal employees, including high-ranking officials, from terrorist acts. It also includes protection activities for foreign embassies, dignitaries, and other persons as authorized by Federal law or executive order. Physical Security of the National Populace and National Infrastructure includes activities related to physical protection of the national infrastructure, including air traffic, railroad, highway, maritime, and electronic distribution systems; physical protection of energy production, distribution and storage (electrical, natural gas, petroleum); physical protection of vital services, including banking and finance, water, and emergency services; and protection of telecommunications systems. There is no counterterrorism funding in physical security categories, because physical security is, by definition, a defensive activity.

FY 2002 Request

The President's Budget Request for physical security has increased by \$486 (or 10 percent) to \$5,298 million from \$4,812 in FY 2001. Almost 70 percent of the increase is accounted for by enhancements to physical security of Department of State and Energy facilities and the other physical security improvements described in the Major Increases section. More than 15 percent of the increase reflects the inflation factor applied under the current services estimate for the national security community. The remainder of the increase provides security guards at Federal facilities managed by the General Services Administration (GSA) and strengthens protection for Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) personnel.

Of particular importance, the request enhances Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) ability to ensure airports and airlines follow required security measures. Its civil aviation security system has proven effective in meeting its original objective – countering the hijacking threat. Additionally, the agency's anti-bombing security regimen has effectively prevented this type of attack against a U.S. carrier for over a decade. The number of incidents worldwide of unlawful interference with civil aviation, primarily hijacking and sabotage, has decreased over the last 20 years, while the number of flights and passengers flown by scheduled air carriers have increased. But although the small number of terrorist incidents against U.S. aviation may be seen as success, the potential losses from even one incident are unacceptable. Terrorists and other criminals plan their attacks where they are more likely to meet with success, and are deterred when faced with effective security. Because terrorists seek to destroy public confidence in the safety of air travel and to disrupt this vital segment of the U.S. and world economies, the continued growth of commercial air transportation depends on the increasing diligence of aviation security.

Budget Overview

The national security community accounts for almost half of funding in this category, with Department of State accounting for another quarter of the total. The major investment in security for these two agencies reflects their large presence overseas and their high visibility as symbols of U.S. power and presence. Other agencies with a major share of the physical security budget include Energy (13 percent), because of the necessity to protect facilities containing special nuclear materials; Treasury (5 percent) arising from its responsibility for border security, protection of dignitaries, and security at National Security Special Events; Transportation (4 percent) for aviation security; and Justice (3 percent) relating to its role in protection of the judicial process.

There are few activities in this category directly related to defense against WMD terrorism as much of the equipment is either still in the research and development stage or is used to equip responders and is therefore categorized as “preparing for and responding to terrorist acts.” It is hoped that R&D will result in some provisions for detection of WMD use against civilian populations, at least on a pilot project scale, soon. Some purely physical security activities oriented on WMD include protection, exercises, and inspections for U.S. facilities that contain WMD materials such as nuclear power plants and Department of Energy facilities, and the Treasury's Canine Explosives Detection Program. Investment in WMD programs that enable military personnel to operate on a WMD-contaminated battlefield is central to the military's warfighting mission, and is therefore not counted as combating terrorism.

Law Enforcement and Investigative Activities

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Commerce	8.5	12.2	12.2
Energy	0.9	0.9	1.0
GSA	15.4	15.8	14.0
Interior	5.8	6.2	4.5
Justice	396.4	482.3	527.4
National Security	2,644.3	2,722.0	2,811.8
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0.4	0.5	0.6
State	58.8	81.7	77.0
Transportation	4.5	4.8	5.2
Treasury	90.1	183.7	164.6
Total	3,225.3	3,510.1	3,618.1

This category captures activities to reduce the ability of groups or individuals to commit terrorist acts, and investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts when they occur. This includes intelligence collection activities and programs to detect and prevent the introduction into the U.S. of weapons of mass destruction. This category includes both antiterrorism investigative activities that reduce risk through identification of threats and vulnerabilities and counterterrorism activities relating to the apprehension and prosecution of terrorists.

FY 2002 Request

The President's Budget Request for law enforcement and investigative activities has held steady, increasing only \$108 million (or 3 percent) to \$3,618 million from \$3,510 million in FY 2001. The FY 2002 request actually increased 6 percent over FY 2001 regular appropriations, but Congress also appropriated \$97 million in an FY 2001 amendment in response to increased threats during the New Year's period, largely for this category. Aside from the current services estimate for the national security community, increases in this category are for Department of Justice law enforcement functions, including FBI field investigations, information technology support, and National Security Special Event activities, and Immigration and Naturalization Service intelligence teams for ports of entry.

Budget Overview

Almost 80 percent of investigative funding is located in the national security community. One reason this figure is so high is that the Department of Defense captures all its law enforcement assets such as investigative services and military police, even though these assets may be serving in other physical security capacities. OMB continues to work with the Department to refine the categorization of its law enforcement activities.

Excluding national security funding, Justice makes up 65 percent, Treasury accounts for another 20 percent of the investigative total, and State accounts for 10 percent. Treasury's funding supports U.S. Customs inspections and intelligence analysis on possible terrorist

activity. State’s activities in this area include investigative programs designed to assist selected countries in stopping terrorists from crossing their borders and other antiterrorism training assistance.

Counterterrorism law enforcement, investigations, and intelligence activities are our primary means of taking the war to the terrorists. The national security community accounts for most counterterrorism investigative activities, including intelligence collection and analyses and counterintelligence investigations. The Justice Department is the only other major player in this area, with funding for apprehension and prosecution efforts. Treasury investigations also account for a small portion of the counterterrorism investigative total.

Among the investigative activities specifically relating to defense against WMD are Commerce’s export control measures and Chemical Weapons Convention inspections and Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Energy threat assessments.

Preparing for and Responding to Terrorist Acts

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	0.0	0.5	0.7
Energy	43.9	47.1	45.1
EPA	4.0	3.2	3.2
FEMA	25.8	31.5	32.0
GSA	2.8	2.2	1.8
HHS	145.6	174.5	210.1
Interior	0.6	0.5	0.5
Justice	188.9	276.6	297.5
National Security	302.9	238.3	246.2
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0.0	0.3	0.2
State	6.0	6.5	6.5
Transportation	5.3	7.1	7.8
Treasury	11.0	9.7	9.2
USAID	1.0	0.8	1.0
Total	737.6	798.7	862.0

The “Preparing for and Responding to Terrorist Acts” category was developed to capture planning, training, equipment, and personnel directed at incident response.

FY 2002 Request

The President’s Budget Request for this category increased by \$63 million (8 percent) to \$862.0 million from \$798.7 million in FY 2001. The increase is due primarily to enhancements in the Departments of Justice programs to assist State and local responders and to expansion of HHS Metropolitan Medical Response Systems and upgrades of State and local surveillance, epidemiological, and laboratory capabilities. These enhancements were detailed in the Major Increases section of this report. HHS is also improving readiness of its Disaster Medical

Assistance Teams and National Medical Response Teams, and is launching WMD training for medical responders at the new Ft. McClellan training facility.

Budget Overview

Most funding in this category falls under antiterrorism, but Justice, Energy, the national security community, and State fund special response teams and training related to terrorism investigations or intelligence gathering.

As a result of a transfer from Defense, effective October 1, 2000, Justice is the lead for the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program, and contains the largest share of the funding in this category, 35 percent. The national security community has another 29 percent arising both from its role to support civil authorities in consequence management and from its responsibilities to respond to a WMD terrorist attack on its own facilities. In line with its designation as lead agency for medical response, HHS accounts for another 24 percent of the total. Greater detail is provided below on activities to prepare for or respond to a WMD incident. However, non-WMD-related funds in this category provide equipment and training for FBI investigations and support the Foreign Emergency Response Team, which assists the host nation in resolving or managing a terrorist crisis.

Many of the activities in this category are focused on a terrorist incident involving WMD. The Administration developed a set of subcategories to enhance efforts in several emerging areas. The subcategories are not intended to be exhaustive, but simply enable the Administration to track resources and improve decision-making for these high profile issues. The subcategories include:

1. Public Health Infrastructure and Surveillance
2. Stockpile of Vaccines and Therapeutics
3. First Responder Training and Exercises
4. Medical Responder Training and Exercises
5. Equipment for First Responders
6. Other Planning and Assistance to State and Locals
7. Special Response Units
8. Federal Planning and Exercises
9. Other

1. Public Health Infrastructure and Surveillance

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.2
HHS	68.0	91.4	105.1
Total	68.0	91.4	105.3

This subcategory captures HHS’s efforts to protect the public against a bioterrorist attack as well as the Department of Agriculture’s activities to respond to incidents involving animals

and crops. The HHS strategy in preparing for terrorism against the civilian population features the following objectives:

- strengthening prevention capabilities at the local, State and Federal levels, e.g., through regulating the shipment of selected agents and laboratory safety and security;
- strengthening public health infrastructure for the early detection, identification, and rapid response to the release of bioterrorist weapons;
- preparing the country to deal with mass casualty events – including expansion of critical health care capacity, population prophylaxis capabilities, and mass fatality management;
- maintaining a national stockpile of pharmaceuticals and vaccines that can be rapidly distributed to affected populations; and
- supporting research and development that will advance our ability to prevent and treat the health consequences of terrorism.

In support of these goals, the budget requests \$76.7 million (a \$10 million increase) for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to upgrade State and local capacity to identify bioterrorist agents, including the development of diagnostic methods and technology investment. That increase will also strengthen State and local capacity for disease investigation and outbreak response by educating Epidemic Intelligence Service officers and State health department staff in the epidemiology and containment of likely bioterrorist agents. The budget includes \$18 million to upgrade CDC laboratory capacity, and \$11 million for CDC to integrate laboratory, surveillance, communications, and emergency response systems to ensure rapid and appropriate mitigation of a terrorist incident.

USDA's Emergency Management Systems is intended for response to natural outbreaks that could have a major impact on the livestock and poultry population. However, because that system also improves our capability to respond to an intentional attack, a portion is identified as combating terrorism.

In an effort related to terrorism but not directly counted as such, the Agricultural Research Service has been working with the U.S. Air Force and private industry to develop a rapid pathogen identification system that could be deployed on-farm nationwide for real time detection and identification of animal and plant pathogens, including microorganisms that infect humans and animals. Work on detecting Foot and Mouth Disease has been accelerated during the past several months and early testing has been favorable. Once the system is validated based on internal and international standards, USDA's agencies could adopt the system for use.

2. Stockpile of Vaccines and Therapeutics

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
HHS	52.0	52.0	52.0
Total	52.0	52.0	52.0

HHS was tasked to develop a National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to allow rapid access to and deployment of drugs, antidotes, vaccines, prophylactic medicines, and antibiotics in the event of a terrorist attack using a biological or chemical agent directed against a civilian population. CDC established the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile in FY 1999. Within 12 hours of the decision to deploy the assets, “Push Packages” – pre-packaged containers comprised of pharmaceuticals, intravenous and airway supplies, emergency medications, bandages and dressings – can be delivered to any U.S. location to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens, and chemical agents.

VA supports HHS to ensure maintenance of adequate stockpiles of antidotes and other necessary pharmaceuticals nationwide. VA’s Emergency Pharmacy Service maintains four pharmaceutical caches for immediate deployment (with an HHS National Medical Response Team) in the event of an actual WMD incident and one pharmaceutical cache to be on site for special high-risk national events such as the Presidential Inauguration. Additionally, VA established an agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for another set of national stockpiles.

3. First Responder Training and Exercises

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Energy	3.9	4.1	2.0
FEMA	22.2	22.1	22.7
Interior	0.6	0.0	0.0
Justice	38.5	75.8	78.3
National Security	114.4	119.2	123.1
State	1.0	1.0	0.0
USAID	0.0	0.8	1.0
Total	181.4	223.0	228.0

First responders are the authorities who would be first on the scene of a WMD incident, including police, fire services, emergency medical personnel, and more. Although the term is usually applied to State and local authorities, first responders also include Federal personnel who would be the first on the scene in certain situations, such as Coast Guard for maritime incidents, Department of Defense personnel for incidents on military bases, and Secret Service personnel for protective locations.

Justice was designated as the lead agency for providing domestic preparedness training to State and local jurisdictions. Based on the assumption that any area in the country could be the potential target for such an attack, the Administration continues to emphasize the following key

considerations to ensure the broadest coverage for the implementation of domestic terrorism preparedness activities.

- State and local first responders and emergency management personnel are the focus of Federal programs.
- Needs of the whole nation, particularly local jurisdictions beyond the largest cities and metropolitan areas, are addressed with plans, training, exercises and equipment.
- Existing all-hazards plans, capabilities and systems are utilized as the foundation for addressing the unique requirements of WMD.
- Initial training is reinforced and sustained with refresher information and updated instruction.

Justice's Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support provides training, exercises, and technical assistance to State and local emergency first responders. The training is provided by the members of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and other training providers. The exercises program supports table-top, drill, and full scale field WMD exercises in State and local jurisdictions nationwide.

FEMA supports the development of terrorism-specific training as part of its ongoing role as the lead for consequence management. FEMA has developed and delivered a number of terrorism-related classroom and field training courses for State and local emergency management personnel and first responders. The Emergency Management Institute develops and delivers courses such as the Integrated Emergency Management Course on the Consequences of Terrorism. The National Fire Academy develops and fields several courses in the Emergency Response to Terrorism (ERT) curriculum. FEMA also funds State emergency management agencies for consequence management planning, exercises, and training.

The Department of Interior supports response task forces as part of its responsibility for several sites where the potential for terrorist attack is high.

In addition, the DOE and the national security community train their own first responders for a WMD incident on their facilities. DOD has instituted the "Installation First Responder Program" to train security forces, fire departments, medical personnel, Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams to respond to a WMD incident on DOD bases. All the services and DARPA participate in this program.

Finally, this category captures the Department of Defense's activities to support civil authorities for consequence management. Domestically, the Department created the Joint Task Force for Civil Support (JTF-CS) to coordinate assistance to Federal, State, and local first responders in mitigating the consequences of WMD terrorist incidents. JTF-CS plans for and integrates the Department's support to lead agencies through doctrine development, training, and exercise management, plans development and review, and requirements identification. This support involves capabilities drawn from throughout the Department, including detection,

decontamination, medical, and logistical assets. Although DOD transferred major portions of the Domestic Preparedness Program to the Department of Justice, it will continue to provide technical assistance to Justice in the Expert Assistance Program.

4. *Medical Responder Training and Exercises*

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
HHS	1.0	2.0	5.3
Total	1.0	2.0	5.3

In FY 1999 and FY 2000, HHS funded the renovation and modernization of the Noble Army Hospital at Fort McClellan to be used as a WMD training facility for doctors, nurses, paramedics, EMTs, and other medical personnel. The Center is now prepared to train 2,500 students per year. In FY 2002 the budget requests funds for trainees, course materials, and instructors, and to maintain the facility.

HHS is entering interagency agreements with the Department of Veterans Affairs to help develop training programs to prepare National Disaster Medical System hospitals in the future both to respond to WMD events and to help manage National Medical Response Team pharmaceutical caches. One million dollars is the sum projected to be transferred to support these interagency agreements.

Internationally, State Department conducts first responder awareness training for host governments. Since its beginning in 1999, eight countries have received the training. In FY02, an additional eight countries, of the potential 43 candidates, can be trained.

5. *Equipment for First Responders*

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Justice	85.0	109.4	126.7
Transportation	0.0	2.5	2.5
Treasury	3.3	1.5	1.5
Total	88.3	113.4	130.8

Justice's Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness provides funds to State and local emergency first response agencies to purchase specialized equipment for fire services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response units, and law enforcement agencies. These purchases enhance their ability to respond to acts of terrorism involving chemical and biological agents, as well as radiological, nuclear, and improvised explosive devices.

The President's Budget also requests funding for WMD protective equipment and personal and unit decontamination supplies for the Coast Guard to enable it to respond to vessels carrying or releasing weapons of mass destruction. Treasury's funding reflects protective and decontamination kits for Secret Service responders.

6. Other Planning and Assistance to State and Locals

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
FEMA	0.7	1.2	1.2
HHS	16.5	17.4	24.8
Justice	4.4	6.4	4.4
National Security	4.0	4.0	4.1
Treasury	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	25.8	29.1	34.7

The National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO), an interagency initiative hosted by the FBI, assists State and local first responders in their efforts to combat terrorism. Its mission is to serve as an interagency coordinating office for the planning and execution of Federal terrorism assistance programs supporting State and local emergency responder communities in the area of WMD related domestic preparedness planning, training, exercises, and equipment research and development. The NDPO also provides an information clearinghouse to ensure continuity of information, not only across levels of government, but across disciplines, thereby further enhancing State and local preparedness efforts.

The majority of funding in this category is for HHS’s development of Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS). HHS works with cities and metropolitan areas across the country to prepare the localities to respond to a terrorist event. Through its MMRS contracts, HHS provides funding and technical assistance to local areas for coordination of police, fire, emergency medical services, and hospital emergency activities, training, equipment, pharmaceuticals and, in some cases, development of local mass casualty response teams. HHS created 25 new MMRS last year, and the FY 2002 request will establish an additional 25 (for a total of 122) to improve local emergency preparedness as well as enhance the bioterrorism component of the MMRS established last year.

This category also captures some Department of Defense planning for military assistance to civil authorities and FEMA’s development of terrorism-specific guidance for State and local officials including a terrorism supplement to FEMA’s State and Local Guide 101: Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning.

7. *Special Response Units*

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Energy	40.0	43.0	43.1
EPA	4.0	3.2	3.2
FEMA	0.0	3.9	3.9
HHS	5.0	6.1	14.7
National Security	68.1	69.5	71.8
State	2.0	2.0	2.0
Treasury	2.1	1.8	1.9
Total	121.2	129.5	140.6

In spite of the growing capacity of State and local authorities to respond to a WMD incident, a large-scale attack would likely require additional support from specialized Federal response units. Several agencies have trained special response units, each of which reflects the expertise organic to that agency:

- National Guard WMD Civil Support Teams—These teams assist Federal, State, and local first responders in mitigating the consequences of WMD terrorist incidents and facilitating requests for other Department of Defense assets.
- U.S. Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF)—CBIRF is a rapid response force capable of providing consequence management for chemical and biological attacks in order to mitigate the effects of mass casualty incidents. It provides threat identification, casualty extraction, personnel decontamination and medical triage, treatment, and stabilization.
- U.S. Army Technical Escort Units—TEU provides a unique, immediate response capability for chemical and biological warfare material. Its missions include worldwide response for escorting, rendering-safe, disposing, sampling, and identifying weaponized and non-weaponized chemical, biological, and hazardous material.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU) provides a technical response capability to investigate terrorism incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The HMRU provides on-scene field support and special event support on an ever-increasing basis.
- The Department of Energy sustains seven unique deployable assets tailored to respond to either a nuclear accident or incident. The seven assets are composed of an all-volunteer group of scientists, engineers, and technical support specialists. They are: the Accident Response Group for nuclear weapon accidents in the U.S.; Nuclear Emergency Search Team that focuses on incidents involving malevolent nuclear devices; Aerial Measuring Systems; Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability; Federal Radiological

Monitoring and Assessment Center; Radiological Assistance Program; and the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site.

- HHS prepares the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs) to respond to WMD and other disasters. These teams will also be available for the 2002 Olympics. DMATs are medical teams comprised of approximately 40 non-Federal physicians, nurses, and paramedics that augment local emergency response efforts. DMAT personnel convert to Federal employees once they are activated. DMATs are located in all major metropolitan areas. NMRTs are specially trained and equipped (with masks, decontaminants, and a pharmaceutical cache) to respond to WMD incidents. The role of the NMRT is to respond initially to a WMD incident, and then DMAT's would come in later to provide additional medical care. One Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT) has been enhanced, partly through additional equipment and training, to be able to help identify and handle contaminated remains of victims of WMD events.
- FEMA trains and equips six Urban Search and Rescue task forces to operate in contaminated environments.
- EPA's Environmental Response Team can conduct air monitoring, perform environmental sampling and analysis, and provide other technical support to assist in responding to terrorist events.

8. Federal Planning and Exercises

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	0.0	0.5	0.6
FEMA	2.9	4.4	4.1
Justice	2.1	2.4	2.9
National Security	13.8	7.6	7.9
Total	18.8	14.9	15.4

This subcategory captures funding for interagency planning and the conduct of Federal exercises. FEMA plays a lead role in this effort, working to ensure that the Federal Response Plan and associated plans provide appropriate guidance for preparedness and consequence management. Examples of agency efforts to improve their own and interagency planning include DOD's Defense Threat Reduction Agency, which assists other DOD organizations for management of WMD incidents, providing advisory and vulnerability assessment teams; and USDA's Office of Crisis Planning and Management, which serves as the primary point of coordination within USDA for combating terrorism, as well as for coordination of national security, natural disaster, and other emergency planning.

Interagency responses to terrorism are tested through a variety of exercises, some of which involve every major agency in government. For example, last year, senior policy makers took part in TOPOFF to assess the U.S. government's ability to respond to domestic terrorism.

All agencies found areas requiring improvement through this exercise and will continue to work on these issues through interagency forums.

9. Other

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
FEMA	0.0	0.0	0.1
HHS	3.1	5.6	8.2
Justice	2.2	2.4	2.5
Treasury	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	5.5	8.2	11.0

This subcategory is the catchall for any activities that do not fit in the others subcategories. It includes regulatory activities for biological organisms, support for victims of terrorism, and agency legislative affairs activities to respond to legislative proposals, inquiries, and oversight hearings related to WMD terrorism.

Research and Development

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	37.3	51.7	41.6
Commerce	9.6	4.1	4.1
Energy	59.7	68.0	55.6
HHS	109.7	116.1	128.2
Justice	45.2	42.9	23.9
National Security	190.0	234.9	242.7
State	7.0	5.0	6.2
Transportation	50.7	54.6	51.1
Treasury	2.1	1.2	1.2
Total	511.3	578.5	554.6

This category captures research and development activities to develop technologies to deter, prevent, or mitigate terrorist acts.

FY 2002 Request

The President's Budget Request for this category slightly decreased by \$24 million (4 percent) to \$554.6 million from \$578.5 million in FY 2001. The decreases reflect scheduled completion of projects, such as upgrades to USDA laboratory facilities, and a series of CDC-funded bioterrorism studies. As explained in the Major Decreases section of this report, the apparent decrease in Justice R&D actually represents a reallocation to programs that can develop technology to meet immediate needs of law enforcement responders. Reductions in DOE research were made to fund higher priority activities within Nonproliferation and Verification R&D including space based systems.

Budget Overview

The national security community is responsible for 44 percent of combating terrorism R&D. Most of this falls within the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's Biological Warfare Defense program, which develops broad responses to current and future biological warfare threats. DARPA's research is primarily focused on warfighting but is expected to benefit both military and domestic preparedness.

Also included in the national security community total is \$40 million for the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), a mechanism that has proven extraordinarily effective for developing new technologies and equipment to counter terrorism. The TSWG is an interagency forum that identifies, prioritizes, and coordinates interagency and international R&D requirements for combating terrorism. Under Department of State policy oversight and Department of Defense execution oversight, with participation of 80 organizations across government, the TSWG rapidly develops technology and equipment to meet the high-priority needs of the combating terrorism community, and addresses joint international operational requirements through cooperative R&D with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Israel. The TSWG also has an effective outreach program, so that State and local agencies can benefit from new technology developments. In addition to National Security funding, TSWG receives almost \$20 million in contributions from other agencies.

Other major players in combating terrorism R&D are HHS, Energy, and USDA. HHS' National Institutes of Health (NIH) conducts basic and applied research related to likely bioterrorism agents. The emphasis of anti-bioterrorism research supported by NIH is on genomics, basic research and infrastructure, and design and testing of diagnostics, therapies, and vaccines. Energy's research ranges across areas such as genomic sequencing, development of new DNA-based diagnostics, advanced modeling and simulation, and microfabrication technologies. USDA's Agricultural Research Service is funded to conduct extensive research into plant, pest and animal diseases from natural or inadvertent introductions. Much of this research can be of benefit whether the cause was naturally occurring, criminal, or terrorist induced, however, only \$500,000 has been appropriated specifically for pathogen detection and identification of research needs directly related to terrorism.

Most R&D falls under antiterrorism, but the national security community, Energy, and Justice all conduct research to create and improve equipment to assist in investigations and intelligence gathering.

Because of the key role R&D plays in providing the tools we need to perform each of the other mission categories effectively, an expanded section on R&D to defend against WMD is provided below. This section enumerates the goals and objectives for each R&D area, and explains how the President's Budget Request supports progress toward those goals. Ultimately the Administration would like to be able to provide this level of detail on goals and continuing progress for each mission area.

Part 4: Research and Development for Defense against WMD

Research and development (R&D) is the key to effective preparedness in the future. Each of the mission areas depends on R&D to provide the new tools necessary for the wide variety of tasks involved in defense against WMD. At the beginning of a new Administration, one of the most important tasks is to identify the holes in our future effectiveness and to launch efforts that will permit us to fill those holes. For that reason, this report attempts to provide additional detail, beyond the funding trends outlined in Part 3, on R&D efforts to defend against weapons of mass destruction. This section covers only R&D related to WMD; it does not cover critical, ongoing R&D programs for conventional terrorism.

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) chairs an interagency review of Federal R&D programs through the R&D subgroup of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee on Counterterrorism and National Preparedness. This review helps agencies to integrate the highest priority items into their budgets, reducing gaps and duplication.

This R&D can be divided into six basic subcategories that, as with "Preparing for and Responding to Terrorist Acts," the Administration developed to increase visibility of several high profile R&D areas:

1. Basic Research and Enabling Capacity
2. Personal and Collective Protection and Device Disposition
3. Detection and Measurement of WMD Agents
4. Personal and Environmental Decontamination
5. Vaccines, Therapeutics, and Treatments including Psychological Effects
6. Information Systems, Modeling, Simulation, and Analyses

For each, the overall goals are described below, a few words are given on agencies working toward those goals, and illustrative R&D efforts toward some of the goals are described briefly. Space limitations do not permit enumeration of all the work toward any of the goals. In some cases, two or more agencies have programs directed at the same goal. This can be because of mission differences. For example, there are significant differences between requirements for defending our military and those for defending civilian populations. It can also occur because the goal is a hard one to achieve, and research is needed along multiple avenues in order to select the optimum for exploitation.

The purpose of this section is to illustrate how current and proposed agency R&D programs make progress toward achieving some of our goals, and how they respond to specific, civilian-user needs to combat chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism. Some programs will take existing off-the-shelf technologies and adapt them to meet these needs. Other needs call for longer-term technology development by government and national laboratories, industry, and academia. Many of these programs will require clear definition of standards and needs for first responders and for protection of the public in general.

Note on Funding Tables

In some cases, agencies are unable to break out their research activities into the granularity reported here. Therefore, some sections may discuss agency activities that do not show up in the funding table because they are embedded in another program. OMB continues to refine the data to provide the most detailed information possible. Also, because DOD research in this area is primarily geared toward warfighting in a WMD-contaminated environment, most of it is not counted as combating terrorism. However, some of DOD's activities may directly or ultimately contribute to preparedness against WMD terrorism, and therefore are discussed in the relevant sections even though the table may not show a funding line for National Security.

0. Standards and Requirements: A Fundamental Measure of Quality and Performance

Although not a specific R&D area, the need for clearly stated user requirements and standards cuts across all of the areas addressed in this report. The interagency community recognizes that development of a comprehensive and integrated set of requirements enables planners to respond effectively with procedural and technological solutions. Therefore, a number of activities are underway to develop standards and requirements for guiding R&D efforts. DOD, NIOSH, DOC (NIST), DOJ (NIJ), and DOS coordinate efforts in this area.

1. WMD-Related Basic Research and Enabling Capacity

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	7.7	19.2	7.0
Commerce	7.7	2.0	2.0
Energy	19.4	23.0	16.4
HHS	29.7	35.4	35.7
National Security	124.8	167.1	172.7
Total	189.2	246.7	233.7

Goals: Expand the knowledge base in areas relevant to preparedness for terrorist WMD incidents. Fundamental research is essential for building the knowledge base to enable developments for meeting a broad range of increasingly complex needs to prevent, counter, or respond to nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological terrorism.

Several R&D efforts provide the basic knowledge and infrastructure to enable more focused research. The payoff of these efforts is not in a single category but supports several different areas.

DOD and HHS are the major players in basic research for defense against WMD. The National Security total reflects the efforts of DOD's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to develop broad responses to current and future biological warfare threats that could benefit both the military and domestic preparedness. HHS conducts research on genomics and pathogenesis that will contribute to the development of vaccines and rapid diagnostics.

Other basic research efforts include DOE’s development of biological signature and analysis methods, and of forensic methods to determine the origin of WMD materials; and the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s work on DNA diagnostics. USDA’s funding in this category represents upgrades to its research and biocontainment facilities. While funding for these upgrades is not specifically dedicated to combat bioterrorism, ongoing research activities as well as modernization at USDA research facilities enhance capabilities to combat terrorism and therefore a portion of the costs are captured as combating terrorism.

2. Personal and Collective Protection and Device Disposition

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
HHS	0.0	1.2	1.6*
Justice	30.0	36.0	17.0
Total	30.0	37.2	17.0

*This \$1.6 million was not reported to OMB before the database locked. It is not reflected in the totals for this report.

Goals for Protection: Make available personal and collective protective equipment, vehicles, and shelters for first responders that permits them to fully perform their mission with an adequate margin of safety, and in a timely manner, at a scene contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents. Make available personal protective equipment for victims that adequately assures their safety until the hazard dissipates or until evacuation. Make available ventilation systems for buildings that detect, neutralize or screen out dangerous CBRN agents.

Work toward these goals is carried out by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOD, HHS, TSWG, and USDA. Two examples are given below.

NIJ is working to improve respirator protection, develop uniform testing standards for protective equipment, and evaluate occupational regulations for protective equipment. Along with DOD, NIJ surveys and evaluates commercially available collective protection systems and analyzes existing infrastructure and equipment for possibilities to modify, adapt, or otherwise leverage existing resources to respond to WMD incidents.

DOD Chemical and Biological Defense Program personal protection research focuses on improving suit fabrics and polymers to improve flexibility and minimize heat stress, and improving voice communications systems for use while wearing masks and respirators. TSWG is working to develop and to transition to application both materials and information for next generation personal protective equipment suits and for collective protection building filtration systems.

In addition, HHS’s CDC is working with the Department of Labor, DOD, and the Department of Commerce’s National Institute for Technology and Standards to develop certification standards for respirators to protect responders against respiratory threats from terrorism agents. CDC/NIOSH also is conducting research to improve respirator fit and performance.

Goals for Disposition: Ensure that responders have sufficient means for disabling, containing, mitigating, and disposing of a terrorist WMD device.

NIJ, TSWG and DOD are working to develop safe, effective, and environmentally acceptable techniques for device disablement, containment, mitigation, and disposal, including development of a containment device for disablement of improvised explosive devices containing WMD agents. NIJ and DOD are working together to develop standoff disruption technologies for WMD terrorist threat device defeat.

3. Detection and Measurement of WMD Agents

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Energy	32.2	36.6	32.7
HHS	5.9	6.1	11.2
Justice	2.7	2.7	2.7
National Security	17.4	18.8	19.4
Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.7
Total	58.7	64.1	66.6

Goals: Develop rapid, accurate diagnostic tools that can confirm exposure—or nonexposure—to WMD agents. Tools should also identify the agent, in order to facilitate treatment and to feed into warning and epidemiological investigation systems. Ensure that personnel responding to, managing, or investigating a contaminated scene can sufficiently detect, characterize, and delimit the extent of hazardous materials in the environment. Develop systems to continuously monitor specific facilities or areas for WMD threats. Develop a routine mechanism for credible and authoritative testing, evaluation, and certification of detection equipment. Develop means for nonintrusive or remote detection of WMD agents within containers or packages, or in transit. A goal specific to bioterrorism is to develop techniques for rapidly identifying components and virulence factors in engineered organisms and for rapidly determining the agent's drug or countermeasure sensitivity. Develop knowledge of existing naturally occurring pathogens, their distribution, and environmental factors affecting their population biology.

Because knowing whether and what WMD agent has been released is critical in managing the response, this area must receive specialized attention by several agencies. Work toward these goals is underway at CDC, DOE, USDA, NIST, HHS, DOJ (NIJ), DOD, and TSWG. Four examples are given below.

In radiological detection, NIST has pioneered the development and application of biosimetric tools for the assessment of ionizing radiation exposure to civilians. These diagnostic tools detect radiation-specific markers in biological tissues and inanimate objects to rapidly screen exposed populations and accurately/reliably assess their radiation dose. NIST has ongoing cooperative agreements with HHS and DOE to employ these tools in epidemiological studies of exposed populations. NIST also develops detection methods and standard sources for use in field measurements of radioactivity for first responder field equipment. In complementary

work, TSWG has developed a handheld radiation monitor for detecting and identifying radioactive materials based on emission spectra.

DOE is active in research on chemical, biological, and radiological detection systems. DOE is developing a small suite of readily portable, and possibly wearable, chemical and biological agent detectors for civilian applications. DOE is also developing sensitive unattended fixed-site chemical and biological detection systems that may report to a centralized warning network.

DOD and DOE are developing bio-sensors that are hand-held to detect airborne biological agents with sufficient sensitivity to detect concentrations of agents well below infective levels. The objective is sensors that have both a zero false negative rate and an acceptably low false positive alarm rate; that provide rapid response and are capable of continuous reporting to a centralized monitoring network; and that have minimal requirements for specialized training. TSWG is developing improved chemical agent and toxic industrial chemical detection capabilities that can be used by military and civilian response units. These new chemical detectors will have improved sensitivity, reliable, and affordable chemical and toxic industrial detectors.

DOD is also developing fixed-site, affordable, biodetection devices that can continuously monitor the environment for naturally occurring pathogens and also can detect "new" agents, potentially biological warfare agents, if they appear (through terrorist dissemination or invasion from other countries). The DOD requirements for the military mission are significantly different from the requirements for the civilian mission toward which the DOE detection equipment development above is aimed, and the two programs are developing complementary technologies.

DOD, OSTP and DOE are looking into the possibility of civilian application of the DOD work. The DOD system has begun deployment at selected military installations while further development is underway.

4. Personal and Environmental Decontamination

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Energy	2.3	1.5	1.5
Total	2.3	1.5	1.5

Goals: Improve knowledge and effective methods of personnel and property decontamination. Develop decontamination solutions or processes that are effective for a wide range of chemical and/or biological agents, environmentally safe, transportable, and simple to use. Develop noncorrosive, non-water-based decontamination materials or processes for sensitive equipment and hard-to-reach interior surfaces. Develop area environmental decontamination materials that can recover use of wide areas contaminated by agents thought to persist in the environment. Develop criteria for “how clean is clean” that can be established and defended by policymakers. Understand the effects of low-level

exposure, develop effective decontamination techniques, and develop adequate instrumentation to verify the effectiveness of decontamination.

At DOE and DOD, research is underway to develop decontamination materials for a quick and effective, non-aqueous, non-hazardous neutralization process that penetrates to hard-to-reach interior surfaces of equipment and structures. These agencies also develop decontamination protocols for the recovery of sensitive equipment or location (instruments, electronics, building interiors, etc.) DOE, NIJ, DOD, and TSWG each work to develop equipment, methods and procedures for applying decontamination system in different scenarios.

5. Vaccines, Therapeutics, and Treatments, including Psychological Effects

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Agriculture	29.6	32.5	34.6
HHS	74.1	73.4	81.3
Total	103.7	105.9	115.9

Goals for Vaccines, Therapeutics, and Treatments: Ensure a sufficient set of therapeutic substances and devices (e.g., autoinjectors) to treat individuals subjected to an attack from rapidly acting chemical agents. Develop therapies for known pathogens – particularly viruses and drug-resistant microbes-- that have significant potential for use as bioweapons. Develop broad-spectrum therapies, pretreatments, or countermeasures that can address the wide range of potential threat agents or the possibility that a bioengineered agent might act in novel ways. For particular high threat diseases such as anthrax and plague, develop vaccines that are suitable for post-exposure treatment of exposed or at-risk populations. Ensure capability to produce and rapidly distribute vaccines that would be needed to mitigate the spread of either known, novel or bioengineered infectious agents.

Because of the varied, but complementary, needs for vaccines and therapeutics by several agencies, work toward these goals is carried out by HHS (CDC, FDA, NIH), DOD, USDA, and NSF.

HHS’s Food and Drug Administration continues to support active applied research programs directed towards optimizing the availability of safe and effective new products for the treatment, prevention, or cure of diseases in humans that result from exposure to biological terrorism agents.

HHS’ National Institutes of Health (NIH) conducts basic and applied research related to likely bioterrorism agents. The emphasis of anti-bioterrorism research supported by NIH is in four areas:

- Genomics, Basic Research and Infrastructure. Research on the mechanisms of replication and pathogenesis is fundamental to efforts to defend against bioterrorism. Recent examples of the evaluation of orthopoxvirus antivirals illustrated the importance of in-depth basic knowledge of these pathogens to the design of control measures. NIH supports research to expand our knowledge of antibiotic resistance, virulence, and invasiveness as well as of factors initiating infection or influencing the severity of disease. A major new area of emphasis for NIH is the generation of web-available genome sequence information on potential bioterrorism agents. The effort has been aided by collaboration with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the CDC and could lead to development of rapid diagnostic methods, antimicrobial therapies, and new vaccines.
- Design/Testing of Diagnostics. The goal of these projects is for both rapid and sensitive identification of natural and bioengineered microbes and their susceptibilities to drug therapy. Research is challenged by the often-minute quantities of agent that are sufficient to initiate infection.
- Design/Development/Clinical Evaluation of Therapies. The focus for therapeutics is the identification of several antimicrobial agents for each microbial threat pathogen, the design of therapeutic drugs active against known drug-resistant variants, and the development of broad-spectrum agents.
- Design/Development/Clinical Evaluation of Vaccines. The goal is vaccines effective against many of the infectious agents likely to be used in bioterrorism. These need to be suitable for civilian populations of varying ages and health status. Vaccines are being developed using both traditional and novel technologies with emphases on safety and ease of administration.

As a key part of infrastructure preparedness, the NIH also supports construction of BioSafety Level-4 biocontainment research facilities that will be used in handling lethal biological agents that are likely to be used as terrorist weapons.

Because any produce developed through research must be reviewed and approved by FDA prior to marketing, FDA's research programs are focused on developing improved or novel testing methods for evaluation of vaccines, therapeutics, blood products, and selected diagnostic products in order to ensure their safety, purity, and effectiveness.

USDA takes the lead on research related to plants and animals. USDA is developing new genetic vaccines, utilizing strategies based in part on the identification and cloning of the relevant immunomodulatory genes, as well as delivery systems.

DOD, in cooperation with HHS, conducts research on animal models and other surrogates for exposure to chemical/biological (CB) agents, including variola (smallpox), and developing new anti-smallpox drugs for therapy and/or prophylaxis, including development of a collaborative DOD/HHS R&D plan for the fast-track development of anti-smallpox drugs with the goal of FDA licensure of such drugs.

Goals for Psychological Effects: Ensure availability after an attack of adequate methods for screening those survivors and responders suffering normal reactions to abnormal experiences from those in need of long-term aid. Develop tools to adequately enable food safety workers to ensure the public that segments of the food supply are contamination-free in a post-attack environment.

Complementary needs of both civilian and military arenas require R&D efforts by several agencies, including HHS and DOD, toward these goals.

DOD has an effort to identify and develop health education and crisis response materials including specific communication for WMD agents, risk assessment, stress reduction, and threat perception. It is working to evaluate interventions for preventing/ameliorating adverse effects in responders, victims, and near-victims.

6. Information Systems, Modeling, Simulation, and Analyses

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Energy	5.8	6.9	5.0
Treasury	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	6.3	7.4	5.5

Goals: Develop tools and assessment methodologies for generating realistic threat scenarios, performing vulnerability assessments and evaluating potential response architectures, including assets and operations. Develop modeling tools to support managers’ situational awareness and to allow them to make timely decisions. Develop tools and methodologies for identifying gaps in prevention, response or consequence management, and predicting the full impact of an incident.

Data acquisition, management, analysis, and dissemination are key activities that underpin interagency R&D and provide the basis for information infrastructures for Federal, State and local authorities who have responsibility for preventing, countering, and responding to a WMD terrorism. R&D efforts in modeling, simulation, and information systems cut across all of the R&D categories addressed in this report. These efforts are being conducted by DOE, DOD, HHS, USDA, and TSWG.

The following examples are representative of efforts which support R&D, and ultimately deliverables, in other categories.

DOE, DOD, and TSWG are developing and validating models for WMD agent behavior in interior and exterior urban environments, transportation systems and facility air handling systems. DOE is developing models for evaluating effectiveness of response and mitigation measures, such as reducing vulnerability of installations and improving operations and procedures at key urban facilities (e.g. evacuation, sheltering, traffic control, train control in subways, control of air handling systems).

Part 5: Agency Roles and Funding

This section provides information on each agency's efforts to combat terrorism and defend against WMD, with some reference to critical infrastructure protection efforts where relevant. This section discusses each agency's role in the Federal effort to combat terrorism, its primary activities, and funding and any significant issues in the President's FY 2002 Budget Request. It also describes agency coordination efforts with its key Federal, State, local, and private partners and through interagency forums.

Explanation of the agency funding tables is provided below. Readers should refer to the "Scope and Methodology" section in the Introduction for more detail on the relationships between Combating Terrorism, Defense against WMD, and Critical Infrastructure Protection.

Reading the Agency Funding Tables: An Example

Example: Agency X

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
(1) Combating Terrorism	10.0	10.0	10.0
<i>(2) Defense against WMD</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>
(3) Critical Infrastructure Protection	5.0	5.0	5.0
(4) Unconventional Threats Total	14.5	14.5	14.5

(1) The Combating Terrorism funding line includes totals for Defense against WMD. (In this example, Agency X has \$10 million in funding to combat terrorism.)

(2) The funding line for Defense against WMD is a subset of the funding line for Combating Terrorism. The Defense against WMD funding is shown as a separate line only for visibility purposes, it should not be added to the Combating Terrorism Total. (In the example, of Agency X's \$10 million for combating terrorism, \$2 million is specifically oriented on defense against WMD.)

(3) The funding line for Critical Infrastructure Protection, as noted in the methodology section, is separate from Combating Terrorism but in some cases a small amount of the total may overlap. Therefore readers should not simply add Critical Infrastructure Protection and Combating Terrorism together. Instead, a total excluding overlap is provided in the Unconventional Threats Funding line. (In the example, Agency X spends \$5 million to protect critical infrastructure.)

(4) The Unconventional Threats funding line is the sum of Combating Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) and Critical Infrastructure Protection, **excluding any overlap** between Combating Terrorism and Critical Infrastructure Protection. (In the example, Agency X has \$14.5 million for all unconventional threats, because about \$.5 million of its funding to combat terrorism is also counted as Critical Infrastructure Protection.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	37.3	57.9	48.1
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	37.3	52.2	42.3
Critical Infrastructure Protection	8.2	21.2	9.1
Unconventional Threats Total	37.8	59.9	50.2

Roles and Missions

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has the responsibility to ensure a safe, affordable, nutritious, and accessible food supply. The Department has responded to this responsibility by focusing on prevention and management of the consequences of the introduction of biological agents and pathogens and mitigation of the effects of adulterated products. Although USDA receives minimal appropriations specifically to combat terrorism, several of its existing programs perform roles that improve the Department's ability to deal with such threats.

USDA's responsibilities in combating terrorism include:

- Prevention, deterrence and detection of biological agents and pathogens that would adversely affect the Nation's agricultural infrastructure and adulterated food products, whether their potential introduction is naturally occurring or intentional.
- Consequence management of the introduction of adverse agents, pathogens and adulterated food products.
- Technical and scientific support and advice to U.S. intelligence gathering agencies on intelligence requirements to identify threats to the nation's food supply.
- Research on the prevention, identification, control and mitigation of plant and animal diseases.
- Maintaining physical, personnel, and cyber security of USDA personnel and facilities.

Activities

Office of Crisis Planning and Management (OCPM)—The Department established OCPM to serve as the primary point of coordination within USDA for anti-terrorism activities, as well as USDA's focal point for coordinating national security, natural disaster, other emergencies and international civil emergency planning. Its role includes: ensuring that an emergency structure is in place to assess the impact of a disaster on food production, processing, and distribution; ensuring that assistance programs are operating in disaster areas; identifying USDA intelligence requirements and conveying them to the intelligence community; and coordinating USDA participation and response to the Federal Response Plan.

Incident Response and Investigation—USDA’s response capabilities were developed to manage conventional threats to agriculture and the food supply. They could potentially enhance USDA’s capability to detect and counter a terrorist attack. USDA’s Emergency Management System handles animal health events that may have a sudden, negative economic impact on the livestock and poultry population of the US. In addition, USDA maintains rapid response teams that can be readily deployed throughout the U.S. to contain and eradicate a foreign disease or pest. USDA's Office of Inspector General conducts audits and investigations to evaluate controls, deter and detect the introduction of adverse agents, pathogens and adulterated food products. These include reviews of: controls relating to biohazards and pathogenic organisms; efforts to prevent prohibited plants and animals and related diseases from entering the U.S.; animal and plant smuggling; and investigations of domestic and international criminal terrorist threats to the nation's food supply, including threats of intentional biological contamination of X, crops, and food products for extortion or ideological motive.

Research—USDA’s Agricultural Research Service is funded to conduct diagnostics for detecting plant, pest and animal diseases whether from natural or intentional introductions. As such, much of this research serves a dual role. However, only \$500,000 has been appropriated specifically for rapid diagnostic pathogen detection and identification directly related to combating terrorism. USDA also continues to modernize its research and biocontainment facilities. While funding is not specifically dedicated to combat bioterrorism, ongoing research activities as well as modernization at USDA research facilities contribute towards a comprehensive capability to combat terrorism. A portion of the costs reflected in the program request are therefore captured as combating terrorism.

Physical Security—USDA has made department-wide efforts to enhance security awareness and to maintain unique capabilities by the Forest Service to respond to conventional threats. The Forest Service maintains a Law Enforcement and Investigations program, which has become recognized by other Federal agencies for its expertise in ecoterrorism. This expertise has arisen as a direct result of prior criminal and small-scale domestic terrorist acts committed against Forest Service facilities and employees.

USDA also seeks to prevent entry of threat agents and reduce the availability of threat agents globally. These programs deter animal, plant and pest based threats against the U.S. through proactive interdiction and biocontrol strategies.

Funding and Initiatives

USDA has programs and resources that would help the government respond to a terrorist incident involving agriculture or the food supply, even though these resources are primarily intended for activities involving naturally occurring outbreaks.

The President’s Budget Request of \$48.1 million for combating terrorism and related programs enhances USDA’s funding for general physical security and for research on defense against WMD. The FY 2002 request is below the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$57.9 million but

the decrease is due to the phased completion of upgrades to research facilities. Excluding the decreases due to program completion, the request increases USDA funding by 5 percent.

The overall FY02 request for the Department also includes other increases that can improve USDA's ability to respond to the threat of invasive species infestations, whether natural or intentional. These include increases of \$8.4 million for improved Canadian and Mexican border inspections by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and an almost 40 percent increase over FY 2000 levels for the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection International User Fee program in order to increase the level of inspections at U.S. ports of entry.

Coordination

USDA's participation in activities with other agencies has grown as awareness of the importance of food security has been increasingly recognized. The newly created OCPM will serve to improve and strengthen existing interagency coordination related to combating terrorism. USDA is also a member of interagency working groups for disaster response, continuity of operations, weapons of mass destruction preparedness, and other agricultural security issues. USDA chairs the Subgroup for Protection of Food and Agriculture under the National Security Council's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness. The Surgeon General and the USDA chair the Interagency Foodborne Outbreak Response Coordination Group, which responds to outbreaks of food related illnesses when such occurrences cross department lines and involve multiple agencies.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) has the lead within USDA to establish an interagency Federal law enforcement working group to respond to conventional threats against plants, animals, and the Nation's food supply. In addition, OIG is a member of the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction interagency working group.

USDA has developed partnerships with several agencies, including FEMA for consequence management issues, HHS on public health, food safety and zoonotic diseases, EPA on issues of contamination and remediation, the Department of Defense for disaster response, the FBI for crisis management and investigation into terrorist activities affecting plant, animal and food security, the State Department for international terrorism related to agriculture, and the Intelligence Community to monitor information related to the introduction of adverse agents, pathogens and adulterated foods.

OIG has criminal investigator assigned to the U.S. National Central Bureau of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the various member nations' law enforcement entities on conventional criminal activities.

USDA also works closely with local and State law enforcement, agricultural, and emergency management agencies to promote effective crisis management of a major agricultural event and with land-grant universities which provide research, extension and training assets that can contribute effectively to Federal and local responsibilities.

Department of Commerce

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	20.8	19.7	19.7
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Critical Infrastructure Protection	14.4	27.5	35.6
Unconventional Threats Total	35.2	47.2	55.2

Roles and Missions

The Commerce Department plays a role in combating terrorism because the threat of terrorism affects our nation’s economic interests as well as our national security interests. Commerce has the expertise and the experience to deal with the business community on matters relating to national and economic security. For years, the Department’s Bureau of Export Administration has been responsible for administering and enforcing controls over the exports of certain U.S. items that could contribute to the military potential of terrorist countries and organizations. These controls have been and will continue to be essential to the fight against terrorism.

More recently, the Commerce Department has begun to play an important role in protecting the nation’s critical infrastructures. These critical infrastructures are increasingly at risk of physical and cyber attack from a constellation of new threats. These threats include, but are not limited to, terrorism. Because securing the nation’s critical infrastructures cannot be achieved by government action alone, an unprecedented partnership is required with private industry. Working with the private sector and promoting such partnerships across industry sectors is a core competency of the Commerce Department.

Activities

In addition to providing physical security for its own facilities and employees, the Department of Commerce engages in a variety of activities important to combating terrorism and the related problem of protecting our critical infrastructures.

Export Control—The Department’s Bureau of Export Administration administers an export licensing and enforcement system that controls exports of dual-use goods, commodities, software, and technology for purposes of national security, nonproliferation, and various foreign policy concerns, including exports to certain countries designated by the Department of State as supporters of terrorism. These controls prohibit the export and re-export of U.S.-origin items that could contribute to the military potential of terrorist countries.

The Bureau of Export Administration also is responsible for enforcement activities regarding exports subject to the Export Administration Act. The Bureau works with the FBI and U.S. Customs Service in investigating exports to terrorist organizations or to terrorist supporting countries. The Bureau’s investigative efforts can result in the imposition on exporters of

criminal penalties and/or civil fines and the denial of export privileges. The Bureau also seeks to extend the influence and impact of U.S. export controls by assisting other nations to strengthen their own export control systems.

Finally, the Bureau of Export Administration supports U.S. anti-terrorism activities through the Defense Priorities and Allocations System, which is authorized by the Defense Production Act. This system grants the Bureau the authority, if necessary, to ensure that U.S. commercial contractors provide critical industrial products and services on a timely basis to U.S. government departments and agencies, so as to prevent or respond to a terrorist event.

Critical Infrastructure Protection—The Department’s activities in this area are carried out by the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

CIAO activities currently focus on three key areas: promoting national outreach and awareness campaigns to inform business and technology leaders across industry sectors of the need to manage the risks associated with reliance on information systems; assisting Federal agencies in identifying their critical assets, networks, and associated dependency on privately owned and operated infrastructures; and coordinating the preparation of an integrated national plan for critical infrastructure assurance, which is to be co-authored by government and industry and published later this year.

NTIA is the lead agency responsible for working with the Information and Communications (I&C) sector. Its activities include: developing an awareness and education outreach program for the I&C sector with regard to threats and vulnerabilities; assisting the sector in identifying, mitigating, and eliminating those vulnerabilities; advancing compatible solutions for the global I&C infrastructure by working with foreign governments, international organizations, and multinational corporations; and providing industry with information on results from U.S. Government research and development on critical infrastructure protection.

NIST plays an important role in critical infrastructure protection by developing standards, measurements, and testing methodologies needed to protect information technology. NIST also funds research that enhances our ability to combat terrorism, including structural engineering research. In addition, NIST has specific statutory responsibilities for the development of standards and guidelines for the protection of Federal sensitive (unclassified) systems and works very closely with the Office of Management and Budget (given OMB’s statutory role for policy and oversight of Federal information systems security) in carrying out this mission.

Funding and Initiatives

The President’s Budget Request maintains funding at a constant level of almost \$20 million for Commerce’s export control, physical security, and research programs. The budget request for critical infrastructure protection continues funding for the CIAO and other CIP activities at NIST. An example of CIAO's support to Federal agencies and coordinate analyses of the U.S. Government’s dependencies on critical infrastructures is "Project Matrix." Under this

program, CIAO assists Federal agencies in identifying the assets, networks, and associated infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies that are required to deliver services vital to the nation's security, economy, health, welfare, and safety. Five Federal agencies currently participate in Project Matrix, including the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, Treasury, and the Social Security Administration. An added benefit of Project Matrix is the identification of the entirety of an agency's enterprise architecture in support of the agency's capital planning and investment control process.

Coordination

In the fight against terrorism, the Department of Commerce relies on a number of integral partners. In particular, the Bureau of Export Administration works with the Departments of State, Defense, Energy, and the Intelligence Community on export controls to determine if a U.S. item would present a terrorism concern if it were exported. The Bureau of Export Administration also participates in the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism, a working group of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness that seeks to improve communication with the intelligence community regarding terrorism issues. Information on sanctions policy, or financial measures, is obtained from the Treasury Department. As to enforcing export controls, the Bureau relies on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency for intelligence information. The FBI also provides technical equipment and manpower in field investigations.

In critical infrastructure protection, Commerce plays a lead role in the National Security Council's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness. It works closely with the Federal Lead Agencies for the nation's critical infrastructure sectors (Treasury, Energy, Transportation, Health and Human Services, and the Environmental Protection Agency) on public-private outreach, and with the Federal Functional Agencies, which do not have counterparts in the private sector but which are essential to overall success (Defense, State, Justice/FBI, and the Intelligence Community).

Department of Energy

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	696.3	709.9	792.5
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	311.8	324.3	306.9
Critical Infrastructure Protection	28.1	44.3	41.4
Unconventional Threats Total	724.4	754.2	833.9

Roles and Missions

The Department of Energy has played and continues to play a unique and vital role in the Nation's fight against terrorism. The National Nuclear Security Administration is responsible for ensuring the safety, security and reliability of this Nation's nuclear deterrent. This requires the Department to deal with the control of nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, and nuclear components. These items are high value terrorist targets.

DOE is also responsible for mobilizing the nation's nuclear and radiological expertise to preempt terrorism if possible, help defeat it if preemption fails, and if necessary help mitigate the consequences of a nuclear or radiological terrorist attack. In addition, DOE is also the designated lead agency for critical energy infrastructure protection.

DOE's depth of scientific expertise also provides an important research and development resource in developing technologies and systems to detect and respond to nuclear, chemical, and biological terrorist attacks.

Activities

DOE has seven vital activities in fulfilling its combating terrorism missions:

Nuclear Safeguards and Security—The Department of Energy's safeguards and security program is focused on the protection of critical nuclear assets and highly classified information. From a combating terrorism perspective, the protection program is designed to prevent the theft or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons and materials, and counter radiological sabotage acts. A significant focus of the Department's security program is geared to preventing a terrorist attack against a DOE nuclear facility. Several specific combating terrorism security programs are outlined below in more detail:

- The Design Basis Threat (DBT) for DOE programs and facilities identifies the adversary threat and provides a standard for evaluating security performance. Terrorists head the list of potential adversaries described in the DBT and in effect, set the highest standard for security protection at DOE nuclear sites.

- DOE routinely conducts field exercises that simulate adversary attacks at its facilities to ensure that appropriate protective forces can neutralize the threat. The results provide a measure of the risk for a facility to assure that critical assets are appropriately protected
- DOE regularly reviews and distributes threat warning information provided by oversight agencies to determine appropriate security conditions.
- The Department has a multilayered explosive detection program which includes the use of sophisticated explosive detection devices, x-ray systems, canine units, and search procedures in an effort to detect explosives on people, in packages, and inside vehicles.
- DOE, in collaboration with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), publishes a monthly open source newsletter called *Terrorism and Security, Developments of Interest to Security Managers*. The newsletter is widely distributed within DOE, to other Federal agencies and to private firms in the energy sector to increase awareness of terrorist and other potential threats.

Emergency Operations and Contingency Response—DOE’s emergency response assets, which are unique in the U.S. Government, are ready to respond to any type of radiological accident or incident anywhere in the world. The mission is to protect people and the environment during a radiological contingency. DOE’s system of emergency response includes initial notification, monitoring and assessment of the situation, and working with other agencies to resolve the emergency.

DOE's Emergency Response Program sustains seven unique deployable assets tailored to respond to either a nuclear accident or incident. The seven assets are composed of an all-volunteer group of scientists, engineers, and technical support specialists. They are: the Accident Response Group for nuclear weapon accidents in the U.S.; Nuclear Emergency Search Team that focuses on incidents involving malevolent nuclear devices; Aerial Measuring Systems; Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability; Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center; Radiological Assistance Program; and the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site.

Counterterrorism Technology Development and Enhancements—DOE maintains a small but effective safeguards and security Technology Development Program. Its four key program elements include nuclear material control and accounting, physical security, information protection, and counterterrorism. A key function of the Technology Development Program is providing access for the U.S. counterterrorism community to DOE National Laboratories. As such, DOE is both a developer and user of counterterrorism technologies.

Nuclear Assessment Program—The DOE Nuclear Assessment Program provides a national capability to accurately and swiftly assess the credibility of communicated nuclear threats. Selected elements of the Nuclear Assessment Program are routinely used to provide rapid technical support both to DOE headquarters and others in the law enforcement, diplomatic and intelligence communities. Major support activities include real-time assessments of nuclear black market transactions, ranging from attempted sales of nuclear materials to reported thefts or seizures of material.

Cyber Security—The cyber security research and development initiative investigates new, innovative cyber security protection capabilities. DOE identifies, evaluates, and if needed, develops cyber security tools to protect against current and future cyber-related threats and vulnerabilities. DOE performs need-based analysis to identify new threats and desired protection capabilities. These vulnerabilities have been highlighted in a number of successful attacks against unclassified systems across the complex, and countermeasures have been adopted.

Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection—This program focuses on the infrastructure assurance and protection needs of the energy industry from attack and disruption, and the development of a related R&D program. It includes the physical and cyber components of the electric power, oil, and gas infrastructures; the interdependencies among those components; and the interdependencies with the other critical National infrastructures.

Research and Development – The Office of Nonproliferation Research and Engineering develops and demonstrates technologies and systems to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear, chemical, and biological terrorist attacks. The program is developing technologies in several key areas including radiation detectors to counter nuclear smuggling, biological research on threat organisms, chemical and biological detectors to suit civilian needs, modeling and prediction of threat agent behavior, and decontamination formulas and concepts. In addition, systems solutions are being demonstrated to detect biological aerosols at special events and to detect and respond to chemical incidents in subways and airports.

Funding and Initiatives

The President's Budget Request increases funding for the Department of Energy to combat terrorism from \$754.2 million in FY 2001 to \$833.9 million in FY 2002, an 11 percent increase. Virtually all of the increase is for physical security of DOE facilities.

Coordination

DOE closely cooperates with other Federal agencies to coordinate on technological developments and to prevent duplication of efforts through its involvement with various interagency groups. DOE works with national intelligence and law enforcement agencies for intelligence support and with the FBI, FEMA, DoD, and DOS on emergency response. Key interagency working groups in which DOE plays a role are listed below:

- Several subgroups of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness, including the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism, in which DOE participates to exchange intelligence data, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness subgroup on research and development.
- Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), a counterterrorism/antiterrorism technology working group sponsored by the U.S. counterterrorism community.
- The Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group (NPAC TWG) coordinates research and development efforts among the Departments of Energy, Defense, and State.

- Under the Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC), DOE and DOD coordinate their WMD terrorism programs, particularly in the area of chemical and biological agent detection.
- Interagency National Security Technology Exchange (INSTE). The INSTE is co-sponsored by DOE, the U.S. counterterrorism community, and the U.S. Security Policy Board to provide research and development coordination across all agencies.
- The U.S. Security Policy Board's Research and Development Working Group. This Group serves as the primary interagency technology coordination committee for the U.S. security community.
- The Information Security Research Council. This Council provides an opportunity for Federal agencies to communicate critical information security issues.
- The DOD's Physical Security Equipment Action Group (PSEAG). PSEAG's mission is to develop physical security technologies, which are responsive to the requirements of its customers.

With respect to terrorism security standards and protection policy, DOE coordinates regularly with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DoD. The Department maintains agreements with both of these agencies that commit the parties to coordinate on terrorism protection policy so as to maintain comparable protection for comparable nuclear facilities. DOE regularly conducts informal liaison with the NRC and DoD and periodically conducts formal nuclear security reviews, through the Nuclear Security Steering Group, with both DoD and NRC to develop or update threat policy to be used in protecting nuclear facilities from terrorist attack.

Environmental Protection Agency

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	4.0	3.2	3.2
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	4.0	3.2	3.2
Critical Infrastructure Protection	0.7	2.0	2.0
Unconventional Threats Total	4.7	5.2	5.2

Roles and Missions

EPA's unique contribution to combating terrorism is based upon its experience in responding to hazardous materials emergencies and managing and performing cleanup operations. Its expertise in performing off-site monitoring, extent of contamination surveys, working with health officials to establish safe cleanup levels, conducting protective cleanup actions, and communicating technical information/data to impacted citizens is important for a successful Federal response to an act of terrorism that involves a release of chemical, biological, or radioactive material.

EPA has specific additional responsibilities for terrorism preparedness and response. EPA supports FBI in crisis management activities by providing technical advice in hazard identification and evaluation, air and water monitoring, protective action recommendations, and decontamination. EPA also participates in the FBI-led Domestic Emergency Support Team. Additionally, the Agency supports FEMA in consequence management activities by providing threat assessment and hazard evaluation, agent identification and verification, hazard reduction and removal, environmental monitoring, decontamination, and long-term cleanup. EPA is also the lead agency for infrastructure protection of the water supply sector. Under this program EPA works in partnership with private water utilities to undertake measures to safeguard water supplies from terrorist and seditious acts.

Activities

EPA's combating terrorism activities at the Federal, State, and local level include:

Responding to terrorism threats—EPA's first responders (On-Scene Coordinators or OSCs) from all 10 regions have been actively involved with local, State, and Federal authorities in responding to threats of terrorism. EPA's response to such threats is an extension of its existing hazardous materials response capability developed over more than 30 years as leader of the National Response System. The Agency's activities range from phone consultations to determine the veracity of terrorist threats to coordinating sampling and analysis of suspected WMD materials.

Pre-deploying for National Security Special Events—EPA's OSCs have also been active in planning and pre-deploying EPA assets for National Security Special Events including the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, the Presidential Inauguration, the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization 50th Anniversary Summit, and the 1996 and 2002 Olympics, and others. The Agency's expertise in hazardous materials response and broad emergency planning experience working with its local, State, and other Federal partners provides a unique asset in preparing for the potential for terrorism at these significant events.

Planning, coordination, and outreach—EPA has a mandate and a long history of working closely with State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees to assist them in developing local emergency response plans for hazardous materials releases. The Agency is expanding this work to encourage these State and local planning organizations to incorporate terrorism response issues into their existing emergency response plans. EPA has worked closely with other Federal agencies to develop interagency response plans for terrorist incidents including the U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan, the Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan, and the Department of Justice Five-Year Interagency Counter-terrorism and Technology Crime Plan. The Agency also works with the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies and the American Water Works Association to assess threats and vulnerabilities of their member water utilities to terrorist acts. In addition, EPA has established its own National Incident Coordination Team to provide intra-Agency coordination during significant disasters or emergencies.

Training and exercises—EPA is providing advanced hazardous materials training to its OSCs to ensure their health and safety when responding to a terrorist incident, particularly one involving WMD. Basic and intermediate hazardous materials training has also been provided to other Federal, State, and local emergency responders. It has a role in the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program providing terrorism response training to local emergency responders. The Agency also has been an active participant in several terrorism exercises, most recently the TOPOFF Exercise in May 2000 and the Wasatch Rings Exercise in April 2001 (in preparation for the 2002 Olympics). EPA has also participated in the ITRAP interagency series of exercises for senior department and agency policy and coordination officials. It is currently preparing to participate this year in the national exercise Determined Promise.

Funding

The President's Budget Request for EPA includes \$3.2 million specifically for combating terrorism activities, maintaining the FY 2001 enacted level. The request also includes another \$2 million for critical water supply infrastructure protection and \$0.6 million for continuity of operations.

Coordination

EPA has been an active participant in interagency coordination groups and in the National Domestic Preparedness Office. It chairs the Security of U.S. Facilities subgroup of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness and participates in many of the other subgroups. EPA's Regional personnel have been actively involved with State and local first responders in incorporating WMD issues into established hazardous materials response plans. The Agency continually shares expertise and information

through the National Response System network of 16 Federal agencies and the states in their efforts to prepare for and respond to hazardous materials incidents, including WMD.

EPA also has numerous integral partners in the effort to combat terrorism, working closely with the U.S. Coast Guard to provide hazardous materials and oil spill response support, with FEMA to respond to the consequences of a terrorist incident, with health agencies on issues of human exposure at hazardous materials release sites, and with DOD for expertise in sampling and analysis protocols for WMD agents. Its long-standing role in radiological emergency response transfers directly into combating nuclear terrorism under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

EPA has a mandate and a history of working closely with State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees to develop emergency response plans for hazardous materials releases. EPA is expanding this work to encourage incorporate terrorism response issues into their existing emergency response plans. Because of the potential for contamination and the consequences of large scale human exposure to toxic agents via drinking water, EPA also partners with the water industry to emphasize critical infrastructure protection of the water supply.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	27.7	33.7	34.4
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	26.3	32.1	32.8
Critical Infrastructure Protection	0.4	1.5	1.5
Unconventional Threats Total	28.1	35.2	35.9

Roles and Missions

As the designated lead agency for terrorism consequence management, FEMA coordinates Federal disaster and emergency assistance programs and activities in support of State and local governments. In response to terrorist incidents, FEMA coordinates Federal consequence management activities using the structures of the interagency Federal Response Plan to provide the needed Federal resources to augment the State and local efforts. As in natural disasters, this involves measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the disaster or the consequences of a terrorist act.

The Federal Response Plan brings together twenty-six Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross to organize Federal disaster response and recovery efforts and coordinate them with an affected State. Most importantly, it provides a known and flexible framework under which local, State and Federal officials can orchestrate their response to a disaster or emergency and make the most effective use of all available resources. FEMA has developed a special annex to the FRP to address the unique requirements for responding to a terrorist incident.

Activities

In order to prepare Federal, State, and local governments to manage the consequences of a WMD event, FEMA provides planning and technical guidance, conducts assessments, provides and supports training, sponsors and supports exercises, and provides grants to the States.

Planning—The responsibility for developing plans and implementing response falls heavily on the States and the local governments. FEMA applies experience gained in responding to natural disasters to guide the development of terrorism consequence management preparedness plans and procedures at the local, State and Federal levels. FEMA provides grant assistance to enhance planning resources and capabilities at the State and local levels of government. FEMA has developed a special attachment to its all-hazards Emergency Planning Guide for State and local emergency managers that addresses developing terrorist incident annexes to State and local emergency operations plans. This planning guidance was developed with the assistance of eight Federal departments and agencies in coordination with the National Emergency Management Association and the International Association of Emergency Managers representing State and local governments.

FEMA coordinates the overall Federal planning effort with the FBI, utilizing existing plans and associated planning structures whenever possible to help ensure that crisis and consequence management plans are in place across the nation. FEMA continually validates planning concepts by developing plans to support the response to special events such as the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

FEMA has implemented the Rapid Response Information System (RRIS), which contains an inventory of key Federal assets that could be made available to assist State and local response efforts, and a database on chemical and biological agents and protective measures.

Capability Assessments—FEMA and the National Emergency Management Association jointly developed the Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR) process to assess operations, readiness, and capabilities of States, Territories, and Insular Areas to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all disasters and emergencies. CAR is a self-assessment that focuses on 13 core elements addressing major emergency management functions. It includes assessments on terrorism preparedness relative to planning, procedures, equipment and exercising. FEMA's CAR report presents the composite pictures of the nation's readiness based on an analysis of all self-assessments.

Training—FEMA has developed and delivered a number of terrorism-related courses for State and local emergency management personnel and first responders. FEMA is utilizing existing programs, networks and facilities to help support the training delivery. In particular, FEMA uses the National Emergency Training Center, which includes the National Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute, as well as State fire and emergency management training systems to deliver terrorism-related training to State and local responders. FEMA also uses the Emergency Management Institute to develop and deliver some 35 training courses. FEMA continues to emphasize the "train-the-trainer" approach to leverage existing capabilities with performance objectives to accomplish training goals and uses distance education capabilities such as the Emergency Education Network to expand the offerings.

Exercises—FEMA works closely with the interagency community and the States to ensure the development of a comprehensive exercise program that meets the needs of the emergency management and first responder communities. In addition, exercise templates and tools are being developed for delivery to State and local officials. Lessons learned from other emergency preparedness programs dealing with chemical stockpiles, radiological emergencies, and hazardous materials are used to further terrorism preparedness capabilities.

Grants—In FY 2001, FEMA is distributing \$16.6 million in terrorism consequence preparedness assistance grants to the States to support development of terrorism preparedness and response capabilities. FEMA is developing additional guidance to provide greater flexibility for States on how they can use this assistance. Another \$4 million in grants is being provided to State fire training centers to deliver first responder courses developed by the National Fire Academy.

Funding

FEMA's FY 2002 Budget requests \$35.9 million for combating terrorism activities. This represents a slight increase (2 percent) over FY 2001 enacted. The increase is accounted for by small enhancements to a variety of programs including fire service WMD response training; delivery of the Integrated Emergency Management Course; development of Federal, State, and local planning guidance; security upgrades at Federal Regional Centers; and legislative affairs support.

The FY 2001 funding is focused in the following areas:

- \$18.9 million for preparedness activities, including grants to the States to support State and local terrorism consequence management planning and including associated training and exercises to enhance State and local preparedness.
- \$5.1 million for fire prevention and training activities, including grants to the States to support the delivery of terrorism-related fire training courses.
- \$6.3 million for response and recovery activities, including interagency consequence management planning; special events planning; and support for the Rapid Response Information System.
- \$1.6 million for operations support activities, including personnel security protection.
- \$1.8 million for program support activities, including physical security, upgrades of FEMA facilities, and terrorism-related policy and strategy development, and public affairs initiatives.

Additionally, FEMA has established a dedicated terrorism coordination position in each of the Regional Offices to provide support for all terrorism-related programs and activities.

Coordination

FEMA coordinates and utilizes the capabilities, expertise, and technologies of the 27 signatory agencies to the Federal Response Plan (including FEMA) as well as those of local and State governments to deliver the most effective response for any disaster, to include terrorism. FEMA participates in the Assistance to State and Local Authorities subgroup of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness and participates in many of the other subgroups.

The President recently directed FEMA to establish an Office of National Preparedness. This office will be responsible for implementing the results of a vice-presidential review of consequence management. It will coordinate all Federal programs dealing with WMD consequence management and will work closely with State and local governments to address planning, training, and equipment needs.

FEMA works closely with the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Defense, and other Federal departments and agencies to coordinate emergency preparedness efforts. FEMA fully recognizes that it must support planning, training, exercising, and equipping emergency managers and first responders and other emergency personnel so they can develop the capability to do the job right. State, local, and tribal governments must be full partners in this effort.

Since Oklahoma City, FEMA has worked to develop a closer working relationship with the FBI. One result was the publication of the Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan describing commitments to improve coordination and information flow between concurrent operations to respond to the causes and the consequences of terrorism.

FEMA, the FBI, and the Departments of Justice, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, and the Environmental Protection Agency also developed and published a plan for responding to a terrorist threat or incident in the U.S. The U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN) outlines how the Federal government would respond to a terrorist threat or incident, including one involving weapons of mass destruction. The new plan establishes guidelines for assessing and monitoring a threat, notifying the appropriate agencies and deploying resources to coordinate a crisis and consequence management response.

FEMA's relationships include cooperation and participation for special events. These events, such as the 1996 Summer Olympic Games, the 1997 and 2001 Presidential Inaugurals, the 1999 NATO 50th Anniversary Summit meeting, and the upcoming 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City have brought the response community together to organize and conduct interagency operations with hosting State and local jurisdictions. Those operations are conducted as a precaution, if not a deterrent, to a terrorist threat or attack.

General Services Administration

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	78.8	105.9	105.6
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	--	--	--
Critical Infrastructure Protection	1.0	8.0	11.0
Unconventional Threats Total	79.8	113.9	116.6

Roles and Missions

GSA’s role in combating terrorism arises out of its management and oversight of Federal buildings and Federal real property. GSA’s role in combating cyber terrorism and ensuring critical infrastructure protection arises from the Government Information Security Reform Act of 2000, which directs GSA to assist agencies in fulfilling their responsibilities to maintain procedures for detecting, reporting, and responding to security incidents.

GSA is one of the four central management policy agencies in the Federal Government and provides selected administrative services, technology procurement assistance, and office space directly to departments and agencies. In that capacity, GSA works to provide a secure environment at Federal facilities that permits Federal agencies and the public to conduct business without fear of violence. In addition, all Federal agencies are required to share information on common computer system vulnerabilities through GSA.

Activities

Physical Security/Security for Federal Buildings—GSA is responsible for the security of its own facilities and personnel as well as the buildings it manages for other Federal agencies. GSA’s security measures include protective law enforcement and security guards in and around Federal facilities, vulnerability and risk assessments, preventive and mitigation measures, and security system equipment, evaluations, and repairs.

Incident Response and Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)—GSA operates the Federal Computer Incident Response Center (FedCIRC), whose purpose it is to ensure that the Government has a central focal point for handling computer security related incidents, can withstand or quickly recover from attacks against its information systems, and has a centralized computer security information-sharing program. FedCIRC assists agencies in securing their information systems by receiving, correlating, and disseminating the indications of threats and vulnerabilities. FedCIRC analyzes intrusions into Federal systems and is looking at ways to automate the distribution of software patches to agency system administrators. FedCIRC’s role is to provide incident response and handling support to agencies. When an agency reports an incident, FedCIRC works with the agency to identify the type of incident, contain any damage to the agency’s system, and provide guidance to the agency on recovering from the incident.

Funding and Initiatives

The President's FY 2002 Budget Request of \$105 million for combating terrorism/physical security maintains the prior year's funding for GSA Federal building security efforts.

In the area of cyber terrorism/CIP, with funding provided in FY 2001, GSA began the implementation of a fully functional Computer Incident Response Center providing enhanced program initiatives such as distributing and installing critical software security patches, and establishing a secure collaboration network to improve information dissemination and reporting to Federal agencies. The FY 2002 request for GSA increases CIP funding for FedCIRC by \$3 million over the \$8 million enacted for FY 2001. \$2 million of the increase funds the creation of a new FedCIRC "Data Analysis Center" to centralize and work with other analysis centers in and out of government; quickly analyze data on system intrusions and other types of incidents (virus proliferation, attacks and intrusions on systems); assess threats, vulnerabilities and resulting risk; and communicate that information to all agencies, alert law enforcement and national security authorities and inform the public, as appropriate. The remaining \$1 million increase is for a Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) dictionary. The CVE is a dictionary that provides a common name for known computer software design flaws (vulnerabilities) and insecure computing practices (exposures). The CVE enables organizations like FedCIRC to understand data provided by other organizations because it has been translated into standardized security terminology.

Coordination

To ensure that FedCIRC's operational experiences are available to officials responsible for computer security policy, oversight, and guidance, FedCIRC works closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

Additionally, since effective cyber defenses ideally prevent an incident from taking place, FedCIRC, the NIPC, the NSIRC, the Department of Defense and industry components realize that the best response is a preemptive and proactive approach. In order to implement such an approach, all resources must be focused on the common goal of securing the nation's critical infrastructures. FedCIRC, the NIPC, DOD, the NSIRC and others comprise a virtual team, each offering significant skills and contributions to the common defense.

Establishment of Virtual Network of Partners in Computer Incident/Attack Analysis— FedCIRC has established bilateral information exchange relationships with key organizations across government, industry and academia. Each of these relationships is uniquely focused to ensure that the characteristics of any incident trigger a timely and appropriate response and that those organizations responding to incidents have the necessary information to proceed effectively.

Effective incident analysis is a product of multiple source data collection efforts, collaboration to quantify related information, and the determination of the potential for proliferation and damage. Over the past few years, a virtual network of partners has evolved, with whom FedCIRC works consistently to ensure effective and expedient responses to cyber attacks and threats to government information systems. This virtual network of partners includes FedCIRC, the National Security Agency's (NSA) National Security Incident Response Center

(NSIRC), the Department of Defense's (DOD) Joint Taskforce for Computer Network Operations (JTF-CNO), industry, academia, and individual incident response components within Federal agencies. The network capitalizes on the technical strengths of each participant, their strategic placement within the national infrastructure and their access to a variety of information resources.

GSA FedCIRC Coordination with Department of Justice National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC)—The NIPC's responsibilities and relationship with the private sector and its lead role for counter-terrorism contribute significantly to the FedCIRC's analytical ability by providing global threat information. The NIPC staff communicates information to FedCIRC, which in many cases, provides deeper insight into developing situations. Knowing the extent or pattern of incidents as they may impact a critical private sector, for example, may influence the development of an alert or advisory notice issued to government agencies.

Critical Infrastructure Protection efforts and, more specifically, those for cyber-defense are becoming a priority for Federal agencies. OMB, FedCIRC and the NIPC are working with agencies to ensure they have the proper processes and procedures in place to respond to and prevent attacks on their information systems.

Upon receiving an incident report from a Federal agency, FedCIRC evaluates and categorizes the incident with respect to its impact and severity. If criminal activity is indicated, FedCIRC informs the reporting agency of the requirement to immediately contact their Inspector General or the NIPC. Should the incident appear to have originated from a foreign country, FedCIRC categorizes it as having potential national security implications and immediately contacts both NSIRC and the NIPC. FedCIRC, NSIRC, and the NIPC routinely pool their information and skills when the escalation of an incident has the potential for widespread proliferation or damage. Finally, to ensure effective communication between the NIPC and FedCIRC, a technical member of the FedCIRC staff is permanently assigned to the NIPC Watch and Warning Unit.

Department of Health and Human Services

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	255.3	290.6	348.3
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	255.3	290.6	348.3
Critical Infrastructure Protection	69.6	96.8	97.6
Unconventional Threats Total	325.0	387.4	445.9

Roles and Responsibilities

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is an integral support component of the U.S. Government’s efforts to combat terrorism. HHS is primarily responsible for detection of and response to terrorist acts involving the use of biological or chemical agents and managing the medical and public health consequences of such terrorist acts. HHS is directly involved in preventing bioterrorism through regulation of shipment of certain “select agents” of hazardous microorganisms and toxins and through promotion of safe and secure laboratory environments and practices. HHS is even more substantially involved in mitigating the health and medical effects of bioterrorism, should it occur, through infectious disease surveillance; medical and public health readiness for mass casualty events; the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile; research and development of rapid diagnostics, new vaccines, antivirals, and other therapeutics; and provision of a secure and continuously operating information technology infrastructure.

In preparing these systems and capabilities for response, HHS is strengthening the public health system for responses to other population-wide public health challenges. For example, the detection, identification, and notification of an emerging infectious disease will be enhanced by the very same systems and capabilities that are being developed as a result of combating terrorism initiatives. Likewise, our ability to respond to extraordinary demands on the health system from naturally occurring events, like an influenza pandemic, would be strengthened through the combating terrorism initiatives that HHS is undertaking.

Activities

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)—HHS’ Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) manages the MMRS program, which entails working with cities and metropolitan areas across the country to prepare the localities to respond to a terrorist event. Through its MMRS contracts, OEP provides funding and technical assistance to local areas for coordination of police, fire, emergency medical services, and hospital emergency activities, training, equipment, pharmaceuticals and, in some cases, development of local mass casualty response teams.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)—HHS manages the NDMS, a partnership with DOD, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Through its 70 primary care and specialty teams, NDMS provides medical

care during disasters, emergency patient evacuations, and hospital beds across the country, if needed. Through four NDMS National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs), HHS can provide medical care in the aftermath of a mass casualty event and supply specialized pharmaceuticals to treat up to 5,000 victims of certain chemical attacks before the arrival of the materiel from the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile.

Training Medical Responders—HHS, in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the American College of Emergency Physicians, fosters curriculum development to train hospital administrators and managers in mass casualty event planning and response. OEP provides training for distribution and use of the contents of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and sponsors a major training program at the Noble USPHS (U.S. Public Health Service) Training Center. This includes training for approximately 600 students this fiscal year for coordination and medical response to mass casualty events and distribution and use of the products in the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile.

CDC has established a cooperative agreement program for State and local public health departments to help improve their preparedness and response capabilities for bioterrorism with particular emphasis on the following program areas: preparedness planning and response, surveillance and epidemiology, biologic and chemical laboratory capabilities, and electronic communications.

HHS also provides a significant amount of training to State and local personnel—including health care providers, emergency medicine responders, and public health professionals—about the initial control, treatment, and management of mass casualties; supports comprehensive, “all-hazard” response system (coordinated public safety, public health and health care) development at the local level; and sponsors research on response systems.

Laboratory Capacity—CDC’s Rapid Response and Advanced Technology Laboratory was established specifically for bioterrorism-related activities. This laboratory has the capacity to receive, log, process, and analyze specimens that may contain biologic threat agents. Recognizing that most public health laboratories are severely limited in the types of tests that they can perform, because they lack qualified staff, adequate facilities, and/or up-to-date equipment and technology, CDC established the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) in collaboration with the Association of Public Health Laboratories. The LRN consists of laboratories at four levels, each level associated with a specific set of containment and diagnostic capabilities. This Network provides the means to rapidly identify and characterize any biological agent that is suspected to have caused a bioterrorist attack or infectious disease outbreak.

National Pharmaceutical Stockpile—CDC established the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to ensure the availability of life-saving pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and other medical supplies and equipment necessary to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens, and chemical agents. Within 12 hours of the decision to deploy the assets, “Push Packages”—pre-packaged containers comprised of pharmaceuticals, intravenous and airway supplies, emergency medications, bandages and dressings—can be delivered to any U.S. location in the

event of a terrorist attack using a biological or chemical agent directed against a civilian population.

Research—HHS' National Institutes of Health (NIH) conducts basic and applied research related to likely bioterrorism agents. The emphasis of anti-bioterrorism research supported by NIH is on genomics, basic research and infrastructure, and design and testing of diagnostics, therapies, and vaccines. More detail is provided in the Research section of this report.

Safety—HHS' Food and Drug Administration (FDA) participates in the Departmental anti-terrorism activities by ensuring the safety and efficacy of drugs, medical devices and biological products (both therapeutics and diagnostics) as well as a safe food supply. An essential element of FDA's program is facilitating the expeditious development and approval of products that can mitigate the public health threat from bioterrorism.

In order to supply high level focus and clear direction for these efforts, HHS plans to appoint a special assistant within the Immediate Office of the Secretary to lead the department's bioterrorism initiative. This individual will report directly to the Secretary and will be charged with supporting the Surgeon General's efforts to increase participation of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps; with reviewing and establishing liaison activity between the relevant Cabinet departments and the National Security Council; and with coordinating a national summit on how best to evaluate the status of our medical readiness for a bioterrorist attack. The first priority of this special assistant will be to refine the Department's strategic planning and implementation efforts and provide both executive leadership and organizational direction to the HHS bioterrorism initiative.

Funding

HHS launched its bioterrorism initiative in FY 1999. Over the last three years, the Department's efforts have been guided by the HHS strategic plan for bioterrorism preparedness, which focuses on five key areas—prevention/deterrence, infectious disease surveillance, medical and public health response to mass casualty events, the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, and research and development. Three-year funding for these activities has totaled \$729 million. The President's FY 2002 Budget Request of \$343 million, an 18 percent increase over FY 2001, would bring this total to \$1.1 billion. These funds have permitted HHS to make substantial progress in developing the capacity of our health and medical systems to detect and respond to terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction.

NIH bioterrorism research and development would increase by \$43 million in FY 2002 for vaccines against likely bioterrorism threat agents. Of this, \$5 million is requested to support a study of the feasibility of constructing an intergovernmental, government-owned and commercially operated vaccine production facility.

The request includes continued funding to provide a surge capacity for CDC laboratories, which can also assist State and local health departments during major infectious disease outbreaks, especially ones that may be terrorist-induced. Funding also supports research on new diagnostic methods for likely biologic agents, and allows the expansion of Rapid Toxic Screen

Testing (a method for measuring chemical agents in blood and urine samples within 48 hours) to identify new toxins.

Coordination

HHS works closely with and provides technical assistance to the agency signatories of the Federal Response Plan and has close working relationships with DOD, DOJ, the Department of State (DOS), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), DOE, EPA, and FEMA. HHS cooperates with and supports the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) on laboratory analyses of environmental and human samples of biological and chemical substances used as terrorist weapons. It supports FEMA, the Federal consequence management coordinator, by providing and managing the National Disaster Medical System. Through that system, DOD and VA jointly respond to catastrophic health crises that overwhelm local and State health care resources.

HHS also works with local and State public health offices and health care delivery organizations to strengthen the public health infrastructure so that it can respond to problems through a network of information sharing resources, laboratory analytic resources, and agent detection and identification capabilities.

Department of Interior

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	11.5	8.7	7.7
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Critical Infrastructure Protection	2.1	1.5	1.9
Unconventional Threats Total	13.6	10.2	9.6

Roles and Missions

While the Department plays a small support role in the Federal government’s efforts to combat terrorism, that role is nonetheless important given the vast amount of acreage and infrastructure for which the Department is responsible, as well as its mission to both protect and provide access to the public’s resources. That role includes protecting its critical infrastructure, other facilities, and maintaining a capability to respond to incidents.

Of particular concern in this regard, the Department, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has the responsibility to protect 348 dams, 58 power plants, as well as numerous irrigation reclamation projects that are responsible for the delivery of water and hydropower to vast areas of the west. Furthermore, the millions of people who live downstream from Reclamation facilities depend upon the Department to protect these facilities. Also unique to Interior is its responsibility to protect national icons such as the Washington Monument, the Statue of Liberty, and Mount Rushmore. As a land management agency, threats involving eco-terrorism are becoming more prolific and dangerous to resources, employees, and visitors.

Activities

The Department’s combating terrorism activities fall into three categories: prevention, crisis response, and consequence management.

Prevention—Security of DOI facilities continues as a top priority. Significant efforts to prevent acts of terrorism have been initiated at the Main Interior Building, other Departmental critical structures, and prominent national monuments. In addition, DOI established a Critical Infrastructure Protection program policy for enhanced security at key Interior facilities.

In the prevention role, the U.S. Park Police (USPP) is critical to the security of the President, Vice President, and visiting foreign dignitaries visiting the nation’s capital. USPP works closely with the Washington D.C. Police Department, U.S. Secret Service, and the Department of State Diplomatic Security Service in preventing terrorist incidents against senior leadership. This support includes motorcade aerial support, K-9 support for explosive sweeps, and motorcade escorts throughout Washington D.C.

Crisis Response—Interior’s law enforcement and security professionals have developed response plans and are prepared to support crisis response activities regarding terrorist incidents

associated with its responsibilities. The U.S. Park Police, Special Weapons and Tactics Team can respond to terrorist incidents associated with DOI facilities, public, and employees. Additionally, the National Park Service Law Enforcement Rangers, and Special Event Teams are prepared to provide incident response within DOI's jurisdiction. For example, they provided additional security for DOI facilities during last year's International Monetary Fund and World Bank demonstrations in Washington, D.C.

Consequence Management—In managing the consequence of a terrorist incident, the Department provides support and participates in the Federal Response Plan, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and the National Contingency Plan. In addition, the Department maintains Continuity of Operations readiness at all its facilities in order to minimize disruptions to essential services.

Funding

The President's FY 2002 Budget Request includes \$7.7 million for combating terrorism. This represents an 11 percent decrease from the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$8.7 million, due to a National Park Service decrease of \$1.6 million for the combating terrorism projects funded by Congress in FY 2001. That decrease is partially offset by increased Bureau of Reclamation funding for work in the physical protection for the national populace and infrastructure activity. The decrease is also partially offset by increases supporting enhanced security at Interior facilities, and the ability and willingness to deploy Special Event Teams to locations when specific threats are received and viewed as credible. The overall request for the Department also enhances its Critical Infrastructure Protection program.

Coordination

The Department coordinates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement and intelligence agencies for terrorist threat information and participates in the FBI's Counter-terrorism Center and on regional counter-terrorism task forces. For computer security advice DOI relies upon the General Services Administration, Energy's national laboratories, the National Institute of Science and Technology, and the National Security Agency. The Department participates on the Interagency Forum on Infrastructure Protection, which deals with issues relating to the protection of the Department's many dams and hydroelectric power generating facilities and with the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office. In addition, the Department works closely with State, county, and local agencies to ensure the protection of and prompt response to residents at the local (facility) level.

Department of Justice

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	764.4	938.1	1,033.4
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	214.9	286.8	289.0
Critical Infrastructure Protection	42.2	48.1	55.7
Unconventional Threats Total	765.4	938.6	1,038.3

Roles and Missions

In combating terrorism, the most important role of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is the prevention of terrorist acts. If an act of terrorism should occur, DOJ is responsible for its investigation and prosecution. In addition, DOJ plays a role in consequence management, through the training of State and local first responders to domestic terrorism incidents.

- **Prevention**—The prevention of terrorist acts requires the collection and effective use of foreign intelligence and foreign counterintelligence to detect and to react to terrorist threats before they occur.
- **Crisis Response**—For crisis management of a terrorist incident within the U.S., the FBI is the lead Federal agency. For terrorism overseas, DOJ, through the FBI, is responsible for the criminal investigation into the incident, with the objective to develop sufficient evidence to support criminal charges in Federal court against the involved terrorists. Once charges are brought, DOJ coordinates with all pertinent agencies in an effort to gain custody of the defendants for trial. Once custody of a defendant is acquired, Federal prosecutors pursue the criminal prosecution in a Federal district court.
- **Consequence Management**—DOJ’s Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO) of the FBI play key roles in the domestic preparedness of State and local first responders by providing training, equipment, exercises, and information. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOJ’s research arm, develops counterterrorism technologies to support the unique requirements of State and local first responders.

In terms of the critical infrastructure protection mission, the FBI has been given the responsibility for the Emergency Law Enforcement Services Sector. Helping assure the security of law enforcement agencies across the U.S. greatly increases preparedness to deal with terrorist incidents. DOJ also must be prepared and equipped to investigate cybercrime quickly and effectively.

Activities

Foreign Intelligence and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations—DOJ supports the collection efforts of U.S. intelligence agencies by representing them at the Foreign Intelligence

Surveillance Court and obtaining the necessary warrants for electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. In addition, the Attorney General approves the proposals of U.S. intelligence agencies to collect against U.S. persons overseas who are suspected of international terrorist activities. To enable effective use of the intelligence collected on terrorists, the Attorney General also approves the sharing of intelligence with authorities in a position to prevent the planning, movement, or other actions of terrorists. To assist in prosecutions where prevention has not been possible, DOJ facilitates the sharing, to the extent permitted by law, of intelligence with law enforcement authorities.

Criminal Investigation and Prosecution—It is the policy of the DOJ to respond to every significant overseas plot or act of terrorism against the U.S. or its citizens. Similarly, all terrorist incidents occurring within the U.S. are the subject of an immediate investigative response. The objective is to apprehend, vigorously prosecute, convict, and incarcerate or execute those who are conspiring to commit or have carried out terrorist acts that are within the statutory jurisdiction of the U.S.

DOJ also seeks to disrupt and eliminate terrorist infrastructures within the U.S. through the investigation and prosecution of persons who engage in material support of terrorist activity or the financing of designated foreign terrorist organizations.

The National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) located in FBI Headquarters serves as a focal point in the Federal government for threat assessment, warning, investigation, and response for threats or attacks against our critical infrastructures. The FBI has an agent assigned to infrastructure protection matters in all of its 56 field offices, and has also created specialized squads located in selected field offices around the country. DOJ has trained attorneys in the Criminal Division who are experts in the legal, technological, and practical challenges involved in combating cybercrime and cyberterrorism. There are also Federal prosecutors in all of the U.S. Attorneys' Offices who are designated Computer-Telecommunications Coordinators and who have been trained to respond to cybercrimes in their districts.

Crisis Response—The FBI conducts criminal investigations of acts of terrorism occurring within the U.S. and also manages the overall crisis scene. The FBI has created a Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG), an elite cadre of agents specially trained in crisis resolution and response, e.g., crisis management, negotiation, and tactical operations. Each FBI field office has a crisis response plan and agents who have been specially trained in crisis response issues. Similarly, DOJ has created an Attorney Critical Incident Response Group of highly experienced Federal prosecutors who are specially trained to address the prosecutorial aspects of responding to a terrorist incident. Each U.S. Attorney's Office has been tasked to create a crisis response plan and each Office has a senior prosecutor who has been specially trained to serve as its Crisis Management Coordinator.

Substantial effort is underway to improve DOJ's ability to respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD. DOJ has provided specialized WMD training to pertinent Federal prosecutors, including the Attorney Critical Incident Response Group attorneys and the Crisis Management Coordinator in each U.S. Attorney's Office, and to FBI agents. Additionally, personnel throughout DOJ participate in rigorous training exercises in this area.

Domestic Preparedness /Consequence Management—DOJ supports the consequence management training of State and local first responders, such as police and fire department personnel, who are often first on the scene of such a terrorist incident. The Department fulfills this role through two offices, NDPO, located in the FBI, and OJP, which oversees the Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

OJP develops and administers training and equipment assistance programs for State and local emergency response agencies. To execute this mission, OJP established OSLDPS to develop and administer a \$221 million national domestic preparedness program. Under a grant award program, OSLDPS provides funds to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories to facilitate the purchase of specialized equipment. OSLDPS will complete training, exercising, and equipping the remaining 52 cities of the 120-city program in 2003.

The FBI's NDPO provides an information clearinghouse to ensure continuity of information, not only across levels of government, but across disciplines, thereby further enhancing State and local preparedness efforts. The NDPO is staffed and advised by Federal, State and local program managers and experts, most of whom are already engaged on a full or part-time basis in domestic preparedness activities.

NIJ is the research arm of DOJ, focused primarily on the research and technology needs of State and local criminal justice agencies. NIJ was mandated by Congress to develop counterterrorism technologies to meet State and local first responders' unique requirements.

Funding

The President's FY 2002 budget of \$1,033.4 million increases DOJ's resources for combating terrorism by 10 percent over the enacted FY 2001 funding level. Enhancements includes the following:

- Winter Olympics Security—For FY 2002, the FBI requests \$12,302,000 for 2002 Winter Olympic Games deployment. The funding requested will cover travel, per diem, vehicle lease, utilities, telecommunications, and FBI overtime costs for the planned deployment of over 800 FBI personnel for the event period.
- Recurring Security Services—The FBI is committed to implementing the security standards contained in the June 1995 DOJ report entitled, "Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities." For FY 2002, the FBI requests an increase of \$2,020,000 to acquire contract guard services for six stand-alone field office facilities where the General Services Administration does not provide such service (\$1,600,000), replace an outdated closed-circuit television (CCTV) security system at FBI Headquarters (\$320,000), and replace three guard booths at FBI Headquarters to facilitate new visitor identification procedures (\$100,000).
- Incident Response Readiness—The FBI initiated a long-term program in FY 2000 to develop law enforcement capabilities for the technical resolution of a weapons of mass destruction

incident involving chemical, biological, or radiological threats or devices. Initial funding for this effort was provided through an interagency agreement with the Department of Defense. For FY 2002, the FBI requests 42 positions (8 agents) and \$17,737,000 to support ongoing efforts in the areas of threat assessment, diagnostics, and advanced render safe equipment.

- State and Local Bomb Technician Equipment. Within the base funding for OJP, an increase from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is provided for an FBI-managed program for equipping approximately 386 accredited State and local bomb squads located in communities throughout the U.S. This funding will ensure State and local bomb squads are properly equipped for dealing with traditional improvised and explosive devices, as well as the initial response to devices that may be used by terrorists or others to release chemical or biological agents. The FBI provides training to State and local bomb squads, including the use of new equipment.
- For the Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$7 million in new funding is included to establish intelligence units along our Northern and Southern borders. These units will monitor terrorist activities and smuggling operations, and assist in tracking the movement of illicit narcotics, weapons, and other contraband across our nation's borders.
- The Criminal Division requests \$1 million for extradition and foreign legal assistance workload, translation services, and computer network security enhancements.

Coordination

DOJ, primarily through the FBI as the lead agency for crisis management, participates in a number of subgroups of the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee on Counter-Terrorism and National Preparedness, chairing several related to law enforcement. DOJ played a lead role in the development of a Five-Year Interagency Counter-Terrorism and Technology Crime Plan (Five-Year Plan). The Plan, which was submitted to Congress on December 30, 1998, is updated annually. DOJ developed the Plan in concert with 24 Federal agencies which have responsibilities relating to combating terrorism, and after consultation with representative State and local agencies and academia.

The FBI operates a Counterterrorism Center at FBI Headquarters designed to enhance the capabilities of U.S. law enforcement and the intelligence community to combat terrorism in the U.S. The FBI is a key participant in the Central Intelligence Agency Counterterrorist Center (CTC), where the Deputy Chief of the CTC is an FBI detailee. Further, in discharging its responsibilities relating to terrorist activity within the U.S., the FBI operates 30 Joint Terrorism Task Forces, strategically located throughout the U.S., which bring together representatives of pertinent Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to address terrorism issues.

DOJ's counterterrorism efforts also include coordination with other agencies to protect critical information infrastructure. DOJ participates in the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee on Counterterrorism and National Preparedness, which has a subgroup specifically devoted to Information Infrastructure Protection and Assurance. In addition, DOJ works in close cooperation with other centers of expertise within the private sector and the Federal Government, including the Commerce Department's Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office.

National Security Community

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism*	5,368.0	5,506.0	5,687.7
<i>Defense against WMD*</i>	532.8	590.4	609.9
Critical Infrastructure Protection*	1,404.1	1,800.0	1,859.4
Unconventional Threats Total	6,757.2	7,266.9	7,506.7

FY 2002 figures reflect current services budget. DOD will amend the current services estimate upon completion of its comprehensive strategy review.

Roles and Missions

The National Security Community includes the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community. The Department of Defense’s primary role is to support the lead Federal agencies in combating terrorism. DOD’s support to these agencies focuses on its experience with WMD and its capabilities for mass mobilization and extensive logistical support. DOD possesses an array of capabilities in both the active and reserve components that can support civil authorities in partnership with other Federal agencies dealing with the consequences of a terrorist incident.

The Intelligence Community supports the government’s effort to combat terrorism by collecting intelligence on international terrorist groups and state sponsors, producing in-depth analyses of the groups and states responsible for international terrorism, and working to minimize their capabilities. Further detail can be provided in a classified format.

Activities

The Department of Defense’s combating terrorism activities are grouped into four areas:

Antiterrorism—These are defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts. DOD’s antiterrorism efforts cover a broad array of activities including physical security; vulnerability assessments; training; and research, development, testing, and evaluation. Defensive measures include limited response and containment by local military forces.

Counterterrorism—Counterterrorism activities are offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. U.S. Special Operations Command’s Special Operations Forces (SOF) offer a wide variety of skills to prevent, deter, and respond vigorously to terrorist acts against U.S. interests, wherever they occur. SOF counterterrorism units receive the most advanced and diverse training available and continually exercise—often with foreign counterparts—to maintain proficiency and develop new skills.

Terrorism Consequence Management—These activities involve preparation for and response to the consequences of a terrorist incident. In providing assistance to civil authorities, the Secretary of Defense must first determine that the Department’s special capabilities and expertise are necessary to respond to an act or threat of terrorism and that the provision of such

assistance will not adversely affect the military preparedness of the Armed Forces. The Chemical/Biological Rapid Response Team (CBRRT) and the Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) are two highly trained, response force capabilities which provide technical assistance in responding to a WMD incident. Domestically, the Department created the Joint Task Force for Civil Support (JTF-CS), and 27 Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams with the National Guard to assist Federal, State, and local first responders in mitigating the consequences of WMD terrorist incidents. JTF-CS plans for and integrates the Department's support to lead agencies through doctrine development, training, and exercise management, plans development and review, and requirements identification. This support involves capabilities drawn from throughout the Department, including detection, decontamination, medical, and logistical assets. Additionally, the Department has initiated the Installation Pilot Program to develop a blueprint, across the Services, to enhance the preparedness of first responders on military installations

Although DOD transferred major portions of the Domestic Preparedness Program to the Department of Justice on October 1, 2000, and will conclude its involvement in the Federal, State, and Local Exercise Program at the end of FY 2001, it will continue to provide technical assistance to Justice in the Expert Assistance Program and the Chemical-Biological Rapid Response Team will remain a fielded military unit.

Intelligence Support—These activities involve collection and dissemination of terrorism-related information. DOD's intelligence support focuses on personnel and funding for intelligence activities associated with protecting lives and property, reducing risks, and expanding opportunities for operational success through early detection and definition of threats to U.S. forces.

Funding

The funding for the National Security Community reported here is the current services estimate. Because a current services budget is assumed for the National Security Community, detail on actual programs and funding to combat terrorism cannot be provided until completion of the comprehensive strategy review underway in the Department of Defense.

Coordination

Interagency coordination in combating terrorism is practiced, on a daily basis, with Department of Defense counterparts at FBI, Justice, State, FEMA, and other organizations. DOD is an active participant in all four subordinate working groups of the NSC's Policy Coordination Committee for Counterterrorism and National Preparedness:

- The Assistant Secretary for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Joint Staff J3 are members of the Counter-terrorism Security Group, which focuses on preventing and responding to foreign terrorism in America and against Americans and American interests abroad.

- The Assistant Secretary for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, and the Joint Staff J3 are members of the Preparedness Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Group, which works to prevent WMD attacks in the U.S. and develop response and consequence management capabilities against domestic WMD incidents.
- The Assistant Secretary for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence represents the Department on the Information Infrastructure Protection and Assurance Group, which deals with threats to America's cyberspace.
- The Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Support represents the Department on the Continuity of Federal Operations Group that assures the continued operation of the constitutional offices and Federal departments and agencies in the event of disruptive disasters.

Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Director of Military Support are members of the FEMA-chaired Catastrophic Disaster Response Group. DOD is also the Executive Agent for the interagency Technical Support Working Group, which conducts the national interagency R&D program for combating terrorism.

In terms of bilateral cooperation with other agencies, JTF-CS works with the lead agency for consequence management, FEMA, to plan, develop, and integrate consequence management support. DOD depends on the Federal Aviation Administration for its expertise in explosive detection technology. It also relies on the Secret Service for its expertise in personal protection and hardening commercial vehicles against terrorist attack. DOD relies on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Intelligence Community to provide intelligence information on a variety of subject areas, such as chemical and biological terrorist threat information.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	4.0	4.4	4.4
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	3.3	3.6	3.6
Critical Infrastructure Protection	0.0	0.2	0.4
Unconventional Threats Total	4.0	4.6	4.8

Roles and Missions

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates civilian nuclear facilities and materials to ensure adequate protection of the public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment. The NRC’s role in combating terrorism revolves primarily around ensuring the protection of NRC-licensed facilities and materials against both radiological sabotage and the theft or diversion of special nuclear material. Radiological sabotage means a deliberate act against a nuclear facility or interference with the transport of nuclear material, which could directly or indirectly endanger the public health and safety by exposure to radiation. Theft and diversion includes any activities directed at acquiring nuclear material to produce an improvised nuclear device or a radiological dispersal device or to commit other malevolent acts involving the theft of special nuclear material.

In addition to this responsibility, NRC has Lead Federal Agency responsibilities in responding to emergencies involving facilities and materials licensed by the NRC or Agreement States under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) for managing Federal onsite activities. Pursuant to this plan, NRC serves as the primary Federal source of technical information regarding onsite status and offsite radiological conditions, and ensures development of coordinated Federal protective action assessments for use by State and local authorities. The NRC has long-standing Memoranda of Understanding with the FBI for contingency response planning, coordination, and cooperation in dealing with threats or acts of sabotage or theft at NRC-licensed facilities; with FEMA for cooperation in radiological emergency response planning; and with DOE for collecting radiation measurements and forecasting the migration of atmospheric plumes of radioactive contamination.

Activities

NRC activities related to domestic safeguards and security and emergency response include:

Safeguarding Nuclear Facilities—Beginning in the late 1970s, the NRC established requirements to safeguard civilian nuclear power plants and fuel facilities that possess significant amounts of strategic special nuclear material. The regulations apply a graded approach - - that is, greater controls and protection are applied to materials and facilities that are more attractive to an adversary. The NRC licenses nuclear facilities and materials, inspects the facilities and materials

to ensure adequate protection and compliance with NRC requirements, assesses licensee performance, and enforces the regulations.

Threat Assessment—The NRC monitors and assesses the threat environment in the U.S. and abroad in support of the domestic regulatory program and the licensing of nuclear exports. The threat assessment program ensures the continued adequacy of the design basis threats specified in NRC regulations. (A design basis threat defines adversary characteristics to which a licensee must be prepared to respond.) Licensees use these characteristics to establish their safeguards and security systems. Moreover, the NRC maintains a threat assessment capability through continuous liaison with the national intelligence and law enforcement communities, thereby enabling the assessment of any reported threat to a licensee and the capacity to provide timely threat advisory and assessment information to its licensees.

Emergency Response—NRC maintains a robust emergency response program including the capability to implement an emergency response that might be necessary because of a sabotage incident. This is done within the U.S. government interagency crisis and consequence management framework. Most of these capabilities are maintained and implemented under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Energy (DOE), and other Federal participants. NRC's program is designed to assess licensee responses to emergencies and to support local, State, and Federal authorities in the event of an emergency. NRC routinely conducts exercises to ensure that these capabilities are maintained by working with licensees and other responders to ensure a high level of preparedness and capability if an emergency occurs. NRC also cooperates and assists other agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in its lead role in responding to crises associated with acts of sabotage, theft or diversion at facilities licensed or certified by the NRC. Specifically, NRC has conducted exercises with FBI field teams during the past year at a nuclear fuel cycle facility and a nuclear power plant to exercise coordination with the FBI and other Federal, State and local organizations during a combined terrorist and radiological emergency.

Physical Security—The NRC protects NRC personnel and facilities against terrorism through a comprehensive physical and personnel security program. The NRC safeguards and emergency response programs reside principally in four NRC Headquarters offices, and in the four NRC Regional Offices.

- The Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR) is responsible for regulating safeguards programs at nuclear power reactors and non-power reactors. These regulations include the areas of physical protection of licensee activities, personnel access authorization, access control, and fitness-for-duty. NRR and NRC regional staff conduct safeguards program reviews, safeguards inspections, independent security system testing, and performance-based evaluations of licensees' safeguards contingency response capabilities.
- The Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS) regulates safeguards at fuel cycle facilities, including physical protection and material control and accounting (MC&A). NMSS and Regional staff also inspect physical protection plans, MC&A

programs at the fuel facilities, and supervise performance-based testing of site security forces. Additionally, the NRC threat assessment program resides in NMSS.

- Incident Response Operations (IRO) is responsible for the operation of the NRC Operations Center. This center maintains daily contact with U.S. power reactors and fuel cycle facilities, and serves as a clearing house for nuclear and radiological incident reporting from NRC licensees and others. In the event of a nuclear safety or security related event or terrorist attack involving an NRC-licensed activity, the Operations Center would be staffed with a team of management and technical experts from throughout Headquarters and another team would be dispatched from a regional office to the site. These NRC experts would interact with other Federal, State, and local organizations to lead and coordinate the technical response to any radiological emergency, and to support the FBI as needed in the crisis response. IRO also maintains the agency plan for ensuring continuity of its minimum essential functions if a terrorist act, or any other event, were to disrupt the agency's normal operations. IRO coordinates interagency emergency response planning and conducts exercises to maintain these capabilities.
- The Office of Administration manages a comprehensive security program to protect the personnel, information, and physical assets at the Headquarters complex. Security measures appropriate to each of the regional offices also are in place.

Funding

The President's Budget includes \$4.4 million for the NRC combating terrorism activities outlined above. The request sustains funding at the FY 2001 Enacted level.

Coordination

NRC's program to combat terrorism is based upon supporting the FBI and FEMA in crisis and consequence management, respectively, while responding as the lead Federal agency for emergencies involving facilities and materials licensed by the NRC or Agreement States under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) for managing Federal onsite activities. The NRC extensively consults and coordinates with the national law enforcement and intelligence communities for the sharing of threat-related intelligence on criminal and terrorist incidents, tactics and weapons. NRC serves on the Security and Safety of U.S. Facilities subgroup of the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee on Counter-Terrorism and National Preparedness. Further, the NRC recently resumed its relationship with the interagency Technical Support Working Group, composed of a number of Federal agencies concerned with combating terrorism, which coordinates interagency research on a variety of physical security, intelligence, critical infrastructure and other projects. Finally, the NRC works closely with DOE's Office of Safeguards and Security to coordinate policy involving the protection of weapons-usable material, and relies on Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, through an agreement with the FBI, for credibility assessment for certain types of communicated threats to NRC-licensed facilities and activities.

Department of State

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	751.8	1,280.1	1,516.7
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	37.0	45.0	45.0
Critical Infrastructure Protection	40.0	31.2	31.9
Unconventional Threats Total	791.7	1,311.3	1,548.6

Roles and Missions

The State Department is the lead agency for combating terrorism overseas. It leads the U.S. Government's efforts to curb the threat of international terrorism to U.S. citizens and national interests, and the capacity of terrorist groups to undermine the stability of friendly nations.

Activities

Protecting U.S. Citizens, Facilities and Interests from Terrorism Overseas—State Department pursues this objective by:

- Working to disrupt and deter terrorist operations and developing the most appropriate responses to terrorist acts.
- Engaging in active diplomacy to strengthen the political will, tools, and mechanisms necessary for fighting terrorism cooperatively with friends and allies, stressing the imperative of working within the rule of law and with respect for human rights.
- Developing the appropriate environment overseas for other U.S. agencies to undertake their specific counterterrorism roles.
- Ensuring full coordination of U.S. interagency counterterrorism activities.
- Disseminating warnings of potential and specific terrorist threats overseas to the American public through consular affairs' information network.

Antiterrorism Assistance—The Antiterrorism Assistance Training program (ATA) and terrorist interdiction program (TIP) provide security, law enforcement, and customs officials of friendly nations with the skills and tools to combat terrorism.

Embassy Security—State Department is responsible for the security of its own employees and facilities and works to enhance the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's ability to protect U.S. embassies and other facilities and personnel overseas.

Aviation and Maritime Security—State works to improve aviation and maritime security and procedures and systems for interdicting terrorists when they travel.

International Diplomacy to Combat Terrorism— State works to convince states and other elements that either support or ignore terrorism to change their policies, using economic and other sanctions when necessary. State also seeks to strengthen the international web of treaties and laws against terrorism, improve their enforcement so as to apprehend and prosecute terrorists, employing the terrorism information rewards program where appropriate. It attacks the terrorists' sources of funding and material support through diplomatic pressure, investigations, law enforcement and interceptions. Additionally, State uses WMD workshops and counterterrorism conferences to engage host governments to build a common understanding on the actions necessary to prevent and if necessary, to mitigate acts of terrorism. Finally, State attempts to resolve or mitigate when possible the underlying political problems that often contribute to an environment conducive to terrorists and terrorism.

Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)—State also leads the TSWG, which coordinates and conducts the national counterterrorism research and development program. The Department also conducts research and development on retrofitting techniques for protecting State Department buildings from terrorist attacks.

Funding

The President's FY 2002 Budget Request includes \$1,516.7 million to combat terrorism, a \$236 million increase (18 percent) over the FY 2001 enacted level of 1,280.1 million. The request fully funds programs specifically designed to combat terrorism—such as the Antiterrorism Training Program, the Terrorist Interdiction Program, the Rewards Program and also diplomatic activities. Embassies and embassy country teams serve as our front line against terrorism. Embassies are routinely involved in efforts to respond to and thwart terrorist planning or to promote strong international combating terrorism initiatives. The increase is due primarily to enhancements to embassy security.

The State Department's operating budget request is funded through the CJS Appropriations Bill while the Antiterrorism Assistance and Terrorist Interdiction Programs are funded in the foreign operations account. Some of the programs, such as physical security improvements for missions, help protect against a variety of security threats in addition to terrorism. At the same time, the cost of the Department's various combating terrorism efforts are absorbed in the Department's overall budget, including in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, the Office of the Legal Adviser, the Bureau for Intelligence and Research, the regional bureaus, and embassies and missions.

Coordination

The National Security Council and all agencies regularly engaged in the fight against terrorism—State, DOD, FBI, DOJ, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and intelligence community agencies— meet each week and more often as needed to ensure proper coordination. Other agencies, such as DOT, HHS, and DOE are brought in as appropriate.

On the technical level, in the counterterrorism technology development area of research and development, the State Department chairs the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG). It includes representatives from eight Departments and over 80 Federal government elements.

The State Department is a "consumer" of information and expertise from a variety of agencies. At the same time, the Department has a great deal of expertise in its embassies and bureaus and works with other agencies to maximize the overall U.S. Government effort. For example, the State Department relies on HHS for medical participation on the Foreign Emergency Support Team and the ability to use HHS teams for the medical care of U.S. citizens abroad. The Defense Department provides the aircraft and other logistics support for the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) when it is deployed. As part of the process of designating Foreign Terrorist Organizations pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the Department draws on the information of the intelligence community and the legal and technical expertise of the Justice and Treasury Departments. The annual publication of State's report Patterns of Global Terrorism draws on information and expertise of the intelligence community, as well as U.S. embassies. In training activities, the Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program uses other agencies' training facilities, depending upon the course.

Department of Transportation

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	268.0	286.2	290.6
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	0.5	2.5	3.2
Critical Infrastructure Protection	44.5	79.5	110.0
Unconventional Threats Total	312.5	365.7	400.6

Roles and Missions

As the focal point within the U.S. Government for national transportation security issues, DOT is a major participant in the U.S. Government’s efforts to combat terrorism. The Department’s priority is ensuring the safety of the traveling public. Two DOT operating agencies, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Coast Guard play lead roles in this effort.

The FAA is responsible for assessing the threat of terrorist actions against aviation, developing appropriate countermeasures, and the monitoring their implementation, and deploying critical technologies to U.S. airports to detect and prevent dangerous items from being taken aboard aircraft. FAA promotes international cooperation and security through Civil Aviation Security Liaison Officers and field offices at key locations throughout the world, and through active foreign airport and air carrier assessment programs.

The Coast Guard is the lead service for reducing, preempting, deterring and defending against security threats targeting ports and waterways in the U.S. and its territories. The Coast Guard’s existing infrastructure of deployable and shore-based assets provides the country with a well-established presence and quick response capability in U.S. ports, coastal regions and the exclusive economic zone. One of the Coast Guard’s primary responsibilities includes providing technical and operational response to chemical accidents. This unique capability may also be utilized in a chemical terrorism incident.

Activities

DOT Consequence Management—Consequence management involves a number of organizations including the Coast Guard and the Research and Special Program Administration’s Office of Emergency Transportation. DOT’s Office of Emergency Transportation manages Emergency Support Function Number 1 of the Federal Response Plan. This consequence management activity involves transporting response teams, such as urban search and rescue teams, equipment and supplies into the area where a terrorist attack has occurred.

Aviation Security Programs—The FAA conducts a number of aviation security programs, including:

- Preparing security regulations and monitoring performance of airports and airlines in following them;
- Disseminating aviation security related intelligence and information by various means, including the ALEAN (Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network) communications network;
- Providing special agents trained as Air Marshals for in flight security;
- Planning for, developing, acquiring, and installing security equipment at U.S. airports;
- Protecting its own facilities and employees.

Marine Security Programs—The Coast Guard is embarking on a nationally consistent training program to ensure that all Coast Guard responders are fully aware of the WMD threat. The Coast Guard National Strike Force is currently receiving specialized WMD training to fill its unique position as the Coast Guard's WMD response experts.

Internally, the Coast Guard manages a Security Program, which includes a limited Force Protection program element that is designed to combat terrorism and protect service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, ships, aircraft, information, and equipment.

The Coast Guard is also partnering with the U.S. Navy to address its increased force protection requirements in the U.S. These efforts include establishing restricted areas and security zones around high value Navy assets and critical infrastructure. The Coast Guard, working within current resources, has agreed to provide limited waterside security and armed escorts to enforce fixed and moving security zones around certain of the Navy's critical infrastructure and highly valued assets.

The Coast Guard conducts foreign port assessments to determine the vulnerability to terrorist attack of high and medium risk foreign ports frequented by cruise ships carrying U.S. citizens as passengers. The Coast Guard conducts similar assessments for domestic cruise ship terminals.

Land Transportation Security Programs—To assist in efforts to combat terrorism directed against surface transportation, DOT partnered with the Department of Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to develop the Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training Program. This program is being offered by FLETC to the surface transportation industry. The program of instruction focuses on antiterrorism planning and prevention, including threats (physical and cyber), vulnerabilities, WMD, and security countermeasures.

Because of the increased threat of action by terrorists committed to causing mass casualties, DOT is particularly concerned about the potential release of chemical or biological agents in a confined space such as a subway system. To address this issue, DOT has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Energy to form a partnership in the

evaluation, development and application of chemical agent detection systems in the underground transit environment.

Funding

DOT's FY 2002 Budget requests \$290.6 million for combating terrorism. This represents a slight increase over the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$286.2 million.

Of the request, \$285 million is for the Federal Aviation Administration. Fully-funding this request will help ensure that up-to-date aviation security technology is adequately researched, purchased, and installed at the many airports that are not yet sufficiently equipped. Less complex lobby installations of checked baggage screening equipment are giving way to more complex installations, involving integration into baggage make-up areas. These installations may require additional building construction or other modifications that need advanced planning. In addition to the significant funding provided in FAA's facilities and equipment account, the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) can help airports overcome these challenges by allowing them to fund security needs, such as equipment purchases, through this funding. AIP funding has increased substantially in recent years.

From a systems security standpoint, our nation's air traffic control relies on a complex, information-centric infrastructure. To protect this critical infrastructure, the FAA has initiated a multi-layered approach to security, including certification and authorization for new and legacy systems, and sophisticated intrusion detection to head off cyber attacks. Substantial increases in funding for this effort in FY 2001 are sustained in the FY 2002 request. Significant, ongoing efforts will be required over the next several years to sustain this program.

Coordination

In the Government's efforts against terrorism, DOT has strong alliances with DOJ and FBI and works closely with universities, institutes, and Federal agencies, particularly the Department of Energy or the Department of Defense regarding technology development. It exchanges information and expertise with a number of agencies on a regular basis, often utilizing interagency working groups such as the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee on Counter-Terrorism and National Preparedness, and takes every opportunity to educate them on the importance of the transportation infrastructure. DOT has also developed particularly strong partnerships in the aviation and maritime areas with multiple agencies as noted below.

FAA conducts joint airport vulnerability assessments with the FBI, and works with Customs and the U.S. Postal Service to improve security for cargo and mail air shipments. FAA also works with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to improve the use of canines for explosives detection. The Department of State and FAA collaborate in the training of foreign security officials in aviation security. FAA relies on the Intelligence Community for threat and warning information. Also, the FAA occasionally requires the expertise of other agencies in areas of highly technical fields such as WMD.

The Coast Guard coordinates efforts with agencies responsible for prevention, crisis response, consequence management, and intelligence gathering and serves on several interagency working groups concerned with improving maritime transportation system security. The Coast Guard chairs the Security Subcommittee of the Interagency Committee for the Marine Transportation System and the NSC's Port Security Committee; and is a member of the National Port Readiness Network.

Department of Treasury

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	367.3	432.3	419.4
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	25.5	80.5	70.8
Critical Infrastructure Protection	47.4	53.2	64.3
Unconventional Threats Total	406.1	475.2	474.1

Roles and Missions

Treasury’s role in combating terrorism is based on both its statutory missions and the capabilities of its law enforcement bureaus and offices. Treasury’s enforcement bureaus support the multi-agency effort led by the FBI to respond to the terrorist incidents, assist the victims, and identify and capture the perpetrators. The Customs Service is the lead Federal agency to prevent terrorists and their weapons from entering this country. The Secret Service is responsible for protection of high visibility officials and facilities that terrorists might target, and has been designated the lead Federal agency for providing security plans to prevent a terrorist incident at National Special Security Events. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is the leading expert on firearms and explosives and helps reduce the nation's vulnerabilities to terrorism by enforcing the Federal firearms and explosives laws and by supporting local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies.

In addition, Treasury is the lead agency for partnering with the banking and finance sector to secure the nation's financial infrastructure from cybercrimes and other potentially debilitating attacks.

Activities

Treasury’s activities in combating terrorism are directly related to the specialized missions of its bureaus.

Investigations— ATF specializes in, investigates incidents, and enforces Federal laws relating to explosives, arson, and firearms. ATF’s four National Response Teams specialize in responding to explosives and arson incidents. ATF has also created the International Response Team that assists worldwide in matters involving major bombing or arson incidents at the request of the State Department. ATF maintains the Arson and Explosives Incident System (AEXIS) which stores detailed information on over 95,000 arson and explosives incidents. These queried incidents are available to law enforcement for intelligence and/or investigative information. ATF also operates the National Explosives Tracing Center which is able to trace military and commercial explosives to its source. ATF also regulates the explosives and firearms industries, and traces firearms and explosives used in crime or recovered at crime scenes. ATF trains explosives detection canine teams for service in countries around the world, and trains thousands of

State and local officers in counter-terrorism areas like post-blast investigations, explosives identification and destruction. ATF's National Laboratories provide state-of-the-art forensic services in the areas of explosives and firearms evidentiary analysis.

Additionally, the Secret Service conducts financial crimes and counterfeiting investigations that are designed to ensure the integrity of the critical financial, payment, and telecommunications infrastructures of the United States.

Border Security—The Customs Service works to prevent the importation of WMD as well as preventing and investigating the exportation of WMD materials and technologies, arms, funds and other support to terrorists abroad. Customs is enhancing its ability to detect contraband, including WMD and other terrorist related items, entering and leaving the U.S. through improved inspection technology and hardware, enhanced training, and proactive investigations.

Customs also investigates a broad range of crimes linked to terrorism, including contraband smuggling, illegal exports of licensable technologies and arms, violations of international sanctions, and related money laundering. Customs has established the Cyber Smuggling Center to protect our electronic border, bringing together assets dedicated to the investigation of international crime conducted on or facilitated by the Internet, including trafficking in illegal arms and WMD and money laundering.

Security of High Priority Targets—The Secret Service protects our most visible targets—the President and first family, the Vice President, former Presidents, visiting foreign heads of state, the White House complex, and foreign embassies in the U.S. The Secret Service is also responsible for coordinating security at designated events, referred to as National Special Security Events (NSSEs).

ATF supplies special agent canine handlers, explosives enforcement officers, and special agent certified explosives specialists as part of the NRT to assist Federal, State, and local agencies in protecting the public at special events such as conventions, economic summits, and sports events.

Disruption of Terrorist Financing— Treasury works to deprive terrorist organizations of financing by investigating money laundering and other financial crimes and imposing and enforcing economic sanctions. Several of Treasury's bureaus and offices have a role in this activity. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network supports international and domestic anti-terrorism efforts by identifying and tracking financial activities associated with known state sponsors of terrorism, terrorist organizations, individuals, or supporters. The Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation office investigates domestic extremist groups utilizing tax fraud and money laundering as a funding mechanism. Terrorist fund raising activities, particularly if through tax exempt organizations, are monitored. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of economic sanctions against terrorism-supporting governments and designated terrorist groups. In addition, to supplement traditional law enforcement methods in the area of financial crime, the Treasury is in the process of establishing a Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center (FTATC) within OFAC.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)—FLETC offers a number of training programs for Federal, State, local and foreign law enforcement personnel from over fifty countries. FLETC also provides training to foreign law enforcement partners on both an ongoing basis as well as in response to emerging high threat areas.

Critical Infrastructure Protection—In its lead role for outreach to the national banking sector, Treasury and the banking industry successfully worked together to establish the nation's first privately owned and funded information sharing and analysis center.

Funding

The FY 2002 President's Budget Request of \$419 million represents a slight decrease of 3 percent from the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$432 million. Most of the decline is accounted for by a one-year project to procure security technology for the northern border and a reduction in the Treasury Counterterrorism Fund. The decreases are partially offset by increases for Joint Terrorism Task Forces, security for National Special Security Events, and increased security along the northern border.

The FY 2002 Request also modifies the Treasury Counterterrorism Fund. In order to provide greater flexibility in managing counterterrorism programs, in which the needs for funding are often temporary and unforeseen, the Counterterrorism Fund in the President's FY 2002 budget is patterned after the fund that has been established at the Department of Justice. As proposed, the Treasury Counter-terrorism Fund would still be used only for the costs of providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute terrorism, including rewards in connection with these activities. Although expenditures would not have to be designated emergency requirements, any amount provided from the Fund would be available only after notice of its proposed use had been transmitted to the Congress and such amount had been apportioned pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1513(b). This would ensure adequate Congressional oversight of Fund expenditures, while permitting its use in all appropriate circumstances.

Coordination

Treasury's enforcement bureaus are full-time partners in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force program. ATF maintains a close association with the FBI regarding bomb investigations where they both can share information and expertise relating to firearms and explosives. FinCEN also responds to requests for investigative support to terrorism investigations by the FBI. The Secret Service, Customs and ATF coordinate continuously not only with the FBI, but also with FEMA, Defense, State, and the CIA in responding to terrorist acts. Treasury maintains an active liaison program with the intelligence community and participates in the FBI Counterterrorism Division, the CIA Counter-terrorism Center and the Treasury Threat Advisory Group. Customs works closely with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol in the safeguarding of our nation's borders. Treasury also relies on other Federal agencies for support for National Special Security Events.

U.S. Agency for International Development

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism	23.6	13.3	11.6
<i>Defense against WMD</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Critical Infrastructure Protection	--	--	--
Unconventional Threats Total	23.6	13.3	11.6

Roles and Missions

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) responsible for protecting its own personnel and facilities from terrorist attacks. At 61 of its 94 locations overseas, the USAID office building is situated separate from and outside the security umbrella of the U.S. Embassy compound, requiring USAID to provide security for its own facilities.

In addition, USAID plays a key role in consequence management of WMD incidents overseas. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has the responsibility to coordinate the U.S. Government’s humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies overseas. The mission of OFDA is to save lives, reduce economic suffering, and alleviate or mitigate the economic impacts of a disaster or emergency. OFDA can also leverage the capabilities of the local and international organizations with which it has long-standing relationships to rapidly respond to a WMD incident.

Finally, based on its extensive work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), USAID is an important part of interagency efforts to counter terrorist infiltration or other use of NGOs.

Activities

Physical Security—USAID has developed a strategic plan for overseas physical security needs. The plan includes the development of physical security policies governing the protection of USAID facilities, employees, and dependents both at home and abroad against the threats posed by international terrorism. USAID is responsible for implementing these physical security policies, which outline requirements for office building physical security, communications systems, armored vehicles, and protective services for the USAID Administrator.

WMD Consequence Management—OFDA is prepared to assist overseas victims of WMD incidents. For example, USAID provided emergency search and rescue teams and relief supplies and treatment in response to the bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa.

Through interagency agreements, OFDA has access to a multitude of technical experts in the areas of WMD preparedness and training. These partnerships, including ones with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and with the Environmental Protection Agency, allow OFDA to deploy a technical assessment team that can assess health effects and support

medical management of a contaminated population and provide recommendations for response requirements.

OFDA maintains stockpiles worldwide of consequence management equipment and supplies designed to support affected populations. OFDA has augmented some of these stockpiles in strategic locations in preparation for a WMD event. In addition, OFDA maintains a consequence management technical cache for its survey and assessment team. OFDA partners with the Georgia National Guard for field testing, maintenance, and logistical support for this equipment.

OFDA has held over 10 courses in the last 3 years and has trained over 200 people from OFDA, other Federal agencies, and non-governmental community in WMD consequence management.

Interagency Antiterrorism Policy Development—USAID is an active member of a National Security Council-directed interagency group responsible for designing policies to counter the unprecedented threat of international terrorists using unwitting (or in some cases witting) non-governmental organizations to further their cause. Of specific interest to USAID are those NGOs receiving grants from and those who coordinate assistance activities with USAID.

Funding

The FY 2002 President's Budget Request of \$11.6 million represents a decrease of \$1.7 million (13 percent) from the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$13.3 million.

The fluctuation since FY 2000 is due to variation in USAID's relocation expenses to move to more secure temporary facilities or to co-locate the USAID mission with the U.S. Embassy. Over time, most USAID facilities will be co-located so that the U.S. government can provide security for overseas personnel more efficiently and effectively. In FY 2002, \$8 million is requested to complete the relocations and other security enhancements.

In addition, the budget request of the Foreign Buildings Operations office of the Department of State includes \$50 million for new construction of priority USAID missions. These missions will be collocated with the U.S. Embassy in accordance with the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999, which states "In selecting a new site for any new U.S. diplomatic facility abroad, the Secretary shall ensure that all U.S. government personnel at the post (except those under the command of an area military commander) will be located on the site."

Coordination

OFDA participates in planning and interagency training activities in conjunction with State and Defense. OFDA is also part of the State Department-led Federal Emergency Support Team (FEST). In the overseas environment, USAID is an active participant and fully coordinates with the Department of State and numerous other agencies on anti-terrorism-related policies and actions. This coordination is evidenced in its participation in the Inter-Agency

Working Group on links between terrorism and NGOs, and its participation in the State Department's Overseas Security Policy Working Board. USAID also routinely receives information from a wide variety of sources within the Executive Branch to assist in assessing terrorism-related threats to its facilities.

In the domestic arena, USAID has developed relationships with other Federal agencies in the exercise of the role as lead tenant within the Ronald Reagan Building. In particular, USAID established strong links to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the District of Columbia Police Special Operations unit, and the Federal Protective Service.

Department of Veterans Affairs

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	<i>FY00 Actual</i>	<i>FY01 Enacted</i>	<i>FY02 Request</i>
Combating Terrorism*			
<i>Defense against WMD*</i>	--	--	--
Critical Infrastructure Protection	2.0	21.7	21.7
Unconventional Threats Total	2.0	21.7	21.7

*VA receives \$1 million in transfers from HHS for maintenance of WMD pharmaceutical caches.

Roles and Missions

VA plays an important supporting role in partnership with other Federal departments in combating terrorism. While VA provides considerable support to other organizations in the event of disaster and emergency, VA is not a lead agency for combating terrorism. VA has three primary responsibilities in support of government efforts to combat terrorism:

- **Physical Security**—VA’s primary role and responsibility in combating terrorism is to protect its facilities and the employees and citizens who use them.
- **Disaster Medical Response**—VA supports the Department of Health and Human Services in disaster medical response, including response to terrorist incidents. As a partner in the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), VA is involved in planning, coordination, training and exercises in preparation for a variety of catastrophic events.
- **Cyber Security**—While the originating force for information security in government Departments was not terrorism, protection of VA’s information assets enhances its antiterrorism posture directly and indirectly. This overall protection serves to ensure that VA’s services to veterans, increasingly reliant on information technology, remain available. A disruption of VA’s services due to terrorist activity would have profound national economic, political, and morale consequences.

Activities

Physical Security—After the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, VA’s Office of Security and Law Enforcement completed a comprehensive review of the security posture of VA facilities nationwide. This included the security classification of the facilities based on GSA’s guidelines. The review resulted in the development and implementation of improved physical security procedures.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness—VA supports HHS to ensure maintenance of adequate stockpiles of antidotes and other necessary pharmaceuticals nationwide. VA’s Emergency Pharmacy Service maintains four pharmaceutical caches for immediate deployment (with an HHS National Medical Response Team) in the event of an actual WMD incident and one pharmaceutical cache to be on site for special high-risk national events such as the

Presidential Inauguration. Additionally, VA established an agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to establish another set of national stockpiles of supplies and equipment for response to biological or chemical incidents.

Cyber Security—VA's Cyber Security Office (CSO) within the Office of Information and Technology is the focal point for providing controls that ensure the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of VA's information assets, including those related to anti-terrorist plans. In addition, the CSO provides, through its Critical Incident Response Capability, an information service that can warn of incipient terrorist threats to VA's information infrastructure.

Funding

Most of VA's efforts related to combating terrorism and weapons of mass destruction are encompassed in its normal operations and maintenance. These costs, including physical security and law enforcement requirements as well as cyber security requirements, are not reflected in OMB's Combating Terrorism and WMD funding roll-ups. VA spends in excess of \$90 million annually for police and security services for its medical centers. During FY 2001 VA will spend \$1.3 million on security for the Washington, DC Central Office Campus alone. Additionally, for FY 2001, VA's CSO is coordinating a \$17 million cyber security initiative that will result in enhanced security awareness and training as well as an upgraded department-wide incident response capability.

Any activities outside of these normal operations are provided on a reimbursable basis. For instance, HHS reimburses VA for maintenance and storage of WMD pharmaceutical caches. Under the Stafford act, FEMA reimburses to VA for disaster response provided under the Federal Response Plan.

Coordination

In the area of emergency management, VA works closely with FEMA, HHS, and Department of Defense. VA has an interagency agreement with the HHS Office of Emergency Preparedness to provide direct management (including physical security) of five pharmaceutical caches that are stored at strategic locations throughout the country. VA also participates in a wide range of inter-agency exercises, working closely with other Federal departments and agencies as well as with the private sector.

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

For classification reasons, breakout by bureau is not provided for the national security community.

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Agriculture</i>	\$23.5	\$32.0	\$37.3	\$57.9	\$48.1
<i>Agricultural Research Service</i>	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$36.1	\$48.5	\$38.4
Research and Development	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$36.1	\$48.5	\$38.4
<i>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</i>	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$3.2	\$3.4
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2
Research and Development	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$3.2	\$3.2
<i>DA</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.2	\$6.4
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.7	\$5.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.6
<i>Food Safety and Inspection Service</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Office of Inspector General</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Commerce</i>	\$24.0	\$28.6	\$20.8	\$19.7	\$19.7
<i>Bureau of Export Administration</i>	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$8.5	\$12.2	\$12.2
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$8.5	\$12.2	\$12.2

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>General Administration</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>International Trade Administration</i>	\$1.5	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Physical Security of Government	\$1.5	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>	\$3.1	\$1.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Physical Security of Government	\$3.1	\$1.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>NIST</i>	\$12.4	\$11.2	\$12.3	\$7.5	\$7.5
Physical Security of Government	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$2.7	\$3.4	\$3.4
Research and Development	\$10.0	\$8.8	\$9.6	\$4.1	\$4.1
<i>Energy</i>	\$501.1	\$606.5	\$696.3	\$709.9	\$792.5
<i>Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs (DP)</i>	\$217.6	\$254.7	\$322.1	\$330.5	\$439.3
Physical Security of Government	\$217.6	\$254.7	\$322.1	\$330.5	\$439.3
<i>Assistant Secretary for EM</i>	\$189.6	\$251.4	\$258.1	\$247.0	\$235.0
Physical Security of Government	\$189.6	\$251.4	\$258.1	\$247.0	\$235.0
<i>Bonneville Power Administration</i>	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$0.0	\$2.1	\$2.1
Physical Security of Government	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$0.0	\$2.1	\$2.1
<i>FERC</i>	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Physical Security of Government	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
<i>NNSA Deputy Admin. for Defense Nuclear Nonprolif</i>	\$33.3	\$34.9	\$55.2	\$63.1	\$48.6
Research and Development	\$33.3	\$34.9	\$55.2	\$63.1	\$48.6

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Office of Intelligence</i>	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0
<i>Office of Security & Emergency Operations</i>	\$11.8	\$18.7	\$19.0	\$22.2	\$22.4
Physical Security of Government	\$8.5	\$14.3	\$10.6	\$13.3	\$13.4
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$3.9	\$4.1	\$2.0
Research and Development	\$3.1	\$4.2	\$4.5	\$4.9	\$7.0
<i>Office of Security and Emergency Operations</i>	\$45.0	\$43.0	\$40.0	\$43.0	\$43.1
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$45.0	\$43.0	\$40.0	\$43.0	\$43.1
EPA	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
<i>Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response</i>	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
FEMA	\$5.8	\$17.6	\$27.7	\$33.7	\$34.4
<i>EMPA</i>	\$1.2	\$8.8	\$16.9	\$17.2	\$17.4
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.2	\$8.3	\$16.4	\$16.6	\$16.6
<i>Multiple Accounts</i>	\$4.4	\$8.6	\$10.0	\$15.4	\$15.7
Physical Security of Government	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.3	\$1.6	\$1.6
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.1	\$7.2	\$8.7	\$13.7	\$14.1
<i>Preparedness, Training, and Exercises</i>	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$1.2
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$1.2
S&E	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1
GSA	\$93.9	\$93.1	\$78.8	\$105.9	\$105.6
<i>Public Buildings Service, Federal Protective Servi</i>	<i>\$93.9</i>	<i>\$93.1</i>	<i>\$78.8</i>	<i>\$105.9</i>	<i>\$105.6</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$12.7	\$14.3	\$15.4	\$15.8	\$14.0
Physical Security of Government	\$77.8	\$75.1	\$60.6	\$87.9	\$89.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.5	\$3.7	\$2.8	\$2.2	\$1.8
HHS	\$15.9	\$173.1	\$255.3	\$290.6	\$348.3
<i>Agency for Health Care Policy and Research</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$5.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	
<i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$123.6</i>	<i>\$152.7</i>	<i>\$180.9</i>	<i>\$181.9</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$116.8	\$121.0	\$144.4	\$158.9
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$6.9	\$31.7	\$36.5	\$23.0
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$5.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>\$15.9</i>	<i>\$28.0</i>	<i>\$43.0</i>	<i>\$49.7</i>	<i>\$92.7</i>
Research and Development	\$15.9	\$28.0	\$43.0	\$49.7	\$92.7
<i>Office of the Secretary</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$10.0</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
<i>Office of the Secretary, OPHS, OEP</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$21.5</i>	<i>\$54.6</i>	<i>\$60.1</i>	<i>\$58.7</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$21.5	\$24.6	\$30.1	\$51.2

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$7.5
<i>Holocaust Memorial Museum</i>	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Interior</i>	\$10.9	\$14.0	\$11.5	\$8.7	\$7.7
<i>BLM, NPS, BIA, and O/Sec</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.6</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.5
<i>BOR and NPS</i>	<i>\$3.6</i>	<i>\$4.8</i>	<i>\$4.1</i>	<i>\$0.9</i>	<i>\$1.6</i>
Physical Security of National Populace	\$3.6	\$4.8	\$4.1	\$0.9	\$1.6
<i>BOR, USGS, FWS, and NPS</i>	<i>\$2.7</i>	<i>\$4.3</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.1</i>	<i>\$1.1</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$2.7	\$4.3	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.1
<i>NPS and BIA</i>	<i>\$4.6</i>	<i>\$4.9</i>	<i>\$5.8</i>	<i>\$6.2</i>	<i>\$4.5</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$4.6	\$4.9	\$5.8	\$6.2	\$4.5
<i>Judiciary</i>	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$12.6	\$9.8	\$9.8
<i>002</i>	<i>\$7.0</i>	<i>\$8.0</i>	<i>\$12.6</i>	<i>\$9.8</i>	<i>\$9.8</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$12.6	\$9.8	\$9.8
<i>Justice</i>	\$628.3	\$713.7	\$764.4	\$938.1	\$1,033.4
<i>Administrative Review and Appeals</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.4</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$1.0	\$1.0

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Antitrust Division</i>	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4
Physical Security of Government	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4
<i>Community Relations Service</i>	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
<i>Counterterrorism Fund</i>	\$20.0	\$3.4	\$0.9	\$5.0	\$5.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$20.0	\$3.4	\$0.9	\$5.0	\$5.0
<i>Drug Enforcement Administration</i>	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$12.6	\$12.2	\$15.8
Physical Security of Government	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$12.6	\$12.2	\$15.8
<i>Federal Bureau of Investigation</i>	\$450.5	\$432.9	\$443.0	\$527.0	\$567.5
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$349.2	\$350.2	\$354.3	\$422.8	\$458.7
Physical Security of Government	\$9.2	\$9.2	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$10.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$76.8	\$66.7	\$64.7	\$88.5	\$91.1
Research and Development	\$15.3	\$6.9	\$15.2	\$6.9	\$6.9
<i>Federal Prison Systems</i>	\$16.0	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$16.0	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
<i>General Administration</i>	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$11.0	\$11.3
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$9.0	\$9.3
Physical Security of Government	\$1.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Physical Security of National Populace	\$1.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>General Legal Activities</i>	\$13.5	\$15.0	\$13.6	\$13.6	\$15.9
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$9.8	\$9.3	\$9.4	\$9.7	\$10.8
Physical Security of Government	\$2.0	\$4.1	\$2.1	\$1.6	\$2.3

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.8
<i>Immigration and Naturalization Service</i>	<i>\$15.8</i>	<i>\$17.9</i>	<i>\$20.9</i>	<i>\$28.2</i>	<i>\$35.8</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$5.2	\$5.1	\$7.8	\$14.9	\$22.6
Physical Security of Government	\$10.6	\$12.8	\$13.1	\$13.3	\$13.3
<i>Office of Justice Programs</i>	<i>\$35.0</i>	<i>\$134.5</i>	<i>\$152.0</i>	<i>\$221.7</i>	<i>\$220.5</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$23.0	\$124.5	\$122.0	\$185.7	\$203.5
Research and Development	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$30.0	\$36.0	\$17.0
<i>U.S. Attorneys</i>	<i>\$13.5</i>	<i>\$14.0</i>	<i>\$14.0</i>	<i>\$14.0</i>	<i>\$14.0</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Physical Security of Government	\$11.5	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
<i>U.S. Marshals Service</i>	<i>\$47.0</i>	<i>\$61.7</i>	<i>\$81.5</i>	<i>\$85.0</i>	<i>\$127.0</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$47.0	\$61.7	\$81.5	\$85.0	\$127.0
<i>National Security</i>	\$3,992.9	\$4,284.8	\$5,368.0	\$5,506.0	\$5,687.7
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$1,749.5	\$2,022.3	\$2,644.3	\$2,722.0	\$2,811.8
Physical Security of Government	\$2,180.5	\$2,154.4	\$2,230.6	\$2,310.8	\$2,387.0
Physical Security of National Populace	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.3	\$93.4	\$302.9	\$238.3	\$246.2
Research and Development	\$59.4	\$14.7	\$190.0	\$234.9	\$242.7

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</i>	\$3.5	\$3.2	\$4.0	\$4.4	\$4.4
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.7	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.6
Physical Security of Government	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$0.6	\$0.6
Physical Security of National Populace	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$3.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.2
<i>State</i>	\$196.3	\$1,634.9	\$751.8	\$1,280.1	\$1,516.7
<i>Bureau of Administration</i>	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$17.0	\$2.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
<i>Bureau of Administration, Foreign Buildings Office</i>	\$5.0	\$632.0	\$319.0	\$668.0	\$826.0
Physical Security of Government	\$5.0	\$632.0	\$319.0	\$668.0	\$826.0
<i>Bureau of Consular Affairs</i>	\$4.3	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$5.3	\$5.3
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$3.9	\$4.5	\$5.1	\$5.1	\$5.1
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
<i>Bureau of Diplomatic Security</i>	\$170.0	\$978.0	\$404.0	\$568.0	\$650.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$24.0	\$46.0	\$38.0	\$46.0	\$46.0
Physical Security of Government	\$146.0	\$927.0	\$361.0	\$519.0	\$601.0
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$3.0	\$3.0
<i>Bureau of Financial Management & Policy</i>	\$3.0	\$7.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$13.4
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$3.0	\$7.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$13.4
<i>Bureau of Intelligence and Research</i>	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
<i>Bureau of Political Military Affairs</i>	\$6.0	\$5.0	\$12.8	\$12.6	\$12.6
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$6.0	\$5.0	\$11.8	\$11.6	\$11.6
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
<i>Office of the Secretary</i>	\$2.0	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$3.2	\$3.2

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$2.0	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$3.2	\$3.2
<i>Office of the Secretary, Counter-terrorism</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$3.2</i>
Research and Development	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$3.2
Transportation	\$170.3	\$271.7	\$268.0	\$286.2	\$290.6
<i>Federal Aviation Administration</i>	<i>\$168.2</i>	<i>\$270.1</i>	<i>\$265.0</i>	<i>\$282.0</i>	<i>\$285.2</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$3.5	\$3.8	\$4.0	\$4.3	\$4.6
Physical Security of Government	\$17.8	\$18.1	\$10.9	\$11.9	\$12.8
Physical Security of National Populace	\$99.7	\$193.5	\$196.3	\$207.5	\$213.4
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.6	\$3.7	\$4.0
Research and Development	\$44.2	\$51.7	\$50.1	\$54.5	\$50.3
<i>Federal Transit Administration</i>	<i>\$1.5</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$0.9</i>	<i>\$1.9</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.1	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$1.1
Research and Development	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$0.1	\$0.8
<i>Research and Special Programs Administration</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>St Lawrence seaway Corporation</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>
Physical Security of National Populace	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
<i>U.S. Coast Guard</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>	<i>\$0.9</i>	<i>\$3.2</i>	<i>\$3.4</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.5
Physical Security of Government	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$2.6	\$2.7

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Treasury	\$376.1	\$382.2	\$367.3	\$432.3	\$419.4
<i>Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms</i>	\$77.4	\$69.0	\$28.4	\$31.5	\$31.7
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$29.6	\$21.8	\$18.3	\$22.3	\$22.4
Physical Security of Government	\$1.2	\$2.2	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.7
Physical Security of National Populace	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$2.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$46.6	\$45.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.7	\$0.8	\$0.8
<i>Departmental Offices</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.9	\$44.9
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.9	\$44.9
<i>Engraving and Printing</i>	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$6.0
Physical Security of Government	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0
Physical Security of National Populace	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
<i>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</i>	\$1.0	\$2.0	\$4.6	\$3.4	\$3.4
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.7	\$0.8
Physical Security of Government	\$1.0	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.6	\$2.7
<i>Financial Crimes Enforcement Network</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Financial Management Service</i>	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$1.0	\$3.1	\$2.4
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.8
Physical Security of National Populace	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$1.6
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Internal Revenue Service</i>	\$32.6	\$21.3	\$22.8	\$13.8	\$15.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$17.6	\$11.3	\$14.8	\$12.0	\$11.5
Physical Security of Government	\$15.0	\$10.0	\$8.0	\$1.8	\$3.5
<i>IRS-CI</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.8	\$6.2
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.8	\$6.2
<i>Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration</i>	\$9.1	\$5.5	\$5.6	\$5.8	\$6.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$9.0	\$5.4	\$5.4	\$5.6	\$5.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
<i>U. S. Customs Service</i>	\$46.7	\$40.5	\$49.0	\$81.4	\$71.7
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$35.0	\$27.7	\$27.5	\$59.1	\$48.7
Physical Security of Government	\$5.7	\$6.9	\$10.1	\$12.7	\$13.0
Physical Security of National Populace	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$11.4	\$9.7	\$10.0
<i>USSS - HRT</i>	\$17.9	\$19.8	\$20.9	\$19.2	\$19.2
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$4.0	\$4.7	\$5.0	\$4.6	\$4.6
Physical Security of Government	\$13.2	\$14.3	\$15.4	\$14.1	\$14.1
Research and Development	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
<i>USSS - INV</i>	\$14.0	\$18.4	\$10.6	\$11.8	\$11.3
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$1.7	\$3.3	\$2.0	\$2.6	\$2.6
Physical Security of Government	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$4.5	\$4.5
Physical Security of National Populace	\$9.3	\$13.1	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.3
<i>USSS - OPO</i>	\$111.0	\$129.0	\$151.0	\$131.3	\$138.1
Physical Security of Government	\$108.0	\$117.0	\$106.0	\$107.6	\$103.0

Annex 1: Funding to Combat Terrorism (including Defense against WMD) by Bureau and Category

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Physical Security of National Populace	\$0.0	\$9.0	\$42.0	\$20.2	\$32.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.5	\$3.0
<i>USSS - OPR</i>	<i>\$61.3</i>	<i>\$70.1</i>	<i>\$67.3</i>	<i>\$65.4</i>	<i>\$63.6</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$16.3	\$16.1	\$14.6	\$17.1	\$17.1
Physical Security of Government	\$31.4	\$35.5	\$34.8	\$31.2	\$29.4
Physical Security of National Populace	\$9.4	\$13.1	\$11.3	\$12.1	\$12.1
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$4.1	\$5.4	\$6.6	\$5.0	\$5.0
<i>US AID</i>	<i>\$5.8</i>	<i>\$55.3</i>	<i>\$23.6</i>	<i>\$13.3</i>	<i>\$11.6</i>
<i>Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance</i>	<i>\$3.1</i>	<i>\$1.8</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$0.8</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.1	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.0
<i>Security</i>	<i>\$2.7</i>	<i>\$3.5</i>	<i>\$22.6</i>	<i>\$12.5</i>	<i>\$10.6</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$2.7	\$3.5	\$22.6	\$12.5	\$10.6
<i>USAID/Africa</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$50.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Veterans Affairs</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>		<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
<i>Veterans Health Administration</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>		<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand Total	\$6,057.2	\$8,322.7	\$8,691.3	\$9,699.6	\$10,333.0

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

For classification reasons, breakout by bureau is not provided for the national security community.

Department/Bureau/Category/Subcategory	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>\$23.5</u>	<u>\$32.0</u>	<u>\$37.3</u>	<u>\$52.2</u>	<u>\$42.3</u>
<i>Agricultural Research Service</i>	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$36.1	\$48.5	\$38.4
Research and Development	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$36.1	\$48.5	\$38.4
Enabling Capacity	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$36.1	\$48.5	\$38.4
<i>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</i>	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$3.2	\$3.4
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2
Public Health Infrastructure/Surveillance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2
Research and Development	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$3.2	\$3.2
Enabling Capacity	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$3.2	\$3.2
<i>DA</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.6
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.6
Federal Planning/Exercises	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.6
<i>Food Safety and Inspection Service</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Public Health Infrastructure/Surveillance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Office of Inspector General</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to... Federal Planning/Exercises	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>\$11.0</u>	<u>\$11.4</u>	<u>\$12.3</u>	<u>\$10.3</u>	<u>\$10.3</u>
<i>Bureau of Export Administration</i>	\$3.1	\$4.1	\$4.6	\$8.3	\$8.3
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$3.1	\$4.1	\$4.6	\$8.3	\$8.3
<i>NIST</i>	\$7.9	\$7.3	\$7.7	\$2.0	\$2.0
Research and Development Basic Research, incl. Gene Sequencing	\$7.9 \$7.9	\$7.3 \$7.3	\$7.7 \$7.7	\$2.0 \$2.0	\$2.0 \$2.0
<u>Energy</u>	<u>\$207.4</u>	<u>\$291.2</u>	<u>\$311.8</u>	<u>\$324.3</u>	<u>\$306.9</u>
<i>Assistant Secretary for EM</i>	\$116.4	\$193.8	\$196.7	\$195.1	\$191.8
Physical Security of Government	\$116.4	\$193.8	\$196.7	\$195.1	\$191.8
<i>NNSA Deputy Admin. for Defense Nuclear</i>	\$33.3	\$34.9	\$55.2	\$63.1	\$48.6
Research and Development Basic Research, incl. Gene Sequencing	\$33.3 \$33.3	\$34.9 \$34.9	\$55.2 \$55.2	\$63.1 \$63.1	\$48.6 \$48.6
<i>Office of Intelligence</i>	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0
<i>Office of Security & Emergency Operations</i>	\$11.8	\$18.7	\$19.0	\$22.2	\$22.4
Physical Security of Government	\$8.5	\$14.3	\$10.6	\$13.3	\$13.4

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$3.9	\$4.1	\$2.0
First Responder Training and Exercise	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$3.9	\$4.1	\$2.0
Research and Development	\$3.1	\$4.2	\$4.5	\$4.9	\$7.0
Detection/Diagnostics	\$3.1	\$4.2	\$4.5	\$4.9	\$7.0
<i>Office of Security and Emergency</i>	<i>\$45.0</i>	<i>\$43.0</i>	<i>\$40.0</i>	<i>\$43.0</i>	<i>\$43.1</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$45.0	\$43.0	\$40.0	\$43.0	\$43.1
Special Response Units	\$45.0	\$43.0	\$40.0	\$43.0	\$43.1
<u>EPA</u>	<u>\$2.0</u>	<u>\$2.0</u>	<u>\$4.0</u>	<u>\$3.2</u>	<u>\$3.2</u>
<i>Office of Solid Waste and Emergency</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$2.0</i>	<i>\$4.0</i>	<i>\$3.2</i>	<i>\$3.2</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
Special Response Units	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
<u>FEMA</u>	<u>\$4.5</u>	<u>\$16.1</u>	<u>\$26.3</u>	<u>\$32.1</u>	<u>\$32.8</u>
<i>EMPA</i>	<i>\$1.2</i>	<i>\$8.8</i>	<i>\$16.9</i>	<i>\$17.2</i>	<i>\$17.4</i>
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.2	\$8.3	\$16.4	\$16.6	\$16.6
First Responder Training and Exercises	\$1.2	\$8.3	\$16.4	\$16.6	\$16.6
<i>Multiple Accounts</i>	<i>\$3.1</i>	<i>\$7.2</i>	<i>\$8.7</i>	<i>\$13.7</i>	<i>\$14.1</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.1	\$7.2	\$8.7	\$13.7	\$14.1
Federal Planning/Exercises	\$3.1	\$7.2	\$8.7	\$13.7	\$14.1
<i>Preparedness, Training, and Exercises</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>	<i>\$0.7</i>	<i>\$1.2</i>	<i>\$1.2</i>

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$1.2
Other Planning and Assistance to State/Locals	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$1.2
<i>S&E</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1
<u>HHS</u>	<u>\$15.9</u>	<u>\$173.1</u>	<u>\$255.3</u>	<u>\$290.6</u>	<u>\$348.3</u>
<i>Agency for Health Care Policy and Research</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$5.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	
Therapeutics/Treatments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	
<i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$123.6</i>	<i>\$152.7</i>	<i>\$180.9</i>	<i>\$181.9</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$116.8	\$121.0	\$144.4	\$158.9
Other	\$0.0	\$116.8	\$121.0	\$144.4	\$158.9
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$6.9	\$31.7	\$36.5	\$23.0
Detection/Diagnostics	\$0.0	\$6.9	\$31.7	\$36.5	\$23.0
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$5.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Public Health Infrastructure/Surveillance		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
Detection/Diagnostics	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>\$15.9</i>	<i>\$28.0</i>	<i>\$43.0</i>	<i>\$49.7</i>	<i>\$92.7</i>
Research and Development	\$15.9	\$28.0	\$43.0	\$49.7	\$92.7
Basic Research, incl. Gene Sequencing	\$15.9	\$28.0	\$43.0	\$49.7	\$92.7

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>Office of the Secretary</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
Physical Security of Government	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
<i>Office of the Secretary, OPHS, OEP</i>	\$0.0	\$21.5	\$54.6	\$60.1	\$58.7
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$21.5	\$24.6	\$30.1	\$51.2
Medical Responder Training and Exercises	\$0.0	\$21.5	\$24.6	\$30.1	\$51.2
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$7.5
Vaccines	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$7.5
<u>Interior</u>	<u>\$0.2</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.8</u>	<u>\$0.2</u>	<u>\$0.2</u>
<i>BLM, NPS, BIA, and O/Sec</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
First Responder Training and Exercises	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>NPS and BIA</i>	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2
<u>Justice</u>	<u>\$102.1</u>	<u>\$197.9</u>	<u>\$214.9</u>	<u>\$286.8</u>	<u>\$289.0</u>
<i>Federal Bureau of Investigation</i>	\$65.4	\$61.8	\$60.8	\$62.8	\$65.7
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$52.2	\$50.5	\$49.9	\$51.7	\$54.5
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$10.5	\$8.6	\$8.1	\$8.4	\$8.5
Federal Planning/Exercises	\$10.5	\$8.6	\$8.1	\$8.4	\$8.5
Research and Development	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Detection/Diagnostics	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7
<i>General Legal Activities</i>	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.8
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.8
Federal Planning/Exercises	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.8
<i>Office of Justice Programs</i>	\$35.0	\$134.5	\$152.0	\$221.7	\$220.5
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$23.0	\$124.5	\$122.0	\$185.7	\$203.5
Equipment for First Responders	\$23.0	\$124.5	\$122.0	\$185.7	\$203.5
Research and Development	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$30.0	\$36.0	\$17.0
Personal/Collective Protection	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$30.0	\$36.0	\$17.0
<u>National Security</u>	<u>\$154.8</u>	<u>\$220.7</u>	<u>\$532.8</u>	<u>\$590.4</u>	<u>\$609.9</u>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$153.6	\$210.0	\$190.3	\$204.2	\$211.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$1.2	\$8.2	\$200.3	\$200.3	\$206.9
Federal Planning/Exercises	\$1.2	\$8.2	\$200.3	\$200.3	\$206.9
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$2.6	\$142.2	\$185.9	\$192.1
Basic Research, incl. Gene Sequencing	\$0.0	\$2.6	\$142.2	\$185.9	\$192.1
<u>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</u>	<u>\$3.0</u>	<u>\$2.8</u>	<u>\$3.3</u>	<u>\$3.6</u>	<u>\$3.6</u>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.7	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.6
Physical Security of National Populace	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$3.0
<u>State</u>	<u>\$22.0</u>	<u>\$43.0</u>	<u>\$37.0</u>	<u>\$45.0</u>	<u>\$45.0</u>
<i>Bureau of Administration</i>	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
Special Response Units	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
<i>Bureau of Diplomatic Security</i>	<i>\$19.0</i>	<i>\$41.0</i>	<i>\$34.0</i>	<i>\$42.0</i>	<i>\$42.0</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$19.0	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$42.0	\$42.0
<i>Bureau of Political Military Affairs</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
First Responder Training and Exercises	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.5</u>	<u>\$2.5</u>	<u>\$3.2</u>
<i>Federal Transit Administration</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.7</i>
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.7
Detection/Diagnostics	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.7
<i>Research and Special Programs</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Research and Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Detection/Diagnostics	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>U.S. Coast Guard</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$2.5</i>	<i>\$2.5</i>
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$2.5
Equipment for First Responders	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$2.5
<u>Treasury</u>	<u>\$18.9</u>	<u>\$20.2</u>	<u>\$25.5</u>	<u>\$80.5</u>	<u>\$70.8</u>
<i>Departmental Offices</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$54.9</i>	<i>\$44.9</i>
Law Enforcement and Investigative	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.9	\$44.9

Annex 2: Funding to Defend against WMD by Bureau, Category, and Subcategory

Department/Bureau/Category	FY98 Actual	FY99 Actual	FY00 Actual	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Budget Request
<i>USSS - HRT</i>	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
Research and Development	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
Info Systems, Modeling, Simulation, Analyses	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
<i>USSS - OPO</i>	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$7.3	\$7.6
Physical Security of Government	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$7.3	\$7.6
<i>USSS - OPR</i>	\$13.2	\$14.5	\$20.1	\$17.9	\$17.9
Physical Security of Government	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$14.4	\$14.3	\$14.3
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.3	\$4.5	\$5.7	\$3.6	\$3.6
Equipment for First Responders	\$3.3	\$4.5	\$5.7	\$3.6	\$3.6
<u>US AID</u>	<u>\$3.1</u>	<u>\$51.8</u>	<u>\$1.0</u>	<u>\$0.8</u>	<u>\$1.0</u>
<i>Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance</i>	\$3.1	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$3.1	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.0
First Responder Training and Exercises	\$3.1	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.0
<i>USAID/Africa</i>	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Preparing for and Responding to...	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand Total	\$568.4	\$1,062.5	\$1,462.7	\$1,722.5	\$1,766.4