FEDERAL FUNDING

Federal funding better spent on all-hazards first-responder preparedness. Security has a very broad meaning, and the classic one, according to liberal theory, is that it constitutes the essence and the duty of the State. Federal homeland security-related R&D would decline 0.8 percent to $5.9 billion in FY 2012. R&D in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), for example, serves the three missions of administration of justice, general science, and transportation (Boddie, Sell, & Watson, 2015). In the past, the United States administration has spent considerable incomes on making the state in contradiction of a bioterrorist attack. This vision was divided into two areas: defense against threats external to the State -represented mainly by other States-, which is a matter of national security, and internal security, which is the responsibility of the government and is part of public security.

However, in a historical context in which threats to security are no longer the product of the struggle between states, where there is no clear separation, but an increasingly stronger relationship between internal and external or local and global issues, and where the new risks come from actors who seek to remain hidden, new proposals have emerged for the term identified, above all, in internal, human and democratic security (Eisinger, 2006).

The subsidiarity is recognized between the federation and the states, as well as between them and the municipalities, which is reinforced by the power that the federal Legislative Power has to declare the disappearance of powers in the states and state legislatures, to do the same. own respect to the town councils. However, an important element absent from the regulations is the determination of the causes of force majeure, which may lead to the request for subsidiarity or the disappearance of powers, as well as the criteria for determining that order has been restored and the State of right.

To conclude, Federal Funding security requires the collaboration of the states with the federal government; firstly, for the latter to advise them in the identification and protection of their strategic infrastructure, as well as for the appropriate reaction if necessary.

Secondly, to guarantee a flow of information among government agencies, to identify in an appropriate way the risks and threats in the territory, the primary task of local and state governments, to neutralize the actors that could represent a danger.

Third, to support the states in the design of an internal security plan, which allows them to protect their infrastructure and their population, and thus recognize their responsibility in the task, and promote mechanisms to include citizen participation. The internal security strategy assigns a determining role to the states, despite the fact that the federal government is responsible for its design.

References

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