

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1649

To prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to prepare for attacks using weapons of mass destruction, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 8, 2009

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

A BILL

To prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to prepare for attacks using weapons of mass destruction, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Weapons of Mass Destruction Prevention and Prepared-
6 ness Act of 2009” or the “WMD Prevention and Pre-
7 paredness Act of 2009”.

8 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is
9 as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; and table of contents.

TITLE I—ENHANCED BIOSECURITY

- Sec. 101. Designation of Tier I agents.
- Sec. 102. Enhanced biosecurity measures.
- Sec. 103. Laboratory and facility registration and database.
- Sec. 104. Background checks.
- Sec. 105. Biological laboratory protection.
- Sec. 106. Biosecurity information sharing.

TITLE II—RESPONSE TO A WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACK

Subtitle A—Ensuring Access to Medical Countermeasures During Emergencies

- Sec. 201. National Medical Countermeasure Dispensing Strategy.
- Sec. 202. Tailoring of the national medical countermeasure dispensing strategy.
- Sec. 203. Expansion in the use of the U.S. Postal Service to deliver medical countermeasures.
- Sec. 204. Dispensing medical countermeasures through employers.
- Sec. 205. Personal medkits for emergency response providers.
- Sec. 206. General public medkit pilot program.

Subtitle B—Bioforensics Capabilities and Strategy

- Sec. 211. Bioforensics capabilities and strategy.

Subtitle C—Communications Planning

- Sec. 221. Communications planning.
- Sec. 222. Plume modeling.

TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TO PREVENT BIOLOGICAL TERRORISM

Subtitle A—Prevention and Protection Against International Biological Threats

- Sec. 301. International Threat Assessment: Tier I Pathogen Facilities.
- Sec. 302. Strengthening international biosecurity.
- Sec. 303. Promoting secure biotechnology advancement.

Subtitle B—Global Pathogen Surveillance

- Sec. 321. Short title.
- Sec. 322. Findings; purpose.
- Sec. 323. Definitions.
- Sec. 324. Eligibility for assistance.
- Sec. 325. Restriction.
- Sec. 326. Fellowship program.
- Sec. 327. In-country training in laboratory techniques and disease and syndrome surveillance.
- Sec. 328. Assistance for the purchase and maintenance of public health laboratory equipment and supplies.
- Sec. 329. Assistance for improved communication of public health information.

Sec. 330. Assignment of public health personnel to United States missions and international organizations.

Sec. 331. Expansion of certain United States Government laboratories abroad.

Sec. 332. Assistance for international health networks and expansion of Field Epidemiology Training Programs.

Sec. 333. Reports.

Sec. 334. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE IV—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Sec. 401. Intelligence on weapons of mass destruction.

Sec. 402. Intelligence community language capabilities and cultural knowledge.

Sec. 403. Counterterrorism technology assessments.

TITLE V—EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Sec. 501. Communication of threat information and alerts.

Sec. 502. Guidelines concerning weapons of mass destruction.

Sec. 503. Individual and community preparedness.

TITLE I—ENHANCED BIOSECURITY

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF TIER I AGENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 351A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) TIER I AGENTS.—

“(A) DESIGNATION OF TIER I AGENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preven-

tion and Preparedness Act of 2009, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall designate as ‘Tier I agents’ those agents and toxins—

“(I) for which the Secretary of Homeland Security has issued a Material Threat Determination under section 319F–2(c)(2) regarding the agent or toxin, unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, that such inclusion is unwarranted; or

“(II) that meet the criteria under subparagraph (B).

“(ii) INCLUSION IN THE SELECT AGENT PROGRAM OF AGENTS AND TOXINS SUBJECT TO A MATERIAL THREAT DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the Secretary designates as a Tier I agent an agent or toxin for which the Secretary of Homeland Security has issued a Material Threat Determination under section 319F–2(c)(2), the Secretary shall ensure

1 that such agent or toxin is included in the
2 list maintained by the Secretary under the
3 Select Agent Program under paragraph
4 (1).

5 “(B) CRITERIA.—In determining whether
6 to designate an agent or toxin as a Tier I agent
7 under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in co-
8 ordination with the Secretary of Homeland Se-
9 curity, shall consider—

10 “(i) whether the agent or toxin has
11 significant potential to be used effectively
12 in a biological attack;

13 “(ii) whether the risk posed by the
14 agent or toxin requires additional biosecu-
15 rity measures, beyond those required under
16 subsection (b), to prevent misuse domesti-
17 cally or abroad;

18 “(iii) information available from any
19 biological or bioterrorism risk assessments
20 conducted by the Department of Homeland
21 Security or other relevant assessments by
22 other departments or the intelligence com-
23 munity; and

1 “(iv) such other criteria and informa-
2 tion that the Secretary determines appro-
3 priate and relevant.

4 “(C) INCLUSION OF AGENTS AND TOXINS
5 NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED.—If the Secretary
6 designates as a Tier 1 agent an agent or toxin
7 that has not been included in the list main-
8 tained by the Secretary under the Select Agent
9 Program under paragraph (1), the Secretary
10 shall include such agent or toxin in such list not
11 later than 60 days after the designation of the
12 agent or toxin as a Tier I agent.

13 “(D) EVALUATION OF TIER I AGENTS.—
14 The Secretary, in coordination with the Sec-
15 retary of Homeland Security, shall—

16 “(i) on an ongoing basis, consider the
17 inclusion of additional agents or toxins on
18 the list of Tier I agents, as appropriate;
19 and

20 “(ii) at least biennially, review the list
21 of Tier I agents to determine whether any
22 agents or toxins should be removed from
23 the list.”; and

1 (C) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by
 2 striking “list under paragraph (1)” and insert-
 3 ing “lists under paragraphs (1) and (2)”; and
 4 (2) in subsection (l), by adding at the end the
 5 following:

6 “(9) The term ‘Tier I overlap agent’ means a
 7 biological agent or toxin that—

8 “(A) is listed pursuant to subsection
 9 (a)(2); and

10 “(B) is listed pursuant to section
 11 212(a)(2) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Pro-
 12 tection Act of 2002.”.

13 (b) AMENDMENTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL BIOTER-
 14 RORISM PROTECTION ACT OF 2002.—Section 212(a) of
 15 the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 (7
 16 U.S.C. 8401(a)) is amended—

17 (1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as para-
 18 graph (3);

19 (2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the fol-
 20 lowing:

21 “(2) TIER I AGENTS.—

22 “(A) DESIGNATION OF TIER I AGENTS.—

23 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
 24 180 days after the date of enactment of
 25 the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preven-

tion and Preparedness Act of 2009, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall designate as ‘Tier I agents’ those agents and toxins—

“(I) for which the Secretary of Homeland Security has issued a Material Threat Determination under section 319F–2(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(c)(2)) regarding the agent or toxin, unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, that such inclusion is unwarranted; or

“(II) that meet the criteria under subparagraph (B).

“(ii) INCLUSION IN THE SELECT AGENT PROGRAM OF AGENTS AND TOXINS SUBJECT TO A MATERIAL THREAT DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the Secretary designates as a Tier 1 agent an agent or toxin for which the Secretary of Homeland Security has issued such Ma-

1 terial Threat Determination under section
2 319F–2(c)(2) of the Public Health Service
3 Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(c)(2)), the Sec-
4 retary shall ensure that such agent or
5 toxin is included in the list maintained by
6 the Secretary under the Select Agent Pro-
7 gram under paragraph (1).

8 “(B) CRITERIA.—In determining whether
9 to designate an agent or toxin as a Tier I agent
10 under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in co-
11 ordination with the Secretary of Homeland Se-
12 curity, shall consider—

13 “(i) whether the agent or toxin has
14 significant potential to be used effectively
15 in a biological attack;

16 “(ii) whether the risk posed by the
17 agent or toxin requires additional biosecu-
18 rity measures, beyond those required under
19 subsection (b), to prevent misuse domesti-
20 cally or abroad;

21 “(iii) information available from any
22 biological or bioterrorism risk assessments
23 conducted by the Department of Homeland
24 Security or other relevant assessments by
25 other agencies or departments; and

1 “(iv) such other criteria and informa-
 2 tion that the Secretary determines appro-
 3 priate and relevant.

4 “(C) INCLUSION OF AGENTS AND TOXINS
 5 NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED.—If the Secretary
 6 designates as a Tier 1 agent an agent or toxin
 7 that has not been included in the list main-
 8 tained by the Secretary under paragraph (1),
 9 the Secretary shall include such agent or toxin
 10 in such list no later than 60 days after the des-
 11 ignation of the agent or toxin as a Tier I agent.

12 “(D) EVALUATION OF TIER I AGENTS.—
 13 The Secretary, in coordination with the Sec-
 14 retary of Homeland Security, shall—

15 “(i) on an ongoing basis, consider the
 16 inclusion of additional agents or toxins on
 17 the list of Tier I agents, as appropriate;
 18 and

19 “(ii) at least biennially, review the list
 20 of Tier I agents to determine whether any
 21 agents or toxins should be removed from
 22 the list.”; and

23 (3) by striking “list under paragraph (1)” and
 24 inserting “lists under paragraphs (1) and (2)”.

1 **SEC. 102. ENHANCED BIOSECURITY MEASURES.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Secu-
3 rity Act (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at
4 the end the following:

5 **“SEC. 318. ENHANCED BIOSECURITY MEASURES.**

6 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 “(1) AGENT OR TOXIN.—The term ‘agent or
8 toxin’ means an agent or toxin regulated under sec-
9 tion 351A(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act or
10 section 212(a)(1) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism
11 Protection Act of 2002.

12 “(2) TIER I AGENT.—The term ‘Tier I agent’
13 means an agent or toxin so designated under section
14 351A(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act or sec-
15 tion 212(a)(2) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Pro-
16 tection Act of 2002.

17 “(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation
18 with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the
19 Secretary of Agriculture, shall through a negotiated rule-
20 making under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5,
21 United States Code, establish enhanced biosecurity meas-
22 ures for entities registered under section 351A(d) of the
23 Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(d)) to use in
24 handling Tier I agents, which shall include—

25 “(1) standards for personnel reliability pro-
26 grams;

1 “(2) standards for training and requirements
2 for responsible officials, lab personnel, and support
3 personnel employed by entities registered under sec-
4 tion 351A(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42
5 U.S.C. 262a(d));

6 “(3) standards for performing laboratory risk
7 assessments;

8 “(4) risk-based laboratory security performance
9 standards;

10 “(5) any other standards determined necessary
11 by the Secretary; and

12 “(6) procedures, with appropriate restrictions
13 on access, for sharing information, including vulner-
14 ability assessments, site security plans, and other se-
15 curity related information, as the Secretary deter-
16 mines appropriate, with State, local, and tribal gov-
17 ernment officials, including law enforcement officials
18 and emergency response providers.

19 “(c) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING COMMITTEE.—The
20 negotiated rulemaking committee established by the Sec-
21 retary under subsection (b) shall include representatives
22 from—

23 “(1) the Department, including the Office of
24 Intelligence and Analysis, Office of Infrastructure

1 Protection, Science and Technology Directorate, and
2 Office of Health Affairs;

3 “(2) the Department of Health and Human
4 Services, including the Centers for Disease Control
5 and Prevention;

6 “(3) the Department of Agriculture, including
7 the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service;

8 “(4) the Department of Defense;

9 “(5) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

10 “(6) for profit research institutions;

11 “(7) academic research institutions;

12 “(8) nonprofit research institutions; and

13 “(9) other interested parties, as the Secretary
14 determines appropriate.

15 “(d) TIME REQUIREMENT.—The procedures for the
16 negotiated rulemaking conducted under subsection (b)
17 shall be conducted in a timely manner to ensure that—

18 “(1) any recommendations with respect to pro-
19 posed regulations are provided to the Secretary not
20 later than 6 months after the date of enactment of
21 this section; and

22 “(2) a final rule is promulgated not later than
23 12 months after the date of enactment of this sec-
24 tion.

1 “(e) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In developing
2 proposed and final standards under subsection (b), the
3 Secretary and the negotiated rulemaking committee shall
4 consider factors including—

5 “(1) the recommendations of the Commission
6 on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction
7 Proliferation and Terrorism (established under sec-
8 tion 1851 of the Implementing Recommendations of
9 the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–
10 53; 121 Stat. 501)), the National Science Advisory
11 Board for Biosecurity (established under section 205
12 of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act
13 (Public Law 109–417; 120 Stat. 2851)), the Trans-
14 Federal Task Force on Optimizing Biosafety and
15 Biocontainment Oversight, and any working group
16 established under Executive Order 13486 (74 Fed.
17 Reg. 2289) relating to strengthening laboratory bio-
18 security; and

19 “(2) how any disincentives to biological re-
20 search arising from enhanced biosecurity measures
21 can be minimized.

22 “(f) IMPLEMENTATION OF ENHANCED BIOSECURITY
23 MEASURES.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each registered entity that
25 works with Tier I agents shall establish procedures

1 that meet or exceed the standards promulgated
2 under subsection (b).

3 “(2) TRAINING STANDARDS.—The Secretary of
4 Health and Human Services, in consultation with
5 the Secretary, shall accredit training programs that
6 meet the standards promulgated under subsection
7 (b).

8 “(3) PERSONNEL RELIABILITY PROGRAMS.—
9 The Secretary, in consultation with, where appro-
10 priate, the Secretary of Health and Human Services
11 and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall evaluate and
12 ensure the implementation of, and compliance with,
13 personnel reliability programs at laboratories that
14 handle Tier I agents developed under the regulations
15 promulgated under subsection (b).

16 “(4) RISK ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary, in
17 consultation with, where appropriate, the Secretary
18 of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, shall ensure that facilities handling Tier
20 I agents submit laboratory risk assessments that
21 comply with the standards promulgated under sub-
22 section (b).

23 “(5) SECURITY PLANS.—The Secretary, in con-
24 sultation with, where appropriate, the Secretary of
25 Health and Human Services and the Secretary of

1 Agriculture, shall ensure that facilities handling Tier
2 I agents submit site security plans that comply with
3 the standards promulgated under subsection (b).

4 “(6) HARMONIZATION OF REGULATIONS.—

5 “(A) REGULATIONS UNDER PUBLIC
6 HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Not later than 120
7 days after the Secretary promulgates regula-
8 tions or amendments thereto pursuant to this
9 section, the Secretary of Health and Human
10 Services shall amend regulations promulgated
11 under the Select Agent Program under section
12 351A(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act
13 (42 U.S.C. 262a(a)(1)) to ensure that such reg-
14 ulations do not overlap or conflict with the reg-
15 ulations promulgated by the Secretary under
16 this section.

17 “(B) REGULATIONS UNDER AGRICULTURE
18 BIOTERRORISM PROTECTION ACT OF 2002.—Not
19 later than 120 days after the Secretary promul-
20 gates regulations or amendments thereto pursu-
21 ant to this section, the Secretary of Agriculture
22 shall amend regulations promulgated under the
23 Select Agent Program under section 212(a)(1)
24 of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act
25 of 2002 to ensure that such regulations do not

1 overlap or conflict with the regulations promul-
2 gated by the Secretary under this section.

3 “(7) PENALTIES.—

4 “(A) CIVIL MONEY PENALTY.—In addition
5 to any other penalties that may apply under
6 law, any person who violates any provision of
7 regulations promulgated under subsection (b)
8 shall be subject to a civil money penalty in an
9 amount not exceeding \$250,000 in the case of
10 an individual and \$500,000 in the case of a lab-
11 oratory handling a Tier I agent.

12 “(B) INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS.—

13 “(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary
14 determines that an individual or laboratory
15 has violated any provision of regulations
16 under this section, the Secretary may im-
17 pose intermediate sanctions in lieu of the
18 actions authorized by subsection (A).

19 “(ii) TYPES OF SANCTIONS.—The in-
20 termediate sanctions which may be im-
21 posed under paragraph (1) shall consist
22 of—

23 “(I) directed plans of correction;

24 “(II) civil money penalties in an
25 amount not to exceed \$10,000 for

1 each violation of, or for each day of
 2 substantial noncompliance with, the
 3 regulations promulgated under this
 4 section;

5 “(III) payment for the costs of
 6 onsite monitoring; or

7 “(IV) any combination of the ac-
 8 tions described in subclauses (I), (II),
 9 and (III).

10 “(iii) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary
 11 shall develop and implement procedures
 12 with respect to when and how each of the
 13 intermediate sanctions is to be imposed
 14 under clause (i). Such procedures shall
 15 provide for notice to the individual or lab-
 16 oratory, a reasonable opportunity to re-
 17 spond to the proposed sanction, and appro-
 18 priate procedures for appealing determina-
 19 tions relating to the imposition of inter-
 20 mediate sanctions.

21 “(8) SIMULTANEOUS LABORATORY INSPEC-
 22 TIONS.—

23 “(A) INSPECTIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT
 24 OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary shall
 25 inspect laboratories that handle Tier I agents

1 for compliance with regulations promulgated
2 under this section.

3 “(B) INSPECTIONS BY THE DEPARTMENTS
4 OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND HEALTH AND
5 HUMAN SERVICES.—Any inspections of the
6 same laboratory conducted by the Secretary
7 pursuant to this subsection and the Secretary
8 of Health and Human Services for compliance
9 with regulations promulgated under the Select
10 Agent Program under section 351A(a)(1) of the
11 Public Health Service Act shall be conducted si-
12 multaneously to the extent practicable.

13 “(C) INSPECTIONS BY THE DEPARTMENTS
14 OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE.—
15 Any inspections of the same laboratory con-
16 ducted by the Secretary pursuant to this sub-
17 section and the Secretary of Agriculture for
18 compliance with regulations promulgated under
19 the Select Agent Program under section
20 212(a)(1) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Pro-
21 tection Act of 2002 shall be conducted simulta-
22 neously to the extent practicable.

23 “(D) PARTICIPATION BY THE DEPART-
24 MENT OF DEFENSE.—To the extent practicable,
25 the Secretary of Defense shall conduct inspec-

tions simultaneously with the Secretary and, as appropriate, the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Secretary of Agriculture, when the Secretary of Defense conducts inspections of laboratories that receive funding from the Department of Defense for work with Tier I agents.

“(E) JOINT INSPECTION PROCEDURES.— Departments conducting simultaneous inspections of a laboratory under this subsection shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that such inspections are conducted using a common set of inspection procedures across such departments in order to minimize the administrative burden on such laboratory.

“(F) INSPECTION REPORTS.—Inspection reports conducted under this paragraph shall be made available to each Federal agency that supports select agent research at the institution that is the subject of the inspection report.”.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-

1 fairs, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
 2 Pensions, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and
 3 Forestry, and the Committee on Armed Services of the
 4 Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security, the
 5 Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on
 6 Agriculture, and the Committee on Armed Services of the
 7 House of Representatives regarding how the Secretary of
 8 Homeland Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the
 9 Secretary of Health and Human Services intend to comply
 10 with the requirements under section 318 of the Homeland
 11 Security Act, as added by subsection (a), and shall detail
 12 what additional resources, if any, will be required to so
 13 comply.

14 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 15 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 16 necessary to carry out this section and the amendments
 17 made by this section.

18 (d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
 19 The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Se-
 20 curity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by
 21 inserting after the item relating to section 317 the fol-
 22 lowing:

“Sec. 318. Enhanced biosecurity measures.”.

1 **SEC. 103. LABORATORY AND FACILITY REGISTRATION AND**
2 **DATABASE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 351A of the Public
4 Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a) is amended—

5 (1) by redesignating subsections (f) through
6 (m) as (g) through (n) respectively; and

7 (2) by inserting after subsection (e) the fol-
8 lowing:

9 “(f) LABORATORY AND FACILITY REGISTRATION AND
10 DATABASE.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordina-
12 tion with the Secretary of Homeland Security and
13 the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish and
14 maintain a database of laboratories and facilities
15 that have sufficient potential to pose a threat to
16 public health and safety, or to animal or plant
17 health, as to require the awareness by the Federal
18 Government of the location and nature of the labora-
19 tory or facility.

20 “(2) CRITERIA.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in co-
22 ordination with the Secretary of Homeland Se-
23 curity and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall by
24 regulation establish criteria defining which lab-
25 oratories and facilities are described in para-

graph (1) and subject to the requirements of this subsection.

“(B) EXCLUSION OF SELECT AGENT LABORATORIES.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall exclude laboratories listed in the national database established pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this section and section 212(d)(2) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401(d)(2)).

“(C) CONTENT.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) whether a laboratory or facility handles a biological agent or toxin designated as a Registry Agent pursuant to paragraph (4);

“(ii) whether a laboratory or facility has specified characteristics, features, or equipment that could facilitate the misuse of the laboratory or facility for the purposes of developing a biological weapon, which may include—

“(I) technology that is particularly suitable to the development of an effective biological weapon, such as

1 technology that would enable syn-
2 thesis of Tier I agents; and

3 “(II) features that would protect
4 an individual developing a biological
5 weapon from accidental exposure or
6 discovery; and

7 “(iii) such other characteristics as the
8 Secretary determines appropriate.

9 “(3) REGULATIONS REQUIRING REGISTRA-
10 TION.—The Secretary shall by regulation require the
11 registration with the Secretary of laboratories and
12 facilities that meet the criteria established pursuant
13 to paragraph (2).

14 “(4) REGISTRY AGENTS.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in co-
16 ordination with the Secretary of Agriculture
17 and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall
18 establish and maintain by regulation a list of
19 biological agents and toxins that have the po-
20 tential to pose a serious threat to public, ani-
21 mal, or plant health but for which the potential
22 to be used effectively in a biological attack has
23 not been clearly established.

1 “(B) DESIGNATION.—Agents listed pursu-
2 ant to subparagraph (A) shall be designated as
3 ‘Registry Agents’.

4 “(C) EXCLUSION OF SELECT AGENTS.—In
5 determining whether to designate a biological
6 agent or toxin as a Registry Agent, the Sec-
7 retary shall exclude agents or toxins listed pur-
8 suant to subsection (a)(1) of this section and
9 section 212(a)(1) of the Agricultural Bioter-
10 rorism Protection Act of 2002.

11 “(5) PENALTIES.—In addition to any other
12 penalties that may apply under law, any person who
13 violates any provision of this section shall be subject
14 to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount
15 not to exceed \$25,000 in the case of an individual
16 and \$50,000 in the case of any other person.

17 “(6) ACCESS TO DATABASE.—The Secretary
18 shall make the database established under para-
19 graph (1) available to the Secretary of Homeland
20 Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary
21 of Defense, the Attorney General, and such agencies
22 as the Secretary determines appropriate.

23 “(7) BIOSECURITY AND BIOSAFETY BEST PRAC-
24 TICES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Sec-
25 retary Homeland Security and the Secretary of Agri-

1 culture, shall promote biosecurity and biosafety best
 2 practices to entities registered under paragraph
 3 (3).”.

4 (b) REVISION OF THE LIST OF BIOLOGICAL AGENTS
 5 AND TOXINS.—

6 (1) REVIEW OF LISTED AGENTS.—

7 (A) REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF HEALTH
 8 AND HUMAN SERVICES.—Not later than 180
 9 days after the establishment of the list pursu-
 10 ant to subsection (f)(4) of section 351A of the
 11 Public Health Service Act (as added by sub-
 12 section (a)), the Secretary of Health and
 13 Human Services shall conduct a comprehensive
 14 review of the list of biological agents and toxins
 15 maintained pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of
 16 such section to determine which listed agents
 17 and toxins more accurately fit the criteria for
 18 Registry Agents (as described under such sub-
 19 section (f)(4)).

20 (B) REVISION BY SECRETARY OF AGRI-
 21 CULTURE.—Not later than 180 days after the
 22 establishment of the list pursuant to subsection
 23 (f)(4) of section 351A of the Public Health
 24 Service Act (as amended by subsection (a)), the
 25 Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a com-

prehensive review of the list of biological agents and toxins maintained pursuant to section 212(a)(1) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401(a)(1)) to determine which listed agents and toxins more accurately fit the criteria for Registry Agents (as described under such subsection (f)(4)).

(2) AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 351A(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(a)(1)(B)(i)) is amended—

(A) in subclause (III), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by redesignating subclause (IV) as subclause (V); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (III) the following:

“(IV) security risks identified by biological risk assessments conducted by the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, and other relevant agencies and entities; and”.

1 (3) AMENDMENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL BIO-
2 TERRORISM PROTECTION ACT OF 2002.—Section
3 212(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism
4 Protection Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401(a)(1)(B)(i))
5 is amended—

6 (A) in subclause (III), by striking “; and”
7 and inserting a semicolon;

8 (B) by redesignating subclause (IV) as
9 subclause (V); and

10 (C) by inserting after subclause (III) the
11 following:

12 “(IV) security risks identified by
13 biological risk assessments conducted
14 by the Department of Homeland Se-
15 curity, the Department of Health and
16 Human Services, the Department of
17 Agriculture, the Department of De-
18 fense, and other relevant agencies and
19 entities; and”.

20 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date
21 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and
22 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary
23 Homeland Security and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall
24 report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-
25 ernmental Affairs, the Committee on Health, Education,

1 Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Agriculture, Nu-
 2 trition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Armed Serv-
 3 ices of the Senate, and to the Committee on Homeland
 4 Security, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the
 5 Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Armed
 6 Services of the House of Representatives regarding the im-
 7 plementation of this section.

8 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 9 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 10 necessary to carry out this section.

11 (e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

12 (1) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section
 13 351A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
 14 262a) is amended—

15 (A) in subsection (e)(7)(B)(ii) by striking
 16 “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (i)”;

17 (B) in subsection (i)(1)(E), as so redesign-
 18 ated, by striking “subsection (f)” and insert-
 19 ing “subsection (g)”;

20 (C) in subsection (k), as so redesignated,
 21 by striking “subsection (l)” and inserting “sub-
 22 section (m)”;

23 (D) in subsection (l), as so redesignated,
 24 by striking “subsection (j)” and inserting “sub-
 25 section (k)”.

1 (2) AGRICULTURAL BIOTERRORISM PROTEC-
 2 TION ACT OF 2002.—Section 212(g)(1)(E) of the Ag-
 3 ricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 (7
 4 U.S.C. 8401(g)(1)(E)) is amended by striking
 5 “351A(g)(3)” and inserting “351A(h)(3)”.

6 **SEC. 104. BACKGROUND CHECKS.**

7 Section 351A(e)(3)(A) of the Public Health Service
 8 Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(e)(3)(A)) is amended by adding at
 9 the end the following: “In identifying whether an indi-
 10 vidual is within a category specified in subparagraph
 11 (B)(ii)(II), the Attorney General shall consult with the
 12 Secretary of Homeland Security to determine if the De-
 13 partment of Homeland Security possesses any information
 14 relevant to the identification of such an individual by the
 15 Attorney General.”.

16 **SEC. 105. BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY PROTECTION.**

17 (a) ACADEMIC AND NONPROFIT HIGH CONTAINMENT
 18 BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY PROTECTION GRANTS.—

19 (1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
 20 Homeland Security, acting through the Adminis-
 21 trator of the Federal Emergency Management Agen-
 22 cy, may award grants to academic and nonprofit or-
 23 ganizations to implement security improvements at
 24 laboratories that handle Tier I agents or toxins, as
 25 so designated under section 351A(a)(2) of the Public

1 Health Service Act or section 212(a)(2) of the Agri-
 2 cultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002.

3 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

4 There are authorized to be appropriated to the De-
 5 partment of Homeland Security to carry out this
 6 subsection, \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years
 7 2010 through 2013.

8 (b) VOLUNTARY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS.—In
 9 carrying out section 201(d)(2) of the Homeland Security
 10 Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(d)(2)), the Secretary of Home-
 11 land Security shall encourage the voluntary participation
 12 of laboratories working with biological agents and toxins,
 13 as so designated under section 351A(a)(1) of the Public
 14 Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(a)(1)) or section
 15 212(a)(1) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act
 16 of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401(a)(1)), commensurate with the
 17 risks such agents and toxins pose.

18 **SEC. 106. BIOSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Secu-
 20 rity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), as amended by
 21 section 102, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
 22 lowing:

23 **“SEC. 319. BIOSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING.**

24 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the responsibil-
 25 ities under section 201(d), the Secretary shall ensure that

1 State, local, and tribal governments have access to rel-
 2 evant safety and security information relating to biological
 3 laboratories and facilities in or in close proximity to the
 4 jurisdiction of the State, local, or tribal government, as
 5 the Secretary determines appropriate.

6 “(b) ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN DATABASES.—In
 7 carrying out this section, the Secretary may disseminate
 8 to State, local, and tribal governments relevant informa-
 9 tion from the national databases established under sub-
 10 sections (d)(2) and (f)(1) of section 351A of the Public
 11 Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a) and section
 12 212(d)(2) of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act
 13 of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401(d)(2)).

14 “(c) CLASSIFIED AND SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—
 15 The Secretary shall ensure that any information dissemi-
 16 nated under this section is disseminated consistent with—

17 “(1) the authority of the Director of National
 18 Intelligence to protect intelligence sources and meth-
 19 ods under the National Security Act of 1947 (50
 20 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) and related procedures or simi-
 21 lar authorities of the Attorney General concerning
 22 sensitive law enforcement information;

23 “(2) section 552a of title 5, United States Code
 24 (commonly referred to as the Privacy Act of 1974);
 25 and

1 “(3) other relevant laws.”.

2 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

3 The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Se-
 4 curity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by
 5 inserting after the item relating to section 318, as added
 6 by section 102, the following:

“Sec. 319. Biosecurity information sharing.”.

7 **TITLE II—RESPONSE TO A WEAP-**
 8 **ON OF MASS DESTRUCTION**
 9 **ATTACK**

10 **Subtitle A—Ensuring Access to**
 11 **Medical Countermeasures Dur-**
 12 **ing Emergencies**

13 **SEC. 201. NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE DIS-**
 14 **PENSING STRATEGY.**

15 Title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
 16 241 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 319M
 17 the following:

18 **“SEC. 319N. NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE DIS-**
 19 **PENSING STRATEGY.**

20 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

21 “(1) the term ‘appropriate committees of Con-
 22 gress’ means—

23 “(A) the Committee on Homeland Security
 24 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee

1 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
2 the Senate; and

3 “(B) the Committee on Homeland Secu-
4 rity, the Committee on Energy and Commerce,
5 and the Committee on Oversight and Govern-
6 ment Reform of the House of Representatives;

7 “(2) the term ‘dispense’ means to provide pro-
8 phylaxis and other related medical material to an af-
9 fected population in response to a threat or incident;
10 and

11 “(3) the term ‘medical countermeasures’ means
12 a drug or biological product used to mitigate, pre-
13 vent, or treat harm from any biological agent (in-
14 cluding organisms that cause an infectious disease)
15 or toxin or chemical, radiological, or nuclear threat
16 that may cause a public health emergency.

17 “(b) STRATEGY.—The Secretary, in coordination
18 with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Post-
19 master General, shall develop, coordinate, and maintain
20 a National Medical Countermeasure Dispensing Strategy
21 (referred to in this section as the ‘National MCM Dis-
22 pensing Strategy’).

23 “(c) CONTENTS.—The National MCM Dispensing
24 Strategy shall—

1 “(1) encompass all aspects of the Federal role
2 in dispensing medical countermeasures (referred to
3 in this section as ‘MCMs’) and describe methods by
4 which the Federal Government may assist State,
5 local, and tribal governments to dispense MCMs;

6 “(2) address a variety of geographical areas,
7 population densities, and demographics;

8 “(3) create a multilayered approach for the dis-
9 pensing of MCMs that includes redundancies;

10 “(4) address—

11 “(A) a staffing plan for dispensing MCMs,
12 including—

13 “(i) for MCM dispensing locations;

14 and

15 “(ii) for dispensing through the
16 United States Postal Service;

17 “(B) requirements for timeliness of MCM
18 dispensing;

19 “(C) appropriateness, effectiveness, and ef-
20 ficiency of differing methods of MCM dis-
21 pensing;

22 “(D) measures and evaluations of MCM
23 dispensing effectiveness and efficiency;

24 “(E) liability issues associated with MCM
25 dispensing, considering—

1 “(i) the volunteer force;

2 “(ii) medical personnel;

3 “(iii) potential adverse reactions to
4 medications;

5 “(iv) participating employees of the
6 United States Postal Service; and

7 “(v) security personnel;

8 “(F) security issues, including—

9 “(i) partnerships with law enforce-
10 ment; and

11 “(ii) necessary levels of security to
12 protect MCM dispensing locations and re-
13 lated personnel, participating employees of
14 the United States Postal Service, and
15 transportation of MCMs;

16 “(G) communications issues, including—

17 “(i) communications between the Fed-
18 eral, State, local, and tribal government of-
19 ficials that may be involved in dispensing
20 MCMs;

21 “(ii) communications between the gov-
22 ernment and private sector; and

23 “(iii) the creation of prescribed pub-
24 lic message statements informing people
25 how they can acquire MCMs;

1 “(H) transportation of MCMs to dis-
2 pensing locations;

3 “(I) implementation and operations of dis-
4 pensing plans;

5 “(J) necessary levels of Federal technical
6 assistance in developing MCM dispensing capa-
7 bilities; and

8 “(K) any other topics that the Secretary
9 determines appropriate;

10 “(5) in coordination with the Secretary of
11 Homeland Security, include a plan to develop a pre-
12 incident public information campaign that will in-
13 form the public of—

14 “(A) personal preparedness for a biological
15 attack or naturally occurring disease outbreak;

16 “(B) options for obtaining MCMs;

17 “(C) options for receiving medical care
18 during a public health emergency; and

19 “(D) any other issues that the Secretary
20 determines appropriate; and

21 “(6) be exercised regularly in various jurisdic-
22 tions.

23 “(d) COORDINATION.—Where appropriate, the Sec-
24 retary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland
25 Security and the Postmaster General, shall coordinate

1 with State, local, and tribal government officials, private
2 sector, and nongovernmental organizations in development
3 of the National MCM Dispensing Strategy.

4 “(e) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordina-
6 tion with the Secretary of Homeland Security and
7 the Postmaster General, shall—

8 “(A) not later than 180 days after the date
9 of enactment of this section, submit the Na-
10 tional MCM Dispensing Strategy to the appro-
11 priate committees of Congress; and

12 “(B) not later than 180 days after the
13 submission of the Strategy under subparagraph
14 (A), submit an implementation plan for such
15 Strategy to the appropriate committees of Con-
16 gress.

17 “(2) STATUS REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
18 after the submission of the implementation plan
19 under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary, in coordina-
20 tion with the Secretary of Homeland Security and
21 the Postmaster General, shall submit to the appro-
22 priate committees of Congress a report describing
23 the status of the activities taken pursuant to the im-
24 plementation plan.”.

1 **SEC. 202. TAILORING OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUN-**
2 **TERMEASURE DISPENSING STRATEGY.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—

4 (1) PLANS.—The Secretary of Health and
5 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary
6 of Homeland Security and, where appropriate, the
7 Postmaster General, shall tailor the National MCM
8 Dispensing Strategy established under section 319N
9 of the Public Health Service Act (as added by sec-
10 tion 201) for—

11 (A) Cities Readiness Initiative jurisdictions
12 and other densely populated metropolitan areas
13 deemed at highest risk of being the target of a
14 terrorist attack;

15 (B) representative localities of varying geo-
16 graphic sizes, population densities, and demo-
17 graphics; and

18 (C) any other unique or specific local needs
19 the Secretary of Health and Human Services
20 deems appropriate.

21 (2) CONSULTATION WITH STATE, LOCAL, AND
22 TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—In fulfilling the require-
23 ments of paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and
24 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary
25 of Homeland Security and, where appropriate, the

1 Postmaster General, shall consult with State, local,
2 and tribal officials.

3 (3) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Homeland Se-
4 curity, during and in conjunction with the creation
5 of tailored National MCM Dispensing Strategy plans
6 under paragraph (1), shall—

7 (A) provide a review of transportation and
8 logistics capabilities for moving medical coun-
9 termeasures from State, local, and tribal receiv-
10 ing, staging, and storing sites to dispensing lo-
11 cations;

12 (B) review security plans and capabilities
13 for protecting transportation of medical coun-
14 termeasures and dispensing locations;

15 (C) work in coordination with the Post-
16 master General to review security for protecting
17 United States Postal Service employees per-
18 forming dispensing;

19 (D) assist State, local, and tribal govern-
20 ments in building partnerships with law en-
21 forcement to perform security for medical coun-
22 termesure transportation and dispensing;

23 (E) assist State, local, and tribal govern-
24 ments in working with emergency response pro-

1 viders to create appropriate roles for their par-
 2 ticipation in the tailored Strategy plans; and

3 (F) determine other assistance that may be
 4 offered to State, local, and tribal governments
 5 with respect to logistics, transportation, secu-
 6 rity, or other issues that the Secretary of
 7 Homeland Security determines appropriate.

8 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “emer-
 9 gency response provider” has the meaning given that term
 10 in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
 11 U.S.C. 101).

12 **SEC. 203. EXPANSION IN THE USE OF THE U.S. POSTAL**
 13 **SERVICE TO DELIVER MEDICAL COUNTER-**
 14 **MEASURES.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and
 16 Human Services, in coordination with the Postmaster
 17 General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall ex-
 18 pand existing pilot programs to utilize the United States
 19 Postal Service to deliver medical countermeasures in a
 20 public health emergency.

21 (b) TIMELINE.—The Postmaster General shall in-
 22 crease the ability of the United States Postal Service to
 23 deliver medical countermeasures to homes in—

1 (1) 5 additional Cities Readiness Initiative ju-
2 risdictions not later than 1 year after the date of en-
3 actment of this Act; and

4 (2) 15 additional Cities Readiness Initiative ju-
5 risdictions not later than 2 years after the date of
6 enactment of this Act.

7 (c) USPS MEDKITS.—The Secretary of Health and
8 Human Services, in coordination with the Postmaster
9 General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall,
10 on a biennial basis, reevaluate the contents of medkits pro-
11 vided to enrolled United States Postal Service employees
12 under the U.S. Postal Service Dispensing Plan.

13 (d) CONTENT CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the
14 appropriate contents for medkits under subsection (c), the
15 Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

16 (1) consider information available from any bio-
17 logical or bioterrorism risk assessments conducted
18 by the Department of Homeland Security or other
19 relevant assessments by other departments or the in-
20 telligence community;

21 (2) consider the criteria described in section
22 351A(a)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42
23 U.S.C. 262a(a)(1)(B));

24 (3) consult with private and public organiza-
25 tions, as appropriate; and

1 (4) consider such other criteria and information
2 that the Secretary of Health and Human Services
3 and the Secretary of Homeland Security determine
4 appropriate.

5 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the
6 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and
7 Human Services, the Postmaster General, and the Sec-
8 retary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appro-
9 priate committees of Congress a report on the implemen-
10 tation of this section.

11 (f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

12 (1) the term “appropriate committees of Con-
13 gress” means—

14 (A) the Committee on Homeland Security
15 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee
16 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
17 the Senate; and

18 (B) the Committee on Homeland Security,
19 the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and
20 the Committee on Oversight and Government
21 Reform of the House of Representatives;

22 (2) the term “medkit” means a cache of anti-
23 biotics and other medical countermeasures to be
24 used during a public health emergency; and

1 (3) the term “public health emergency” means
 2 a public health emergency declared by the Secretary
 3 of Health and Human Services under section 319 of
 4 the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).

5 (g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 6 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 7 necessary to carry out this section.

8 **SEC. 204. DISPENSING MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES**
 9 **THROUGH EMPLOYERS.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

11 (1) the term “appropriate committees of Con-
 12 gress” means—

13 (A) the Committee on Homeland Security
 14 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee
 15 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
 16 the Senate; and

17 (B) the Committee on Homeland Security
 18 and the Committee on Energy and Commerce
 19 of the House of Representatives;

20 (2) the terms “biological agent” and “toxin”
 21 have the meanings given those terms in section 178
 22 of title 18, United States Code;

23 (3) the term “covered Federal facility” means
 24 a Federal facility determined by the Secretary of
 25 Health and Human Services, in coordination with

1 the Secretary of Homeland Security, to be of suffi-
 2 cient size, workforce level, and geographic location to
 3 warrant developing a plan for receiving and dis-
 4 pensing medical countermeasures to employees work-
 5 ing in the Federal facility;

6 (4) the term “dispense” means to provide pro-
 7 phylaxis and other related medical material to an af-
 8 fected population in response to a threat or incident;
 9 and

10 (5) the term “medical countermeasures” means
 11 a drug or biological product used to mitigate, pre-
 12 vent, or treat harm from any biological agent (in-
 13 cluding organisms that cause an infectious disease)
 14 or toxin or chemical, radiological, or nuclear threat
 15 that may cause a public health emergency.

16 (b) FEDERAL PLAN.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive
 18 agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Health
 19 and Human Services and the Secretary of Homeland
 20 Security, shall develop a plan to receive and dispense
 21 medical countermeasures to individuals employed by
 22 the executive agency—

23 (A) if the individuals work in a covered
 24 Federal facility that is likely the target, or lo-
 25 cated in an area that is likely a target, of an

1 act of terrorism involving a biological agent or
2 toxin; or

3 (B) in the event of a naturally occurring
4 outbreak of an infectious disease that may re-
5 sult in a national epidemic.

6 (2) CONTENTS.—The plans developed under
7 paragraph (1) shall identify individuals in the cov-
8 ered Federal facility who will be performing receiv-
9 ing and dispensing of medical countermeasures to
10 employees.

11 (3) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Health and
12 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary
13 of Homeland Security, shall review and approve the
14 plans developed under paragraph (1).

15 (4) EXERCISES.—On a biennial basis, the head
16 of each executive agency shall conduct exercises of
17 the plan developed by the head of the executive
18 agency under paragraph (1).

19 (c) OTHER EMPLOYERS.—The Secretary of Health
20 and Human Services, in coordination with Secretary of
21 Homeland Security, shall establish a set of best practices
22 to guide and promote medical countermeasure dispensing
23 capabilities among private sector entities.

24 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
25 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and

1 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary of
 2 Homeland Security, shall submit to the appropriate com-
 3 mittees of Congress a report on the implementation of this
 4 section.

5 **SEC. 205. PERSONAL MEDKITS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
 6 **PROVIDERS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Secu-
 8 rity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), as amended by
 9 section 106, is further amended by adding at the end the
 10 following:

11 **“SEC. 320. PERSONAL MEDKITS FOR EMERGENCY RE-**
 12 **SPONDERS.**

13 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

14 “(1) the term ‘appropriate committees of Con-
 15 gress’ means—

16 “(A) the Committee on Homeland Security
 17 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee
 18 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
 19 the Senate; and

20 “(B) the Committee on Homeland Security
 21 and the Committee on Energy and Commerce
 22 of the House of Representatives;

23 “(2) the term ‘emergency responders’ means an
 24 emergency response provider or an active member of
 25 a local citizen preparedness organization, including

1 Community Emergency Response Teams, the Med-
 2 ical Reserve Corps, the Fire Corps, and the citizen
 3 preparedness programs of the American Red Cross;

4 “(3) the term ‘immediate family member’
 5 means an individual who is a cohabitating family
 6 member or domestic partner;

7 “(4) the term ‘medkit’ means a cache of anti-
 8 biotics and other medical countermeasures to be
 9 used during a public health emergency;

10 “(5) the term ‘medkit program’ means the pro-
 11 gram established under subsection (b); and

12 “(6) the term ‘public health emergency’ means
 13 a public health emergency declared by the Secretary
 14 of Health and Human Services under section 319 of
 15 the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).

16 “(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in coordina-
 17 tion with the Secretary of Health and Human Services,
 18 shall establish a program to distribute medkits to emer-
 19 gency responders and immediate family members of emer-
 20 gency responders.

21 “(c) MEDKIT PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An emergency responder or
 23 immediate family member of an emergency re-
 24 sponder participating in the medkit program shall—

25 “(A) register with the Secretary;

1 “(B) before the distribution of a medkit,
2 receive training regarding—

3 “(i) the proper use and dosing of
4 medical countermeasures;

5 “(ii) reporting of the use of a medkit;

6 “(iii) the proper storage of a medkit;

7 and

8 “(iv) any other topic determined ap-
9 propriate by the Secretary;

10 “(C) before the distribution of a medkit,
11 undergo appropriate medical screening; and

12 “(D) report the use of a medkit within a
13 reasonable time period, as established by the
14 Secretary.

15 “(2) INVENTORY.—The Secretary shall conduct
16 an annual inventory of medkits distributed under the
17 medkit program.

18 “(d) AUTHORIZATION AND CONTENTS.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordi-
20 nate with the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
21 ices and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to—

22 “(A) seek a pre-incident emergency use au-
23 thorization under section 564 of the Federal
24 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.

1 360bbb–3) to allow distribution and use of
2 medkits under the medkit program; and

3 “(B) establish the appropriate contents for
4 medkits distributed under the medkit program.

5 “(2) CONTENT CONSIDERATION.—In estab-
6 lishing the appropriate contents for medkits under
7 paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall—

8 “(A) consider information available from
9 any biological or bioterrorism risk assessments
10 conducted by the Department of Homeland Se-
11 curity or other relevant assessments by other
12 departments or the intelligence community;

13 “(B) consider the criteria described in sec-
14 tion 351A(a)(1)(B) of the Public Health Serv-
15 ice Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(a)(1)(B));

16 “(C) consult with relevant private and pub-
17 lic organizations; and

18 “(D) consider such other criteria and in-
19 formation that the Secretary and the Secretary
20 of Health and Human Services determine ap-
21 propriate.

22 “(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the
23 date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall sub-
24 mit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report
25 on the implementation of this section.

1 “(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 2 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 3 necessary to carry out this section.”.

4 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
 5 The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Se-
 6 curity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by
 7 inserting after the item relating to section 319, as added
 8 by section 106 of this Act, the following:

“Sec. 320. Personal medkits for emergency responders.”.

9 **SEC. 206. GENERAL PUBLIC MEDKIT PILOT PROGRAM.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

11 (1) the term “medical countermeasures” means
 12 a drug or biological product used to mitigate, pre-
 13 vent, or treat harm from any biological agent (in-
 14 cluding organisms that cause an infectious disease)
 15 or toxin or chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent
 16 that may cause a public health emergency; and

17 (2) the term “medkit” means a cache of anti-
 18 biotics and other medical countermeasures to be
 19 used during a public health emergency declared by
 20 the Secretary of Health and Human Services under
 21 section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42
 22 U.S.C. 247d).

23 (b) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Health and
 24 Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary of

1 Homeland Security, shall conduct a pilot program to study
2 the feasibility of providing personal medkits to the public.

3 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot pro-
4 gram, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in
5 coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security,
6 shall ensure that—

7 (1) enrollment of participants in the pilot pro-
8 gram encompasses a diverse range of municipality
9 sizes, various geographic locations, and different so-
10 cioeconomic statuses;

11 (2) the number of enrolled participants in the
12 program shall be expanded significantly beyond the
13 number of those enrolled in the 2006 St. Louis
14 Medkit evaluation study, conducted by the Centers
15 for Disease Control and Prevention, to at least
16 10,000 participants;

17 (3) the program shall evaluate the ability of
18 households to maintain medkits in the home as di-
19 rected and reserve for emergency use; and

20 (4) prior to obtaining a medkit, participants are
21 required to receive training regarding—

22 (A) proper use and dosing of medical coun-
23 termeasures;

24 (B) reporting of use of medkits;

25 (C) proper storage of medkits; and

1 (D) any other information that the Sec-
2 retary of Health and Human Services and the
3 Secretary of Homeland Security determine ap-
4 propriate.

5 (d) AUTHORIZATION AND CONTENT.—The Secretary
6 of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of
7 Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Commis-
8 sioner of Food and Drugs—

9 (1) to obtain an emergency use authorization
10 under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and
11 Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb–3) to allow dis-
12 tribution of medkits for the purpose of the pilot pro-
13 gram; and

14 (2) to establish the appropriate contents of
15 medkits to the public for the pilot program.

16 (e) REPORT.—

17 (1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-
18 GRESS.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate
19 committees of Congress” means—

20 (A) the Committee on Homeland Security
21 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee
22 on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
23 the Senate; and

1 (B) the Committee on Homeland Security
 2 and the Committee on Energy and Commerce
 3 of the House of Representatives.

4 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after
 5 completion of the program under this section, the
 6 Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordi-
 7 nation with the Secretary of Homeland Security,
 8 shall submit to the appropriate committees of Con-
 9 gress a report on the conclusions of such program.
 10 The report shall include recommendations and con-
 11 clusions on the feasibility of creating a national
 12 medkit program, through which medkits would be
 13 distributed widely to the public.

14 (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 15 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 16 necessary to carry out this section.

17 **Subtitle B—Bioforensics**
 18 **Capabilities and Strategy**

19 **SEC. 211. BIOFORENSICS CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGY.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Secu-
 21 rity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), as amended by
 22 section 205, is further amended by adding at the end the
 23 following:

24 **“SEC. 321. BIOFORENSICS CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGY.**

25 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—**

1 “(1) the term ‘appropriate committees of Con-
2 gress’ means—

3 “(A) the Committee on Homeland Security
4 and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on
5 the Judiciary, the Committee on Health, Edu-
6 cation, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on
7 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the
8 Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
9 and

10 “(B) the Committee on Homeland Secu-
11 rity, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Com-
12 mittee on Energy and Commerce, the Com-
13 mittee on Agriculture, and the Committee on
14 Armed Services of the House of Representa-
15 tives;

16 “(2) the term ‘bioforensic’ means the scientific
17 discipline dedicated to analyzing evidence from a bio-
18 terrorism act, biological agent or toxin based crimi-
19 nal act, or inadvertent biological agent or toxin re-
20 lease for attribution purposes;

21 “(3) the term ‘National Bioforensics Analysis
22 Center’ means the National Bioforensics Analysis
23 Center established under subsection (b);

1 “(4) the term ‘national bioforensics repository
2 collection’ means the national bioforensics repository
3 collection established under subsection (c)(1); and

4 “(5) the term ‘national bioforensics strategy’
5 means the national bioforensics strategy developed
6 under subsection (d)(1).

7 “(b) NATIONAL BIOFORENSICS ANALYSIS CEN-
8 TER.—There is in the Department a National Bioforensics
9 Analysis Center which shall—

10 “(1) serve as the lead Federal facility to con-
11 duct and facilitate bioforensic analysis in support of
12 the executive agency with primary responsibility for
13 responding to the biological incident;

14 “(2) maintain the national bioforensics reposi-
15 tory collection as a reference collection of biological
16 agents and toxins for comparative bioforensic identi-
17 fications; and

18 “(3) support threat agent characterization stud-
19 ies and bioforensic assay development.

20 “(c) NATIONAL BIOFORENSIC REPOSITORY COLLEC-
21 TION.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Bioforensics
23 Analysis Center shall maintain a national
24 bioforensics repository collection.

1 “(2) ACTIVITIES.—The national bioforensics re-
2 pository collection shall—

3 “(A) receive, store, and distribute biologi-
4 cal threat agents and toxins and related biologi-
5 cal agents and toxins;

6 “(B) serve as a reference collection for
7 comparative bioforensic identifications; and

8 “(C) support threat agent characterization
9 studies and bioforensic assay development.

10 “(3) PARTICIPATION.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the
12 Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and
13 Human Services, the Secretary of Agriculture,
14 the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any
15 other appropriate executive agency with a bio-
16 logical agent or toxin collection that is useful
17 for the bioforensic analysis of biological inci-
18 dents, performance of biological threat agent
19 characterization studies, or development of bio-
20 forensic assays shall provide all relevant biologi-
21 cal agents and toxins, as determined by the
22 Secretary, which shall not include any variola
23 virus, to the national bioforensics repository col-
24 lection.

1 “(B) OTHER BIOLOGICAL AGENTS AND
 2 TOXINS.—The Secretary shall encourage the
 3 contribution of public and private biological
 4 agent and toxin collections to the national
 5 bioforensics repository collection that were col-
 6 lected or created with support from a Federal
 7 grant or contract and that support the func-
 8 tions described in paragraph (2).

9 “(4) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall—

10 “(A) provide an executive agency that sub-
 11 mits a biological agent or toxin to the national
 12 bioforensics repository collection with access to
 13 the national bioforensics repository collection;
 14 and

15 “(B) establish a mechanism to provide
 16 public and private entities with access to the
 17 national bioforensics repository collection, as
 18 appropriate, for academic analysis of a biologi-
 19 cal agent or toxin in the national bioforensics
 20 repository collection.

21 “(5) REPORT.—

22 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
 23 days after the date of enactment of this section,
 24 the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney
 25 General, the Secretary of Health and Human

1 Services, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Sec-
2 retary of Defense, and the head of any other
3 appropriate executive agency that will partici-
4 pate in or contribute to the national
5 bioforensics repository collection, shall submit
6 to the appropriate committees of Congress a re-
7 port regarding the national bioforensics reposi-
8 tory collection.

9 “(B) CONTENTS.—The report submitted
10 under subparagraph (A) shall—

11 “(i) discuss the status of the estab-
12 lishment of the national bioforensics repos-
13 itory collection;

14 “(ii) identify domestic and inter-
15 national biological agent and toxin collec-
16 tions that would prove useful in carrying
17 out the functions of the national
18 bioforensics repository collection;

19 “(iii) examine any access or participa-
20 tion issues affecting the establishment of
21 the national bioforensics repository collec-
22 tion or the ability to support bioforensic
23 analysis, threat characterization studies, or
24 bioforensic assay development, including—

1 “(I) intellectual property con-
2 cerns;

3 “(II) access to collected or cre-
4 ated biological agent or toxin collec-
5 tions funded by a Federal grant or
6 contract;

7 “(III) costs for the national
8 bioforensics repository collection asso-
9 ciated with accessing domestic and
10 international biological agent and
11 toxin collections;

12 “(IV) costs incurred by domestic
13 and international biological agent and
14 toxin collections to allow broad access
15 or contribute biological agents or tox-
16 ins to the national bioforensics reposi-
17 tory collection; and

18 “(V) access to the national
19 bioforensics repository collection by
20 public and private researchers to sup-
21 port threat characterization studies
22 and bioforensic assay development;
23 and

24 “(iv) other issues determined appro-
25 priate by the Secretary.

1 “(d) NATIONAL BIOFORENSIC STRATEGY.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordina-
3 tion with the Attorney General, the Secretary of
4 Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of
6 any other appropriate executive agency, as deter-
7 mined by the Secretary, shall develop, coordinate,
8 and maintain a national bioforensics strategy.

9 “(2) CONTENTS.—The national bioforensics
10 strategy shall—

11 “(A) provide for a coordinated approach
12 across all executive agencies with responsibil-
13 ities for analyzing evidence from a bioterrorism
14 act, biological agent or toxin based criminal act,
15 or inadvertent biological agent or toxin release
16 for attribution purposes;

17 “(B) describe the roles and responsibilities
18 of all relevant executive agencies;

19 “(C) establish mechanisms, in coordination
20 with State, local, and tribal governments, for
21 coordinating with law enforcement agencies in
22 analyzing bioforensic evidence;

23 “(D) include guidance for collecting, proc-
24 essing, and analyzing samples; and

1 “(E) provide for a coordinated approach
2 across all executive agencies to support threat
3 agent characterization research, funding, and
4 assay development.

5 “(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
6 the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary,
7 in consultation with the Attorney General, the Sec-
8 retary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary
9 of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the
10 head of any other appropriate executive agency, as
11 determined by the Secretary, shall submit to the ap-
12 propriate committees of Congress the national
13 bioforensics strategy.

14 “(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
15 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
16 necessary to carry out this section.”.

17 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
18 The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Se-
19 curity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by
20 inserting after the item relating to section 320, as added
21 by section 205 of this Act, the following:

 “Sec. 321. Bioforensics capabilities and strategy.”.

Subtitle C—Communications Planning

SEC. 221. COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 311 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 525. COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING.

“(a) INCORPORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall incorporate into each operational plan developed under sections 653(a)(4) and 653(b) of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 701 note) a communications plan for providing information to the public related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to imminent natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, including incidents involving the use of weapons of mass destruction and other potentially catastrophic events.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing communications plans under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall consult with State, local, and tribal gov-

1 ernments and coordinate, as the Administrator con-
2 sider appropriate, with other Federal departments
3 and agencies that have responsibilities under the Na-
4 tional Response Framework and other relevant Fed-
5 eral departments and agencies.

6 “(b) PRESCRIPTED MESSAGES AND MESSAGE TEM-
7 PLATES.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the communica-
9 tion plans, the Administrator shall develop
10 prescribed messages or message templates, as ap-
11 propriate, to be included in the plans to be provided
12 to State, local, and tribal officials so that those offi-
13 cials can quickly and rapidly disseminate critical in-
14 formation to the public in anticipation or in the im-
15 mediate aftermath of a disaster or incident.

16 “(2) DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN.—The
17 prescribed messages or message templates shall—

18 “(A) be developed, as the Administrator
19 determines appropriate, in consultation with
20 State, local, and tribal governments and in co-
21 ordination with other Federal departments and
22 agencies that have responsibilities under the
23 National Response Framework and other rel-
24 evant Federal departments and agencies;

1 “(B) be designed to provide accurate, es-
2 sential, and appropriate information and in-
3 structions to the population directly affected by
4 a disaster or incident, including information re-
5 lated to evacuation, sheltering in place, and
6 issues of immediate health and safety; and

7 “(C) be designed to provide accurate, es-
8 sential, and appropriate technical information
9 and instructions to emergency response pro-
10 viders and medical personnel responding to a
11 disaster or incident.

12 “(c) COMMUNICATIONS FORMATS.—In developing the
13 prescribed messages or message templates required under
14 subsection (b), the Administrator shall develop each such
15 prescribed message or message template in multiple for-
16 mats to ensure delivery—

17 “(1) in cases where the usual communications
18 infrastructure is unusable as a result of the nature
19 of a disaster or incident; and

20 “(2) to individuals with disabilities or other spe-
21 cial needs and individuals with limited English pro-
22 ficiency in accordance with section 616 of the Post-
23 Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of
24 2006 (6 U.S.C. 701 note).

1 “(d) DISSEMINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSIST-
2 ANCE.—The Administrator shall ensure that all
3 prescribed messages and message templates developed
4 under this section are made available to State, local, and
5 tribal governments so that those governments may incor-
6 porate them, as appropriate, into their emergency plans.
7 The Administrator shall also make available relevant tech-
8 nical assistance to those governments to support commu-
9 nications planning.

10 “(e) EXERCISES.—To ensure that the prescribed
11 messages or message templates developed under this sec-
12 tion can be effectively utilized in a disaster or incident,
13 the Administrator shall incorporate such prescribed mes-
14 sages or message templates into exercises conducted under
15 the National Exercise Program described in section 648
16 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
17 of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 701 note).

18 “(f) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
19 of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall
20 submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-
21 ernmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on
22 Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a copy
23 of the communications plans required to be developed
24 under this section, including prescribed messages or mes-
25 sage templates developed in conjunction with the plans

1 and a description of the means that will be used to deliver
 2 such messages in a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or
 3 other man-made disaster.”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in
 5 section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
 6 U.S.C. 101) is amended by inserting after the item relat-
 7 ing to section 524 the following:

“Sec. 525. Communications planning.”.

8 **SEC. 222. PLUME MODELING.**

9 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

10 (1) the term “appropriate committees of Con-
 11 gress” means—

12 (A) the Committee on Homeland Security
 13 and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on
 14 Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee
 15 on Armed Services, and the Committee on
 16 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the
 17 Senate; and

18 (B) the Committee on Homeland Security,
 19 the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and
 20 the Committee on Armed Services of the House
 21 of Representatives;

22 (2) the term “executive agency” has the mean-
 23 ing given that term in section 2 of the Homeland
 24 Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101);

1 (3) the term “integrated plume model” means
2 a plume model that integrates protective action guid-
3 ance and other information as the Secretary of
4 Homeland Security determines appropriate; and

5 (4) the term “plume model” means the assess-
6 ment of the location and prediction of the spread of
7 nuclear, radioactive, or chemical fallout and biologi-
8 cal pathogens resulting from an explosion or release
9 of nuclear, radioactive, chemical, or biological sub-
10 stances.

11 (b) DEVELOPMENT.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland
13 Security shall develop and disseminate integrated
14 plume models to enable rapid response activities fol-
15 lowing a nuclear, radiological, chemical, or biological
16 explosion or release.

17 (2) SCOPE.—The Secretary of Homeland Secu-
18 rity shall—

19 (A) ensure the rapid development and dis-
20 tribution of integrated plume models to appro-
21 priate officials of the Federal Government and
22 State, local, and tribal governments to enable
23 immediate response to a nuclear, radiological,
24 chemical, or biological incident; and

1 (B) establish mechanisms for dissemina-
2 tion by appropriate emergency response officials
3 of the integrated plume models described in
4 paragraph (1) to nongovernmental organiza-
5 tions and the public to enable appropriate re-
6 sponse activities by individuals.

7 (3) CONSULTATION WITH OTHER DEPART-
8 MENTS AND AGENCIES.—In developing the inte-
9 grated plume models described in this section, the
10 Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult, as ap-
11 propriate, with—

12 (A) the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary
13 of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human
14 Services, and the heads of other executive agen-
15 cies determined appropriate by the Secretary of
16 Homeland Security; and

17 (B) State, local, and tribal governments
18 and nongovernmental organizations.

19 (c) EXERCISES.—The Secretary of Homeland Secu-
20 rity shall ensure that the development and dissemination
21 of integrated plume models are assessed during exercises
22 administered by the Department of Homeland Security.

23 (d) REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after the
24 date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter,

1 the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the
2 appropriate committees of Congress a report regarding—

3 (1) the development and dissemination of inte-
4 grated plume models under this section; and

5 (2) lessons learned from assessing the develop-
6 ment and dissemination of integrated plume models
7 during exercises administered by the Department of
8 Homeland Security, and plans for improving the de-
9 velopment and dissemination of integrated plume
10 models, as appropriate.

11 **TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL**
12 **MEASURES TO PREVENT BIO-**
13 **LOGICAL TERRORISM**

14 **Subtitle A—Prevention and Protec-**
15 **tion Against International Bio-**
16 **logical Threats**

17 **SEC. 301. INTERNATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT: TIER I**
18 **PATHOGEN FACILITIES.**

19 (a) REVIEW.—Not later than 6 months after the date
20 of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National In-
21 telligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the
22 Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health
23 and Human Services, the Secretary of Agriculture, and
24 the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall

1 complete a global review of international biological secu-
2 rity threats to the United States.

3 (b) CONTENT.—The review under this section shall—

4 (1) assess global biological risks, including by
5 describing regions or countries with the greatest bio-
6 logical security risk, taking into account factors such
7 as—

8 (A) the presence and capabilities of a for-
9 eign terrorist organization;

10 (B) the location of highest risk pathogen
11 collections; and

12 (C) the location of biological laboratories
13 operating with inadequate security measures;
14 and

15 (2) assess any gaps in knowledge about inter-
16 national biosecurity threats.

17 (c) UPDATES.—The Director shall update the review
18 under this section as new or revised intelligence becomes
19 available, but not less frequently than biennially.

20 (d) SUBMISSION OF REVIEW OR UPDATE.—Not later
21 than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act,
22 and biennially thereafter, the Director shall submit the
23 classified review or update to—

24 (1) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the
25 Senate;

1 (2) the Committee on Armed Services of the
2 Senate;

3 (3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
4 ligence of the House of Representatives; and

5 (4) the Committee on Armed Services of the
6 House of Representatives.

7 (e) SUBMISSION OF UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY AND
8 CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—Not later than 6 months after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act, and biennially there-
10 after, the Director shall submit an unclassified report and
11 a classified annex summarizing the review or update to—

12 (1) the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate;

13 (2) the Committee on Health, Education,
14 Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

15 (3) the Committee on Homeland Security and
16 Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

17 (4) the Committee on Agriculture of the House
18 of the Representatives;

19 (5) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of
20 the House of Representatives; and

21 (6) the Committee on Homeland Security of the
22 House of Representatives.

23 (f) SUNSET DATE.—The requirements specified in
24 subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall terminate
25 four years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 302. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL BIOSECURITY.**

2 (a) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AU-
3 THORIZED.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with
4 the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Sec-
5 retary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Homeland Security,
6 and other appropriate agencies, shall provide technical and
7 financial assistance, including the activities described in
8 subsection (b), to countries or regions identified by the
9 Threat Assessment mandated in section 301.

10 (b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

11 (1) REDUCING AND SECURING DANGEROUS
12 PATHOGEN COLLECTIONS.—The Secretary of State
13 shall—

14 (A) provide assistance to remove or con-
15 solidate an agent or toxin designated as a Tier
16 I agent under section 351A(a)(2) of the Public
17 Health Service Act or section 212(a)(2) of the
18 Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of
19 2002 (in this subtitle referred to as a “Tier I
20 agent”) and other dangerous pathogen collec-
21 tions spread among multiple locations within a
22 country or region into facilities with appropriate
23 safety and security;

24 (B) provide assistance to replace dan-
25 gerous or obsolete pathogen isolation techniques
26 with modern diagnostic tools to improve safety

1 and security and to reduce the number and size
2 of dangerous pathogen collections in high risk
3 regions and countries;

4 (C) encourage countries to eliminate stores
5 of Tier I agents and other dangerous pathogen
6 collections in exchange for facilitating access to
7 state-of-the-art civilian research at international
8 facilities;

9 (D) provide assistance to identify and se-
10 cure Tier I agents and other dangerous patho-
11 gen collections in high risk regions and coun-
12 tries; and

13 (E) carry out such other activities as the
14 Secretary of State considers necessary to
15 achieve the purposes of this subtitle.

16 (2) PREVENTION AND PROTECTION.—The Sec-
17 retary of State shall—

18 (A) raise awareness of international bio-
19 logical threats with foreign governments, aca-
20 demic institutions, and industrial laboratories
21 handling Tier I agents and other dangerous
22 pathogen collections through conferences, semi-
23 nars and workshops;

24 (B) provide physical security upgrades at
25 high risk laboratories;

1 (C) train foreign partners in high risk re-
2 gions on best laboratory biosecurity practices
3 within facilities handling Tier I agents and
4 other dangerous pathogen collections;

5 (D) assist foreign countries in establishing
6 personnel reliability measures, as part of a com-
7 prehensive laboratory management system;

8 (E) partner with foreign governments, lab-
9 oratories, and scientists in activities that
10 strengthen and reinforce best biological safety
11 and security practices within facilities handling
12 Tier I agents and other dangerous pathogen
13 collections;

14 (F) enhance information sharing through
15 regular meetings of relevant United States and
16 foreign government agencies with subject mat-
17 ter expertise on pathogen security and labora-
18 tory best practices in high risk regions;

19 (G) increase support for United States
20 science and technology agreements and initia-
21 tives in high risk regions and countries, includ-
22 ing collaborative projects in the areas of bioter-
23 rorism prevention, infectious disease control,
24 disease surveillance, bioforensics, laboratory bio-
25 safety, and hazardous waste management; and

1 (H) develop laboratory biosafety and bio-
2 security standards and guidelines, including
3 personnel reliability measures, for facilities han-
4 dling Tier I agents and other dangerous patho-
5 gen collections.

6 (3) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE.—

7 The Secretary of State shall—

8 (A) promote research and development col-
9 laboration on highly infectious human, animal
10 and plant disease agents in facilities with ap-
11 propriate safety and security measures;

12 (B) provide opportunities for foreign sci-
13 entists, particularly those located in highest risk
14 countries identified in section 301, to receive
15 training in the United States on biological safe-
16 ty and security best practices, standard oper-
17 ating procedures, and maintenance for high
18 containment facilities; and

19 (C) facilitate the secure exchange of re-
20 search samples between laboratories in the
21 United States and foreign national laboratories
22 for the development of vaccines and diagnostics
23 for Tier I agents and other dangerous patho-
24 gens.

1 **SEC. 303. PROMOTING SECURE BIOTECHNOLOGY ADVANCE-**
2 **MENT.**

3 (a) PLAN TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL ADHER-
4 ENCE TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary
5 of State, in coordination with appropriate agencies, shall
6 produce and implement a plan for promoting international
7 adherence to, and implementation of, frameworks, trea-
8 ties, and other international agreements regarding weap-
9 ons of mass destruction, including the Biological Weapons
10 Convention, World Health Organization International
11 Health regulations, and United Nations Security Council
12 Resolution 1540.

13 (b) BIOTECHNOLOGY DISCUSSIONS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
15 pursue discussions with government, academic, and
16 industry representatives in countries that possess es-
17 tablished or emerging biotechnology sectors or are
18 identified as high-risk countries in the Threat As-
19 sessment required under section 301.

20 (2) TOPICS.—Topics to be discussed under
21 paragraph (1) shall include—

22 (A) multilateral initiatives intended to pro-
23 mote safe and secure biotechnology;

24 (B) norms and safeguards necessary to
25 prevent the misuse of biotechnology;

1 (C) multilateral initiatives intended to
2 counter the threat of biological terrorism; and

3 (D) other topics on international biosecu-
4 rity that the Secretary of State considers to be
5 relevant.

6 **Subtitle B—Global Pathogen**
7 **Surveillance**

8 **SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.**

9 This subtitle may be cited as the “Global Pathogen
10 Surveillance Act of 2009”.

11 **SEC. 322. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
13 ings:

14 (1) The frequency of the occurrence of biologi-
15 cal events that could threaten the national security
16 of the United States has increased and is likely in-
17 creasing. The threat to the United States from such
18 events includes threats from diseases that infect hu-
19 mans, animals, or plants regardless of whether such
20 diseases are introduced naturally, accidentally, or in-
21 tentiously.

22 (2) Bioterrorism poses a grave national security
23 threat to the United States. The insidious nature of
24 a bioterrorist attack, the likelihood that the recogni-
25 tion of such an attack would be delayed, and the

1 underpreparedness of the domestic public health in-
2 frastructure to respond to such an attack could re-
3 sult in catastrophic consequences following a biologi-
4 cal weapons attack against the United States.

5 (3) The ability to recognize that a country or
6 organization is carrying out a covert biological weap-
7 ons program is dependent on a number of indica-
8 tions and warnings. A critical component of this rec-
9 ognition is the timely detection of sentinel events
10 such as community-level outbreaks that could be the
11 earliest indication of an emerging bioterrorist pro-
12 gram in a foreign country. Early detection of such
13 events may enable earlier counterproliferation inter-
14 vention.

15 (4) A contagious pathogen engineered as a bio-
16 logical weapon and developed, tested, produced, or
17 released in a foreign country could quickly spread to
18 the United States. Considering the realities of inter-
19 national travel, trade, and migration patterns, a
20 dangerous pathogen appearing naturally, acciden-
21 tally, or intentionally anywhere in the world can
22 spread to the United States in a matter of days, be-
23 fore any effective quarantine or isolation measures
24 could be implemented.

1 (5) To combat bioterrorism effectively and en-
2 sure that the United States is fully prepared to pre-
3 vent, recognize, and contain a biological weapons at-
4 tack or emerging infectious disease, measures to
5 strengthen the domestic public health infrastructure
6 and improve domestic event detection, surveillance,
7 and response, while absolutely essential, are not suf-
8 ficient.

9 (6) The United States should enhance coopera-
10 tion with the World Health Organization, regional
11 international health organizations, and individual
12 countries, including data sharing with appropriate
13 agencies and departments of the United States, to
14 help detect and quickly contain infectious disease
15 outbreaks or a bioterrorism agent before such a dis-
16 ease or agent is spread.

17 (7) The World Health Organization has done
18 an impressive job in monitoring infectious disease
19 outbreaks around the world, notably in the April
20 2000 establishment and subsequent operation of the
21 Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network.

22 (8) The capabilities of the World Health Orga-
23 nization depend on the timeliness and quality of the
24 data and information the Organization receives from
25 the countries that are members of the Organization,

1 pursuant to the 2005 revision of the International
2 Health Regulations. Developing countries, in par-
3 ticular, often lack the necessary resources to build
4 and maintain effective public health infrastructures.

5 (9) Developing countries could benefit from—

6 (A) better trained public health profes-
7 sionals and epidemiologists to recognize disease
8 patterns;

9 (B) appropriate laboratory equipment for
10 diagnosis of pathogens;

11 (C) disease reporting systems that—

12 (i) are based on disease and syndrome
13 surveillance; and

14 (ii) could enable an effective response
15 to a biological event to begin at the earliest
16 possible opportunity;

17 (D) a narrowing of the existing technology
18 gap in disease and syndrome surveillance capa-
19 bilities, based on reported symptoms, and real-
20 time information dissemination to public health
21 officials; and

22 (E) appropriate communications equip-
23 ment and information technology to efficiently
24 transmit information and data within national,
25 international regional, and international health

networks, including inexpensive, Internet-based geographic information systems and relevant telephone-based systems for early recognition and diagnosis of diseases.

(10) An effective international capability to detect, monitor, and quickly diagnose infectious disease outbreaks will offer dividends not only in the event of biological weapons development, testing, production, and attack, but also in the more likely cases of naturally occurring infectious disease outbreaks that could threaten the United States. Furthermore, a robust surveillance system will serve to deter or contain terrorist use of biological weapons, mitigating the intended effects of such malevolent uses.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subtitle are as follows:

(1) To enhance the capability of the international community, through international health organizations and individual countries, to detect, identify, and contain infectious disease outbreaks, whether the cause of those outbreaks is intentional human action or natural in origin.

(2) To enhance the training of public health professionals and epidemiologists from eligible developing countries in advanced Internet-based disease

1 and syndrome surveillance systems, in addition to
 2 traditional epidemiology methods, so that such pro-
 3 fessionals and epidemiologists may better detect, di-
 4 agnose, and contain infectious disease outbreaks, es-
 5 pecially such outbreaks caused by the pathogens that
 6 may be likely to be used in a biological weapons at-
 7 tack.

8 (3) To provide assistance to eligible developing
 9 countries to purchase appropriate communications
 10 equipment and information technology to detect,
 11 analyze, and report biological threats, including—

12 (A) relevant computer equipment, Internet
 13 connectivity mechanisms, and telephone-based
 14 applications to effectively gather, analyze, and
 15 transmit public health information for infec-
 16 tious disease surveillance and diagnosis; and

17 (B) appropriate computer equipment and
 18 Internet connectivity mechanisms—

19 (i) to facilitate the exchange of Geo-
 20 graphic Information Systems-based disease
 21 and syndrome surveillance information;
 22 and

23 (ii) to effectively gather, analyze, and
 24 transmit public health information for in-
 25 fectious disease surveillance and diagnosis.

1 (4) To make available greater numbers of pub-
 2 lic health professionals who are employed by the
 3 Government of the United States to international re-
 4 gional and international health organizations, inter-
 5 national regional and international health networks,
 6 and United States diplomatic missions, as appro-
 7 prium.

8 (5) To expand the training and outreach activi-
 9 ties of United States laboratories located in foreign
 10 countries, including the Centers for Disease Control
 11 and Prevention or Department of Defense labora-
 12 tories, to enhance the public health capabilities of
 13 developing countries.

14 (6) To provide appropriate technical assistance
 15 to existing international regional and international
 16 health networks and, as appropriate, seed money for
 17 new international regional and international net-
 18 works.

19 **SEC. 323. DEFINITIONS.**

20 In this subtitle:

21 (1) **ELIGIBLE DEVELOPING COUNTRY.**—The
 22 term “eligible developing country” means any devel-
 23 oping country that—

24 (A) has agreed to the objective of fully
 25 complying with requirements of the World

1 Health Organization on reporting public health
2 information on outbreaks of infectious diseases;

3 (B) has not been determined by the Sec-
4 retary of State, for purposes of section 40 of
5 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780),
6 section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of
7 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), or section 6(j) of the
8 Export Administration Act of 1979 (as in effect
9 pursuant to the International Emergency Eco-
10 nomic Powers Act; 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), to
11 have repeatedly provided support for acts of
12 international terrorism, unless the Secretary of
13 State exercises a waiver certifying that it is in
14 the national interest of the United States to
15 provide assistance under the provisions of this
16 subtitle; and

17 (C) is a party to the Convention on the
18 Prohibition of the Development, Production and
19 Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and
20 Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, done
21 at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10,
22 1972 (26 UST 583).

23 (2) ELIGIBLE NATIONAL.—The term “eligible
24 national” means any citizen or national of an eligible
25 developing country who—

1 (A) does not have a criminal background;

2 (B) is not on any immigration or other

3 United States watch list; and

4 (C) is not affiliated with any foreign ter-

5 rorist organization.

6 (3) INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—

7 The term “international health organization” in-

8 cludes the World Health Organization, regional of-

9 fices of the World Health Organization, and such

10 similar international organizations as the Pan Amer-

11 ican Health Organization.

12 (4) LABORATORY.—The term “laboratory”

13 means a facility for the biological, microbiological,

14 serological, chemical, immuno-hematological,

15 hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological,

16 or other medical examination of materials derived

17 from the human body for the purpose of providing

18 information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treat-

19 ment of any disease or impairment of, or the assess-

20 ment of the health of, human beings.

21 (5) DISEASE AND SYNDROME SURVEILLANCE.—

22 The term “disease and syndrome surveillance”

23 means the recording of clinician-reported symptoms

24 (patient complaints) and signs (derived from phys-

25 ical examination and laboratory data) combined with

1 simple geographic locators to track the emergence of
2 a disease in a population.

3 **SEC. 324. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
5 (b), assistance may be provided to an eligible developing
6 country under any provision of this subtitle only if the gov-
7 ernment of the eligible developing country—

8 (1) permits personnel from the World Health
9 Organization and the Centers for Disease Control
10 and Prevention to investigate outbreaks of infectious
11 diseases within the borders of such country; and

12 (2) provides pathogen surveillance data to the
13 appropriate agencies and departments of the United
14 States and to international health organizations.

15 (b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the
16 prohibition set out in subsection (a) if the Secretary of
17 State determines that it is in the national interest of the
18 United States to provide such a waiver.

19 (c) PRIOR NOTICE OF WAIVERS.—A waiver pursuant
20 to subsection (b) may not be executed until 15 days after
21 the Secretary of State provides to the Committee on For-
22 eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on For-
23 eign Affairs of the House of Representatives written notice
24 of the intent to issue such waiver and the reasons for
25 doing so.

1 **SEC. 325. RESTRICTION.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
3 sion of this subtitle, no foreign national participating in
4 a program authorized under this subtitle shall have access,
5 during the course of such participation, to a select agent
6 or toxin described in section 73.4 of title 42, Code of Fed-
7 eral Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation)
8 or an overlap select agent or toxin described in section
9 73.5 of such title (or any corresponding similar regulation)
10 that may be used as, or in, a biological weapon, except
11 in a supervised and controlled setting.

12 (b) RELATIONSHIP TO REGULATIONS.—The restric-
13 tion set out in subsection (a) may not be construed to limit
14 the ability of the Secretary of Health and Human Services
15 to prescribe, through regulation, standards for the han-
16 dling of a select agent or toxin or an overlap select agent
17 or toxin described in such subsection.

18 **SEC. 326. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**

19 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a fellow-
20 ship program under which the Secretary of State, in con-
21 sultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
22 ices and the Secretary of Homeland Security and subject
23 to the availability of appropriations, shall award fellow-
24 ships to eligible nationals to pursue public health edu-
25 cation or training, as follows:

1 (1) MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEGREE.—

2 Graduate courses of study leading to a master of
3 public health degree with a concentration in epidemi-
4 ology from an institution of higher education in the
5 United States with a Center for Public Health Pre-
6 paredness, as determined by the Director of the Cen-
7 ters for Disease Control and Prevention.

8 (2) ADVANCED PUBLIC HEALTH EPIDEMIOLOGY

9 TRAINING.—Advanced public health training in epi-
10 demiology for public health professionals from eligi-
11 ble developing countries to be carried out at the
12 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an ap-
13 propriate facility of a State, or an appropriate facil-
14 ity of another agency or department of the United
15 States (other than a facility of the Department of
16 Defense or a national laboratory of the Department
17 of Energy) for a period of not less than 6 months
18 or more than 12 months.

19 (b) SPECIALIZATION IN BIOTERRORISM RE-

20 SPONSE.—In addition to the education or training speci-
21 fied in subsection (a), each recipient of a fellowship under
22 this section (in this section referred to as a “fellow”) may
23 take courses of study at the Centers for Disease Control
24 and Prevention or at an equivalent facility on diagnosis
25 and containment of likely bioterrorism agents.

1 (c) FELLOWSHIP AGREEMENT.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—A fellow shall enter into an
3 agreement with the Secretary of State under which
4 the fellow agrees—

5 (A) to maintain satisfactory academic
6 progress, as determined in accordance with reg-
7 ulations issued by the Secretary of State and
8 confirmed in regularly scheduled updates to the
9 Secretary of State from the institution pro-
10 viding the education or training on the progress
11 of the fellow's education or training;

12 (B) upon completion of such education or
13 training, to return to the fellow's country of na-
14 tionality or last habitual residence (so long as
15 it is an eligible developing country) and com-
16 plete at least 4 years of employment in a public
17 health position in the government or a non-
18 governmental, not-for-profit entity in that coun-
19 try or, with the approval of the Secretary of
20 State, complete part or all of this requirement
21 through service with an international health or-
22 ganization without geographic restriction; and

23 (C) that, if the fellow is unable to meet the
24 requirements described in subparagraph (A) or
25 (B), the fellow shall reimburse the United

1 States for the value of the assistance provided
2 to the fellow under the fellowship program, to-
3 gether with interest at a rate that—

4 (i) is determined in accordance with
5 regulations issued by the Secretary of
6 State; and

7 (ii) is not higher than the rate gen-
8 erally applied in connection with other
9 Federal loans.

10 (2) WAIVERS.—The Secretary of State may
11 waive the application of subparagraph (B) or (C) of
12 paragraph (1) on a case by case basis if the Sec-
13 retary of State determines that—

14 (A) it is in the national interest of the
15 United States to provide such a waiver; or

16 (B) humanitarian considerations require
17 such a waiver.

18 (d) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of State, in con-
19 sultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
20 ices and the Secretary of Homeland Security, is authorized
21 to enter into an agreement with the government of an eli-
22 gible developing country under which such government
23 agrees—

1 (1) to establish a procedure for the nomination
2 of eligible nationals for fellowships under this sec-
3 tion;

4 (2) to guarantee that a fellow will be offered a
5 professional public health position within the devel-
6 oping country upon completion of the fellow's stud-
7 ies; and

8 (3) to submit to the Secretary of State a certifi-
9 cation stating that a fellow has concluded the min-
10 imum period of employment in a public health posi-
11 tion required by the fellowship agreement, including
12 an explanation of how the requirement was met.

13 (e) PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS.—
14 On a case-by-case basis, the Secretary of State may pro-
15 vide for the participation of a citizen of the United States
16 in the fellowship program under the provisions of this sec-
17 tion if—

18 (1) the Secretary of State determines that it is
19 in the national interest of the United States to pro-
20 vide for such participation; and

21 (2) the citizen of the United States agrees to
22 complete, at the conclusion of such participation, at
23 least 5 years of employment in a public health posi-
24 tion in an eligible developing country or at an inter-
25 national health organization.

1 (f) USE OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The Secretary of
 2 State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and
 3 Human Services, may elect to use existing programs of
 4 the Department of Health and Human Services to provide
 5 the education and training described in subsection (a) if
 6 the requirements of subsections (b), (c), and (d) will be
 7 substantially met under such existing programs.

8 **SEC. 327. IN-COUNTRY TRAINING IN LABORATORY TECH-**
 9 **NIQUES AND DISEASE AND SYNDROME SUR-**
 10 **VEILLANCE.**

11 (a) LABORATORY TECHNIQUES.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, after
 13 consultation with the Secretary of Health and
 14 Human Services, the Secretary of Defense, and the
 15 Secretary of Homeland Security and in conjunction
 16 with elements of those departments that engage in
 17 activities of this type overseas, and subject to the
 18 availability of appropriations, shall provide assist-
 19 ance for short training courses for eligible nationals
 20 who are laboratory technicians or other public health
 21 personnel in laboratory techniques relating to the
 22 identification, diagnosis, and tracking of pathogens
 23 responsible for possible infectious disease outbreaks.

24 (2) LOCATION.—The training described in
 25 paragraph (1) shall be held outside the United

1 States and may be conducted in facilities of the Cen-
2 ters for Disease Control and Prevention located in
3 foreign countries or in Overseas Medical Research
4 Units of the Department of Defense, as appropriate.

5 (3) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING PRO-
6 GRAMS.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate the
7 training described in paragraph (1), where appro-
8 priate, with existing programs and activities of inter-
9 national health organizations.

10 (b) DISEASE AND SYNDROME SURVEILLANCE.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, after
12 consultation with the Secretary of Health and
13 Human Services, the Secretary of Defense, and the
14 Secretary of Homeland Security and in conjunction
15 with elements of those departments that engage in
16 activities of this type overseas, and subject to the
17 availability of appropriations, shall establish and
18 provide assistance for short training courses for eli-
19 gible nationals who are health care providers or
20 other public health personnel in techniques of dis-
21 ease and syndrome surveillance reporting and rapid
22 analysis of syndrome information using geographic
23 information system tools.

24 (2) LOCATION.—The training described in
25 paragraph (1) shall be conducted via the Internet or

1 in appropriate facilities located in a foreign country,
 2 as determined by the Secretary of State.

3 (3) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING PRO-
 4 GRAMS.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate the
 5 training described in paragraph (1), where appro-
 6 priate, with existing programs and activities of inter-
 7 national regional and international health organiza-
 8 tions.

9 **SEC. 328. ASSISTANCE FOR THE PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY**
 10 **EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.**
 11

12 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to
 13 provide, on such terms and conditions as the President
 14 may determine, assistance to eligible developing countries
 15 to purchase and maintain the public health laboratory
 16 equipment and supplies described in subsection (b).

17 (b) EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES COVERED.—The
 18 equipment and supplies described in this subsection are
 19 equipment and supplies that are—

20 (1) appropriate, to the extent possible, for use
 21 in the intended geographic area;

22 (2) necessary to collect, analyze, and identify
 23 expeditiously a broad array of pathogen strains,
 24 which may cause disease outbreaks or may be used
 25 in a biological weapon;

1 (3) compatible with general standards set forth
2 by the World Health Organization and, as appro-
3 priate, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-
4 tion, to ensure interoperability with international re-
5 gional and international public health networks; and

6 (4) not defense articles, defense services, or
7 training, as such terms are defined in the Arms Ex-
8 port Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

9 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
10 tion shall be construed to exempt the exporting of goods
11 and technology from compliance with applicable provisions
12 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as in effect
13 pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Pow-
14 ers Act; 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

15 (d) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated to carry
16 out this section shall not be made available for the pur-
17 chase from a foreign country of equipment or supplies
18 that, if made in the United States, would be subject to
19 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)
20 or likely be barred or subject to special conditions under
21 the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as in effect pursu-
22 ant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act;
23 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

24 (e) PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE.—In the use of
25 grant funds authorized under subsection (a), preference

1 should be given to the purchase of equipment and supplies
 2 of United States manufacture. The use of amounts appro-
 3 priated to carry out this section shall be subject to section
 4 604 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
 5 2354).

6 (f) COUNTRY COMMITMENTS.—The assistance pro-
 7 vided under this section for equipment and supplies may
 8 be provided only if the eligible developing country that re-
 9 ceives such equipment and supplies agrees to provide the
 10 infrastructure, technical personnel, and other resources re-
 11 quired to house, maintain, support, secure, and maximize
 12 use of such equipment and supplies.

13 **SEC. 329. ASSISTANCE FOR IMPROVED COMMUNICATION**
 14 **OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION.**

15 (a) ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF COMMUNICATION
 16 EQUIPMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The
 17 President is authorized to provide, on such terms and con-
 18 ditions as the President may determine, assistance to eligi-
 19 ble developing countries to purchase and maintain the
 20 communications equipment and information technology
 21 described in subsection (b), and the supporting equipment,
 22 necessary to effectively collect, analyze, and transmit pub-
 23 lic health information.

24 (b) COVERED EQUIPMENT.—The communications
 25 equipment and information technology described in this

1 subsection are communications equipment and informa-
2 tion technology that—

3 (1) are suitable for use under the particular
4 conditions of the geographic area of intended use;

5 (2) meet the standards set forth by the World
6 Health Organization and, as appropriate, the Sec-
7 retary of Health and Human Services, to ensure
8 interoperability with like equipment of other coun-
9 tries and international organizations; and

10 (3) are not defense articles, defense services, or
11 training, as those terms are defined in the Arms Ex-
12 port Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

13 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
14 tion shall be construed to exempt the exporting of goods
15 and technology from compliance with applicable provisions
16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as in effect
17 pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Pow-
18 ers Act; 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

19 (d) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated to carry
20 out this section shall not be made available for the pur-
21 chase from a foreign country of communications equip-
22 ment or information technology that, if made in the
23 United States, would be subject to the Arms Export Con-
24 trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) or likely be barred or
25 subject to special conditions under the Export Administra-

1 tion Act of 1979 (as in effect pursuant to the Inter-
2 national Emergency Economic Powers Act; 50 U.S.C.
3 1701 et seq.).

4 (e) PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE.—In the use of
5 grant funds under subsection (a), preference should be
6 given to the purchase of communications equipment and
7 information technology of United States manufacture. The
8 use of amounts appropriated to carry out this section shall
9 be subject to section 604 of the Foreign Assistance Act
10 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2354).

11 (f) ASSISTANCE FOR STANDARDIZATION OF REPORT-
12 ING.—The President is authorized to provide, on such
13 terms and conditions as the President may determine,
14 technical assistance and grant assistance to international
15 health organizations to facilitate standardization in the re-
16 porting of public health information between and among
17 developing countries and international health organiza-
18 tions.

19 (g) COUNTRY COMMITMENTS.—The assistance pro-
20 vided under this section for communications equipment
21 and information technology may be provided only if the
22 eligible developing country that receives such equipment
23 and technology agrees to provide the infrastructure, tech-
24 nical personnel, and other resources required to house,

1 maintain, support, secure, and maximize use of such
2 equipment and technology.

3 **SEC. 330. ASSIGNMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL TO**
4 **UNITED STATES MISSIONS AND INTER-**
5 **NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of the chief of
7 a diplomatic mission of the United States or of the head
8 of an international regional or international health organi-
9 zation, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State
10 and of the employee concerned, the head of an agency or
11 department of the United States may assign to the mis-
12 sion or the organization any officer or employee of the
13 agency or department that occupies a public health posi-
14 tion within the agency or department for the purpose of
15 enhancing disease and pathogen surveillance efforts in de-
16 veloping countries.

17 (b) REIMBURSEMENT.—The costs incurred by an
18 agency or department of the United States by reason of
19 the detail of personnel under subsection (a) may be reim-
20 bursed to that agency or department out of the applicable
21 appropriations account of the Department of State if the
22 Secretary of State determines that the agency or depart-
23 ment may otherwise be unable to assign such personnel
24 on a non-reimbursable basis.

1 **SEC. 331. EXPANSION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES GOV-**
2 **ERNMENT LABORATORIES ABROAD.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of ap-
4 propriations and with the concurrence of the government
5 of each host country, the Director of the Centers for Dis-
6 ease Control and Prevention and the Secretary of Defense
7 shall each—

8 (1) increase the number of personnel assigned
9 to laboratories of the Centers for Disease Control
10 and Prevention or the Department of Defense, as
11 appropriate, located in eligible developing countries
12 that conduct research and other activities with re-
13 spect to infectious diseases; and

14 (2) expand the operations of such laboratories,
15 especially with respect to the implementation of on-
16 site training of foreign nationals and activities af-
17 fecting the region in which the country is located.

18 (b) COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN
19 LABORATORIES.—Subsection (a) shall be carried out in
20 such a manner as to foster cooperation and avoid duplica-
21 tion between and among laboratories.

1 **SEC. 332. ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL HEALTH NET-**
2 **WORKS AND EXPANSION OF FIELD EPIDEMI-**
3 **LOGY TRAINING PROGRAMS.**

4 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—The President is authorized, on
5 such terms and conditions as the President may deter-
6 mine, to provide assistance for the purposes of—

7 (1) enhancing the surveillance and reporting ca-
8 pabilities of the World Health Organization and ex-
9 isting international regional and international health
10 networks; and

11 (2) developing new international regional and
12 international health networks.

13 (b) **EXPANSION OF FIELD EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING**
14 **PROGRAMS.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
15 ices is authorized to establish new country or regional
16 international Field Epidemiology Training Programs in el-
17 igible developing countries, with the concurrence of the
18 government of each host country.

19 **SEC. 333. REPORTS.**

20 Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment
21 of this Act, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with
22 the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Sec-
23 retary of Defense, and the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
24 rity, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations
25 and the Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-
26 mental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on For-

1 eign Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security of
 2 the House of Representatives a report on the implementa-
 3 tion of programs under this subtitle, including an estimate
 4 of the level of funding required to carry out such pro-
 5 grams.

6 **SEC. 334. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

7 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subject
 8 to subsection (c), there are authorized to be appropriated
 9 for the purpose of carrying out activities under this sub-
 10 title the following amounts:

11 (1) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

12 (2) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2011.

13 (b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The amounts appro-
 14 priated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to re-
 15 main available until expended.

16 (c) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—Not
 17 more than 10 percent of the amount appropriated pursu-
 18 ant to subsection (a)(1) may be obligated before the date
 19 on which a report is submitted, or required to be sub-
 20 mitted, whichever first occurs, under section 333.

21 **TITLE IV—GOVERNMENT**
 22 **ORGANIZATION**

23 **SEC. 401. INTELLIGENCE ON WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUC-**
 24 **TION.**

25 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-
2 GRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Con-
3 gress” means—

4 (A) the Select Committee on Intelligence,
5 the Committee on Appropriations, the Com-
6 mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee
7 on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
8 fairs of the Senate; and

9 (B) the Permanent Select Committee on
10 Intelligence, the Committee on Appropriations,
11 the Committee on Armed Services, and the
12 Committee on Homeland Security of the House
13 of Representatives.

14 (2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
15 the Director of National Intelligence.

16 (3) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term
17 “intelligence community” has the meaning given
18 that term in section 3 of the National Security Act
19 of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a).

20 (4) WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—The
21 term “weapons of mass destruction” means—

22 (A) any weapon that is designed, intended,
23 or has the capability to cause death, illness, or
24 serious bodily injury to a significant number of
25 persons through the release, dissemination, or

1 impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their
2 precursors;

3 (B) any weapon involving a biological
4 agent, toxin, or vector (as such terms are de-
5 fined in section 178 of title 18, United States
6 Code) that is designed, intended, or has the ca-
7 pability to cause death, illness, or serious bodily
8 injury to a significant number of persons; or

9 (C) any weapon that is designed, intended,
10 or has the capability to release radiation or ra-
11 dioactivity causing death, illness, or serious
12 bodily injury to a significant number of persons.

13 (b) STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING INTELLIGENCE CAPA-
14 BILITIES.—

15 (1) REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGY.—Not later
16 than 120 days after the date of the enactment of
17 this Act, the Director shall develop, implement, and
18 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
19 strategy for improving the capabilities of the United
20 States for the collection, analysis, and dissemination
21 of intelligence related to weapons of mass destruc-
22 tion, including intelligence related to the relationship
23 between weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

1 (2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by
2 paragraph (1) shall include a description of each of
3 the following:

4 (A) Methods for recruitment, training, and
5 retention of individuals with expertise in the
6 collection, analysis, and dissemination of intel-
7 ligence related to weapons of mass destruction,
8 including appropriate scientific and technical
9 expertise.

10 (B) Methods for collaboration, as appro-
11 priate, with individuals with expertise described
12 in subparagraph (A) who are employed by non-
13 governmental entities or who are foreign nation-
14 als.

15 (C) Analytic questions and gaps in infor-
16 mation related to intelligence on weapons of
17 mass destruction, including such intelligence
18 concerning state actors and nonstate actors,
19 such as smugglers, criminal enterprises, and
20 financiers, that will be used to guide intelligence
21 collection.

22 (D) Activities for the development of inno-
23 vative human and technical intelligence collec-
24 tion capabilities and techniques.

1 (E) Actions necessary to increase the effec-
2 tiveness and efficiency of the sharing of intel-
3 ligence on weapons of mass destruction
4 throughout the intelligence community, includ-
5 ing a description of statutory, regulatory, pol-
6 icy, technical, security, or other barriers that
7 prevent such sharing, and, as appropriate, the
8 development of uniform standards across the
9 intelligence community for such sharing.

10 (F) Actions necessary to identify and over-
11 come activities by a foreign government or per-
12 son to deny or deceive the intelligence commu-
13 nity concerning intelligence regarding weapons
14 of mass destruction.

15 (G) Specific objectives to be accomplished
16 during each year of the first 5-year period after
17 the strategy is submitted to the appropriate
18 committees of Congress and tasks to accomplish
19 such objectives, including—

20 (i) a list prioritizing such objectives
21 and tasks; and

22 (ii) a schedule for meeting such objec-
23 tives and carrying out such tasks.

1 (H) Assignments of roles and responsibil-
 2 ities to elements of the intelligence community
 3 to implement the strategy.

4 (I) The personnel, financial, and other re-
 5 sources necessary to implement the strategy
 6 and a plan for obtaining such resources.

7 (J) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness
 8 and efficiency of the strategy.

9 (K) A schedule for assessment, review,
 10 and, as appropriate, revision of the strategy.

11 (3) REQUIREMENT TO CONSULT.—In devel-
 12 oping the strategy required by paragraph (1), the
 13 Director shall consult with appropriate officials of
 14 the United States including the Under Secretary of
 15 Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics
 16 and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology
 17 of the Department of Homeland Security.

18 (4) FORM.—The strategy required by para-
 19 graph (1) may be submitted in a classified form.

20 (c) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than
 22 once during each 180-day period after the date of
 23 the submission of the strategy required by sub-
 24 section (b)(1) to the appropriate committees of Con-
 25 gress, the Director shall submit to the appropriate

1 committees of Congress a report on the implementa-
2 tion of such strategy.

3 (2) CONTENT.—Each report required by para-
4 graph (1) shall include the following:

5 (A) An assessment of whether the objec-
6 tives and tasks referred to in subsection
7 (b)(2)(G) have been accomplished in accordance
8 with the proposed schedule.

9 (B) Data corresponding to the metrics re-
10 quired by subsection (b)(2)(J) for measuring
11 the effectiveness and efficiency of the strategy.

12 (C) An assessment of the actions of the
13 elements of the intelligence community to im-
14 plement the strategy.

15 (D) An assessment of whether the per-
16 sonnel, financial, and other resources available
17 are sufficient to implement the strategy.

18 (E) A description of any revisions to, or
19 plans to revise, any component of the strategy.

20 (3) SUNSET DATE.—The requirement set forth
21 in paragraph (1) shall terminate three years after
22 the date of the submission of the strategy required
23 by subsection (b)(1) to the appropriate committees
24 of Congress.

1 **SEC. 402. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LANGUAGE CAPA-**
2 **BILITIES AND CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.**

3 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “appro-
4 priate committees of Congress”, “Director”, “intelligence
5 community”, and “weapons of mass destruction” have the
6 meaning given such terms in section 401.

7 (b) STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING LANGUAGE CAPA-
8 BILITIES AND CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.—

9 (1) REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGY.—Not later
10 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
11 this Act, the Director shall develop, implement, and
12 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
13 strategy for improving the recruiting, training, and
14 retention of employees of the elements of the intel-
15 ligence community who possess critical language ca-
16 pabilities and cultural backgrounds relevant to coun-
17 tering terrorism or collecting, analyzing, and dis-
18 seminating intelligence related to weapons of mass
19 destruction, including individuals who are first or
20 second-generation United States citizens and United
21 States citizens with immediate relatives who are for-
22 eign nationals.

23 (2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by
24 paragraph (1) shall include a description of each of
25 the following:

1 (A) The current and projected needs of the
2 intelligence community during the ten-year peri-
3 ods, beginning on the date the strategy is sub-
4 mitted to the appropriate committees of Con-
5 gress, for employees with critical language ca-
6 pabilities and cultural backgrounds relevant to
7 countering terrorism or collecting, analyzing,
8 and disseminating intelligence related to weap-
9 ons of mass destruction.

10 (B) Actions necessary to recruit, train, and
11 retain employees with such capabilities or back-
12 grounds.

13 (C) Barriers to effective recruitment, train-
14 ing, and retention of employees with such capa-
15 bilities or backgrounds, including security clear-
16 ance processing, and actions necessary to over-
17 come such barriers.

18 (D) Specific objectives to be accomplished
19 during each year of the first 5-year period be-
20 ginning on the date that the strategy is sub-
21 mitted to the appropriate committees of Con-
22 gress and tasks to accomplish such objectives,
23 including—

24 (i) a list prioritizing such objectives
25 and tasks; and

1 (ii) a schedule for meeting such objec-
2 tives and carrying out such tasks.

3 (E) Assignments of roles and responsibil-
4 ities to elements of the intelligence community
5 to carry out the strategy.

6 (F) The personnel, financial, and other re-
7 sources necessary to implement the strategy,
8 and a plan for obtaining such resources.

9 (G) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness
10 and efficiency of the strategy.

11 (H) A schedule for assessment, review,
12 and, as appropriate, revision of the strategy.

13 (c) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than
15 once during each 180-day period after the date of
16 the submission of the strategy required by sub-
17 section (b)(1) to the appropriate committees of Con-
18 gress, the Director shall submit to the appropriate
19 committees of Congress a report on the implementa-
20 tion of such strategy.

21 (2) CONTENT.—Each report required by para-
22 graph (1) shall include the following:

23 (A) An assessment of whether the objec-
24 tives referred to in subsection (b)(2)(D) have

1 been accomplished in accordance with the pro-
2 posed schedule.

3 (B) Data corresponding to the metrics re-
4 quired by subsection (b)(2)(G) for measuring
5 the effectiveness and efficiency of the strategy.

6 (C) An assessment of the actions by the
7 elements of the intelligence community to im-
8 plement the strategy.

9 (D) An assessment of whether the per-
10 sonnel, financial, and other resources available
11 are sufficient to implement the strategy.

12 (E) A description of any revisions to, or
13 plans to revise, any component of the strategy.

14 (3) SUNSET DATE.—The requirement set forth
15 in paragraph (1) shall terminate 5 years after the
16 date of the submission of the strategy required by
17 subsection (b)(1) to the appropriate committees of
18 Congress.

19 **SEC. 403. COUNTERTERRORISM TECHNOLOGY ASSESS-**
20 **MENTS.**

21 (a) AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term
22 “agency” means any department, agency, or instrumen-
23 tality of the executive branch of the Government.

24 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY CAPA-
25 BILITY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Con-
 2 gressional Research Service shall establish an inter-
 3 disciplinary capability to further the Congressional
 4 Research Service’s responsibilities to advise Con-
 5 gress pursuant to section 203(d) of the Legislative
 6 Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166(d)) con-
 7 cerning technology or technological applications de-
 8 veloped or used for countering terrorism.

9 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
 10 There is authorized to be appropriated to implement
 11 this subsection the following amounts:

12 (A) For fiscal year 2011, \$1,500,000.

13 (B) For fiscal year 2012, \$3,000,000.

14 (C) For fiscal year 2013, \$4,500,000.

15 (D) For fiscal year 2014, \$6,000,000.

16 (E) For fiscal year 2015 and for each fis-
 17 cal year thereafter, \$7,500,000.

18 (c) ASSESSMENTS OF AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY.—

19 (1) REQUIREMENT FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Pursu-
 20 ant to section 717 of title 31, United States Code,
 21 the Comptroller General of the United States shall
 22 conduct assessments of technology or technological
 23 applications that are—

24 (A) being developed or used or are avail-
 25 able to be used for countering terrorism by a

1 program or activity that is carried out by an
2 agency; or

3 (B) proposed to be developed or used or
4 are potentially available to be used pursuant
5 to—

6 (i) a legislative proposal under consid-
7 eration by a committee of the Senate or
8 the House of Representatives; or

9 (ii) a recommendation submitted to
10 Congress by the President or an agency.

11 (2) SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT.—Each assessment
12 of a technology or technological application carried
13 out under paragraph (1) shall evaluate the actual or
14 anticipated impact, effectiveness, or efficiency of the
15 technology or technological application for coun-
16 tering terrorism, including evaluating—

17 (A) any test results related to the tech-
18 nology or technological application;

19 (B) any alternatives to the technology or
20 technological application;

21 (C) the actual or anticipated operational
22 requirements of the technology or technological
23 application, including the logistical needs, per-
24 sonnel training, and procedures for utilizing the
25 technology or technological application;

1 (D) the actual or anticipated costs, as
2 compared to the actual or anticipated benefits
3 of the technology or technological application;

4 (E) any actual or anticipated counter-
5 measures to the technology or technological ap-
6 plication by terrorists; and

7 (F) technology assessments or related re-
8 ports prepared by or for an agency for the tech-
9 nology or technological application.

10 (3) TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CAPABILITY.—

11 (A) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The
12 Comptroller General of the United States shall
13 establish an interdisciplinary capability to per-
14 form the assessments required by paragraph (1)
15 that includes officers and employees who have
16 expertise in science, engineering, technology,
17 homeland security, counterterrorism, or other
18 fields that the Comptroller General considers
19 appropriate to conduct such assessments.

20 (B) APPOINTMENT AND PROCUREMENT.—
21 The Comptroller General shall appoint, pay,
22 and assign officers and employees pursuant to
23 subsection (a) of section 731 of title 31, United
24 States Code, and may procure the services or
25 assistance of experts and consultants pursuant

to subsection (e) of such section, in order to acquire the expertise in science, technology, or other fields necessary to conduct the assessments required by paragraph (1).

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to implement this subsection the following amounts:

(A) For fiscal year 2011, \$2,000,000.

(B) For fiscal year 2012, \$5,000,000.

(C) For fiscal year 2013, \$8,000,000.

(D) For fiscal year 2014, \$12,000,000.

(E) For fiscal year 2015 and for each fiscal year thereafter, \$15,000,000.

(d) ASSESSMENTS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR ASSESSMENTS.—The

Comptroller General of the United States shall, as appropriate, enter into arrangements with the National Academy of Sciences to assess technology and technological applications that are being developed or could be developed for purposes of countering terrorism.

(2) SCOPE OF ASSESSMENTS.—Each assess-

ment carried out under paragraph (1) shall include—

1 (A) determining trends related to the de-
2 velopment of technology or technological appli-
3 cations and their implications for countering
4 terrorism;

5 (B) identifying particular technology or
6 technological applications that potentially may
7 become available or are necessary for coun-
8 tering terrorism; and

9 (C) recommending investments to be made
10 by an agency in the development of particular
11 technology or technological applications.

12 (3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
13 There is authorized to be appropriated to implement
14 this subsection the following amounts:

15 (A) For fiscal year 2011, \$1,000,000.

16 (B) For fiscal year 2012, \$2,000,000.

17 (C) For fiscal year 2013, \$3,000,000.

18 (D) For fiscal year 2014, \$4,000,000.

19 (E) For fiscal year 2015 and for each fis-
20 cal year thereafter, \$5,000,000.

1 **TITLE V—EMERGENCY MANAGE-**
2 **MENT AND CITIZEN ENGAGE-**
3 **MENT**

4 **SEC. 501. COMMUNICATION OF THREAT INFORMATION AND**
5 **ALERTS.**

6 (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the Commission
7 on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Pro-
8 liferation and Terrorism recommended that “the Federal
9 Government should practice greater openness of public in-
10 formation so that citizens better understand the threat
11 and the risk this threat poses to them.”.

12 (b) TERRORISM THREAT AWARENESS.—Section 203
13 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124) is
14 amended by adding at the end the following:

15 “(c) TERRORISM THREAT AWARENESS.—

16 “(1) TERRORISM THREAT AWARENESS.—The
17 Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the
18 Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall ensure that
19 information concerning terrorist threats is available
20 to the general public within the United States.

21 “(2) THREAT BULLETINS.—

22 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the
23 requirements of subsection (b), the Secretary
24 shall on a timely basis prepare unclassified ter-
25 rorism-related threat and risk assessments.

1 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Each assessment
2 required under subparagraph (A) shall—

3 “(i) include guidance to the general
4 public for preventing and responding to
5 acts of terrorism; and

6 “(ii) be made available on the website
7 of the Department and other publicly ac-
8 cessible websites, communication systems,
9 and information networks.

10 “(3) GUIDANCE TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL
11 GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide to
12 State, local, and tribal governments written guidance
13 on how to disseminate information about terrorism-
14 related threats and risks to the general public within
15 their jurisdictions.

16 “(4) USE OF EXISTING RESOURCES.—The Sec-
17 retary shall use websites, communication systems,
18 and information networks in operation on the date
19 of an assessment under this subsection to satisfy the
20 requirements of paragraph (2)(B)(ii).”.

21 “(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—Section
22 201(d)(8) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
23 U.S.C. 121(d)(8)) is amended by striking “and to agencies
24 of State” and all that follows and inserting “to State,
25 local, tribal, and private entities with such responsibilities,

1 and, as appropriate, to the general public, in order to as-
2 sist in deterring, preventing, or responding to acts of ter-
3 rorism against the United States.”.

4 (d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180
5 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
6 of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on
7 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Sen-
8 ate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the
9 House of Representatives a report on the implementation
10 of section 203 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as
11 amended by subsection (b).

12 **SEC. 502. GUIDELINES CONCERNING WEAPONS OF MASS**
13 **DESTRUCTION.**

14 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES.—Not later
15 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
16 Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

17 (1) develop guidelines, in coordination with
18 State, local, and tribal governments and representa-
19 tives of emergency response provider organizations,
20 for police, fire, emergency medical services, emer-
21 gency management, and public health personnel, for
22 responding to an explosion or release of nuclear, bio-
23 logical, radiological, or chemical material; and

24 (2) make the guidelines developed under para-
25 graph (1) available to State, local, and tribal govern-

1 ments, nongovernmental organizations, and the pri-
2 vate sector.

3 (b) CONTENTS.—The guidelines developed under sub-
4 section (a)(1) shall contain, at a minimum—

5 (1) protective action guidelines for ensuring the
6 health and safety of emergency response providers;

7 (2) information regarding the effects of the bio-
8 logical, chemical, or radiological agent on those ex-
9 posed to the agent; and

10 (3) information regarding how emergency re-
11 sponse providers and mass care facilities may most
12 effectively deal with individuals affected by an inci-
13 dent involving a nuclear, biological, radiological, or
14 chemical material.

15 (c) REVIEW AND REVISION OF GUIDELINES.—The
16 Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

17 (1) not less frequently than every 2 years, re-
18 view the guidelines developed under subsection
19 (a)(1);

20 (2) make revisions to the guidelines as appro-
21 priate; and

22 (3) make the revised guidelines available to
23 State, local, and tribal governments, nongovern-
24 mental organizations, the private sector, and the
25 general public.

1 (d) PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING AND REVISING
2 GUIDELINES.—In carrying out the requirements of this
3 section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall estab-
4 lish procedures—

5 (1) to inventory any existing relevant hazardous
6 material response guidelines;

7 (2) to enable the public to submit recommenda-
8 tions of areas for which guidelines could be devel-
9 oped under subsection (a)(1);

10 (3) to determine which entities should be con-
11 sulted in developing or revising the guidelines;

12 (4) to prioritize, on a regular basis, guidelines
13 that should be developed or revised; and

14 (5) to develop and disseminate the guidelines in
15 accordance with the prioritization under paragraph
16 (4).

17 (e) CONSULTATIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland
18 Security shall develop and revise the guidelines developed
19 under subsection (a)(1), and the procedures required
20 under subsection (d), in consultation with—

21 (1) the Secretary of Energy;

22 (2) the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
23 ices;

24 (3) other Federal departments and agencies, as
25 appropriate;

1 (4) the National Advisory Council established
2 under section 508 of the Homeland Security Act of
3 2002 (6 U.S.C. 318);

4 (5) State, local, and tribal governments; and

5 (6) nongovernmental organizations and private
6 industry.

7 (f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than
8 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, 1 year
9 after such date of enactment, and annually thereafter, the
10 Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the Com-
11 mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
12 of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security
13 of the House of Representatives with—

14 (1) a description of the procedures established
15 under subsection (d);

16 (2) any guidelines in effect on the date of the
17 report;

18 (3) a list of entities that to which the guidelines
19 described in paragraph (2) were disseminated;

20 (4) a plan for reviewing the guidelines described
21 in paragraph (2), in accordance with subsection (e);

22 (5) the prioritized list of the guidelines required
23 under subsection (d)(4), and the methodology used
24 by the Secretary of Homeland Security for such
25 prioritization; and

1 (6) a plan for developing, revising, and dissemi-
2 nating the guidelines.

3 (g) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “emer-
4 gency response provider” has the meaning given that term
5 in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
6 U.S.C. 101).

7 **SEC. 503. INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS.**

8 (a) INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS.—
9 Title V of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C.
10 311 et seq.), as amended by section 221, is amended by
11 adding at the end the following:

12 **“SEC. 526. INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall assist
14 State, local, and tribal governments in improving and pro-
15 moting individual and community preparedness for nat-
16 ural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made dis-
17 asters, including incidents involving the use of weapons
18 of mass destruction and other potentially catastrophic
19 events, by—

20 “(1) developing guidelines and checklists of rec-
21 ommended actions for individual and community
22 prevention and preparedness efforts and dissemi-
23 nating such guidelines and checklists to communities
24 and individuals;

1 “(2) disseminating the guidelines developed
2 under section 502 of the Weapons of Mass Destruction
3 Prevention and Preparedness Act of 2009 to
4 communities and individuals, as appropriate;

5 “(3) compiling and disseminating information
6 on best practices in individual and community preparedness;
7

8 “(4) providing information and training materials in support of individual and community preparedness efforts;
9

10 “(5) conducting individual and community preparedness outreach efforts; and
11

12 “(6) such other actions as the Administrator
13 determines appropriate.
14

15 “(b) COORDINATION.—Where appropriate, the Administrator shall coordinate with private sector and non-
16 governmental organizations to promote individual and
17 community preparedness.
18

19 “(c) SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS.—In carrying out the responsibilities described in subsection (a),
20 the Administrator shall, where appropriate, work with and
21 provide support to individual and community preparedness
22 programs, such as the Community Emergency Response
23 Team Program, Fire Corps, Medical Reserve Corps Pro-
24

1 gram, Volunteers in Police Service, USAonWatch-Neigh-
 2 borhood Watch, and other voluntary programs.

3 “(d) DIRECTOR.—The Administrator shall appoint a
 4 Director of Community Preparedness to coordinate and
 5 oversee the individual and community preparedness efforts
 6 of the Agency.

7 “(e) GRANTS.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may
 9 make grants to States to support individual and
 10 community preparedness efforts, including through
 11 the Citizen Corps Program.

12 “(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized
 13 to be appropriated for grants under this section—

14 “(A) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

15 “(B) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

16 “(C) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;

17 “(D) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

18 “(E) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

19 “(F) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.”.

20 (b) ENHANCING PREPAREDNESS.—Section 504(a) of
 21 the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 314(a)) is
 22 amended—

23 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (20) and (21)

24 as paragraphs (21) and (22), respectively; and

1 (2) by inserting after paragraph (19) the fol-
2 lowing:

3 “(20) enhancing and promoting the prepared-
4 ness of individuals and communities for natural dis-
5 asters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disas-
6 ters;”.

7 (c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in
8 section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
9 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), as amended by section 221, is amend-
10 ed by inserting after the item relating to section 525 the
11 following:

“Sec. 526. Individual and community preparedness.”.

