To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the United States Emergency Management Authority, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JULY 25, 2006
Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SALAZAR) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

A BILL
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the United States Emergency Management Authority, 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.
4 This Act may be cited as the “Post Katrina Emer-
5 gency Management Reform Act of 2006”.
6 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.
7 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:
   Sec. 1. Short title.
   Sec. 2. Table of contents.
   Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
Sec. 101. United States Emergency Management Authority.
Sec. 102. Conforming amendments relating to intelligence reform.
Sec. 103. Communication system grants.
Sec. 104. Technical and conforming amendments.

TITLE II—STAFFORD ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 201. General Federal assistance.
Sec. 203. Environmental mitigation.
Sec. 204. Disaster housing strategy.
Sec. 205. Essential services.
Sec. 206. Hazard mitigation grant program formula.
Sec. 207. Housing assistance.
Sec. 208. Maximum amount under individual assistance programs.
Sec. 209. Coordinating officers.
Sec. 211. Catastrophic damage assistance.
Sec. 212. Individuals with disabilities.
Sec. 213. Disability coordinator.
Sec. 214. Temporary housing.
Sec. 215. GAO Study on accessibility of emergency shelters.
Sec. 216. Reunification.
Sec. 217. National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System.
Sec. 218. Federal assistance to individuals and households.
Sec. 219. Mental health services.
Sec. 220. Language services.
Sec. 221. Standards for state and local emergency preparedness operational plans.
Sec. 222. Transportation assistance and case management services to individuals and households.
Sec. 223. Non-federal assistance.
Sec. 224. Disaster coordination.

TITLE III—STAFFING IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 301. Strategic human capital plan.
Sec. 302. Career paths.
Sec. 304. Surge capacity force.
Sec. 306. Quarterly report on vacancy rate in employee positions.

TITLE IV—PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND TRAINING

Sec. 401. Definition.
Sec. 402. Emergency response framework.
Sec. 403. Review of the National Response Plan.
Sec. 404. Planning and preparedness.
Sec. 405. Training and exercises.
Sec. 406. Emergency support function assurance programs.

TITLE V—PREVENTION OF FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE DURING EMERGENCIES

Sec. 501. Prohibition on excessive pass-through charges.
Sec. 502. Fraud prevention programs.
Sec. 503. Contingency Contracting Corps.
Sec. 504. Verification measures for Individuals and Households Program.
Sec. 505. Information Technology Systems.
Sec. 506. Registry of Debris Contractors.
Sec. 507. Use of certain supply schedules.
Sec. 508. Use of local firms and individuals.
Sec. 509. Advance contracting.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 602. Effective date.

1 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Authority” means the United States Emergency Management Authority established under section 512 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by this Act;

(2) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Authority;

(3) the term “catastrophic incident” means any natural or manmade incident, including an act of terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage, mass evacuations, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area and may include an incident with a sustained national impact over a prolonged period of time, that may rapidly exceed resources available to State and local government and private-sector authorities in the impacted area, or may sig-
nificantly interrupt governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened;

(4) the term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) the term “emergency response provider” has the same meaning given under section 2(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002;

(6) the term “Federal coordinating officer” means a Federal coordinating officer as described in section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

(7) the term “individual with a disability” means an individual with a disability as defined in section 3(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2));

(8) the term “National Advisory Council” means the National Advisory Council on Preparedness and Response established under section 518 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by this Act;

(9) the term “National Incident Management System” means the National Incident Management System as described in the National Response Plan;
(10) the term “National Response Plan” means the National Response Plan prepared under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 or any presidential directive meant to replace or augment that directive;

(11) the term “Regional Office” means a Regional Office established under section 517 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by this Act;

(12) the term “Regional Office strike team” means a Regional Office strike team established under section 517 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by this Act;

(13) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(14) the term “surge capacity” means the ability to rapidly and substantially increase the provision of search and rescue capabilities, food, water, medicine, shelter and housing, medical care, evacuation capacity, staffing, including disaster assistance employees, and other resources necessary to save lives and protect property during a catastrophic incident.
TITLE I—NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

SEC. 101. UNITED STATES EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.


(1) by striking the title heading and inserting the following:

“TITLE V—NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE”;

(2) by striking sections 501 through 503;

(3) by striking sections 506 and 507;

(4) by redesignating sections 504, 505, 508, and 509 as sections 536, 537, 538, and 539, respectively;

(5) by redesignating section 510 (relating to procurement of security countermeasures for the strategic national stockpile) as section 540;

(6) by redesignating section 510 (relating to urban and other high risk area communications capabilities) as section 541;

(7) by inserting before section 536, as so redesignated by this section, the following:

“SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title—
“(1) the term ‘all-hazards-plus’ means an approach to preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation that emphasizes the development of capabilities that are common to natural and man-made disasters, while also including the development of capabilities that are uniquely relevant to specific types of disasters;

“(2) the term ‘Authority’ means the United States Emergency Management Authority established under section 512;

“(3) the term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the Authority;

“(4) the term ‘catastrophic incident’ means any natural or manmade incident, including an act of terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage, mass evacuations, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area and may include an incident with a sustained national impact over a prolonged period of time, that may rapidly exceed resources available to State and local government and private-sector authorities in the impacted area, or may significantly interrupt governmental operations and
emergency services to such an extent that national
security could be threatened;

“(5) the term ‘emergency communications capa-
bilities’ means the ability to provide and maintain,
throughout an emergency response operation, a con-
tinuous flow of information among emergency re-
sponders, agencies, and government officials from
multiple disciplines and jurisdictions and at all levels
of government, in the event of a natural disaster,
terrorist attack, or other large-scale or catastrophic
emergency, including where there has been signifi-
cant damage to, or destruction of, critical infrastruc-
ture, including substantial loss of ordinary tele-
communications infrastructure and sustained loss of
electricity;

“(6) the term ‘Federal coordinating officer’
means a Federal coordinating officer as described in
section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief
and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

“(7) the terms ‘interoperable emergency com-
munications system’ and ‘communications interopera-
ability’ mean the ability of emergency response pro-
viders and relevant Federal, State, and local govern-
ment agencies to—
“(A) communicate with each other as necessary, using information technology systems and radio communications systems; and

“(B) exchange voice, data, or video with each other on demand, in real time, as necessary;

“(8) the term ‘National Advisory Council’ means the National Advisory Council on Preparedness and Response established under section 518;

“(9) the term ‘National Incident Management System’ means the National Incident Management System as described in the National Response Plan;

“(10) the term ‘National Response Plan’ means the National Response Plan prepared under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 or any presidential directive meant to replace or augment that directive; and

“(11) the term ‘surge capacity’ means the ability to rapidly and substantially increase the provision of search and rescue capabilities, food, water, medicine, shelter and housing, medical care, evacuation capacity, staffing, including disaster assistance employees, and other resources necessary to save lives and protect property during a catastrophic incident, or other natural or man-made disaster.
“Subtitle A—Preparedness and Response

SEC. 511. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle—

“(1) the term ‘Nuclear Incident Response Team’ means a resource that includes—

“(A) those entities of the Department of Energy that perform nuclear or radiological emergency support functions (including accident response, search response, advisory, and technical operations functions), radiation exposure functions at the medical assistance facility known as the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), radiological assistance functions, and related functions; and

“(B) those entities of the Environmental Protection Agency that perform such support functions (including radiological emergency response functions) and related functions;

“(2) the term ‘Regional Advisory Council’ means a Regional Advisory Council on Preparedness and Response established under section 513;

“(3) the term ‘Regional Administrator’ means a Regional Administrator for Preparedness and Response appointed under section 517; and
“(4) the term ‘Regional Office’ means a Regional Office established under section 517.

“SEC. 512. UNITED STATES EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department the United States Emergency Management Authority, headed by an Administrator.

“(b) MISSION.—The mission of the Authority is to—

“(1) lead the Nation’s efforts to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the risks of natural and man-made disasters, including catastrophic incidents;

“(2) partner with State and local governments and emergency response providers, with other Federal agencies, with the private sector, and with non-governmental organizations to build a national system of emergency management that can effectively and efficiently utilize the full measure of the Nation’s resources to respond to a catastrophic incident or other natural or man-made disaster;

“(3) develop a Federal response capability that, when necessary and appropriate, can act effectively, rapidly, and proactively to deliver assistance essential to saving lives or protecting or preserving prop-
verty or public health and safety in a natural or man-
made disaster;

“(4) fuse the Department’s emergency re-
response, preparedness, recovery, mitigation, and crit-
icial infrastructure assets into a new, integrated or-
ganization that can effectively confront the chal-
lenges of a natural or man-made disaster;

“(5) develop and maintain robust Regional Of-
ffices that will work with State and local governments
and emergency response providers to identify and
address regional priorities;

“(6) under the leadership of the Secretary, co-
ordinate with the Commandant of the Coast Guard,
the Director of Customs and Border Protection, the
Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
the National Operations Center, and other agencies
and offices in the Department to take full advantage
of the substantial range of resources in the Depart-
ment that can be brought to bear in preparing for
and responding to a natural or man-made disaster;

“(7) carry out the provisions of the Robert T.
Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance
Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.);

“(8) provide funding, training, exercises, tech-
ical assistance, planning, and other assistance, to
build local, State, regional, and national capabilities, including communications capabilities, necessary to respond to a potential natural or man-made disaster;

“(9) implement an all-hazards-plus strategy for preparedness that places priority on building those common capabilities necessary to respond to both terrorist attacks and natural disasters while also building the unique capabilities necessary to respond to specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to our Nation; and

“(10) promote, plan for, and facilitate the security and resiliency of critical infrastructure and key resources, including cyber infrastructure, against a natural or man-made disaster, and the post-disaster restoration of such critical infrastructure and key resources.

“(c) ADMINISTRATOR.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Administrator shall have not less than 5 years of executive leadership and management experience in the public or private sector, significant experience in crisis management or another relevant field, and a dem-
onstrated ability to manage a substantial staff and budget.

“(3) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall re-
port to the Secretary, without being required to re-
port through any other official of the Department.

“(4) PRINCIPAL ADVISOR ON EMERGENCY PRE-
paredness and response.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator is the principal emergency preparedness and re-
response advisor to the President, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary.

“(B) ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In presenting ad-
vice with respect to any matter to the President, the Homeland Security Council, or the Secretary, the Administrator shall, as the Administrator considers approp-
riate, inform the President, the Homeland Security Council, or the Secretary, as the case may be, of the range of emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and re-
covery options with respect to that matter.

“(ii) ADVICE ON REQUEST.—The Ad-
ministrator, as an emergency preparedness and response advisor, shall provide advice
to the President, the Homeland Security Council, or the Secretary on a particular matter when the President, the Homeland Security Council, or the Secretary requests such advice.

“(iii) RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.—After informing the Secretary, the Administrator may make such recommendations to Congress relating to emergency preparedness and response as the Administrator considers appropriate.

“(C) RETENTION OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under this Act.

“SEC. 513. AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide Federal leadership necessary to prepare for and respond to a natural or man-made disaster, including—

“(1) carrying out the mission to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by leading and supporting the Nation in a comprehensive, risk-based emergency preparedness and response program of—
“(A) mitigation, by taking sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects;

“(B) preparedness, by planning, training, and building the emergency preparedness and response workforce to prepare effectively for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from any hazard;

“(C) response, by conducting emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies, through evacuating potential victims, through providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need, and through restoring critical public services;

“(D) recovery, by rebuilding communities so individuals, businesses, and governments can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards; and

“(E) critical infrastructure protection, by establishing an inventory of, and protections for, public and private sector critical infrastructure, including cyber and communications assets;
“(2) increasing efficiencies, by coordinating efforts relating to mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and infrastructure protection;

“(3) helping to ensure the effectiveness of emergency response providers in responding to a natural or man-made disaster;

“(4) providing the Federal Government’s response to a natural or man-made disaster, including—

“(A) managing such response;

“(B) directing the Domestic Emergency Support Team, the National Disaster Medical System, and (when operating as an organizational unit of the Department under this title) the Nuclear Incident Response Team;

“(C) overseeing the Metropolitan Medical Response System; and

“(D) coordinating other Federal response resources, including requiring deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile, in the event of a natural or man-made disaster;

“(5) working with Federal, State, and local government personnel, agencies, and authorities to build a comprehensive national incident management system to respond to a natural or man-made disaster;
“(6) with respect to the Nuclear Incident Response Team (regardless of whether it is operating as an organizational unit of the Department under this title)—

“(A) establishing standards and certifying when those standards have been met;

“(B) conducting joint and other exercises and training and evaluating performance; and

“(C) providing funds to the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate, for homeland security planning, exercises and training, and equipment;

“(7) helping to ensure that emergency response providers acquire interoperable and sustainable technology;

“(8) assisting the President in carrying out the functions under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.);

“(9) administering homeland security emergency management, first responder, and other preparedness grants;

“(10) administering and implementing the National Response Plan, including monitoring, evalu-
ating, and ensuring the readiness of each emergency
support function under the National Response Plan;

“(11) coordinating with the National Advisory
Council;

“(12) ensuring the protection of critical infra-
structure by—

“(A) carrying out the responsibilities under
paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 201(d);

“(B) helping ensure the protection and re-
siliency of key resources and critical infrastruc-
ture, including cyber infrastructure, against a
natural or man-made disaster; and

“(C) planning for, assisting with, and fa-
cilitating, the restoration of key resources and
critical infrastructure, including cyber infra-
structure, in the event of a natural or man-
made disaster;

“(13) establishing in each Regional Office a Re-

gional Advisory Council on Preparedness and Re-
ponse, to advise the Regional Administrator of that
Regional Office on emergency preparedness and re-
response issues specific to the region; and

“(14) otherwise carrying out the mission of the
Authority as described in section 512(b).
“(b) Additional Responsibilities Related to Catastrophic Incidents.—

“(1) In general.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary and other senior Department officials, shall develop a national emergency management system that is capable of responding to catastrophic incidents.

“(2) Identification of resources.—

“(A) In general.—The Administrator shall develop and submit to Congress annually an estimate of the resources of the Authority and other Federal agencies needed for and devoted specifically to developing local, State, and national capabilities necessary to respond to a catastrophic incident.

“(B) Contents.—Each estimate under subparagraph (A) shall include the resources both necessary for and devoted to—

“(i) planning;

“(ii) training and exercises;

“(iii) Regional Office enhancements;

“(iv) staffing, including for surge capacity during a catastrophic event;

“(v) additional logistics capabilities;
“(vi) other responsibilities under the Catastrophic Incident Annex and the Catastrophic Incident Supplement of the National Response Plan; and

“(vii) State and local catastrophic preparedness.

“(c) All-Hazards-Plus Approach.—In carrying out the responsibilities of this section, the Administrator shall implement an all-hazards-plus strategy that places priority on building those common capabilities necessary to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the risks of terrorist attacks and natural disasters, while also building the unique capabilities necessary to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the risks of specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to the Nation.

“SEC. 514. AUTHORITY COMPONENTS.

“There are transferred to the Authority the following:

“(1) The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as constituted on June 1, 2006, including all of its functions, personnel, assets, components, and liabilities, and including the functions of the Under Secretary for Federal Emergency Management relating thereto.
“(2) The Directorate of Preparedness, as constituted on June 1, 2006, including all of its functions, personnel assets, components, and liabilities, and including the functions of the Under Secretary for Preparedness relating thereto.

“SEC. 515. PRESERVING THE UNITED STATES EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.

“(a) DISTINCT ENTITY.—The Authority shall be maintained as a distinct entity within the Department.

“(b) REORGANIZATION.—Section 872 shall not apply to the Authority, including any function or organizational unit of the Authority.

“(c) PROHIBITION ON CHANGES TO MISSIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not substantially or significantly reduce the authorities, responsibilities, or functions of the Authority or the capability of the Authority to perform those responsibilities, except as otherwise specifically provided in an Act enacted after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006.

“(2) CERTAIN TRANSFERS PROHIBITED.—No asset, function or mission of the Authority may be diverted to the principal and continuing use of any other organization, unit, or entity of the Depart-
ment, except for details or assignments that do not reduce the capability of the Authority to perform its missions.

“SEC. 516. DIRECTORS.

“(a) In General.—There shall be in the Authority a Director for Preparedness and a Director for Response and Recovery, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall report to the Administrator.

“(b) Qualifications.—

“(1) In General.—A Director shall have—

“(A) not less than 5 years of—

“(i) executive leadership and management experience in the public or private sector; and

“(ii) significant experience in crisis management or another relevant field; and

“(B) a demonstrated ability to manage a substantial staff and budget.

“(2) Concurrent Experience.—Service during any period of time may be used in meeting the requirements under both clause (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A).

“(c) Initial Directors.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), the individual serving as the Under Secretary for Preparedness and the individual serving as the Under Secretary for the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the effective date of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, may serve as the Director for Preparedness and the Director of Response and Recovery, respectively, until a Director for Preparedness or a Director of Response and Recovery, as the case may be, is appointed under subsection (a).

“(2) PRIOR CONFIRMATION.—Paragraph (1) shall apply if the individual is serving as the Under Secretary for Preparedness or the Under Secretary for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under an appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“SEC. 517. REGIONAL OFFICES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) REGIONAL OFFICES.—The Administrator shall establish 10 Regional Offices of the Authority.

“(2) ADDITIONAL OFFICE.—In addition to the Regional Offices established under paragraph (1), the Administrator may designate the Office for Na-
tional Capital Region Coordination under section 882 as a Regional Office.

“(b) MANAGEMENT OF REGIONAL OFFICES.—

“(1) REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR.—Each Regional Office shall be headed by a Regional Administrator for Preparedness and Response, who shall be appointed by the Administrator. Each Regional Administrator for Emergency Preparedness and Response shall report directly to the Administrator.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each Regional Office shall be headed by an individual in the Senior Executive Service qualified to act as a senior Federal coordinating officer to provide strategic oversight of incident management when needed.

“(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Regional Administrator shall work in partnership with State and local governments, emergency managers, emergency response providers, medical providers, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, multijurisdictional councils of governments, and regional planning commissions and organizations in the geographical area served by the Regional Office to carry out the responsibilities of a Regional Administrator under this section.
“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of a Regional Administrator include—

“(A) ensuring effective, coordinated, and integrated regional preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities and programs for natural and man-made disasters (including planning, training, exercises, and professional development);

“(B) coordinating and integrating regional preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities and programs for natural and man-made disasters (including planning, training, exercises, and professional development), which shall include—

“(i) providing regional and interstate planning assistance;

“(ii) organizing, in consultation with the Administrator, regional training and exercise programs;

“(iii) providing support and coordination officers for State and local government training and exercises;

“(iv) participating in emergency preparedness and planning activities by State, regional, and local governments;
“(v) assisting in the development of regional capabilities needed for a national catastrophic response system;

“(vi) helping to coordinate and develop interstate agreements; and

“(vii) coordinating the establishment of effective regional interagency emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability, and reporting annually to the Administrator, who shall provide the information to the Director for Emergency Communications, on regional efforts to achieve these goals and on regional progress in meeting the goals of the National Emergency Communications Strategy developed under section 535;

“(C) establishing and overseeing 1 or more strike teams within the region under subsection (e), which shall serve as the focal point of the Federal Government’s initial response efforts for a natural or man-made disaster within that region, and otherwise building Federal response capabilities to respond to a natural or man-made disaster within that region;
“(D) working with the private sector to assess weaknesses in critical infrastructure protection in the region and to design and implement programs to address those weaknesses;

“(E) designating an individual responsible for, in conjunction with other relevant Federal, State, and local officials, the development of strategic and operational regional plans to respond effectively to natural or manmade disasters in the region in support of the National Response Plan;

“(F) coordinating all activities conducted under this section with other Federal departments and agencies; and

“(G) performing such other duties relating to such responsibilities as the Administrator may require.

“(d) AREA OFFICES.—The Administrator shall establish an Area Office for the Pacific and an Area Office for the Caribbean, as components in the appropriate Regional Offices.

“(e) REGIONAL OFFICE STRIKE TEAMS.—

“(1) Establishment.—In coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, each Regional Ad-
ministrator shall establish multi-agency strike teams
that shall consist of—

“(A) a designated Federal coordinating off-

er;  

“(B) personnel trained in incident manage-

ment;  

“(C) public affairs, response and recovery, and communications support personnel;

“(D) a defense coordinating officer;

“(E) liaisons to other Federal agencies;

“(F) such other personnel as the Adminis-

trator or Regional Administrator determines

appropriate; and

“(G) individuals from the agencies with

primary responsibility for each of the emer-

gency support functions in the National Re-

sponse Plan, including the following:

“(i) Transportation.

“(ii) Communications.

“(iii) Public works and engineering.

“(iv) Emergency management.

“(v) Mass care.

“(vi) Housing and human services.

“(vii) Public health and medical serv-

ices.
“(viii) Urban search and rescue.
“(ix) Public safety and security.
“(x) External affairs.
“(2) LOCATION OF MEMBERS.—The members of each Regional Office strike team, including representatives from agencies other than the Department, shall be based primarily at the Regional Office that corresponds to that strike team.
“(3) COORDINATION.—Each Regional Office strike team shall coordinate the training and exercises of that strike team with the State and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental entities which the strike team shall support when a natural or man-made disaster occurs.
“(4) PREPAREDNESS.—Each Regional Office strike team shall be trained, equipped, and staffed to be well prepared to respond to natural and man-made disasters, including catastrophic incidents.

“SEC. 518. NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.
“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Secretary shall establish an advisory body under section 871(a), to be
known as the National Advisory Council on Preparedness
and Response.

“(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The National Advisory
Council shall advise the Administrator on all aspects of
emergency preparedness and response.

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Na-
tional Advisory Council shall be appointed by the
Administrator, and shall, to the extent practicable,
represent a geographic (including urban and rural)
and substantive cross section of State and local gov-
ernment officials and emergency managers, and
emergency response providers, from State and local
governments, the private sector, and nongovern-
mental organizations, including as appropriate—

“(A) members selected from the emergency
preparedness and response fields, including fire
service, law enforcement, hazardous materials
response, emergency medical services, and
emergency preparedness and response per-
sonnel, or organizations representing such
members;

“(B) health scientists, emergency and in-
patient medical providers, and public health
professionals;
“(C) experts representing standards setting organizations;

“(D) State and local government officials with expertise in terrorism preparedness and emergency preparedness and response;

“(E) elected State and local government executives;

“(F) experts in public and private sector infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and communications;

“(G) representatives of the disabled and other special needs populations; and

“(H) such other individuals as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

“(d) Applicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.—

“(1) In general.—Notwithstanding section 871(a) and subject to paragraph (2), the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), including subsections (a), (b), and (d) of section 10 of such Act, and section 552b(c) of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Advisory Council.

“SEC. 519. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INTEGRATION CENTER.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Authority a National Incident Management System Integration Center.

“(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the National Incident Management System Integration Center, and in consultation with other Federal departments and agencies and the National Advisory Council, shall ensure ongoing management and maintenance of the National Incident Management System, the National Response Plan, any other document or tool in support of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, or any other Homeland Security Presidential Directive relating to incident management and response.

“(2) SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES.—The National Incident Management System Integration Center shall—

“(A) periodically review, and revise, as appropriate, the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan;

“(B) review other matters relating to the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan, as the Administrator may require;
“(C) develop and implement a national program for National Incident Management System and National Response Plan education and awareness;

“(D) oversee all aspects of the National Incident Management System, including the development of compliance criteria and implementation activities at Federal, State, and local government levels;

“(E) provide guidance and assistance to States and local governments and emergency response providers, in adopting the National Incident Management System; and

“(F) perform such other duties relating to such responsibilities as the Administrator may require.

“SEC. 520. NATIONAL OPERATIONS CENTER.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘situational awareness’ means information gathered from a variety of sources that, when communicated to emergency preparedness and response managers and decision makers, can form the basis for incident management decision-making.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a National Operations Center.
“(c) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the National Operations Center are to—

“(1) coordinate the national response to any natural or man-made disaster, as determined by the Secretary;

“(2) provide situational awareness and a common operating picture for the entire Federal Government, and for State and local governments as appropriate, for an event described in paragraph (1);

“(3) collect and analyze information to help deter, detect, and prevent terrorist acts;

“(4) disseminate terrorism and disaster-related information to Federal, State, and local governments;

“(5) ensure that critical terrorism and disaster-related information reaches government decision-makers; and

“(6) perform such other duties as the Secretary may require.

“(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The National Operations Center shall carry out the responsibilities of the Homeland Security Operations Center, the National Response Coordination Center, and the Interagency Incident Management Group, as constituted on September 1, 2005.
“SEC. 521. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Authority a Chief Medical Officer, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chief Medical Officer shall report directly to the Administrator.

“(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The individual appointed as Chief Medical Officer shall possess a demonstrated ability in and knowledge of medicine and public health.

“(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Chief Medical Officer shall have the primary responsibility within the Department for medical issues related to natural and man-made disasters, including—

“(1) serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary and the Administrator on medical and public health issues;

“(2) coordinating the biosurveillance and detection activities of the Department;

“(3) ensuring internal and external coordination of all medical preparedness and response activities of the Department, including training, exercises, and equipment support;

“(4) serving as the Department’s primary point of contact with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Transpor-
tation, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other Federal departments or agencies, on medical and public health issues;

“(5) serving as the Department’s primary point of contact for State and local government, the medical community, and others within and outside the Department, with respect to medical and public health matters;

“(6) discharging, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, the responsibilities of the Department related to Project Bioshield;

“(7) establishing doctrine and priorities for the National Disaster Medical System, consistent with the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System, supervising its medical components, and exercising predeployment operational control, including—

“(A) determining composition of the teams;

“(B) overseeing credentialing of the teams; and

“(C) training personnel of the teams;

“(8) managing the Metropolitan Medical Response System, including establishing doctrine and
priorities for the Metropolitan Medical Response System, consistent with the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System, and developing and overseeing standards, plans, training, and exercises and coordinating with the Office of Grants and Training on the use and distribution of Metropolitan Medical Response grants;

“(9) assessing and monitoring long-term health issues of emergency managers and emergency response providers;

“(10) developing and updating, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, guidelines for State and local governments for medical response plans for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive weapon attacks;

“(11) developing, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, appropriate patient tracking capabilities to execute domestic patient movement and evacuations, including a system that has the capacity of electronically maintaining and transmitting the health information of hospital patients;

“(12) establishing and providing oversight for the Department’s occupational health and safety program, including workforce health; and
“(13) performing such other duties relating to such responsibilities as the Secretary or the Administrator may require.

“(d) LONG-TERM HEALTH ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Medical Officer, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, shall establish a program to assess, monitor, and study the health and safety of emergency managers and emergency response providers, following Incidents of National Significance declared by the Secretary under the National Response Plan.

“(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out the program under this subsection, the Chief Medical Officer shall enter into cooperative agreements, as necessary, with medical institutions in the areas affected by an Incident of National Significance.

“SEC. 522. PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS.

“The Administrator shall promote public and community preparedness.

“SEC. 523. BASIC LIFE SUPPORTING FIRST AID EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
“(1) the term ‘age-appropriate’ means information, education, and skills suitable for the individual to understand and perform;

“(2) the term ‘appropriate municipal entity’ means an agency of a unit of local government that is an emergency response provider or provides other similar medical services or training, including a fire department, law enforcement agency, hospital, school nurse, or emergency medical services provider;

“(3) the term ‘children’ means individuals under the age of 18 years enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12;

“(4) the term ‘emergency medical professional’ means an individual certified by a State in emergency medical services;

“(5) the term ‘life supporting first aid’ includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the use of an automatic external defibrillator, the Heimlich maneuver, blood-borne and biohazardous precautions, bleed control, and other life-sustaining procedures in the event of an emergency; and

“(6) the term ‘selected organization’ means the organization contracting with the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection (b).
“(b) Authority.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Chief Medical Officer, and in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall enter into an agreement with an organization, under which such organization shall provide funds to appropriate municipal entities to provide education and training in life supporting first aid to children, including scene safety procedures.

“(c) Eligibility.—In selecting an organization, the Secretary shall consider and give priority to an organization that—

“(1) has experience in training individuals (especially children) to be active bystanders, equipped with life supporting first aid skills to assist during emergencies;

“(2) recognizes that life supporting first aid techniques are essential to maintaining life before the arrival of emergency response providers;

“(3) uses emergency medical professionals as instructors to teach life supporting first aid techniques to children and adults;

“(4) works with Federal, State, and local government entities and the private sector to highlight the importance of public emergency preparedness and effective emergency response;
“(5) has developed and implemented, before the
date of entering a contract under subsection (b), a
testing component for evaluation, accountability, and
data collection; and

“(6) is an affiliate of the Citizens Corps of the
Department of Homeland Security.

“(d) Use of Funds.—

“(1) In general.—Funds provided under this
section by the selected organization to an appro-
priate municipal entity shall be used—

“(A) to create age-appropriate educational
materials regarding life supporting first aid to
be distributed to children;

“(B) to conduct training and clinical in-
struction of children in life supporting first aid;

and

“(C) for data collection and statistical
analysis.

“(2) Priority.—In providing funds to appro-
priate municipal entities under this section, the se-
lected organization shall give priority to emergency
medical services, fire departments, law enforcement
agencies, hospitals, and school nurses.
“SEC. 524. SAVER PROGRAM.

“(a) In General.—In the Department there is a System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders Program to provide impartial evaluations of emergency response equipment and systems.

“(b) Requirements.—The program established under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) provide impartial, practitioner relevant, and operationally oriented assessments and validations of emergency response provider equipment and systems that have not already been third-party certified to a standard adopted by the Department, including—

“(A) commercial, off-the-shelf emergency response provider equipment and systems in all equipment list categories of the Standardized Equipment List published by the Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability; and

“(B) such other equipment or systems as the Secretary determines are appropriate;

“(2) provide information that enables decision-makers and emergency response providers to better select, procure, use, and maintain emergency response provider equipment or systems;
“(3) assess and validate the performance of products within a system and subsystems; and

“(4) provide information and feedback to emergency response providers through the Responder Knowledge Base of the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, or other appropriate forum.

“(c) ASSESSMENT AND VALIDATION PROCESS.—The assessment and validation of emergency response provider equipment and systems shall use multiple evaluation techniques, including—

“(1) operational assessments of equipment performance on vehicle platforms;

“(2) technical assessments on a comparative basis of system component performance across makes and models under controlled conditions; and

“(3) integrative assessments on an individual basis of system component interoperability and compatibility with other system components.

“(d) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.—To the extent practical, the assessment and validation of personal protective equipment under this section shall be conducted by the National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
“SEC. 525. NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM.

“(a) NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM.—There is established in the Authority an emergency response system known as the National Search and Rescue Response System that provides a national network of standardized search and rescue resources to assist State and local governments in responding to any natural or man-made disaster.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION OF THE SYSTEM.—

“(1) TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator shall select eligible search and rescue teams that are sponsored by State and local government entities to participate as task forces in the National Search and Rescue Response System. The Administrator shall determine the criteria for such participation.

“(2) AGREEMENTS WITH SPONSORING AGENCIES.—The Administrator shall enter into an agreement with the State or local government entity that sponsors each search and rescue team selected under paragraph (1) with respect the team’s participation as a task force in the National Search and Rescue Response System.

“(3) MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL TEAMS.—

The Administrator shall maintain such management
and other technical teams as are necessary to administer the National Search and Rescue Response System.

SEC. 526. METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Authority a Metropolitan Medical Response System. Under the Metropolitan Medical Response System, the Assistant Secretary for Grants and Planning, in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer, shall administer grants to develop, maintain, and enhance medical preparedness systems that are capable of responding effectively to a public health crisis or mass-casualty event caused by a natural or man-made disaster.

"(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The Metropolitan Medical Response System shall make grants to local governments to enhance any of the following activities:

"(1) Medical surge capacity.
"(2) Mass prophylaxis.
"(3) Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive detection, response, and decontamination capabilities.
"(4) Emergency communications capabilities.
"(5) Information sharing and collaboration capabilities.
"(6) Regional collaboration.
“(7) Triage and pre-hospital treatment.

“(8) Medical supply management and distribution.

“(9) Fatality management.

“(10) Such other activities as the Secretary may provide.

“SEC. 527. THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center’ means the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center established under section 1016(d) of the USA PATRIOT Act (42 U.S.C. 5195c(d)).

“(b) AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Authority the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center which shall serve as a source of national competence to address critical infrastructure protection and continuity through support for activities related to—

“(A) counterterrorism, threat assessment, and risk mitigation; and

“(B) a natural or man-made disaster.

“(2) INFRASTRUCTURE MODELING.—
“(A) PARTICULAR SUPPORT.—The support provided under paragraph (1) shall include modeling, simulation, and analysis of the systems comprising critical infrastructure, in order to enhance critical infrastructure preparedness, protection, response, and recovery activities.

“(B) RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal agency and department with critical infrastructure responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, or any successor to such directive, shall establish a formal relationship, including an agreement regarding information sharing, between the elements of such agency or department and the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center.

“(C) PURPOSE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The purpose of the relationship under subparagraph (B) shall be to permit each Federal agency and department described in subparagraph (B) to take full advantage of the capabilities of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (particularly vulnerability and consequence analysis), consistent with
its work load capacity and priorities, for
real-time response to reported and pro-
jected emergencies, natural disasters, ter-
rorist attacks, or other catastrophic inci-
dents.

“(ii) RECIPIENT OF CERTAIN SUP-
PORT.—Modeling, simulation, and analysis
provided under this subsection shall be
provided to relevant Federal agencies and
departments, including Federal agencies
and departments with critical infrastruc-
ture responsibilities under Homeland Secu-
rity Presidential Directive 7, or any suc-
cessor to such directive.

“SEC. 528. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COM-
PACT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through
the Administrator, may make grants for the purposes of
administering and improving the Emergency Management
Assistance Compact consented to by the Joint Resolution
entitled ‘Joint Resolution granting the consent of Con-
gress to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact’

“(b) USES.—A grant under this section shall be used
to—
“(1) carry out recommendations identified in after-action reports for the 2004 and 2005 hurricane season issued under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact;

“(2) coordinate with the Department and other Federal Government agencies;

“(3) coordinate with State and local government entities and their respective national associations;

“(4) assist State and local governments, emergency response providers, and organizations representing such members with credentialing emergency response providers and the typing of emergency response resources; or

“(5) administer the operations of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

“SEC. 529. OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department an Office for the Prevention of Terrorism, which shall be headed by a Director.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—

“(1) REPORTING.—The Director of the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism shall report directly to the Secretary.
“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director of the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism shall have an appropriate background with experience in law enforcement, intelligence, or other anti-terrorist functions.

“(c) ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall assign to the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism permanent staff and other appropriate personnel detailed from other components of the Department to carry out the responsibilities under this section.

“(2) LIAISONS.—The Secretary shall designate senior employees from each component of the Department that has significant antiterrorism responsibilities to act a liaison between that component and the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism.

“(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director of the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism shall—

“(1) coordinate policy and operations between the Department and State and local government agencies relating to preventing acts of terrorism within the United States;

“(2) serve as a liaison between State and local law enforcement agencies and the Department;
“(3) in coordination with the Office of Intelligence, develop better methods for the sharing of intelligence with State and local law enforcement agencies;

“(4) work with the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Grants and Training to ensure that homeland security grants to State and local agencies, including the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program, Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program, grants to support fusion centers and other law enforcement-oriented programs are adequately focused on terrorism prevention activities; and

“(5) coordinate with the Authority, the Department of Justice, the National Institute of Justice, law enforcement organizations, and other appropriate entities to develop national voluntary consensus standards for training and personal protective equipment to be used in a tactical environment by law enforcement officers.

“(e) PILOT PROJECT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office for the Prevention of Terrorism, in coordination with the Director for Response, shall establish a pilot project to determine the efficacy and feasibility of establishing law enforcement deployment teams.
“(2) FUNCTION.—The law enforcement deployment teams participating in the pilot program under this subsection shall form the basis of a national network of standardized law enforcement resources to assist State and local governments in responding to a natural or man-made disaster.

“(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the roles or responsibilities of the Department of Justice.

“SEC. 530. DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

“(a) CYBERSECURITY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—There is in the Department an Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Telecommunications.

“(b) UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall have a rank equivalent to an assistant secretary of the Department.

“SEC. 531. CREDENTIALING.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘credential’ means to provide documentation that can authenticate and verify the qualifications and identity of managers of incidents, emergency response providers, and other appropriate personnel, including by ensuring that such personnel possess a minimum common level of training, experi-
ence, physical and medical fitness, and capability appropriate for their position;

“(2) the term ‘credentialing’ means evaluating an individual’s qualifications for a specific position under guidelines created in this section and assigning such individual a qualification under the standards developed in this section; and

“(3) the term ‘credentialed’ means an individual has been evaluated for a specific position under the guidelines created under this section.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to collaborate with State and local governments, emergency response providers, and the organizations that represent them, to establish in consultation with the Authority nationwide standards for credentialing all personnel who are likely to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The standards developed under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) include the minimum professional qualifications, certifications, training, and education requirements for specific emergency re-
sponse functional positions that are applicable to Federal, State and local government;

“(B) be compatible with the National Incident Management System; and

“(C) be consistent with standards for advance registration for health professions volunteers under section 319I of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7b).

“(3) TIMEFRAME.—The Administrator shall develop standards under paragraph (1) not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006.

“(c) CREDENTIALING OF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Secretary and the Administrator shall ensure that all personnel of the Department (including temporary personnel and individuals in the surge capacity force established under section 304 of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006) who are likely to respond to an emergency or major disaster are credentialed.
“(2) Strategic Human Capital Plan.—Not later than 90 days after completion of the credentialing under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall evaluate whether the workforce of the Authority complies with the Strategic Human Capital Plan of the Authority developed under section 301 of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 and is sufficient to respond to a catastrophic incident.

“(d) Integration With National Response Plan.—

“(1) Distribution of Standards.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall provide the standards developed under subsection (b) to all Federal agencies that have responsibilities under the National Response Plan.

“(2) Credentialing of Agencies.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the standards are provided under paragraph (1), each agency described in paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) ensure that all employees or volunteers of that agency who are likely to respond
to an emergency or major disaster are credentialed; and

“(B) submit to the Secretary the name of each credentialed employee or volunteer of such agency.

“(3) LEADERSHIP.—The Administrator shall provide leadership, guidance, and technical assistance to an agency described in paragraph (1) to facilitate the credentialing process of that agency.

“(e) DOCUMENTATION AND DATABASE SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall establish and maintain a documentation and database system of Federal emergency response providers and all other Federal personnel credentialed to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

“(2) ACCESSIBILITY.—The documentation and database system established under paragraph (1) shall be accessible to the Federal coordinating officer and other appropriate officials preparing for or responding to an emergency or major disaster.

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Administrator shall consider whether the credentialing system can
be used to regulate access to areas affected by a major disaster.

“(f) GUIDANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall—

“(1) in collaboration with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact provide detailed written guidance, assistance, and expertise to State and local governments to facilitate the credentialing of State and local emergency response providers commonly or likely to be used in responding to an emergency or major disaster; and

“(2) in coordination with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and appropriate national professional organizations, assist State and local governments with credentialing the personnel of the State or local government under the guidance provided under paragraph (1).

“(g) GRANTS.—The Secretary may make grants to State and local governments, emergency response providers, and organizations that represent them.

“(h) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 and annually thereafter, the
Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation of this section, including the number and level of qualification of Federal personnel trained and ready to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

“SEC. 532. TYPING OF RESOURCES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘typed’ means an asset or resource that has been evaluated for a specific function under the guidelines created under this section; and

“(2) the term ‘typing’ means to define in detail the minimum capabilities of an asset or resource.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to collaborate with the State and local governments, emergency response providers, and organizations that represent them, to establish in consultation with the Administration, nationwide standards for typing of resources commonly or likely to be used in responding to an emergency or major disaster.
“(2) CONTENTS.—The standards developed under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be applicable to Federal, State, and local government; and

“(B) be compatible with the National Incident Management System.

“(c) TYPING OF DEPARTMENT RESOURCES AND ASSETS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Secretary shall ensure that all resources and assets of the Department that are commonly or likely to be used to respond to an emergency or major disaster are typed.

“(d) INTEGRATION WITH NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN.—

“(1) DISTRIBUTION OF STANDARDS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall provide the standards developed under subsection (b) to all Federal agencies that have responsibilities under the National Response Plan.

“(2) TYPING OF AGENCIES, ASSETS AND RESOURCES.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the standards are provided under para-
graph (1), each agency described in paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) ensure that all resources and assets (including teams, equipment, and other assets) of that agency that are commonly or likely to be used to respond to an emergency or major disaster are typed; and

“(B) submit to the Secretary a list of all types resources and assets.

“(3) LEADERSHIP.—The Administrator shall provide leadership, guidance, and technical assistance to an agency described in paragraph (1) to facilitate the typing process of that agency.

“(e) DOCUMENTATION AND DATABASE SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall establish and maintain a documentation and database system of Federal resources and assets commonly or likely to be used to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

“(2) ACCESSIBILITY.—The documentation and database system established under paragraph (1) shall be accessible to the Federal coordinating officer
and other appropriate officials preparing for or responding to an emergency or major disaster.

“(f) GUIDANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator in collaboration with State and local governments, emergency response providers, and the organizations that represent them, shall—

“(1) provide detailed written guidance, assistance, and expertise to State and local governments to facilitate the typing of the resources and assets of State and local governments likely to be used in responding to an emergency or major disaster; and

“(2) assist State and local governments with typing resources and assets of State or local governments under the guidance provided under paragraph (1).

“(g) GRANTS.—The Secretary may make grants to State and local governments, emergency response providers, and the organizations that represent them, to develop and maintain a database of typed resources of State and local governments.

“(h) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 and annually thereafter, the
Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation of this section, including the number and type of Federal resources and assets ready to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

“SEC. 533. PROVIDING SECURE ACCESS TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

“Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, and in coordination with appropriate national professional organizations, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and private-sector and nongovernmental entities, the Administrator shall create model standards or guidelines that States may adopt in conjunction with critical infrastructure owners and operators and their employees to permit access to restricted areas in the event of an emergency or major disaster.

“SEC. 534. IMPROVEMENTS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

“(a) MEASURES TO IMPROVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.—The Administrator shall take appropriate measures to update and improve the information
technology systems of the Authority, including measures to—

“(1) ensure that the multiple information technology systems of the Authority (including the National Emergency Management Information System, the Logistics Information Management System III, and the Automated Deployment Database) are fully compatible and can share and access information from each other;

“(2) ensure technology enhancements reach the headquarters and regional offices of the Authority in a timely fashion, to allow seamless integration;

“(3) develop and maintain a testing environment that ensures that all system components are properly and thoroughly tested before their release;

“(4) ensure that the information technology systems of the Authority have the capacity to track disaster response personnel, mission assignments task orders, commodities, and supplies used in response to an emergency or major disaster;

“(5) make appropriate improvements to the National Emergency Management Information System to address current shortcomings; and

“(6) provide training, manuals, and guidance on information technology systems to personnel, in-
including disaster response personnel, to help ensure employees can properly use information technology systems.

“(b) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation of this section, including any actions taken, improvements made, any remaining problems and describing any additional funding needed to make necessary and appropriate improvements to the information technology systems of the Authority.

“SEC. 535. HURRICANE AND TSUNAMI EVACUATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide technical assistance to States and local governments that experience hurricanes, tsunamis or other severe weather events, including the preparation of hurricane evacuation studies and evacuation plans assessing current storm surge estimates, evacuation zones, evacuation clearance times, transportation capacity, and shelter capacity.

“(b) PLAN AND SCHEDULE.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator shall—

“(A) establish a plan and schedule for completing, maintaining, and periodically updating evacuation studies carried out by the Administrator to ensure that States and local governments that experience hurricanes, tsunamis, or other severe weather events have current and complete information available to them for the preparation of their own evacuation plans; and

“(B) include in the plan and schedule annual maintenance and updates of existing hurricane evacuation studies following each hurricane season for those basins impacted by a hurricane.

“(2) PREVIOUSLY INITIATED STUDIES.—Any evacuation study initiated prior to the promulgation of a plan and schedule established under subsection (a) shall be completed not later than January 1, 2008.

“(c) ASSISTANCE AND GUIDELINES.—The Administrator shall develop guidelines for the preparation of, and assist each State that is eligible for assistance under this
section in producing a State pre-storm evacuation and
shelter plan which shall address the following:

“(1) Information, guidance, and data contained
in current hurricane evacuation studies and other
models or projections of current storm surge esti-
mates, evacuation zones, evacuation clearance times,
transportation capacity, and shelter capacity.

“(2) Guidance regarding storm surge and evac-
uation-related estimates projections provided by the
National Weather Service or the National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration.

“(3) State planning assumptions, procedures
and guidelines for pre-storm evacuation-decision
making and sheltering based on current hurricane
evacuation studies and published guidance by the
Authority.

“(4) Transportation and shelter capabilities or
resources that will be available and used by the
State and by each county, parish or municipality to
implement the State pre-storm evacuation and shel-
ter plan.

“(5) Estimated costs for the State and for each
county or parish to provide pre-storm evacuation
and sheltering based on historical data, current cost
estimates developed by the State Comptroller that
are updated after each hurricane season.

“(6) Document limitations on State, county,
parish, or city resources or capability to provide for
pre-storm evacuation and shelter and the planning
assumptions of the State regarding the need for
Federal assistance to compensate for such limita-
tions.

“(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year
after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emer-
gency Management Reform Act of 2006, and annually
thereafter, the Administrator shall report to the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and
the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee
on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the
actions taken by the Administrator to carry out the provi-
sions of this section, including the status of evacuation
studies, State evacuation and shelter plans, and the incor-
poration of lessons learned from post-storm assessments.”;
and

(8) by inserting after section 541 (as redesig-
nated by paragraph (6) of this subsection) the fol-
lowing:
“Subtitle B—Emergency Communications

“SEC. 551. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle—

“(1) the term ‘eligible region’ means—

“(A) 2 or more contiguous incorporated municipalities, counties, parishes, Indian tribes or other general purpose jurisdictions that—

“(i) have joined together to enhance emergency communications capabilities or communications interoperability between emergency response providers in those jurisdictions and with State and Federal officials; and

“(ii) includes the largest city in any metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget; or

“(B) any other area the Secretary determines to be consistent with the definition of a region in the national preparedness guidance issued under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8;

“(2) the term ‘National Emergency Communications Strategy’ means the strategy established under section 553; and
“(3) the term ‘Office of Emergency Communications’ means the office established under section 552.

**SEC. 552. OFFICE OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Authority an Office of Emergency Communications.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—The head of the Office of Emergency Communications shall be the Director for Emergency Communications. The Director shall report to the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Telecommunications.

“(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director for Emergency Communications shall—

“(1) assist the Secretary in developing and implementing the program described in section 7303(a)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 194(a)(1));

“(2) carry out the responsibilities and authorities of the Department relating to the development and implementation of a strategy to achieve communications interoperability and emergency communications capabilities and promulgating grant guidance for that purpose;

“(3) carry out the responsibilities under section 541;
“(4) conduct extensive, nationwide outreach and foster the development of emergency communications capabilities and interoperable communications systems by State and local governments and public safety agencies, and by regional consortia thereof, by—

“(A) developing, updating, and implementing a national strategy to achieve emergency communications capabilities, with goals and timetables;

“(B) developing, updating, and implementing a national strategy to achieve communications interoperability, with goals and timetables;

“(C) developing a national architecture, which defines the components of an interoperable system and how the components are constructed;

“(D) establishing and maintaining a task force that represents the broad customer base of public safety agencies of State and local governments, and Federal agencies, involved in public safety disciplines such as law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical services, public health, and disaster recovery, in order to
receive input and coordinate efforts to achieve emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability;

“(E) working with the Office of Grants and Training Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program to provide technical assistance to State and local government officials and the Regional Advisory Councils established under section 513;

“(F) promoting a greater understanding of the importance of emergency communications capabilities, communications interoperability, and the benefits of sharing resources among all levels of Federal, State, and local government;

“(G) promoting development of standard operating procedures for incident response and facilitating the sharing of information on best practices (including from governments abroad) for achieving emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability;

“(H) making recommendations to Congress about any changes in Federal law necessary to remove barriers to achieving emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability;
“(I) funding and conducting pilot programs, as necessary, in order to—

“(i) evaluate and validate technology concepts in real-world environments to achieve emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability;

“(ii) encourage more efficient use of resources, including equipment and spectrum; and

“(iii) test and deploy public safety communications systems that are less prone to failure, support nonvoice services, consume less spectrum, and cost less;

“(J) liaisoning with the private sector to develop solutions to improve emergency communications capabilities and achieve communications interoperability;

“(K) using modeling and simulation for training exercises and command and control functions at the operational level; and

“(L) performing other functions necessary to improve emergency communications capabilities and achieve communications interoperability;
“(5) administer the responsibilities and authorities of the Department relating to the Integrated Wireless Network Program;

“(6) administer the National Communications System of the Department under the Preparedness Directorate;

“(7) administer responsibilities and authorities of the Department related to the Emergency Alert System and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

“(8) administer the responsibilities and authorities of the Office of Interoperability and Compatibility;

“(9) coordinate the establishment of a national response capability with initial and ongoing planning, implementation, and training for the deployment of backup communications services in the event of a catastrophic loss of local and regional emergency communications services;

“(10) assist the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in ensuring the operability of the tele-
communications functions and responsibilities of the Federal Government;

“(11) review, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Grants and Training, all interoperable emergency communications plans of Federal, State, and local governments, including Statewide and tactical interoperability plans; and

“(12) through the National Communications System, create an interactive database that contains an inventory of emergency communications assets maintained by the Federal Government and where appropriate, State and local governments and the private sector, that—

“(A) can be deployed rapidly following a natural or man-made disaster to assist emergency response providers and State and local governments; and

“(B) includes land mobile radio systems, satellite phones, portable infrastructure equipment, backup power system equipment, and other appropriate equipment and systems.

“SEC. 553. NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY.

“(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the baseline assessment under section
554, and in cooperation with State and local governments, Federal departments and agencies, emergency response providers, and the private sector, the Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, shall develop a National Emergency Communications Strategy to achieve emergency communications capabilities and interoperable emergency communications.

“(b) CONTENTS.—The National Emergency Communication Strategy shall—

“(1) include, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a process for expediting national voluntary consensus-based emergency communications equipment standards for the purchase and use by public safety agencies of interoperable emergency communications equipment and technologies;

“(2) identify the appropriate emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability necessary for Federal, State, and local governments to operate during natural and man-made disasters.

“(3) address both short-term and long-term solutions to achieving Federal, State, and local emergency communications capabilities and interoperable emergency communications systems, including provi-
sion of commercially available equipment that facili-
tates operability, interoperability, coordination, and
integration among emergency communications sys-
tems;

“(4) identify how Federal Government depart-
ments and agencies that respond to natural or man-
made disasters can work effectively with State and
local governments, in all States, and with such other
entities as are necessary to implement the strategy;

“(5) include measures to identify and overcome
all obstacles to achieving interoperable emergency
communications;

“(6) set goals and establish timetables for the
development of an emergency, command-level com-
munication system based on equipment available
across the United States and a nationwide interoper-
able emergency communications system;

“(7) identify appropriate and reasonable meas-
ures public safety agencies should employ to ensure
that their network infrastructure maintains oper-
ability during a natural or man-made disaster;

“(8) include education of State and local emer-
gency response personnel about the availability of
backup emergency communications assets and their
importance in planning for natural and man-made disasters; and

“(9) identify, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission, measures States and localities should employ to ensure operability of 911, E911 and public safety answering points during natural and man-made disasters.

“SEC. 554. ASSESSMENTS AND REPORTS.

“(a) Baseline Operability and Interoperability Assessment.—Not later than June 1, 2000, and periodically thereafter, but not less frequently than every 5 years, the Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, shall conduct an assessment of Federal, State, and local governments to—

“(1) define the range of emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability needed for specific events;

“(2) assess the capabilities to meet such communications needs;

“(3) determine the degree to which necessary emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability have been achieved;

“(4) ascertain the needs that remain for communications interoperability to be achieved;
“(5) assess the ability of communities to provide and maintain emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability among emergency response providers, and government officials in the event of a natural or man-made disaster, including when there is substantial damage to ordinary communications infrastructure or a sustained loss of electricity;

“(6) include a national interoperable emergency communication inventory that—

“(A) identifies for each Federal department and agency—

“(i) the channels and frequencies used;

“(ii) the nomenclature used to refer to each channel or frequency used; and

“(iii) the types of communications system and equipment used;

“(B) identifies the interoperable emergency communication systems in use for public safety systems in the United States; and

“(C) provides a listing of public safety mutual aid channels in operation and their ability to connect to an interoperable emergency communications system;
“(7) compile a list of best practices among communities for providing and maintaining emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability in the event of a natural or man-made disaster; and

“(8) evaluate the feasibility and desirability of the Department developing, on its own or in conjunction with the Department of Defense, a mobile communications capability, modeled on the Army Signal Corps, that could be deployed to support emergency communications at the site of acts of terrorism, natural disasters, or other emergencies.

“(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, and annually thereafter until the date that is 10 years after such date, the Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the Department in implementing and achieving the goals of this subtitle, including a description of the findings of the most recent nationwide assessment conducted under subsection (a).
“SEC. 555. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS GRANT PROGRAMS.

“(a) ASSESSMENT OF GRANTS AND STANDARDS PROGRAMS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, shall review Federal emergency communications grants and standards programs across the Federal government to—

“(1) integrate and coordinate Federal grant guidelines for the use of Federal assistance relating to interoperable emergency communications and emergency communications capabilities;

“(2) assess and make recommendations to ensure that such guidelines are consistent across the Federal Government; and

“(3) assess and make recommendations to ensure conformity with the goals and objectives identified in the National Emergency Communications Strategy.

“(b) DENIAL OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may prohibit any State or local government from using Federal homeland security assistance administered by the Department to achieve, maintain, or enhance interoperable emergency communications capabilities if—
“(A) such government has not complied with the requirement to submit a Statewide Interoperable Communications Plan under section 7303(f) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 194(f));

“(B) the State or local government has not taken adequate steps to maintain operability of network infrastructure during a natural or man-made disaster; or

“(C) a grant request does not comply with interoperable communications equipment standards after those standards have been developed through a voluntary consensus-based process or are promulgated pursuant to the authority under paragraph (2).

“(2) STANDARDS.—If the Secretary determines that inadequate progress is being made on the completion of voluntary consensus-based interoperable communications equipment standards, the Secretary may promulgate such standards and include them in interoperable communications grant guidance.
SEC. 556. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a comprehensive research and development program to promote emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability among emergency response providers, including by—

“(1) promoting research on a competitive basis through the Directorate of Science and Technology Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency; and

“(2) establishing a Center of Excellence under the Department of Homeland Security Centers of Excellence Program, using a competitive process, focused on enhancing information and communications systems for emergency response providers.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program established under subsection (a) include—

“(1) understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the diverse public safety communications systems currently in use;

“(2) examining how current and emerging technology can make public safety organizations more effective, and how Federal, State, and local government agencies can use this technology in a coherent and cost-effective manner;
“(3) exploring Federal, State, and local government policies that shall move systematically towards long-term solutions;

“(4) evaluating and validating technology concepts, and promoting the deployment of advanced public safety information technologies for emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability; and

“(5) advancing the creation of a national strategy to enhance emergency communications capabilities, promote interoperability and efficient use of spectrum in communications systems, improve information sharing across organizations, and use advanced information technology to increase the effectiveness of first responders in valuable new ways.

“SEC. 557. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PILOT PROJECTS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Secretary shall establish not fewer than 2 pilot projects to develop and evaluate strategies and technologies for providing and maintaining emergency communications capabilities communications interoper-
ability among emergency response providers and
government officials in the event of a natural or
man-made disaster in which there is significant dam-
age to, or destruction of, critical infrastructure, in-
cluding substantial loss of ordinary telecommunications infrastructure and sustained loss of elec-
tricity.

“(2) Interoperable Data Communications.—At least 1 pilot project under this section
shall involve the development of interoperable data
communications, including medical and victim infor-
mation, so that this information can be shared
among responders, as needed, at all levels of govern-
ment.

“(b) Selection Criteria.—In selecting areas for
the location of the pilot projects under this section, the
Secretary shall consider—

“(1) the risk to the area from a large-scale ter-
rorist attack or natural disaster;

“(2) the number of potential victims from a
large-scale terrorist attack or natural disaster in the
area;

“(3) the capabilities of the emergency commu-
ications systems of the area and capabilities for the
development of modeling and simulation training
and command and control functions; and

“(4) such other criteria as the Secretary may
determine appropriate.

“SEC. 558. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND INTER-
OPERABILITY GRANTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, through the Of-

fice of the Grants and Training, shall make grants to

States and eligible regions for initiatives necessary to im-

prove emergency communications capabilities and to

achieve short-term or long-term solutions to statewide, re-

gional, national, and, where appropriate, international

interoperability.

“(b) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Grants awarded under

subsection (a) may be used for initiatives to achieve short-
term or long-term solutions for emergency communi-
cations capabilities and communications interoperability

within the State or region and to assist with any aspect

of the communication life cycle, including—

“(1) statewide or regional communications

planning;

“(2) system design and engineering;

“(3) procurement and installation of equipment;

“(4) exercises;
“(5) modeling and simulation exercises for operational command and control functions;

“(6) other activities determined by the Secretary to be integral to the achievement of emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability; and

“(7) technical assistance and training.

“(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Office of Grants and Training coordinates its activities with the Office of Emergency Communications, the Directorate of Science and Technology and other Federal entities so that grants awarded under this section, and other grant programs related to homeland security, fulfill the purposes of this section and facilitate the achievement of emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability consistent with the national strategy.

“(d) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State or eligible region desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.
“(2) Minimum Contents.—At a minimum, each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) identify the critical aspects of the communications life cycle, including planning, system design and engineering, procurement and installation, and training for which funding is requested;

“(B) describe how—

“(i) the proposed use of funds would be consistent with and address the goals in any applicable State homeland security plan, and, unless the Secretary determines otherwise, are consistent with the national strategy and architecture; and

“(ii) the applicant intends to spend funds under the grant, to administer such funds, and to allocate such funds among any participating local governments; and

“(C) be consistent with the Interoperable Communications Plan required by section 7303(f) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 194(f)).

“(e) State Review and Submission.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—To ensure consistency with State homeland security plans, an eligible region applying for a grant under this section shall submit its application to each State within which any part of the eligible region is located for review before submission of such application to the Secretary.

“(2) DEADLINE.—Not later than 30 days after receiving an application from an eligible region under paragraph (1), each such State shall transmit the application to the Secretary.

“(3) STATE DISAGREEMENT.—If the Governor of any such State determines that a regional application is inconsistent with the State homeland security plan of that State, or otherwise does not support the application, the Governor shall—

“(A) notify the Secretary in writing of that fact; and

“(B) provide an explanation of the reasons for not supporting the application at the time of transmission of the application.

“(f) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

“(1) CONSIDERATIONS.—In approving applications and awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall consider—
“(A) the nature of the threat to the State or eligible region from natural or man-made disasters;

“(B) the location, risk, or vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key national assets, including the consequences from damage to critical infrastructure in nearby jurisdictions as a result of a natural or man-made disaster;

“(C) the size of the population, and the population density of the area, that will be served by the interoperable emergency communications systems, except that the Secretary shall not establish a minimum population requirement that would disqualify from consideration an area that otherwise faces significant threats, vulnerabilities, or consequences from a natural or man-made disaster;

“(D) the extent to which grants will be used to implement emergency communications and interoperability solutions—

“(i) consistent with the national strategy and compatible with national infrastructure and equipment standards; and

“(ii) more efficient and cost effective than current approaches;
“(E) the number of jurisdictions within regions participating in the development of emergency communications capabilities and interoperable emergency communications systems, including the extent to which the application includes all incorporated municipalities, counties, parishes, and tribal governments within the State or eligible region, and their coordination with Federal and State agencies;

“(F) the extent to which a grant would expedite the achievement of emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability in the State or eligible region with Federal, State, and local government agencies;

“(G) the extent to which a State or eligible region, given its financial capability, demonstrates its commitment to expeditiously achieving emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability by supplementing Federal funds with non-Federal funds;

“(H) whether the State or eligible region is on or near an international border;
“(I) whether the State or eligible region encompasses an economically significant border crossing;

“(J) whether the State or eligible region has a coastline bordering an ocean or international waters;

“(K) the extent to which geographic barriers pose unusual obstacles to achieving emergency communications capabilities or communications interoperability;

“(L) the threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences faced by the State or eligible region related to at-risk site or activities in nearby jurisdictions, including the need to respond to natural or man-made disasters arising in those jurisdictions;

“(M) the need to achieve nationwide emergency communications capabilities and communications interoperability, consistent with the national strategies;

“(N) the extent to which the State has formulated a State executive interoperability committee or conducted similar statewide planning efforts; and
“(O) such other factors as are specified by the Secretary in writing.

“(2) Review Panel.—

“(A) In general.—The Secretary shall establish a review panel under section 871(a) to assist in reviewing grant applications under this section.

“(B) Recommendations.—The review panel established under subparagraph (A) shall make recommendations to the Secretary regarding applications for grants under this section.

“(C) Membership.—The review panel established under subparagraph (A) shall include individuals with technical expertise in emergency communications and communications interoperability and emergency response providers and other relevant State and local officials.

“(3) Availability of Funds.—Any grant funds awarded that may be used to support emergency communications capabilities or communications interoperability shall, as the Secretary may determine, remain available for up to 3 years, consistent with section 7303(e) of the Intelligence Re-
form and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 194(e)).”.

SEC. 102. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE REFORM.

Section 7303(g) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 194(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) INTEROPERABLE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AND COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY.—The terms ‘interoperable emergency communications system’ and ‘communications interoperability’ mean the ability of emergency response providers and relevant Federal, State, and local government agencies to—

“(A) communicate with each other as necessary, using information technology systems and radio communications systems; and

“(B) exchange voice, data, or video with each other on demand, in real time, as necessary.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES.—The term ‘emergency communications capa-
abilities’ means the ability to provide and maintain, throughout an emergency response operation, a continuous flow of information among emergency responders, agencies, and government officials from multiple disciplines and jurisdictions and at all levels of government in the event of a natural disaster, terrorist attack, or other large-scale or catastrophic emergency, including where there has been significant damage to, or destruction of, critical infrastructure, substantial loss of ordinary telecommunications infrastructure, and sustained loss of electricity.”

SEC. 103. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM GRANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “demonstration project” means a demonstration project established under subsection (b)(1);

(2) the term “emergency response provider” has the meaning given that term in section 2(7) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101(6)), as redesignated by this Act; and

(3) the term “interoperable emergency communications system” has the meaning given that term in paragraph (10) of section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as amended by this Act.
(b) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department an “International Border Community Interoperable Communications Demonstration Project”.

(2) MINIMUM NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES.—The Secretary shall select not fewer than 6 communities to participate in a demonstration project.

(3) LOCATION OF COMMUNITIES.—Not fewer than 3 of the communities selected under paragraph (2) shall be located on the northern border of the United States and not fewer than 3 of the communities selected under paragraph (2) shall be located on the southern border of the United States.

(c) PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—A demonstration project shall—

(1) address the interoperable emergency communications system needs of police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, National Guard, and other emergency response providers;

(2) foster interoperable emergency communications systems—

(A) among Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies in the United States in—
volved in preventing or responding to terrorist
attacks or other catastrophic events; and

(B) with similar agencies in Canada or
Mexico;

(3) identify common international cross-border
frequencies for communications equipment, including
radio or computer messaging equipment;

(4) foster the standardization of equipment for
interoperable emergency communications systems;

(5) identify solutions that will facilitate commu-
ications interoperability across national borders ex-
peditiously;

(6) ensure that emergency response providers
can communicate with each other and the public at
disaster sites or in the event of a terrorist attack or
other catastrophic event;

(7) provide training and equipment to enable
emergency response providers to deal with threats
and contingencies in a variety of environments; and

(8) identify and secure appropriate joint-use
equipment to ensure communications access.

(d) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall dis-
tribute funds under this section to each community
participating in a demonstration project through the
State, or States, in which each community is located.

(2) OTHER PARTICIPANTS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving funds under paragraph (1), a State receiving funds under this section shall make the funds available to the local governments and emergency response providers selected by the Secretary to participate in a demonstration project.

(e) REPORTING.—Not later than December 31, 2007, and each year thereafter in which funds are appropriated for a demonstration project, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the demonstration projects.

SEC. 104. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.—

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Administrator of the United States Emergency Management Authority.”.

(2) DIRECTORS.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
“Directors, United States Emergency Management Authority.”.

(3) FEMA OFFICERS.—


(B) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Inspector General, Federal Emergency Management Agency.” and inserting “Inspector General, United States Emergency Management Agency.”.

(C) CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Chief Information Officer, Federal Emergency Management Agency.” and inserting “Chief Information Officer, United States Emergency Management Agency.”.
(b) Officers of the Department.—Section 103(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) An Administrator of the United States Emergency Management Authority.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (10) (as amended by this subsection) as paragraphs (2) through (9), respectively.

(c) References.—Any reference to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or the Director thereof, in any law, rule, regulation, certificate, directive, instruction, or other official paper in force on the effective date of this title shall be considered to refer and apply to the United States Emergency Management Authority and the Administrator thereof, respectively.

(d) Table of Contents.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by striking the items relating to title V and sections 501 through 509 and inserting the following:

“TITLE V—NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

“Sec. 501. Definitions.

“Subtitle A—Preparedness and Response
Sec. 511. Definitions.
Sec. 512. United States Emergency Management Authority.
Sec. 513. Authorities and responsibilities.
Sec. 514. Authority components.
Sec. 515. Preserving the United States Emergency Management Authority.
Sec. 516. Directors.
Sec. 517. Regional Offices.
Sec. 519. National Incident Management System Integration Center.
Sec. 520. National Operations Center.
Sec. 521. Chief Medical Officer.
Sec. 522. Public and community preparedness.
Sec. 523. Basic life supporting first aid education for children.
Sec. 524. SAVER Program.
Sec. 525. National Search and Rescue Response System.
Sec. 526. Metropolitan Medical Response System.
Sec. 527. National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center.
Sec. 528. Emergency Management Assistance Compact authorization.
Sec. 529. Office for the Prevention of Terrorism.
Sec. 530. Department officials.
Sec. 531. Credentialing.
Sec. 532. Typing of resources.
Sec. 533. Providing secure access to critical infrastructure.
Sec. 534. Improvements to information technology systems.
Sec. 535. Hurricane and tsunami evacuation technical assistance.
Sec. 536. Nuclear incident response.
Sec. 537. Conduct of certain public health-related activities.
Sec. 538. Use of national private sector networks in emergency response.
Sec. 539. Use of commercially available technology, goods, and services.
Sec. 540. Procurement of security countermeasures for strategic national stockpile.
Sec. 541. Urban and other high risk area communications capabilities.

Subtitle B—Emergency Communications

Sec. 551. Definitions.
Sec. 552. Office of Emergency Communications.
Sec. 553. National Emergency Communications Strategy.
Sec. 554. Assessments and reports.
Sec. 555. Coordination of Federal emergency communications grant programs.
Sec. 556. Emergency communications interoperability research and development.
Sec. 557. Emergency communications pilot projects.
Sec. 558. Emergency communications and interoperability grants.”.
TITLE II—STAFFORD ACT
AMENDMENTS

SEC. 201. GENERAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 402 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170a) is amended—

(1) by striking “In any major disaster, the President” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In any major disaster, the President”;

(2) in subsection (a)(1), as so designated by this section, by striking “efforts” and inserting “response or recovery efforts, including precautionary evacuations”;

(3) in subsection (a)(2), as so designated by this section, by striking the semicolon and inserting “, including precautionary evacuations;”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) provide accelerated Federal assistance and Federal support where necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate severe damage, which may be provided in the absence of a specific request and in which case the President—
“(A) shall, to the extent practicable, notify and coordinate with a State in which such assistance or support is provided; and

“(B) shall not, in notifying and coordinating with a State under subparagraph (A), delay or impede the rapid deployment, use, and distribution of critical resources to victims of a major disaster.

“(b) RECOVERY EFFORTS.—In any major disaster, the President may assist State and local governments in short-term and long-term recovery from the consequences of a major disaster and coordinate any such federal assistance provided by—

“(1) identifying federal programs and agencies to support the implementation of short-term and long-term recovery efforts of State, regional, local, tribal governments;

“(2) directing any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement to utilize its authorities and resources to—

“(A) support State, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector by conducting a postdisaster assessment of social, economic, and environmental impacts; and
“(B) provide technical assistance, guidance, and resources to State and local governments to undertake long-term recovery activities;

“(3) creating a plan that clearly outlines the roles, responsibilities, and shared activities of each Federal department and agency involved in long-term recovery activities;

“(4) coordinating long-term recovery activities and mitigation provided by all Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and State and local governments; and

“(5) providing technical assistance and other advice to State and local governments affected by the major disaster to—

“(A) assess social, economic, and environmental impacts (including impacts to living resources) of the major disaster on the affected geographic region;

“(B) support coordinated, multi-scale planning that takes postdisaster assessments and hazard and risk modeling into account;

“(C) coordinate data sharing and information management between Federal agencies,
State and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector;

“(D) coordinate implementation of plans for long-term recovery activities; and

“(E) manage, control, and mitigate hazard risk in a way that reduces injuries, loss of life, damage to the natural environment, and damage and destruction of property, including damage to living resources and facilities.

“(c) LONG-TERM RECOVERY OFFICES.—The President may establish and operate long-term recovery offices in any area in which the President has declared a major disaster.

“(d) GUIDELINES.—The President shall promulgate and maintain guidelines to assist Governors in making requests under this section by defining the types of assistance available to affected States and the circumstances under which such requests are likely to be approved.”.

SEC. 202. NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and State
and local government officials, shall develop, coordinate, and maintain a National Disaster Recovery Strategy.

(b) CONTENTS.—The National Disaster Recovery Strategy shall—

(1) outline the most efficient and cost effective Federal programs that will meet the short-term and long-term recovery needs of States, local governments, and individuals affected by a major disaster;

(2) clearly define the role, programs, authorities, and responsibilities of each Federal department or agency that may be of assistance in providing assistance in the recovery from a major disaster;

(3) describe in detail the programs that will be offered by the departments and agencies described in paragraph (2), including—

(A) discussing funding issues;

(B) detailing how responsibilities under the National Disaster Recovery Strategy will be shared; and

(C) addressing other matters concerning the cooperative effort to provide recovery assistance.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and on May 1 of every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report describing in detail the National Disaster Recovery Strategy and any additional authorities necessary to implement any portions of the National Disaster Recovery Strategy.

SEC. 203. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION.

(a) In General.—Section 322(c)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165(c)(1)) is amended by inserting “or man-made” after “natural”.

(b) Hazard Mitigation.—The second sentence of section 404(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c(a)) is amended by inserting “or man-made” after “natural”.

SEC. 204. DISASTER HOUSING STRATEGY.

(a) In General.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and State and local government officials, shall develop, coordinate, and maintain a National Disaster Housing Strategy.

(b) Contents.—The National Disaster Housing Strategy shall—

(1) outline the most efficient and cost effective Federal programs that will best meet the short-term
and long-term housing needs of individuals and households affected by major disasters;

(2) clearly define the role, programs, authorities, and responsibilities of each entity in providing housing assistance in the event of a major disaster, including—

(A) the Authority;

(B) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(C) the Department of Agriculture;

(D) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(E) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(F) any other Federal agency that may provide housing assistance in the event of a major disaster;

(G) the American Red Cross; and

(H) State and local governments;

(3) describe in detail the programs that will be offered by the entities described in paragraph (2), including—

(A) outlining any funding issues;

(B) detailing how responsibilities under the National Disaster Housing Strategy will be shared; and
(C) addressing other matters concerning the cooperative effort to provide housing assistance during a major disaster;

(4) consider methods through which housing assistance can be provided to individuals and households where employment and other resources for living are available;

(5) describe programs directed to meet the needs of special needs and low income populations;

(6) describe plans for the operation of clusters of housing provided to individuals and households, including but not limited to access to public services, site management, security, and site density; and

(7) describe any additional authorities necessary to carry out any portion of the strategy.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and on May 1 of every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing in detail the National Disaster Housing Strategy, includ-
ing programs directed to meeting the needs of special
needs populations.

SEC. 205. ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

Title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.) is
amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 425. ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘essen-
tial service provider’ means an entity that—

“(1) provides—

“(A) telecommunications service;

“(B) electrical power;

“(C) natural gas;

“(D) water and sewer services; or

“(E) any other essential service, as deter-
mined by the President;

“(2) is—

“(A) a municipal entity;

“(B) a nonprofit entity; or

“(C) a private, for-profit entity; and

“(3) is contributing to efforts to respond to an
emergency or major disaster.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—In an emergency or major
disaster, the President may use Federal equipment, sup-
plies, facilities, personnel, and other non-monetary re-
sources to assist an essential service provider, in exchange for reasonable compensation.

“(c) COMPENSATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, by regulation, establish a mechanism to set reasonable compensation to the Federal Government for the provision of assistance under subsection (b).

“(2) CRITERIA.—The mechanism established under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall reflect the cost to the government (or if this is not readily obtainable, the full market value under the applicable circumstances) for assistance provided under subsection (b) in setting compensation;

“(B) shall have, to the maximum degree feasible, streamlined procedures for determining compensation; and

“(C) may, at the President’s discretion, be based on a good faith estimate of cost to the government rather than an actual accounting of costs.

“(3) PERIODIC REVIEW.—The President shall periodically review, and if necessary revise, the regulations established under paragraphs (1) and (2) to ensure that these regulations result in full com-
pensation to the government for transferred re-
resources. Such reviews shall occur no less frequently
than once every 2 years, and the results of such re-
views shall be reported to the Committee on Trans-
portation and Infrastructure and the Committee on
Homeland Security of the House of Representatives
and the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-
ernmental Affairs of the Senate.”.

SEC. 206. HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM FOR-
MULA.

The third sentence of section 404(a) of the Robert
T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
(42 U.S.C. 5170c(a)) is amended by striking “7.5 per-
cent” and inserting “15 percent for the amount spent up
to $2,000,000,000, 10 percent for amounts between
$2,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, and 7.5 percent on
amounts spent between $10,000,000,000 and
$35,333,000,000”.

SEC. 207. HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief
and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) is
amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the
following:
“(3) Consent of individual or household.—

“(A) In general.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the President shall seek the consent of each individual or household before providing such individual or household with a direct housing assistance option.

“(B) Rejection of direct housing assistance.—If an individual or household does not provide consent under subparagraph (A), such individual or household shall remain eligible for any other assistance available under this section.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) by striking “TEMPORARY” in the paragraph heading;

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “housing units” and inserting “semi-permanent, or permanent housing”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “housing units” and inserting “semi-permanent, or permanent housing”; 

(C) in paragraph (4)—
(i) by inserting “or semi-permanent” after “permanent”; and
(ii) by striking “insular” and “remote”.

SEC. 208. MAXIMUM AMOUNT UNDER INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.
Section 408(c) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(c)) is amended—
(1) by striking paragraph (2)(C); and
(2) in paragraph (3)—
(A) by striking subparagraph (B); and
(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

SEC. 209. COORDINATING OFFICERS.
Section 302(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143(b)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(5) serve as a primary point of contact for, and provide situational awareness to, the Secretary of Homeland Security.”.

SEC. 210. DEFINITIONS.

Section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion” and inserting “any fire, flood, or explosion (regardless of cause), any act of domestic terrorism or international terrorism (as those terms are defined in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code), any outbreak of infectious disease, any chemical release, or any other incident”;

(2) in paragraph (9), by inserting “(including museums, zoos, performing arts organizations, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, rehabilitation facilities, and shelter workshops)” after “general public”; and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (7) through (10), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY.—The term ‘individual with a disability’ means an indi-
vidual with a disability as defined in section 3(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2)).”.

SEC. 211. CATASTROPHIC DAMAGE ASSISTANCE.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating title VII as title VIII;

(2) by redesignating sections 701 through 705 as subsections 801 through 805, respectively; and

(3) by inserting after title VI, the following:

“TITLE VII—CATASTROPHIC DAMAGE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 701. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Following a declaration of a major disaster, if a damage assessment indicates that damages qualify as catastrophic, the President may provide, in addition to other relief available under section 408, the assistance provided for in this title or alter the assistance available under section 408 as described in this title.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—The President shall promulgate regulations establishing a threshold for a catastrophic damages determination which consider the following factors:
“(1) The dollar amount per capita of damage to the State, its political subdivisions, or a region.

“(2) The impact on the ability of the State, its political subdivisions, or regions to perform response and recovery activities, as well as capacity to provide basic services to citizenry.

“(3) The estimated impact of revenue loss to the State, its political subdivisions, or a region.

“(4) The number of individuals and households displaced from their predisaster residences by the event.

“(5) The severity of loss of housing stock, utility services, and alternative living accommodations.

“(6) The severity of the impact on employment rates in the State, its political subdivisions, or a region.

“(7) The anticipated length and difficulty of the recovery process.

“(8) Other factors that the President deems relevant.

“SEC. 702. CATASTROPHIC DAMAGE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—In the event of a catastrophic damages determination under section 701 the President may provide to an individual or
household any type of assistance authorized under section 408 in the event of a major disaster.

“(2) TERMS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), assistance under paragraph (1) shall be provided on the same terms and conditions as under section 408.

“(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT; FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The President may increase the maximum amount of assistance under subsection (a)(1), which may not exceed twice the maximum amount authorized under section 408(h).

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The President may increase the Federal share of the costs eligible to be paid using assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) to not more than—

“(A) 100 percent for assistance provided under section 408(g)(2) during the 3-month period beginning on the date on which the President declared the major disaster; and

“(B) 90 percent for assistance provided under section 408(g)(2) during the period beginning on the day after the date described in subparagraph (A) and ending on the date that is 9 months after the date on which the President declared the major disaster.
SEC. 703. MORTGAGE AND RENTAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) Eligible Person.—In this section, the term ‘eligible person’ means an individual or household who—

(1) resides in his or her predisaster primary residence;

(2) has experienced a loss of at least 20 percent of his or her predisaster income as a result of a major disaster;

(3) has a rent or mortgage payment that constitutes at least 25 percent of his or her post-disaster income; and

(4) as a result of financial hardship caused by the incident determined to have caused catastrophic damage, is subject to—

(A) dispossession or eviction from the residence of the individual or household; or

(B) foreclosure of a mortgage or lien or termination of a lease entered into before the date on which the catastrophic incident was declared.

(b) Assistance.—The President may provide assistance to eligible persons to make mortgage or rental payments.

(c) Limitations.—Assistance under subsection (b) shall be included against the assistance limitation under section 702(b)(1). Such assistance shall be provided as an
alternative to other housing assistance described in sections 408(b) and 702(a).

“(d) Promulgation of Rules and Verification Requirements.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the President shall promulgate rules and issue verification requirements, documents, and procedures to administer the program authorized under this section.

“(e) Period of Assistance.—The President may not provide assistance to an individual or household under subsection (b) for more than 12 months during the 18-month period beginning on the date of the declaration of a major disaster by the President.

“SEC. 704. DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

“(a) In General.—The President may provide to an individual unemployed as a result of a major disaster causing catastrophic damage as determined under section 701(a) any assistance authorized under section 410 in the event of a major disaster for the period authorized under subsection (b).

“(b) Duration of Assistance.—The President may provide assistance to an individual under subsection (a) for not more than 52 weeks after the date on which
the President declared the major disaster that resulted in
the unemployment of that individual.

“SEC. 705. COMMUNITY DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
(b), the President may provide to a local government lo-
cated in an area for which the President has determined
has suffered catastrophic damage from a major disaster
any assistance authorized under section 417 in the event
of a major disaster.

“(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT AND USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—In providing assist-
ance under subsection (a), the President may waive
the limitations under section 417(b) on the max-
imum amount of a loan under section 417. The
President may establish additional criteria for eligi-
bility for assistance provided in excess of the limita-
tion under Sec. 417(b) in order to ensure that the
additional assistance is awarded to those jurisdic-
tions most impacted by the major disaster.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The President may au-
thorize a local government receiving assistance under
subsection (a) to use that assistance for salaries, in-
cluding overtime, of employees of that local govern-
ment.
“SEC. 706. REIMBURSEMENT FOR PURCHASES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DISASTER PERIOD.—The term ‘disaster period’ means, with respect to any State that includes an area for which a major disaster has been declared in accordance with section 401, the period beginning on the earliest date on which any area of the State was so declared and ending on the latest date for which any such declaration of an area of the State terminates.

“(2) SURVIVOR.—The term ‘survivor’ means an individual who—

“(A) resides in an area for which a major disaster has been declared in accordance with section 401; or

“(B) resided in an area described in subparagraph (A) during the 7 days immediately preceding the date of declaration of a major disaster described in subparagraph (A).

“(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may reimburse a community for each purchase of supplies (such as food, personal hygiene products, linens, and clothing) distributed to survivors. The Federal share of such assistance shall be 90 percent.
“(2) Eligible Purchases.—Reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be available only with respect to supplies that—

“(A) are purchased with taxpayer dollars; and

“(B) would otherwise be eligible for reimbursement if purchased by a survivor.

“(c) Period of Applicability.—This section and the authority provided by this section apply only to a community assisting survivors from a State during the disaster period of the State.”.

SEC. 212. INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

(a) Standards.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop standards to accommodate individuals with disabilities, which shall include standards for—

(1) the accessibility of, and communications and programs in, shelters, recovery centers, and other facilities; and

(2) devices used in connection with disaster operations, including first aid stations, mass feeding areas, portable payphone stations, portable toilets, and temporary housing.

(b) Nondiscrimination in Disaster Assistance.—Section 308(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster
Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5151(a)) is amended by inserting “disability,” after “age,”.

(c) **ESSENTIAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 403(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting “durable medical equipment,” after “medicine”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting “durable medical equipment,” after “medicine”.

(d) **REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED FACILITIES.**—Section 406(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172(e)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “disability accessibility requirements,” after “specifications”.

(e) **FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.**—Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “, or with respect to individuals with disabilities, rendered inaccessible or uninhabitable,” after “uninhabitable”;

and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(A)—
(A) in clause (i), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) meets the physical accessibility requirements for individuals with disabilities; and”.

(f) EMERGENCY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.—Section 419 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5186) is amended by inserting “The President shall ensure to the maximum extent practicable that temporary public transportation services under this section are planned, designed, and carried out to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with special needs.” at the end.

(g) EXERCISES.—The Administrator shall include individuals with disabilities in preparedness and planning activities.

SEC. 213. DISABILITY COORDINATOR.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act is amended by inserting after section 302 the following:
“SEC. 302A. DISABILITY COORDINATOR.

“(a) In General.—After consultation with organizations representing individuals with disabilities and the Interagency Coordinating Council on Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities established under Executive Order 13347 (6 U.S.C. 312 note), the Administrator of the United States Emergency Management Agency shall appoint a Disability Coordinator. The Disability Coordinator shall report directly to the Administrator, in order to ensure that the needs of individuals with disabilities are being properly addressed in emergency preparedness and disaster relief.

“(b) Responsibilities.—The Disability Coordinator shall be responsible for—

“(1) providing guidance and coordination on matters related to individuals with disabilities in emergency planning requirements and relief efforts in the event of a major disaster;

“(2) interacting directly with Administration staff, the Interagency Coordinating Council on Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities established under Executive Order No. 13347 (6 U.S.C. 312 note), other agencies of the Federal Government, and State and local government authorities regarding the needs of individuals with disabilities in
emergency planning requirements and relief efforts in the event of a major disaster;

“(3) consulting with organizations that represent the interests and rights of individuals with disabilities about the needs of individuals with disabilities in emergency planning requirements and relief efforts in the event of a major disaster;

“(4) coordinating and disseminating best practices and model evacuation plans for individuals with disabilities;

“(5) developing a curriculum for first responder training on the needs of individuals with disabilities, including the needs of individuals with physical disabilities and the needs of individuals with psychiatric disabilities;

“(6) developing training materials for State and local governmental officials, first responders, and others about the importance of allowing individuals with disabilities to retain their durable medical equipment, wheelchairs, service animals, and other assistive devices, to the maximum extent possible, in the aftermath of a major disaster;

“(7) working with the Director of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, durable medical equipment regional carriers, manufacturers and sup-
pliers of durable medical equipment, and medical professionals to draft an emergency response plan for the temporary loan or replacement of durable medical equipment in the event of a major disaster;

“(8) ensuring the accessibility of telephone hot-lines and websites regarding emergency preparedness, evacuations, and disaster relief;

“(9) working with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that video programming distributors, including broadcasters, cable operators, and satellite television services, make emergency information accessible to individuals with hearing and vision disabilities;

“(10) coordinating the availability of accessible transportation options for individuals with disabilities in the event of an evacuation;

“(11) providing guidance and implementing policies to ensure that the rights and wishes of individuals with disabilities regarding post-evacuation residency and relocation are respected;

“(12) ensuring that meeting the needs of individuals with disabilities are included in any Federal emergency response plans; and
“(13) any other duties relevant to emergency preparedness an response for individuals with dis-
abilities.”.

SEC. 214. TEMPORARY HOUSING.

Section 408(c)(1)(B) of the Robert T. Stafford Dis-
aster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(c)(1)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing—

“(iv) ACCESSIBILITY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 5 percent of the total housing units provided under this subparagraph for a major disaster shall be made acces-
sible for persons with mobility impair-
ments. Not less than an additional 2 percent of such units shall be made accessible for persons with hearing or vision impairments.

“(II) INCREASES.—The President may increase a percentage under subclause (I) for any area upon re-
quest by any State or local govern-
ment or agency, based upon demon-
stration to the reasonable satisfac-
tion of the President of a need for a
higher percentage, based on census data or other available data on the location of people with disabilities, or in response to evidence of a need for higher percentage or number received in any other manner. In reviewing a request under this subclause, or otherwise assessing the existence of such needs, the President shall take into account the expected needs of eligible persons with and without disabilities’.

SEC. 215. GAO STUDY ON ACCESSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS.

(a) In General.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a national study regarding whether, and, if so, to what extent, emergency shelters for use in response to a major disaster, as that term is defined in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) are accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities.

(b) Report.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report summarizing the results of this study to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and
the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee
on Education and the Workforce of the House of Rep-
resentatives.

SEC. 216. REUNIFICATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHILD LOCATOR CENTER.—The term
“Child Locator Center” means the National Emer-
gency Child Locator Center established under sub-
section (c).

(2) DECLARED EVENT.—The term “declared
event” means major disaster or emergency declared
under the short title.

(3) DISPLACED ADULT.—The term “displaced
adult” means an individual 21 years of age or older
who is displaced from the habitual residence of that
individual as a result of a declared event.

(4) DISPLACED CHILD.—The term “displaced
child” means an individual under 21 years of age
who is displaced from the habitual residence of that
individual as a result of a declared event.

(b) NATIONAL EMERGENCY CHILD LOCATOR CEN-
TER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney
General of the United States, in coordination with
the Authority, shall establish within the National
Center for Missing and Exploited Children the Na-
tional Emergency Child Locator Center.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Child Lo-
cator Center are to—

(A) enable individuals to provide to the
Child Locator Center the name of and other
identifying information about a displaced child
or a displaced adult who may have information
about the location of a displaced child;

(B) enable individuals to receive informa-
tion about other sources of information about
displaced children and displaced adults; and

(C) assist law enforcement in locating dis-
placed children.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES.—The re-
sponsibilities and duties of the Child Locator Center
are to—

(A) establish a toll-free telephone number
to receive reports of displaced children and in-
formation about displaced adults that may as-
sist in locating displaced children;

(B) create a website to provide information
about displaced children;
(C) deploy its staff to the location of a declared event to gather information about displaced children;

(D) assist in the reunification of displaced children with their families;

(E) provide information to the public about additional resources for disaster assistance;

(F) work in partnership with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies;

(G) provide technical assistance in locating displaced children;

(H) share information on displaced children and displaced adults with governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations providing disaster assistance;

(I) use its resources to gather information about displaced children;

(J) refer reports of displaced adults to an entity designated by the Attorney General to provide technical assistance in locating displaced adults;

(K) enter into cooperative agreements with Federal and State agencies as necessary to implement the mission of the Child Locator Center; and
(L) develop an emergency response plan to
prepare for the activation of the Child Locator
Center.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 403(1) of
the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
5772(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at
the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by adding “or” after
the semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
lowing:

“(C) the individual is an individual under
21 years of age who is displaced from the habit-
ual residence of that individual as a result of an
emergency or major disaster (as those terms
are defined in section 102 of the Robert T.
Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assist-
ance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)).”.

SEC. 217. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FAMILY REGISTRY AND
LOCATOR SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “displaced individual” means an
individual displaced by an emergency or major dis-
aster; and
(2) the term “National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System” means the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System to help reunify families separated after an emergency or major disaster.

(c) OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—The National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System shall—

(1) allow a displaced individual to voluntarily register, by submitting personal information to be entered into a database (such as the name, current location of residence, and any other relevant information that could be used by others seeking to locate that individual);

(2) include a means of providing information submitted under paragraph (1) to a family member of a displaced individual and to law enforcement officials; and

(3) be accessible through the Internet and through a toll-free number, to receive reports of displaced individuals.
(d) Publication of Information.—Not later than 210 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a mechanism to inform the public about the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System and its potential usefulness for assisting to reunite displaced individuals with their families.

(e) Coordination.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall enter a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Justice, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the American Red Cross and other relevant private organizations that will enhance the sharing of information to facilitate reuniting displaced individuals with their families.

SEC. 218. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

(a) Shared Households.—

(1) In General.—Section 408(b)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking “The President may” and inserting the following:

“(A) In general.—The President may”; and
(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Shared households.—

“(i) Definition.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘member of the predisaster household’ means an individual who was a member of the predisaster household of the individual or a member of the predisaster household seeking assistance, as the case may be.

“(ii) Eligibility for shared households.—The President may not deny assistance to an individual or household under this section because a member of the predisaster household has already received assistance under this section, if the individual or household seeking assistance—

“(I) has evacuated the predisaster residence of that individual or household and who for good cause, as determined by the President, resides in a different location than a member of the predisaster household who has already received assistance under this section;
“(II) is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking and, in order to protect his or her safety or because of family or household break-up or divorce, resides in a different residence than the member of the predisaster household who has already received assistance under this section; or

“(III) has other good cause, as determined by the President, for maintaining a separate household from the member of the predisaster household who has already received assistance under this section.”.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall issue regulations to carry out the amendments made by this subsection.

(b) UTILITY COSTS AND FAIR MARKET RENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 408(c)(1)(A) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(e)(1)(A)) is amended—
(A) in clause (ii) by inserting "(as determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development)" after "rent";

(B) in clause (ii) by inserting "security deposits" after "hookups";

(C) in clause (ii) by adding "The assistance provided under clause (i) may be used for tenant-paid utilities, except telephones." at the end; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) ADJUSTMENTS TO AMOUNT.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—The President shall provide assistance under clause (i) in an amount up to 120 percent of fair market rent plus the costs described in clause (ii) if the President determines that, as a result of rental market changes caused by the major disaster and its consequences, the fair market rent does not accurately reflect the reasonable cost of rental units available to individuals and households receiving assistance under clause (i). The President may provide assistance over 120
percent of fair market rent if the
President determines that due to ex-
traordinary circumstances a higher
percentage is necessary. The Presi-
dent shall publicly announce any ad-
justment to the fair market rent in
accordance with this subsection.

“(II) PERSONS WITH DISABIL-
ITIES.—The President shall adjust the
amount of assistance under clause (i)
if the President deems such adjust-
ment necessary to accommodate the
special housing needs of an individual
with disabilities as defined in section
3(2) of the Americans with Disabil-
ities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.
12102(2)).”.

(2) EMERGENCY.—Section 408(c) of the Robert
T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assis-
tance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(c)) is amended—

(A) In paragraph 6, by striking “and”
after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph 7, by striking the period
and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:
“(8) provide accelerated Federal assistance in Federal support where necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate severe damage, which may be provided in the absence of a specific request in which the President—

“(A) shall, to the extent practicable, notify and coordinate with a State in which such assistance or support is provided; and

“(B) shall not, in notifying and coordinating with a State under subparagraph (A), delay or impede the rapid deployment, use, and distribution of critical resources to victims of an emergency.”.

(c) GUIDANCE ON HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—Section 408(c) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) PUBLIC GUIDANCE ON HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall issue public guidance in simple terms explaining—

“(i) all types of housing assistance available under this Act to individuals and households affected by a major disaster;
“(ii) the specific requirements that individuals and households shall meet to be eligible for different types of housing assistance under this Act, including requirements for continuation of housing assistance provided;

“(iii) procedures for applying for such assistance;

“(iv) any relevant local condition; and

“(v) any modifications of previously announced policies or procedures.

“(B) FORM OF ISSUING GUIDANCE.—The President shall—

“(i) post the guidance described in subparagraph (A) on the website of the Authority;

“(ii) provide a copy of the guidance described in subparagraph (A) to any individual or household who requests housing assistance; and

“(iii) take other reasonable steps to ensure that the guidance described in subparagraph (A) is freely accessible to the public.
“(C) ACCESSIBILITY.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be issued in formats that may be understood by individuals with—

“(i) vision impairments;

“(ii) limited English proficiency; and

“(iii) other special needs.

“(D) REVISIONS.—Any revisions to the guidance described in subparagraph (A) shall be publicized as described in subparagraph (B).

“(E) DEADLINE.—Not later than 5 days after declaring a major disaster, the President shall publicize the guidance described in this section and any local modifications. The President shall also publicize any subsequent modifications to the policy guidance described in this section within not later than 2 days of the date of any such modification.”.

SEC. 219. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) is amended by striking section 416 and inserting the following:

“SEC. 416. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide mental health and substance abuse services to in-
individuals affected by a major disaster (including children
and other vulnerable populations, and emergency response
providers responding to a major disaster) to relieve or pre-
vent mental health or substance abuse problems caused
or aggravated by such major disaster or its aftermath.

“(b) **Types of Assistance.**—The assistance pro-
vided under subsection (a) may include providing financial
assistance to Federal, State, or local government agencies
or private mental health or substance abuse organizations
to provide mental health or substance abuse services or
train individuals to provide such services.

“(c) **Duration of Assistance.**—The President
may provide an award of financial assistance described in
this section for a period of no more than 9 months after
the date of notice of the grant award. The President may
extend the period of such an award for 90 days because
of documented extraordinary circumstances. In limited cir-
cumstances, such as disasters of a catastrophic nature, the
President may extend the period of such an award beyond
90 days if the President determines it is in the public in-
terest.”.

(b) **Response Plan.**—Not later than 180 days after
the date of enactment of this Act, the Substance Abuse
and Mental Health Services Administration and other
Federal agencies providing mental health or substance
abuse services, in coordination with the Administrator and State and local government officials with responsibilities for providing mental health or substance abuse prevention and services, shall—

(1) conduct a survey of mental health or substance abuse services and any applicable support services available to individuals affected by major disasters and to emergency response providers responding to major disasters; and

(2) develop a strategy for the adequate provision of mental health and substance abuse services to individuals affected by major disasters and to emergency response providers responding to major disasters.

SEC. 220. LANGUAGE SERVICES.

(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “documents” includes—

(A) emergency notifications, public broadcasts, flyers, brochures, applications, and letters containing important information regarding assistance authorized to be provided by the President under this Act;

(B) notices pertaining to the reduction, denial, or termination of services or benefits
under this Act, including the right to appeal such actions; and

(C) notices of the availability of free language services and other outreach materials;

and

(2) the term “appropriate population segments” includes groups comprising a substantial portion of limited English proficient individuals in the area for which the President declares a major disaster.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to assist providers of disaster relief related services

(1) to improve, through effective communication, the quality of disaster relief related information and services for individuals with limited English proficiency or individuals with disabilities or individuals with other special needs; and

(2) to meet their obligation and responsibility to ensure equal access to such services for such individuals.

(c) REASONABLE STEPS TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH PEOPLE WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—In carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the President shall—
(1) ensure that all Federal entities that provide assistance under this Act maintain, on a continuing and updated basis, the capability to administer competent interpretation and translation services;

(2) consult available census data and communicate with State and local governments and relevant non-governmental organizations for the purposes of—

(A) identifying individuals with limited English proficiency; and

(B) including such individuals in disaster preparedness planning;

(3) direct all Federal agencies to implement disaster relief assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by providing to appropriate population segments, in a timely manner, competent interpretation services and translated documents;

(4) provide documents to individuals with disabilities or other special needs in formats they can understand;

(5) ensure that translated documents are provided to organizations that could assist with their distribution to affected population segments;
(6) have available for activation disaster assistance employees sufficient to comply with (1), (2),
(3), and (4); and

(7) develop and maintain an informational clearinghouse of model language assistance programs and best practices for State and local governments in providing disaster and emergency related services.

(d) **Technical Assistance for Development of Plans and Programs.**—Section 201(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131(b)) is amended by inserting “with and without English proficiency, disabilities, or other special needs,” after “to individuals”.

**SEC. 221. STANDARDS FOR STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OPERATIONAL PLANS.**

(a) **Standards.**—Section 613 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196b) is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h) and inserting the following:

“(g) **Standards for State and Local Emergency Preparedness Plans.**—In approving standards for State and local emergency preparedness plans under subsection (b)(3), the Administrator shall ensure that such plans take into account the needs of individuals with
(b) PLANNING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS.—Section 611 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196) is amended by redesignating subsections (f) through (k) as subsections (h) through (m) and inserting the following:

“(f) The Administrator of the United States Emergency Management Authority, shall take appropriate actions to ensure that each State, in its Homeland Security Strategy or other homeland security plan, provides detailed and comprehensive pre-disaster and post-disaster plans for individuals with special needs and their caregivers, including but not limited to individuals with disabilities and individuals with chronic diseases, including those with service animals, individuals with limited English proficiency, children, and the elderly in emergencies, including but not limited to plans for medical care, evacuations and sheltering. Further, in the case of evacuation planning, the Administrator shall also ensure that such plans address the needs of those unable to evacuate themselves, including those individuals with low-income or without access to private transportation and those
requiring specialized transportation because of medical
conditions.”.

(c) PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PETS.—Section 611 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196) is amended
by inserting after subsection (f), as added by subpara-
graph (b), the following:

“(g) The Administrator of the United States Emer-
gency Management Authority shall take appropriate ac-
tions to ensure that State and local emergency prepared-
ness, evacuation, and sheltering plans take into account
the needs of individuals with household pets prior to, dur-
ing, and following a major disaster.”.

(d) ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND LOCAL AUTHORITY-
IES.—Section 611(l)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Dis-
aster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as redesign-
nated by subsection (b) of this section is amended by strik-
ing the period at the end of the first sentence and adding
the following: “in addition, the Administrator may provide
financial and technical support including the services of
subject matter experts, such as pediatricians and geriatri-
cians, on the basis of programs or projects approved by
the Administrator, to States and local authorities for the
purpose of developing and implementing plans for individ-
uals with special needs and requirements as identified in
subsection 611(f), including procurement of facilities and medical equipment and supplies for the care of such individuals, and individuals with pets as identified in subsection 611 (g), including the procurement, construction, leasing, or renovating of emergency shelter facilities and materials that will accommodate individuals with disabilities, individuals with special needs, and individuals with pets or service animals.”.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) submit to Congress a report evaluating the adequacy of the plans of the States to evacuate individuals with special needs and requirements, as defined in subsection (b) of this section in emergencies or major disasters that would warrant their evacuation; and

(2) include in the report a discussion of—

(A) whether or not the States have the resources necessary to implement fully their evacuation and sheltering plans; and

(B) the manner in which the plans of the States are integrated with the response plans of the Federal Government for emergencies that
would require the evacuation and sheltering of
individuals with special needs.

(f) Training Programs.—

(1) In general.—Section 611(h)(1) of the
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency
Assistance Act, as redesignated by subsection (b) of
this section is amended by striking subparagraph
(A) and insert the following:

“(A) conduct or arrange by contract or
otherwise, the training programs for the in-
struction of emergency preparedness and re-
response officials and other persons in the organi-
zation, operation and techniques of emergency
preparedness and response, including but not
limited to planning for and responding to indi-
viduals with special needs”.

(2) Emergency Assistance.—Section 502 of
the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emer-
gency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5192) is amend-
ed—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking the
semicolon and inserting “; including pre-
cautonary evacuations;”;}
(B) in subsection (b), by striking the period and inserting “, including precautionary evacuations.”; and

(C) adding at the end the following:

“(c) GUIDELINES.—The President shall promulgate and maintain guidelines to assist Governors in making requests under this section by defining the types of assistance available to affected States and the circumstances under which such requests are likely to be approved.”.

SEC. 222. TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE AND CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

Title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 425. TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

“The President may provide transportation assistance to relocate individuals displaced from their predisaster primary residences as a result of an incident declared under this Act or otherwise transported from their predisaster primary residences under section 403(a)(3) or 502, to and from alternative locations for short or long-term accommodation or to return an individual or household to their predisaster primary residence
or alternative location as deemed necessary by the President.

SEC. 426. CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.

“The President may provide case management services, including financial assistance to state or local agencies or qualified private organizations to provide such services, to victims of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs.”

SEC. 223. NON-FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 801 (b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5201), as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and adding the following: “including from foreign organizations and governments.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RECEIPT AND COORDINATION OF GIFTS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 612, the President or his delegate shall coordinate receipt of gifts or assistance from foreign sources with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State with regard to—
“(1) the identification of emergency requirements for which such gifts or assistance is required and appropriate, and

“(2) procedures for receipt, distribution, and monitoring of the use of such gifts or assistance.”.

SEC. 224. DISASTER COORDINATION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, develop policies and procedures relating to the effective coordination of disaster assistance from non-Federal entities, including private and foreign entities and governments, as provided under section 801 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as redesignated by this Act, including—

(1) coordination with other disaster assistance from the Federal Government, and State and local governments and other sources;

(2) identification of requirements for utilization that are necessary and appropriate for such assistance;

(3) receipt and distribution; and

(4) monitoring to ensure of its appropriate final use.
TITLE III—STAFFING IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 301. STRATEGIC HUMAN CAPITAL PLAN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the term “strategic human capital plan” means the plan developed under subsection (b).

(b) PLAN DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategic plan to shape and improve the workforce of the Authority.

(c) CONTENTS.—The strategic human capital plan shall include—

(1) a workforce gap analysis, including an assessment of—

(A) the critical skills and competencies that will be needed in the workforce of the Authority to support the mission and responsibil-
ities of, and effectively manage, the Authority during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the skills and competencies of the workforce of the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the day before the date of enactment of this Act and projected trends in that workforce, based on expected losses due to retirement and other attrition; and

(C) the staffing levels of each category of employee, including gaps in the workforce of the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the day before the date of enactment of this Act and the projected workforce of the Authority that should be addressed to ensure that the Authority has continued access to the critical skills and competencies described in subparagraph (A);

(2) a plan of action for developing and reshaping the workforce of the Authority to address the gaps in critical skills and competencies identified under paragraph (1)(C), including—

(A) specific recruiting and retention goals, including the use of bonus authority under sections 5753 and 5754 of title 5, United States
Code, (including the program objectives of the Authority to be achieved through such goals);

(B) specific strategies for developing, training, deploying, compensating, and motivating and retaining the Authority workforce and its ability to fulfill the Authority’s mission and responsibilities (including the program objectives of the Department and the Authority to be achieved through such strategies);

(C) specific strategies for recruiting individuals who have served in multiple State agencies with emergency management responsibilities; and

(D) specific strategies for the development, training, and coordinated and rapid deployment of the Surge Capacity Force established by section 304; and

(3) a discussion that—

(A) details the number of employees of the Department not employed by the Authority serving in the Surge Capacity Force and the qualifications or credentials of such individuals;

(B) details the number of individuals not employed by the Department serving in the
Surge Capacity Force and the qualifications or credentials of such individuals;

(C) describes the training given to the Surge Capacity Force during the last year;

(D) states whether the Surge Capacity Force is able to adequately prepare for, respond to, and recover from a natural or man-made disaster, including catastrophic incident; and

(E) describes any additional authorities or resources necessary to address any deficiencies in the Surge Capacity Force.

(d) ANNUAL UPDATES.—Not later than May 1, 2007, and May 1 of each year thereafter until 2012, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an update of the strategic human capital plan, including an assessment by the Administrator, using results-oriented performance measures, of the progress of the Department and the Authority in implementing the strategic human capital plan.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the Administrator submits the strategic human capital plan under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appro-
priate committees of Congress a report evaluating

the plan.

(2) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after
the Administrator submits an update of the strategic
human capital plan under subsection (d), the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate com-
mittees of Congress a report evaluating the updated
plan.

SEC. 302. CAREER PATHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) ensure that appropriate career paths for
personnel are identified, including the education,
training, experience, and assignments necessary for
career progression within the Authority; and

(2) publish information on the career paths de-
scribed in paragraph (1).

(b) EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXPERIENCE.—The
Administrator shall ensure that all personnel of the Au-

thority are provided the opportunity to acquire the edu-
cation, training, and experience necessary to qualify for
promotion within the Authority, including the opportunity
to participate in the Rotation Program established under
section 305.
(c) **Policy.**—The Administrator shall establish a policy for assigning Authority personnel to positions that provide for a balance between—

(1) the need for such personnel to serve in career enhancing positions; and

(2) the need to require service in a position for sufficient period of time to provide the stability necessary—

(A) to carry out the duties of that position; and

(B) for responsibility and accountability for actions taken in that position.

**SEC. 303. NATIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY ACADEMY.**

(a) **Establishment of National Homeland Security Academy.**—

(1) **In general.**—Title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 361 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 801 the following:

“**SEC. 802. NATIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY ACADEMY.**

“(a) **Establishment.**—

“(1) **In general.**—The Secretary—

“(A) shall establish the National Homeland Security Academy (referred to in this section as the ‘Academy’) within the Authority; and
“(B) may enter into cooperative agreements with other agencies or entities to utilize space and provide for the lease of real property for the Academy or any component of the Academy.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Academy shall consist of—

“(A) the National Homeland Security Education and Strategy Center (referred to in this section as the ‘Strategy Center’) to provide fundamental instruction and develop a homeland security curriculum focusing primarily on the Federal Government’s overall strategy, goals, methods, and techniques;

“(B) a communications network capable of delivering distance learning opportunities, at the direction of the Strategy Center;

“(C) the programs of the Center for Homeland Defense and Security located at the Naval Postgraduate School, and such programs shall be incorporated into the Academy in a manner to be determined by the Secretary; and

“(D) the National Homeland Security Education Network, which—
“(i) shall be composed of representatives from all of the academies and training centers within the jurisdiction of the Department;

“(ii) shall work with the Academy to develop a standardized homeland security curriculum to be incorporated, as appropriate, at each academy and training center to ensure that the focus of the individual centers is coordinated with the centralized educational strategies and goals of the Academy; and

“(iii) shall not affect the respective missions and goals of the participating academies and training centers.

“(3) Mission.—The mission of the Academy shall be to—

“(A) establish an educational system to—

“(i) cultivate leaders in homeland security; and

“(ii) ensure that Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector officials get the full range of skills needed to provide robust homeland security;
“(B) provide strategic education and training to carry out the missions of the Department of Homeland Security;

“(C) provide cross-disciplinary and joint education and training to Federal, State, and local government officials responsible for the direct application and execution of vital homeland security missions; and

“(D) focus primarily on shorter-term classes and exercises to maximize participation by the homeland security community.

“(4) ENROLLMENT TARGET.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Strategy Center shall have an initial annual enrollment target of 1,000 resident students, as described in subsection (b)(3)(A).

“(B) NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.—The enrollment target under subparagraph (A) does not include non-resident students, including students who participate in electronic learning systems.

“(5) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to providing traditional course work and hands-on training exercises, the Academy shall encourage
the development and use of modern technology
to ensure that the training offered at the Acad-
emy, and to organizations and individuals re-
ceiving instruction over electronic learning sys-
tems—

“(i) is tailored to the unique needs of
the individuals and groups that need train-
ing;

“(ii) efficiently uses such technology;

and

“(iii) translates directly into practical
skills.

“(B) INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS.—The
Academy shall develop instructional require-
ments for courses related to its mission that are
supported with materials that are adequately
reviewed and continuously updated.

“(C) CERTIFICATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Academy may
establish certification criteria for students
in areas related to its mission, in consulta-
tion with the Network established under
subsection (e).

“(ii) RECERTIFICATION.—The criteria
established under clause (i) shall include
requirements for recertification and ensure
the availability of needed assessment tools.
“(D) INFORMATION REPOSITORY.—The
Academy shall provide a repository of approved
instructional materials, instructional software,
and other materials that are easily accessible by
participants.
“(E) COMMUNICATION NETWORKS.—The
Academy shall certify, and operate, if necessary,
a secure, reliable communication system capable
of delivering instructional materials to partici-
pants at any time and place.
“(F) INSTRUCTION AND EXPERTISE.—The
Academy shall certify instructors, experts, coun-
selors, and other individuals who can provide
answers and advice to students over commu-
ication systems.
“(6) STRATEGY CENTER.—
“(A) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Strategy
Center shall—
“(i) provide curriculum development
and classroom instruction for resident stu-
dents that focus on the strategic goals,
methods, and techniques for homeland se-
curity;
“(ii) provide instruction—

“(I) primarily to Federal employees described under subsection (b)(3)(A) with homeland security responsibilities; and

“(II) to small numbers of State and local government officials and private individuals; and

“(iii) direct the operation of the Academy’s electronic learning systems.

“(B) CURRICULUM.—The curriculum taught at the Strategy Center shall—

“(i) include basic education about homeland security, the Department, and the relationship of the directorates within the Department;

“(ii) include the relationship between the Department and other Federal, State, and local agencies with homeland security responsibilities; and

“(iii) be developed with assistance from the National Homeland Security Education Network.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION.—
“(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Secretary shall appoint an Executive Director for the Academy, who shall—

“(A) administer the operations of the Academy;

“(B) establish an Academic Board, to be headed by the Dean of the Academic Board, appointed under paragraph (2);

“(C) hire initial staff and faculty, as appropriate and necessary;

“(D) contract with practitioners and experts, as appropriate, to supplement academic instruction; and

“(E) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding long-term staffing and funding levels for the Academy.

“(2) DEAN OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD.—The Executive Director shall appoint, with the approval of the Secretary, a permanent professor to serve as Dean of the Academic Board and perform such duties as the Executive Director may prescribe.

“(3) DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS.—The Executive Director shall appoint, with the approval of the Secretary, a Director of Admissions, who shall—
“(A) grant admission to the Strategy Center to—

“(i) new employees of the Department, who have clear homeland security responsibilities;

“(ii) mid-level executive employees of the Department, including employees that receive academy or other training, who demonstrate a need for cross-disciplinary or advanced education and training and have been endorsed by the appropriate Under Secretary;

“(iii) other Federal employees with homeland security responsibilities who have been endorsed by the head of their agency;

“(iv) State and local employees who—

“(I) demonstrate a clear responsibility for providing homeland security; and

“(II) possess the nomination of the Governor of their State, or Head of applicable jurisdiction; and

“(v) private sector applicants who demonstrate a clear responsibility for providing homeland security;
“(B) ensure that students from each level of government and the private sector are included in all programs and classes, whenever appropriate; and

“(C) perform such duties as the Executive Director may prescribe.

“(c) BOARD OF VISITORS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Before the Academy admits any students, the Secretary shall establish a Board of Visitors (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’) to—

“(A) assist in the development of curriculum and programs at the Academy; and

“(B) recommend the site for the location of the Strategy Center.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(A) COMPOSITION.—The Board will be composed of—

“(i) the Secretary, or designee, who shall serve as chair;

“(ii) the Executive Director of the Academy, or designee, who shall be a non-voting member;
“(iii) the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, or designee;
“(iv) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, or designee;
“(v) the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, or designee;
“(vi) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, or designee;
“(vii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or designee;
“(viii) the Secretary of Defense, or designee;
“(ix) the Secretary of Education, or designee;
“(x) the Secretary of Transportation, or designee;
“(xi) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or designee;
“(xii) 4 persons, who shall be appointed by the Secretary for 2-year terms
to represent State and local governments; and

“(xiii) 4 persons, who shall be appointed by the Secretary for 2-year terms to represent first responders.

“(B) PROHIBITION.—Any person described under subparagraph (A), whose membership on the Board would create a conflict of interest, shall not serve as a member of the Board.

“(C) VACANCIES.—If a member of the Board dies or resigns from office, the official who designated the member shall designate a successor for the unexpired portion of the term.

“(3) DUTIES.—

“(A) ACADEMY VISITS.—The Board shall visit the Academy not less than annually, and may, with the approval of the Secretary, make other visits to the Academy in connection with the duties of the Board or to consult with the Executive Director of the Academy.

“(B) INQUIRIES.—The Board shall inquire into the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, student body composition, and other matters relating to
the Academy that the Board decides to consider.

“(C) REPORTS.—

“(i) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after each annual visit, the Board shall submit a written report to the Secretary, which describes its action, and of its views and recommendations pertaining to the Academy.

“(ii) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—Any report of a visit, other than the annual visit, shall, if approved by a majority of the members of the Board, be submitted to the Secretary not later than 60 days after the approval.

“(4) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Board.

“(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) CURRICULUM AND ATTENDANCE.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report that de-
scribes the curriculum of, and enrollment at, the Academy to—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

“(2) FEASIBILITY REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of the Academy, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that—

“(A) recommends an appropriate combination of students from Federal, State, and local government and the private sector, and the percentage of costs related to the education of each of these student groups that should be reimbursable;

“(B) describes the feasibility of expanding the Academy in regional offices of the Authority or other government or university programs to provide ongoing education and training for Federal employees with homeland security responsibilities; and
“(C) describes the feasibility of providing education for the general public through electronic learning systems.

“(e) NATIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY EDUCATION NETWORK.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Executive Director of the Academy shall establish a National Homeland Security Education Network (referred to in this section as the ‘Network’), as described under subsection (a)(2)(B).

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Network shall be comprised of representatives from Federal training and certification organizations, including—

“(A) the National Homeland Security Academy;

“(B) the Office of Domestic Preparedness;

“(C) the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;

“(D) the Center for Homeland Defense and Security at the Naval Postgraduate School;

“(E) the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including all schools or training and education programs managed or co-located with the Center;
“(F) the Customs and Border Protection Academy;

“(G) the Border Patrol Academy;

“(H) the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Academy;

“(I) the Secret Service Academy;

“(J) the United States Coast Guard Academy, including all schools within the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard Academy;

“(K) the Emergency Management Institute;

“(L) the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Training Program;

“(M) the Federal Air Marshal Training Center;

“(N) the National Fire Academy; and

“(O) other relevant training facilities within the Department.

“(3) CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS.—The curriculum and course work developed as part of the Network shall be incorporated into the curriculum of the institutions listed under paragraph (2), as appropriate, to ensure that students at these institutions understand how their homeland security responsibilities relate to other homeland security re-
sponsibilities in the Department and other Federal, State, and local agencies. The training centers and academies listed under paragraph (2) shall retain their respective missions and goals.

“(4) SEMI-ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Executive Director and the Dean of the Academic Board shall meet with the Network not less than once every 6 months to—

“(A) discuss curriculum requirements; and

“(B) coordinate training activities within the Network.

“(5) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, and every 2 years thereafter, the Network shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, which describes the Network’s—

“(A) strategy for using advanced instructional technologies;

“(B) plans for future improvement; and

“(C) success in working with other organizations in achieving the goals described under subparagraphs (A) and (B).”.
(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 801 the following:

“Sec. 802. National Homeland Security Academy.”.

(b) STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COORDINATOR.—The Secretary, through the Administrator, shall appoint a State and Local Education and Training Coordinator, who shall—

(1) serve as the primary point of contact between Federal, State, and local training facilities, the National Homeland Security Academy, and the Authority, in order to—

(A) maximize the ability of the Academy to identify non-Academy programs that meet specific training goals and are crucial to the Nation’s homeland security mission; and

(B) assist the Academy and the Authority in determining where to direct Federal training funds; and

(2) at least semianually, conduct meetings with a coalition of State and local education and training facilities to—

(A) allow State and local fire, rescue, and law enforcement training facilities to provide
input on decisions made concerning the training of first responders; and

(B) increase curriculum coordination between the Academy and Federal, State, and local facilities.

SEC. 304. SURGE CAPACITY FORCE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Surge Capacity Force” means the Surge Capacity Force established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a Surge Capacity Force for deployment of individuals for natural or man-made disasters, including catastrophic incidents, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) EMPLOYEES DESIGNATED TO SERVE.—The Secretary shall designate employees of the Department who are not employees of the Authority to serve on the Surge Capacity Force.

(c) CAPABILITIES.—The Administrator shall—

(1) include a sufficient number of individuals credentialed in accordance with section 205 that are capable of deploying rapidly and efficiently after activation to prepare for, respond to, and recover from
a natural or man-made disaster, including a cata-
strophic incident; and

(2) include a sufficient number of full-time,
highly-trained individuals credentialed in accordance
with section 205 to lead and manage the Surge Ca-
pacity Force.

(d) TRAINING.—The Administrator shall provide ap-
propriate and continuous training to individuals serving
in the Surge Capacity Force to ensure such personnel are
adequately trained on the Authority’s programs and poli-
cies relevant to assistance provided by the Authority as
a result of an emergency or major disaster.

(e) DATABASE.—The Administrator shall establish
and maintain a database regarding the members of the
Surge Capacity Force that includes the skills, qualifica-
tions, and disaster management experience of such mem-
bers.

(f) ANNUITANTS.—If an individual receiving an an-
uuity from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability
Fund becomes temporarily reemployed under this section,
such annuity shall not be discontinued on that basis. An
individual so reemployed as a Surge Capacity Force em-
ployee shall not be considered an employee for the pur-
poses of chapter 83 or 84 of title 5, United States Code.
(g) No Impact on Authority Personnel Ceiling.—Surge Capacity Force members under this section shall not be counted against any personnel ceiling applicable to the Authority.

(h) Expenses.—The Administrator may provide members of the Surge Capacity Force with travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, for the purpose of participating in any training that relates to service as a member of the Surge Capacity Force.

SEC. 305. ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ROTATION PROGRAM AT THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) Establishment.—

(1) In General.—Title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 361 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 843 the following:

“SEC. 844. HOMELAND SECURITY ROTATION PROGRAM.

“(a) Establishment.—

“(1) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish the Homeland Security Rotation Program (in this section referred to as the ‘Ro-
The Rotation Program shall use applicable best practices, including those from the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

“(2) GOALS.—The Rotation Program established by the Secretary shall—

“(A) be established in accordance with the Human Capital Strategic Plan of the Department;

“(B) provide middle and senior level employees in the Department the opportunity to broaden their knowledge through exposure to other components of the Department;

“(C) expand the knowledge base of the Department by providing for rotational assignments of employees to other components;

“(D) build professional relationships and contacts among the employees in the Department;

“(E) invigorate the workforce with exciting and professionally rewarding opportunities;

“(F) incorporate Department human capital strategic plans and activities, and address critical human capital deficiencies, recruitment and retention efforts, and succession planning
within the Federal workforce of the Depart-
ment; and

“(G) complement and incorporate (but not
replace) rotational programs within the Depart-
ment in effect on the date of enactment of this
section.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Human
Capital Officer shall administer the Rotation
Program.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Chief
Human Capital Officer shall—

“(i) provide oversight of the establish-
ment and implementation of the Rotation
Program;

“(ii) establish a framework that sup-
ports the goals of the Rotation Program
and promotes cross-disciplinary rotational
opportunities;

“(iii) establish eligibility for employees
to participate in the Rotation Program and
select participants from employees who
apply;

“(iv) establish incentives for employ-
ees to participate in the Rotation Program,
including promotions and employment preferences;

“(v) ensure that the Rotation Program provides professional education and training;

“(vi) ensure that the Rotation Program develops qualified employees and future leaders with broad-based experience throughout the Department;

“(vii) provide for greater interaction among employees in components of the Department; and

“(viii) coordinate with rotational programs within the Department in effect on the date of enactment of this section.

“(4) ALLOWANCES, PRIVILEGES, AND BENEFITS.—All allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and other benefits of employees participating in the Rotation Program shall be preserved.

“(5) REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the establishment of the Rotation Program, the Secretary shall submit a report on the status of the Rotation Program, including a description of the Rotation Program, the number of employees participating, and how the Rotation Program
is used in succession planning and leadership development to—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

“(C) the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives.”.

(2) Technical and Conforming Amendment.—Section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 843 the following:

“Sec. 844. Homeland Security Rotation Program.”.

SEC. 306. QUARTERLY REPORT ON VACANCY RATE IN EMPLOYEE POSITIONS.

(a) Definition.—In this section the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) Initial Report.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and submit to the appropriate
committees of Congress a report on the vacancies in employee positions of the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the day before the date of enactment of this Act and the vacancies in employee positions the Authority established under this Act.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under this subsection shall include—

(A) vacancies of each category of employee position;

(B) the number of applicants for each vacancy for which public notice has been given;

(C) the length of time that each vacancy has been pending;

(D) hiring-cycle time for each vacancy that has been filled; and

(E) a plan for reducing the hiring-cycle time and reducing the current and anticipated vacancies with highly-qualified personnel.

(c) QUARTERLY UPDATES.—Not later than 3 months after submission of the initial report, and every 3 months thereafter until 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an update of the report under subsection (b), including an assessment by the Administrator of the progress of the Authority in filling vacant
employee positions of the Federal Emergency Manage-
ment Agency on the day before the date of enactment to
this Act, and vacant employee positions of the Authority
established under this Act.

TITLE IV—PLANNING,
PREPAREDNESS, AND TRAINING

SEC. 401. DEFINITION.
In this title, the term “Emergency Support Function
Annex” means an Emergency Support Function Annex to
the National Response Plan.

SEC. 402. EMERGENCY RESPONSE FRAMEWORK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the
Administrator, shall employ the National Incident Man-
agement System and the National Response Plan as the
framework for emergency response and domestic incident
management.

(b) USE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—
(1) NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN.—The National
Response Plan shall be the governing plan for any
Federal involvement or assistance in a natural or
man-made disaster or other incident of national sig-
nificance.

(2) NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYS-
TEM.—The National Incident Management System
shall be the incident management system for any
Federal involvement or assistance in a natural or manmade disaster or other incident of national significance.

SEC. 403. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN.

(a) Review and Revision of Plan.—

(1) In General.—Not later than May 1, 2007, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, and in conjunction with the Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations that are signatories to the National Response Plan and with the National Advisory Council, shall—

(A) conduct a comprehensive review of the adequacy of the National Response Plan, including incorporating lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina of 2005; and

(B) revise and update the National Response Plan, as appropriate, to incorporate the findings of the review under subparagraph (A) and the changes to the National Response Plan required under paragraph (2).

(2) Changes Required.—The comprehensive review and update required under paragraph (1) shall ensure the following:

(A) Principal Federal Official.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—That the position of Principal Federal Official under the National Response Plan is eliminated.

(ii) CHAIN OF COMMAND.—That the National Response Plan provides for a clear chain of command to lead and coordinate the Federal response to any natural or man-made disaster. The chain of the command specified in the National Response Plan shall provide for a role for the Administrator consistent with the Administrator’s role as the principal emergency preparedness and response advisor to the President, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary under section 512(c)(4) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Administrator’s responsibility to manage the response of the Federal Government to a natural or man-made disaster under section 513(a)(4) of that Act and shall provide for a role for the Federal Coordinating Officer consistent with the responsibilities under section 302(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143(b)).

(iii) INCIDENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE THAT ARE NOT STAFFORD ACT DECLARATIONS.—The President or the Secretary may designate a Federal coordinating officer for Incidents of National Significance or other domestic incidents not considered an emergency or major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. In such cases, the Federal coordinating officer shall have all the authorities and responsibilities the Federal coordinating officer would have under section 302 (b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143(b)), in addition to any others the President, the Secretary, or the Administrator may assign.

(B) MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION.—That, in consultation with the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Response Plan
includes measures to reunify families separated after a major disaster or catastrophic event, including the location of missing children, and that the appropriate agency or quasi-governmental organization is assigned timely responsibility for that task.

(C) PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION.—That, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other relevant Federal agencies, the National Response Plan, including any Emergency Support Function Annex relating to public health and medical services—

(i) addresses the public health and medical needs of evacuees, special-needs populations, and the general population that is affected by a natural or man-made disaster; and

(ii) assigns and clarifies the responsibility for mortuary activities.

(D) SEARCH AND RESCUE.—That, in consultation with the member agencies or departments of the National Search and Rescue Committee, the National Response Plan, including
Emergency Support Function Annex 9 (relating to urban search and rescue)—

(i) addresses the full range of search and rescue requirements and environments for natural and man-made disasters; and

(ii) designates coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies appropriate to a range of environments of natural or man-made disasters.

(E) SENIOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—That, in consultation with the Attorney General, the National Response Plan clearly describes—

(i) the roles and responsibilities of the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer;

(ii) how the roles and responsibilities of the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer relate to the roles and responsibilities of other law enforcement entities; and

(iii) how the roles and responsibilities of the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer relate to the roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies provided for under Emergency Support Function Annex
13 of the National Response Plan (relating to public safety and security).

(F) INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION.—That, in consultation with other Federal departments and agencies responsible for infrastructure restoration, the need for an additional emergency support function annex within the National Response Plan focused on the identification, protection, resiliency, and restoration of critical infrastructure and key resources is considered.

(G) MARITIME SALVAGE.—That, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief Engineer of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the National Response Plan—

(i) assigns a single Federal agency to coordinate maritime-salvage needs during a natural or man-made disaster;

(ii) clarifies the responsibilities of the coordinating agency assigned under clause (i) and other Federal agencies relating to maritime salvage; and
(iii) considers the need for an additional Emergency Support Function Annex within the National Response Plan focused on maritime salvage and wreck removal.

(H) CATASTROPHIC INCIDENTS.—The timely completion of the Catastrophic Incident Supplement to the National Response Plan, and that the Catastrophic Incident Supplement effectively addresses response requirements in the event of a catastrophic incident.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In reviewing and revising the National Response Plan under paragraph (1), and in making any subsequent significant revision of the National Response Plan, the Secretary and the Administrator shall, to the fullest extent possible, consult with State and local government officials, including through the National Advisory Council.

(4) ACCESSIBILITY.—In revising or updating the National Response Plan under paragraph (1)(B), and in any subsequent revision of the National Response Plan, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall ensure that the National Response Plan is written in a manner that provides clear, unambiguous, and accessible guidance and in-
formation, and whenever possible, uses plain English.

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives—

(A) not later than May 1, 2007, a report on the results of its review under subsection (a), including a detailed discussion of how the changes to the National Response Plan described in subsection (a)(2) have been implemented; and

(B) after May 1, 2007, a copy of any proposed change, not later than 30 days before the date of implementing that proposed change to the National Response Plan.

SEC. 404. PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, in conjunction with other Federal departments and agencies with coordinating, primary, and supporting roles under the National Response Plan and its annexes, and in consultation with State and local government officials, including through the National Advisory
Council, shall develop a unified system of strategic and operational plans to respond effectively to natural or man-made disasters, in support of the National Response Plan. These plans shall include plans for specific geographic regions and for specific types of high-risk events, and shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) Concepts of operation for appropriate disaster and catastrophic incidents.

(2) Critical tasks and Department and Agency responsibilities, consistent with the National Response Plan and all Emergency Support Functions.

(3) Detailed resource and personnel requirements and sourcing for the accomplishment of critical tasks and capabilities.

(4) Creation and maintenance of asset inventories by departments and agencies with Emergency Support Function responsibilities.

(5) Incorporation of deployable interagency headquarters units, including crisis planning teams, to manage the response and to ensure unity of effort by all response organizations.

(6) Provision for special needs populations in all planning.

(b) CATASTROPHIC PLANNING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the requirements of subsection (a), the Administrator shall develop comprehensive operational plans to respond to catastrophic incidents.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plans developed under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include the elements under subsection (a); and

(B) shall—

(i) be based on specific identified national and regional risks;

(ii) be developed in conjunction with State and local government officials and other relevant Federal departments and agencies;

(iii) provide for the surge capacity necessary to respond proportionately to the scale of the event;

(iv) provide, where necessary and appropriate for the proactive, rapid, and self-sustaining deployment and integration of Federal resources and personnel essential to save lives, prevent suffering, and preserve property or public health and safety;
(v) address the implementation of the appropriate means of ensuring continuity of government and command structures in the affected area;

(vi) include planning for the emergency sheltering, accommodation (including details on feeding, protecting, and managing), relocation, transportation, placement, and long-term housing of large populations of displaced victims in the event of a catastrophic incident, that includes identifying housing options in different regions of the country, site options for temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent housing, and available land and property that could serve to shelter mass populations during catastrophic events; and

(vii) address the recovery of areas affected by the catastrophe.

(c) Standards and Guidance.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall—

(1) provide clear standardization, guidance, and assistance with planning at the Federal, State, and local levels; and
(2) ensure—

(A) a common terminology, approach and framework for all strategic and operational planning; and

(B) that planning considers current threats, both natural and man-made.

(d) PLANNING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Planning under subsections (a) and (b) shall, at a minimum, address the following matters:

(A) HEALTH AND MEDICAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Preparedness and deployment of health and medical resources, including clearly defining the responsibility for logistics, security, and other support assets, and the ability to track these resources.

(ii) NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.—With respect to the National Disaster Medical System, the provision of resources to equip, staff and train National Disaster Medical System teams, transportation, logistics and communications capabilities, and training and outreach pro-
grams and patient triage and tracking capabilities.

(B) HUMAN SERVICES.—Operational plans for the expeditious location of missing children and the reunification of families, to include—

(i) clarification of the role of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children;

(ii) appropriate coordination and information-sharing between the Authority, the Department of Justice, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Red Cross, other relevant nongovernmental organizations, and Federal, State, and local emergency management and law enforcement agencies, including the development of advance cooperative agreements as necessary to facilitate implementation during response; and

(iii) appropriate public information gathering and dissemination mechanisms.

(C) SEARCH AND RESCUE.—In consultation with the National Search and Rescue Committee, development of a National Search and
Rescue Plan that includes the search and rescue requirements of a multi-environment (air, water, or land) disaster including, providing for a unified coordination structure, asset deployment, a communications network, and sharing of information with state and local search and rescue units.

(D) EVACUATION.—In coordination with State and local governments, plans to support mass evacuations in advance of, or following, a natural or manmade disaster, that address—

(i) keeping families together throughout evacuation and sheltering;

(ii) populations lacking the means to evacuate themselves and individuals with special needs;

(iii) policies and provisions for evacuating pets;

(iv) the deployment and employment of various transportation modes necessary to expedite mass evacuations, together with appropriate security escorts;

(v) information and guidance to the public; and
(vi) short-term and long-term sheltering following evacuation.

(E) COORDINATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—In conjunction with the Department of Defense, including the United States Northern Command, the United States Pacific Command, the National Guard Bureau, and the National Advisory Council, develop plans for military support of civilian authorities under the National Response Plan, including—

(i) the coordinated deployment, and the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration of appropriate units and personnel of the regular components and reserve components of the Armed Forces in response to natural and man-made disasters under the National Response Plan;

(ii) the coordination, command, and control of units and personnel in order to facilitate and ensure integrated military support for the response to natural and man-made disasters under the National Response Plan;

(iii) the identification of response assets (including helicopters, boats, medical
supplies and personnel, food and water, communications equipment, and other assets) required for military support for the response to natural and man-made disasters under the National Response Plan, and the development of procedures and guidelines for the pre-positioning or pre-assembly of such assets;

(iv) procedures for expedited requests and approvals of Federal payment for, or Federal reimbursement of, the costs of the States in deploying members of the National Guard in State status under the National Response Plan;

(v) procedures for coordination between the Department of Defense and the State governments to ensure that the military support provided under the National Response Plan meets applicable State requirements;

(vi) procedures for identifying units and personnel of the regular components of the Armed Forces that have capabilities suitable for purposes of providing military
support to natural and man-made disasters under the National Response Plan;

(vii) military support for the distribution by the Department and the Authority of basic commodities in response to a catastrophic event; and

(viii) plans for the timely and appropriate employment of reconnaissance assets to ensure situational awareness throughout the Federal Government in the wake of a natural or man-made disaster or catastrophic incident.

(F) PRIVATE SECTOR AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—To the extent possible, and appropriate, incorporate coordination with and integration of support from the private sector and nongovernmental organizations whether in accordance with, or in the absence of, prior agreements. Planning shall also incorporate the means to communicate and coordinate with such entities during response efforts.

(G) MARITIME SALVAGE.—In coordination with Federal, State, or local government agencies that have or may have maritime salvage responsibilities, including the United States Coast
Guard, the United States Navy, the Authority, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, plans to allow salvage to proceed in a timely manner during a natural or man-made disaster and, where appropriate, provide for a national emergency salvage contract to one or more qualified national salvors that would allow immediate access to commercial salvage assets.

(e) NATIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY PREPAREDNESS.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall ensure the following:

(1) ASSET INVENTORY.—In conjunction with the appropriate Federal agencies and departments with coordinating, primary, and supporting responsibilities under the National Response Plan, the development of an inventory of Federal resources, including assets and personnel with particular skills that are available for deployment and employment in response to natural and man-made disasters.

(2) PRESCRIPTED MISSION ASSIGNMENTS.—To the extent practicable and where appropriate, the development of prescribed mission assignments in conjunction with the appropriate Federal agencies and departments with coordinating, primary and
supporting responsibilities under the National Response Plan.

(3) **Representation at Military Commands.**—In consultation with the Department of Defense—

(A) the determination of appropriate representatives of the Department to the United States Northern Command and, as appropriate, the United States Pacific Command; and

(B) the integration of such representatives into national planning, training, exercising, and responses to a natural or man-made disaster to promote better coordination.

(4) **Coordination with Department of Health and Human Services.**—Not later than March 1, 2007, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(A) establish a memorandum of understanding defining the respective roles and responsibilities of their respective departments in providing for public health and medical care under the National Response Plan or in the event that the Secretary of Health and Human Services declares a public health emergency
under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh et. seq.) and for coordinating their respective activities in such an event, including but not limited to deployment, operational control and re-supply of National Disaster Medical System and Metropolitan Medical Response System assets; and

(B) create a pilot project for establishing “special needs registries” in which individuals could voluntarily enroll. The registries would include an individual’s location, medical needs, transportation needs, mobility, emergency contact information, etc., and which emergency and evacuation personnel and transportation providers would be used in the event of an emergency to best meet the needs of special needs individuals and seniors in the community.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than May 1, 2007, and annually thereafter until May 1, 2017, the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Administrator, shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives describing all
Federal planning and preparedness efforts relating to the National Response Plan, including an evaluation of the status of national disaster planning, particularly for catastrophic incidents.

(2) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include findings on the status and progress in completing the national operational plans described in subsections (a) through (d) and the preparedness efforts described in subsection (e).

SEC. 405. TRAINING AND EXERCISES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in conjunction with other Federal departments and agencies with coordinating, primary, or support functions under the National Response Plan and in consultation with the National Advisory Committee, shall develop and implement a national training and exercise program to prepare for a fully coordinated and effective national response to natural and man-made disasters.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The training and exercise program under subsection (a) shall at a minimum include the following:

(1) STATE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—With respect to State and emergency organizations—
(A) incorporate input from States and emergency management organizations in developing the national exercise and training programs under subsection (a); and

(B) develop exercise and training programs for States and emergency management organizations relating to conducting disaster and catastrophic response training and exercises on the National Response Plan, State disaster plans, the Catastrophic Incident Annex to the National Response Plan, and operational plans developed under section 404.

(2) Incorporation of disaster response entities.—Incorporate all Federal departments and agencies with any responsibilities under the National Response Plan, emergency agencies of State and local governments, and first responder groups outside of government, including exercises relating to large-scale natural and man-made disasters, including catastrophic incidents, that simulate the partial or complete incapacitation of emergency response providers from State and local government.

(3) Scope.—Programs to address the unique requirements of the various special needs populations.
(4) SURGE CAPACITY.—A training program on disaster response and recovery for employees of the Federal government designated as part of the surge capacity of the Federal Government, including disaster assistance employees.

(5) SENIOR OFFICIALS.—A training program that ensures that senior level officials from Federal agencies and departments with responsibilities under the National Response Plan, including senior military officers and officials with responsibilities related to mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery from a natural or man-made disaster on a national level are trained in the National Response Plan, National Incident Management System, and, as appropriate, the Defense Support to Civil Authorities mission of the Department of Defense.

(6) ELECTED OFFICIALS.—A training program for Federal, State, and local government elected officials regarding the National Response Plan, National Incident Management System, and, as appropriate, the Defense Support to Civil Authorities mission of the Department of Defense.

(7) PROCEDURES.—Procedures for implementing lessons learned from exercises into disaster response plans and programs.
(c) Reports.—

(1) In general.—Not later than May 1, 2007, and annually thereafter until May 1, 2017, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report regarding the development and implementation of national exercise and training programs under subsection (a) by the Administrator.

(2) Initial report.—The initial report submitted under paragraph (1) shall describe the status and progress of the national exercise and training programs under subsection (b).

SEC. 406. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ASSURANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) Entity Reports and Certification.—Not later than February 1, 2007, and annually thereafter, each agency or entity designated as a primary or support organization for any emergency support function under the National Response Plan and annexes thereof shall provide the coordinating organization for that emergency support function with a detailed description of its plan to fulfill its responsibilities under such Plan and annexes, including identification of key personnel and organizations
or offices responsible for such functions, and the staffing and budget allocated for these purposes for the current year and staffing and budget needs for the succeeding year. Each such agency or entity shall include in each such report a certification that the agency or entity is capable and prepared to fulfill its responsibilities under such Plan and annexes. If such agency or entity concludes that the agency or entity is not capable and prepared, the agency or entity should submit a remedial plan to the Administrator and the coordinating organization for the relevant emergency support function.

(b) Coordinating Organization Reports and Certification.—Each agency or entity designated as the coordinating organizations under the National Response Plan and annexes thereof shall evaluate plans submitted by the primary and support agencies or entities in subsection (a). Not later than March 1, 2007, and annually thereafter, each coordinating organization for an emergency support function under the Plan and its annexes thereof shall provide the Administrator with a detailed description of its coordinated plan with primary and support entities or agencies for the relevant emergency support function to fulfill its responsibilities under the Plan and its annexes thereof, including identification of key personnel and organizations or offices responsible for such
functions, and the staffing and budget allocated for these purposes for the current year and staffing and budget needs for the succeeding year. Each such agency or entity shall include in each such report a certification that the coordinating, primary, and support agencies or entities are capable and prepared to fulfill their responsibilities under such Plan and annexes. If such agency or entity concludes that the coordinating, primary, or support agency or entity is not capable and prepared, the agency or entity should submit a remedial plan to the Administrator and the coordinating organization for the relevant emergency support function.

(c) Evaluation and Report to Congress by the Administrator.—

(1) In general.—The Administrator shall ensure that each agency or entity designated as a coordinating, primary, or support organization under the National Response Plan and annexes thereof is capable and prepared to carry out its responsibilities including appropriate operational plans, staffing, resources, and training.

(2) Reports.—Not later than June 1, 2007, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the
Homeland Security Committee of the House of Representatives that—

(A) evaluates and verifies the readiness of such agencies or entities for the purposes under paragraph (1);

(B) includes an appendix that identifies the level of funding and staffing each agency or entity has designated to meet its responsibilities under the National Response Plan; and

(C) in those cases where the Administrator determines that an agency or entity is not capable or prepared to fulfill its responsibilities, identifies the deficiencies and develops an alternative mechanism to ensure that the necessary capabilities are in place to meet the requirements of the plan.

TITLE V—PREVENTION OF FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE DURING EMERGENCIES

SEC. 501. PROHIBITION ON EXCESSIVE PASS-THROUGH CHARGES.

(a) Regulations Required.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall prescribe regulations prohibiting excessive pass-through charges on
contracts or subcontracts (or task or delivery orders) that
are entered into for or on behalf of an executive agency
that are in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold,
as specified in section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Proc-
urement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11)).

(b) Scope of Regulations.—The regulations pre-
scribed under this section shall not apply to any firm,
fixed-price contract or subcontract (or task or delivery
order) that is—

(1) awarded on the basis of adequate price com-
petition; or

(2) for the acquisition of a commercial item, as
defined in section 4(12) of the Office of Federal
Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)).

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) The term “excessive pass-through charge”
means a charge by a covered contractor or subcon-
tractor for overhead or profit on work performed by
a covered lower-tier contractor (other than charges
for the direct costs of managing lower-tier contracts
and overhead and profit based on such direct costs).

(2) The term “covered contractor” means the
following:

(A) A contractor that assigns work ac-
counting for more than 90 percent of the cost
of contract performance (not including overhead or profit) to subcontractors.

(B) In the case of a contract providing for the development or production of a system of systems, a contractor that assigns work accounting for more than 90 percent of the cost of contract performance (not including overhead or profit) for any particular system under such contract to subcontractors.

(3) The term “covered lower-tier contractor” means the following:

(A) With respect to a covered contractor described by paragraph (2)(A) in a contract, any lower-tier subcontractor under such contract.

(B) With respect to a covered contractor described by paragraph (2)(B) in a contract, any lower-tier subcontractor on a system under such contract for which such covered contractor has assigned work accounting for more than 90 percent of the cost of contract performance (not including overhead or profit).

(4) The term “executive agency” has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403).
(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The regulations prescribed under this section shall apply to contracts awarded on or after the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress that—

(1) determines the total number all contracts and subcontracts described under subsection (a) entered into during the 2-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act to carry out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act or relating to Hurricane Katrina;

(2) determines the number of the contracts and subcontracts described under paragraph (1) of this subsection to which the prohibition under subsection (a) would have applied if this section had been in effect during that 2-year period; and

(3) determines the number of the contracts and subcontracts described under paragraph (1) of this subsection to which the prohibition under subsection (a) would have applied if—

(A) this section had been in effect during that 2-year period; and
(B) the term “80 percent” is substituted for the term “90 percent” each place it appears in subsection (c).

SEC. 502. FRAUD PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) Report.—

(1) Analysis.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report containing an analysis of fraud prevention programs used by the Department in connection with assistance programs. The analysis should assess, among other relevant issues, the effectiveness of, and adherence to, the fraud prevention controls used in such programs for registration and payment processes.

(2) Recommendations.—The report required under this subsection shall include recommendations for additional fraud prevention controls, including requiring that data provided by registrants be validated against other Federal Government or third-party sources to determine the accuracy of identification and residence information.

(b) Training.—The Secretary shall conduct training on fraud awareness for key Department personnel, includ-
ing contracting officers and the Surge Capacity Force est-
established under section 304(b), for the purpose of pre-
venting fraud in the assistance programs of the Depart-
ment.

SEC. 503. CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING CORPS.

(a) Establishment and Purpose.—The Director
of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation
with the heads of other relevant executive agencies, is au-
thorized to establish and maintain a Contingency Con-
tracting Corps (hereafter in this section referred to as the
“Corps”). The Corps shall be composed of contracting of-
cicers of executive agencies who are trained and available
to perform on a temporary and volunteer basis services
necessary to assist agencies with contracting activities
during emergencies.

(b) Service.—An employee of an executive agency
shall receive the approval of such agency prior to per-
forming services for the Corps under subsection (a) that
reduce substantially the amount of time such employee is
able to perform his or her normal job functions, and may
perform such services for not more than one year. An em-
ployee performing services for the Corps in accordance
with this subsection shall not be removed from his or her
job as a result of performing such services.
(c) TRAINING.—Members of the Corps shall receive training on contingency contracting from the Defense Acquisition University or the Federal Acquisition Institute. The training shall be provided using available funds in the Acquisition Workforce Training Fund established under section 37(h)(3)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 433(h)(3)(A)).

(d) CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation to compile the relevant sections relating to contingency contracting into a single chapter or annex.

SEC. 504. VERIFICATION MEASURES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations—

(1) establishing an identity verification process for Individuals and Households Program (IHP) registrants applying via the Internet or by telephone to provide reasonable assurance that disaster assistance payments are made only to qualified individuals;

(2) developing procedures to improve the existing review process of duplicate registrations con-
taining the exact same social security numbers and to identify the reasons why registrations flagged as invalid or as potential duplicates have been overridden and approved for payment;

(3) establishing an address verification process for IHP registrants applying via the Internet or by telephone to provide reasonable assurance that disaster assistance payments are made only to qualified individuals;

(4) establishing procedures for entering into agreements with other agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, to periodically authenticate information contained in the IHP registrations;

(5) establishing procedures to collect duplicate expedited assistance payments or to offset these amounts against future payments;

(6) ensuring that future distributions of IHP debit cards include instructions on the proper use of IHP funds, similar to those instructions provided to recipients of IHP checks and electronic fund transfers, to prevent improper usage;

(7) ensuring that any systems or processes established pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (6) are fully tested before implementation for quality assurance; and
(8) providing an expedited and simplified review and appeal process for IHP registrants whose disaster assistance applications are denied.

SEC. 505. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

The Secretary shall ensure that information technology systems have functions to help ensure the validity of claims for assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), to deter waste, fraud, and abuse.

SEC. 506. REGISTRY OF DEBRIS CONTRACTORS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term “registry” means the registry created under subsection (b); and

(2) the terms “small business concern”, “small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals”, “small business concern owned and controlled by women”, and “small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans” have the meanings given those terms under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

(b) Registry.—

(1) In general.—The Administrator shall create a registry of contractors who are capable of performing debris removal, distribution of supplies, re-
construction, and other disaster or emergency relief activities.

(2) CONTENTS.—The registry shall include, for each business concern—

(A) the name of the business concern;

(B) the location of the business concern;

(C) the area served by the business concern;

(D) the type of good or service provided by the business concern; and

(E) whether the business concern is—

(i) a small business concern;

(ii) a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

(iii) a small business concern owned and controlled by women; or

(iv) a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

(3) SOURCE OF INFORMATION.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—Information maintained in the registry shall be submitted on a voluntary basis by business concerns.
(B) ATTESTATION.—Each business concern submitting information to the registry shall submit—

(i) an attestation that the information is true; and

(ii) documentation supporting such attestation.

(C) VERIFICATION.—The Administrator of the United States Emergency Management Authority shall verify that the documentation submitted by each business concern supports the information submitted by that business concern.

(D) ENFORCEMENT PENALTIES FOR MISREPRESENTATION.—Any business concern that misrepresents the status of that business concern as a small business concern, a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, a small business concern owned and controlled by women, or a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans shall be subject to the criminal and civil provisions of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, and sections 3729 through 3733 of title 31, United States Code.
(4) AVAILABILITY OF REGISTRY.—The registry shall be made generally available on the Internet site of the United States Emergency Management Authority.

(5) CONSULTATION OF REGISTRY.—As part of the acquisition planning for contracting for debris removal, distribution of supplies in a disaster, reconstruction, and other disaster or emergency relief activities, a Federal agency shall consult the registry.

SEC. 507. USE OF CERTAIN SUPPLY SCHEDULES.

Section 502(c) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide for the use by State or local governments of Federal supply schedules of the General Services Administration for—

“(A) automated data processing equipment (including firmware), software, supplies, support equipment, and services (as contained in Federal supply classification code group 70); and

“(B) procurement of supplies or services to be used to prepare for or respond to a emergency or major disaster declared by the Presi-
The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) is amended by striking section 307 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 307. USE OF LOCAL FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS."

"(a) CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS WITH PRIVATE ENTITIES.—"

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the expenditure of Federal funds for debris clearance, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other major disaster or emergency assistance activities which may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference shall be given, to the maximum extent practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals residing or doing business primarily in the area affected by such major disaster or emergency.

"(2) CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be considered to restrict the use of Department of Defense resources under this Act in the provision of assistance in a major disaster."
“(1) Contracts not to entities in area.—

Any expenditure of Federal funds for debris clearance, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other major disaster or emergency assistance activities which may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, not awarded to an organization, firm, or individual residing or doing business primarily in the area affected by such major disaster shall be justified in writing in the contract file.

“(2) Transition.—To the maximum extent feasible and practicable, following the declaration of an emergency or major disaster, an agency performing response, relief, and reconstruction activities shall transition work performed under contracts in effect on the date on which the President declares the emergency or major disaster to organizations, firms, and individuals residing or doing business primarily in any area affected by the major disaster or emergency.”.

SEC. 509. ADVANCE CONTRACTING.

(a) Initial Report.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
trator shall submit a report under paragraph (2) identifying—

(A) recurring disaster response requirements, including specific goods and services, for which the Authority is capable of contracting for in advance of natural or man-made disasters in a cost effective manner;

(B) recurring disaster response requirements, including specific goods and services, for which the Authority can not contract in advance of a natural or manmade disaster in a cost-effective manner; and

(C) a contracting strategy that maximizes the use of advance contracts to the extent practical and cost effective.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall enter into 1 or more contracts through the use of competitive procedures for each type of goods or
services identified under subsection (a)(1)(A), and in ac-
cordance with the contracting strategy identified in sub-
section (a)(1)(C). Any contract for goods or services iden-
tified in subsection (a)(1)(A) previously awarded under
competitive procedures may be maintained in fulfilling this
requirement.

(c) MAINTENANCE OF CONTRACTS.—After the date
described under subsection (b), the Administrator shall
have the responsibility to maintain contracts for appro-
priate levels of goods and services in accordance with sub-
section (a)(1)(C).

(d) REPORT ON CONTRACTS NOT USING COMPETI-
tIVE PROCEDURES.—At the end of each fiscal quarter, be-
going with the first fiscal quarter occurring at least 90
days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
trator shall submit a report on each disaster assistance
contract entered into by the Authority by other than com-
petitive procedures to—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and
Governmental Affairs the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security of the
House of Representatives.
TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) for fiscal year 2007—

(A) $249,000,000 for “Administrative and Regional Operations”; and

(B) $240,000,000 for “Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery”; 

(2) for fiscal year 2008—

(A) $273,900,000 for “Administrative and Regional Operations”; and

(B) $264,000,000 for “Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery”; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009—

(A) $301,290,000 for “Administrative and Regional Operations”; and

(B) $290,400,000 for “Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery”.

(b) Communications.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out section 528 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended by this Act), $4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through
2010, and such amounts appropriated under this section shall remain available for 3 fiscal years after the date on which such funds are appropriated; and

(2) to carry out section 558 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by this Act)—

(A) $400,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;
(B) $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;
(C) $600,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;
(D) $800,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;
(E) $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

and

(F) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter; and

(3) for the operations of the Office for Emergency Communications and to carry out subtitle B of title V of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 except for section 558 (as added by this Act)—

(A) $127,232,000 for fiscal year 2007;
(B) $126,549,000 for fiscal year 2008;
(C) $125,845,000 for fiscal year 2009;
(D) $125,121,000 for fiscal year 2010;

and

(E) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.
(c) Other Authorizations.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act, and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 602. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 1, 2007.