# Calendar No. 321

109TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION



[Report No. 109-204]

To establish a unified national hazard alert system, and for other purposes.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 22, 2005

Mr. DEMINT (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. VITTER, Mr. LOTT, Ms. LANDRIEU and Ms. SNOWE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

DECEMBER 8, 2005

Reported under authority of the order of the Senate of November 18, 2005, by Mr. STEVENS, with an amendment

[Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

# A BILL

To establish a unified national hazard alert system, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the

5 "Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act".

# 1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

## 2 this Act is as follows:

- See. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- See. 2. Establishment of all hazards alert system.
- Sec. 3. National program office.
- Sec. 4. Working group on national alert system.
- See. 5. Grant program for remote community alert systems.
- Sec. 6. Characteristics of alerts.
- Sec. 7. Implementation and use of system.
- See. 8. Definitions.
- Sec. 9. Authorization of appropriations.

## 3 SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL HAZARDS ALERT SYSTEM.

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an all
5 hazards alert system that—

6 (1) will enable any appropriate Federal depart-7 ment or agency or State or local governmental entity 8 to alert the public to any imminent threat from nat-9 ural phenomena, accidents, natural disasters, ter-10 rorist activity, and other emergency situations that 11 present a significant risk of injury or death to the 12 public;

13 (2) will be coordinated with and supplement ex14 isting Federal, State, and local emergency warning
15 and alert system;

16 (3) will be flexible enough in its application to
17 permit narrowly targeted alerts in circumstances in
18 which only a small geographic area is exposed or po19 tentially exposed to the threat; and

20 (4) will transmit alerts in response to natural
 21 hazards, hazardous materials incidents, and terrorist

1	attacks across the greatest possible variety of media,
2	including digital and analog broadcast, cable, and
3	satellite television and radio, wireless telecommuni-
4	cations, and hardwire telecommunications, to reach
5	the largest portion of the affected population.
6	(b) TECHNOLOGY.—The System—
7	(1) shall incorporate multiple technologies for
8	effecting mass communications and be designed to
9	adapt to, and incorporate, future technologies for
10	communicating directly with the public;
11	(2) include mechanisms and technologies to en-
12	sure that members of the public with disabilities are
13	able to receive alerts and information provided
14	through the System;
15	(3) may not interfere with existing alert, warn-
16	ing, or emergency communications systems employed
17	by Federal, State, or local emergency response per-
18	sonnel;
19	(4) shall be designed to provide alerts over as
20	diverse a group of media as possible, to include dig-
21	ital and analog broadcast, eable, and satellite tele-
22	vision and radio, wireless telecommunications, and
22 23	vision and radio, wireless telecommunications, and landline communications and technologies for com-

1	(5) shall incorporate existing emergency alert
2	technologies currently utilized by digital and analog
3	broadcast, cable, and satellite television and radio;
4	and
5	(6) shall incorporate technologies to alert tradi-
6	tionally underserved communities.
7	(c) OFFICIAL ACCESS AND ACTIVATION.—The direc-
8	tor shall implement procedures that ensure that—
9	(1) the System is available to, and enables,
10	credentialed personnel to access and utilize the Sys-
11	tem to provide geographically targeted alerts where
12	such alerts are appropriate; and
13	(2) the System is available to, and enables,
14	State and local public safety officials to provide
15	alerts for hazards within their respective jurisdic-
16	tions subject to a mechanism developed by the
17	Working Group for verifying the legitimacy and au-
18	thenticity of a proffered System alert, ensuring the
19	proffered alert's compliance with regulations estab-
20	lished by the Office, and guaranteeing the integrity
21	of a System alert from the point of origination to
22	<del>delivery.</del>
23	(d) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The System shall—

24 (1) utilize multiple technologies for providing
25 alerts to the public, including technologies that do

1	not require members of the public to activate a par-
2	ticular device or use a particular technology to re-
3	ceive an alert provided via the System;
4	(2) provide redundant alert mechanisms where
5	practicable so as to reach the greatest number of
6	people regardless of whether they have access to, or
7	utilize, any specific medium of communication or
8	any particular device; and
9	(3) incorporate means by which an individual
10	may remove a passive alert device from the System
11	or otherwise block alerts transmitted through the de-
12	vice to the individual on a device owned or controlled
13	by that individual.
14	(e) EAS COORDINATION AND REQUIREMENTS.—The
15	director shall work with the Federal Communications
16	Commission to ensure that the System—
17	(1) complements, rather than duplicates, the
18	<del>current</del> emergency alert system; and
19	(2) obtains the maximum benefit possible from
20	the utilization of existing research and development,
21	technologies, and processes developed for or utilized
22	by the emergency alert system.
23	(f) Emergency Alert System.—Notwithstanding
24	any other provision of law, all broadcast licensees or per-
25	mittees engaged in digital broadcasting shall broadcast

1	any emergency alert, including alerts under the emergency
2	alert system established pursuant to sections 1, 4, 303,
3	and 706 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.
4	151, 154, 303, and 606) governing war emergency powers
5	of the President of the United States, at the request of—
6	(1) the President of the United States;
7	(2) the Secretary of Homeland Security; or
8	(3) a governor of a State in which it broad-
9	<del>casts.</del>
10	SEC. 3. NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.
11	(a) Establishment.
12	(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Program Of-
13	fice is established within the National Oceanic and
14	Atmospheric Administration.
15	(2) DIRECTOR.—The office shall be headed by
16	a director with at least 5 years' operational experi-
17	ence in the management and issuance of warnings
18	and alerts, hazardous event management, or disaster
19	<del>planning.</del>
20	(3) STAFF.—The office shall have a staff with
21	significant technical expertise in the telecommuni-
22	cations industry. The director may request the de-
23	tailing, with or without reimbursement, of staff from
24	any appropriate Federal department or agency in
25	order to ensure that the concerns of all such depart-

1	ments and agencies are incorporated into the daily
2	operation of the System.
3	(b) Functions and Responsibilities.—
4	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall conduct the
5	day-to-day operation and management of the Sys-
6	tem.
7	(2) Implementation of working group
8	RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Office shall be respon-
9	sible for implementing the recommendations of the
10	Working Group established by section 4 regarding—
11	(A) the technical issuance of alerts;
12	(B) the incorporation of new technologies
13	into the System; and
14	(C) the technical capabilities of the Sys-
15	tem.
16	(c) Reports.
17	(1) INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Fifteen
18	months after the date of enactment of this Act, the
19	director shall transmit a report to the President, the
20	Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and
21	Transportation and Committee on Homeland Secu-
22	rity and Governmental Affairs and the House of
23	Representatives Committee on Energy and Com-
24	merce and Committee on Homeland Security con-
25	cerning—

1	(A) the progress made toward operational
2	activation of the System; and
3	(B) the anticipated date on which the Sys-
4	tem will be activated.
5	(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The director shall sub-
6	mit an annual report to the Senate Committee on
7	Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Com-
8	mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
9	fairs and the House of Representatives Committee
10	on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Home-
11	land Security on the status of, and plans for, the
12	<del>System.</del>
13	(3) 5-YEAR PLAN.—Within 1 year after the
14	date of enactment of this Act and every 5 years
15	thereafter, the director shall publish a 5-year plan
16	that outlines future capabilities and warning tech-
17	nologies for the System. The plan shall serve as the
18	long-term planning document for the Office.
19	(d) Research and Development Program.—The
20	director shall establish a research and development pro-
21	gram to support the development of technology that will
22	enable all existing and future providers of communications
23	services and all existing and future communications de-
24	vices to be utilized effectively with the System.

## 1 SEC. 4. WORKING GROUP ON NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUP. Not
later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
the director of the National Program Office shall establish
a working group, to be known as the Working Group on
the National Alert System. The director of the Office shall
serve as chairperson of the Working Group.

8 (b) <u>MEMBERSHIP</u>.—

(1) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The membership 9 10 of the Working Group shall include appropriate per-11 sonnel from the National Institute of Standards and 12 Technology, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric 13 Administration, the Federal Communications Com-14 mission, and the Federal Emergency Management 15 Agency. The chair may also include in the Working 16 Group representatives of other Federal agencies as 17 appropriate.

18 (2) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, ETC.
19 The Working Group shall include 8 representatives
20 from State and local governments and 5 representa21 tives of emergency services personnel, selected by na22 tional organizations representing such governments
23 and personnel.

24 (3) COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS.—
 25 Membership in the Working Group shall be open to
 26 representatives of—

1	(A) communications service providers,
2	(B) vendors, developers, and manufactur-
3	ers of facilities, equipment, and capabilities for
4	the provision of communications services, and
5	(C) trusted third party service bureaus,
6	who have the requisite technical knowledge and ex-
7	pertise to assist the Working Group in the fulfill-
8	ment of its duties.
9	(4) APPOINTMENTS.—The initial meeting of the
10	Working Group shall take place not later than 60
11	days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
12	(5) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Working
13	Group shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled
14	in the same manner as the original appointment.
15	(c) DUTIES OF THE WORKING GROUPNot later
16	than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Working
17	Group shall transmit to the director—
18	(1) a description of the emergency alert service
19	to be provided by the System;
20	(2) guidelines for the technical capabilities of
21	the System;
22	(3) guidelines for technical capability that pro-
23	vides for the priority transmission of System alerts;
24	(4) guidelines for the other capabilities of the
25	System as specified in this Act; and

(5) standards to which the equipment and tech nologies in the System must conform.

3 (d) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.—The 4 Working Group may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or 5 grants of services or property, both real and personal, for purposes of aiding or facilitating the work of the Working 6 7 Group. Gifts or grants not used at the expiration of the 8 Working Group shall be returned to the donor or grantor. (e) OTHER RESOURCES.—The Working Group shall 9 10 have reasonable access to-

(1) materials, resources, data, and other information from the National Institute of Standards and
Technology, the Department of Commerce and its
agencies, the Department of Homeland Security and
its bureaus, and the Federal Communications Commission; and

17 (2) the facilities of any such agency for pur18 poses of conducting meetings.

19 (f) Rules of the Working Group.—

20 (1) QUORUM.—One-third of the members of the
21 Working Group shall constitute a quorum for con22 ducting business of the Working Group.

23 (2) MEETINGS.—The chairperson shall convene
 24 meetings. Any meetings held by the Working Group

1	shall be duly noticed at least 14 days in advance and
2	shall be open to the public.
3	(3) Public Notice and Comment.—The
4	Working Group shall provide public notice and an
5	opportunity for public comment on each of the mat-
6	ters committed to it.
7	(4) Subcommittees.—To assist the Working
8	Group in carrying out its functions, the chairperson
9	may establish appropriate subcommittees composed
10	of members of the Working Group and other subject
11	matter experts as deemed necessary.
12	(5) Additional Rules.—The Working Group
13	may adopt other rules as needed.
14	(g) Federal Advisory Committee Act.—Neither
15	the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. ) nor
16	any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under that Act
17	shall apply to the Working Group.
18	SEC. 5. GRANT PROGRAM FOR REMOTE COMMUNITY ALERT
19	SYSTEMS.
20	(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Office shall establish a
21	program under which grants may be made to provide for
22	the installation of technologies in remote communities ef-
23	fectively unserved by broadcast and wireless technologies
24	for the purpose of enabling residents of those communities
25	to receive System alerts.

1	(b) Applications and Conditions.—In conducting
2	the program, the director of the Office—
3	(1) shall establish a notification and application
4	procedure; and
5	(2) may establish such conditions, and require
6	such assurances, as may be appropriate to ensure
7	the efficiency and integrity of the grant program.
8	SEC. 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF ALERTS.
9	(a) IN GENERAL.—The System shall be capable of—
10	(1) notifying the public of hazardous situations
11	that pose an imminent threat to the public health or
12	<del>safety;</del>
13	(2) providing appropriate instructions for ac-
14	tions to be taken by individuals affected or poten-
15	tially affected by such a situation;
16	(3) transmitting public address by Federal,
17	State, or local officials; and
18	(4) notifying the public of when the hazardous
19	situation has ended or brought under control.
20	(b) Event Eligibility Regulations.—The Office
21	shall by regulation specify—
22	(1) the classes of events or situations for which
23	the System may be used to alert the public; and
24	(2) the types of alerts that may be transmitted
25	by or through use of the System.

1 (c) VOLUNTARY ALERTS RETRANSMITTAL.—The 2 System shall be capable of transmitting alerts that are not 3 of a nature described in subsection (a) subject to the re-4 quirement that any recipient of such an alert shall take 5 appropriate action to receive the alert.

## 6 SEC. 7. IMPLEMENTATION AND USE OF SYSTEM.

7 (a) CREDENTIALING.

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—The System shall include a 9 eredentialing process for public officials with respon-10 sibility for issuing safety warnings to the public that 11 will enable them to access the System.

12 (2) REVIEW OF REQUESTS.—The Office shall 13 review and approve requests for credentials from 14 Federal, State, and local government agencies. All 15 such requests shall be submitted to the Office by the 16 head of the Federal department or agency, or the 17 governor of the State, concerned.

18 (3) Scope and Limitations of Creden19 TIALS.—The Office shall—

20 (A) establish eligibility criteria for issuing,
21 renewing, and revoking access credentials;

22 (B) limit credentials to appropriate geo 23 graphic areas or political jurisdictions; and

24 (C) ensure that the credentials permit use
25 of the System only for alerts that are consistent

1	with the jurisdiction, authority, and basis for
2	eligibility of the individual eredentialed to use
3	the System.
4	(4) PERIODIC TRAINING.—The Office shall—
5	(A) establish a periodic training program
6	for individuals credentialed to use the System;
7	and
8	(B) require credentialed individuals to un-
9	dergo periodic training under the program as a
10	prerequisite for retaining their credentials to
11	use the system.
12	(b) Access Points.—The System shall provide—
13	(1) widely dispersed multiple access points to
14	credentialed Federal, State, and local officials to
15	input appropriate alerts into the System for retrans-
16	mission to citizens; and
17	(2) system redundancies to ensure functionality
18	in the event of partial system failures, power fail-
19	ures, or other interruptive events.
20	(c) OPERATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—The director of
21	the National Program Office shall notify the President
22	and the Congress when the System is operational, ready
23	to be deployed, and capable of transmitting alerts across
24	a variety of media to the public.
25	(d) ELECTION TO CARRY SERVICE.—

1	(1) Amendment of License.—Within 60 days
2	after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal
3	Communications Commission shall initiate a pro-
4	eccding-
5	(A) to allow any licensee providing mobile
6	service (as defined in section $3(27)$ of the Com-
7	munications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(27)))
8	to transmit System alerts to all subscribers to,
9	or users of, such service; and
10	(B) to require any such licensee who elects
11	under paragraph (2) not to participate in the
12	transmission of System alerts, to disclose to po-
13	tential subscribers to its mobile service, at the
14	point of sale of any devices with which its serv-
15	ice is included, that it will not transmit System
16	<del>alerts via its service.</del>
17	(2) Election to carry service.—
18	(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 60 days after
19	transmittal by the Working Group of the re-
20	quirements under section 4(c), each such li-
21	<del>censee shall—</del>
22	(i) file an election with the Commis-
23	sion with respect to whether or not it in-
24	tends to participate in the transmission of
25	System alerts; and

1	(ii) if it elects to participate, certify to
2	the Commission that it will do so in a
3	manner consistent with the standards and
4	protocols implemented by the National
5	Program Office.
6	(B) WITHDRAWAL FROM OR LATER ENTRY
7	INTO SYSTEM.—The Commission shall establish
8	a procedure for—
9	(i) participating licensees to withdraw
10	from the System; and
11	(ii) licensees to enter the System at a
12	date later than provided in subparagraph
13	$(\Lambda).$
14	(3) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—A licensee de-
15	scribed in paragraph (1) shall not be liable to any
16	subscriber to, or user of, such licensee's mobile serv-
17	ice for—
18	(A) any act or omission related to or any
19	harm resulting from the transmission of, or
20	failure to transmit, a System alert to such sub-
21	scriber or user;
22	(B) the failure, deficiency, or malfunction
23	of any network, equipment, or facility of the
24	provider or any other person, or the lack of cov-
25	erage or network capacity;

1 (C) the discontinuation of service or the 2 unavailability of any networks, equipment, or 3 facility of the provider or any other person; or 4 (D) the release to a government agency or 5 entity, public safety, fire service or law enforce-6 ment official or emergency facility of subscriber 7 information related to emergency alert mes-8 sages. 9 (e) DIGITAL TELEVISION TRANSMISSION TOWERS. 10 (1) RETRANSMISSION CAPABILITY.—Within 30 11 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the 12 Federal Communications Commission shall initiate a 13 proceeding to require public broadcast television li-14 censees and permittees to install necessary equip-15 ment and technologies on, or as part of, any broad-16 cast television digital signal transmitter for the re-17 ception, relay, and retransmission of System alerts. 18 (2) COMPENSATION.—The National Program 19 Office established pursuant to section 3 shall com-20 pensate any such licensee or permittee for costs in-21 curred in complying with the requirements imposed 22 pursuant to paragraph (1). 23 (f) FCC REGULATION OF COMPLIANCE.—Except as

24 provided in subsections (d) and (e), the Federal Commu25 nications Commission shall have no regulatory authority

1 under this Act except to regulate compliance with this Act by licensees and permittees regulated by the Commission 2 under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 3 4 et seq.). 5 SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS. 6 In this Act: (1) DIRECTOR.—The term "director" means 7 8 the director of the National Program Office. (2) OFFICE.—The term "Office" means the 9 10 National Program Office. (3) SYSTEM.—The term "System" means the 11 12 national alert system operated and managed by the Office. 13 (4) WORKING GROUP.—The term "Working 14 15 Group" means the Working Group on the National 16 Alert System established in section 4. 17 SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. 18 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere 19 \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2006 to carry out this Act, 20 21 such sum to remain available until expended. 22 SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS. 23 The table of contents for this Act is as follows: Sec. 1. Table of contents. TITLE I—NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM

Sec. 101. Short title. Sec. 102. National Alert System.

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- Sec. 103. Implementation and use.
- Sec. 104. National Alert Office.
- Sec. 105. National Alert System Working Group.
- Sec. 106. Research and development.
- Sec. 107. Grant program for remote community alert systems.
- Sec. 108. Public familiarization, outreach, and response instructions.
- Sec. 109. Telecommunications infrastructure restoration, preparedness, and response.
- Sec. 110. Definitions.
- Sec. 111. Funding.

#### TITLE II—TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS

Sec. 201. Short title.

- Sec. 202. Findings and purposes.
- Sec. 203. Tsunami detection and warning system.
- Sec. 204. Tsunami hazard mitigation program.
- Sec. 205. Tsunami research program.
- Sec. 206. Tsunami system upgrade and modernization.
- Sec. 207. Global tsunami warning and mitigation network.
- Sec. 208. Coastal community vulnerability and adaptation program.
- Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

# TITLE I—NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM

# 3 SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

4 This title may be cited as the "Warning, Alert, and

5 Response Network Act".

#### 6 SEC. 102. NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM.

7 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a National
8 Alert System to provide a public communications system
9 capable of alerting the public on a national, regional, or
10 local basis to emergency situations requiring a public re11 sponse.

12 (b) FUNCTIONS.—The National Alert System—

(1) will enable any Federal, State, tribal, or
local government official with credentials issued by
the National Alert Office under section 103 to alert

1	the public to any imminent threat that presents a sig-
2	nificant risk of injury or death to the public;
3	(2) will be coordinated with and supplement ex-
4	isting Federal, State, trival, and local emergency
5	warning and alert systems;
6	(3) will be flexible enough in its application to
7	permit narrowly targeted alerts in circumstances in
8	which only a small geographic area is exposed or po-
9	tentially exposed to the threat; and
10	(4) will transmit alerts across the greatest pos-
11	sible variety of communications technologies, includ-
12	ing digital and analog broadcasts, cable and satellite
13	television, satellite and terrestrial radio, wireless com-
14	munications, wireline communications, and the Inter-
15	net to reach the largest portion of the affected popu-
16	lation.
17	(c) CAPABILITIES.—The National Alert System—
18	(1) shall incorporate multiple communications
19	technologies and be designed to adapt to, and incor-
20	porate, future technologies for communicating directly
21	with the public;
22	(2) shall include mechanisms and technologies to
23	ensure that members of the public with disabilities
24	and older individuals (as defined in section $102(35)$
25	of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C.

1	3002(35))) are able to receive alerts and information
2	provided through the National Alert System;
3	(3) may not interfere with existing alert, warn-
4	ing, priority access, or emergency communications
5	systems employed by Federal, State, tribal, or local
6	emergency response personnel and shall incorporate
7	existing emergency alert technologies, including the
8	NOAA All-Hazards Radio System, digital and analog
9	broadcast, cable, and satellite television and satellite
10	and terrestrial radio;
11	(4) shall not be based upon any single technology
12	or platform, but shall be designed to provide alerts to
13	the largest portion of the affected population feasible
14	and improve the ability of remote areas to receive
15	alerts;
16	(5) shall incorporate technologies to alert effec-
17	tively underserved communities (as determined by the
18	Commission under section 107(a) of this title);
19	(6) shall be capable of providing information in
20	languages other than, and in addition to, English
21	where necessary or appropriate; and
22	(7) shall be designed to promote community pre-
23	paredness and response.
24	(d) Reception of Alerts.—The National Alert Sys-
25	tem shall—

1	(1) utilize multiple technologies for providing
2	alerts to the public, including technologies that do not
3	require members of the public to activate a particular
4	device or use a particular technology to receive an
5	alert provided via the National Alert System; and
6	(2) provide redundant alert mechanisms where
7	practicable so as to reach the greatest number of peo-
8	ple regardless of whether they have access to, or uti-
9	lize, any specific medium of communication or any
10	particular device.
11	(e) Existing Federal Warning System Coordina-
12	TION.—The director shall work with the Federal Commu-
13	nications Commission and other relevant Federal agencies
14	to ensure that the National Alert System—
15	(1) complements, rather than duplicates, existing
16	Federal alert systems; and
17	(2) obtains the maximum benefit possible from
18	the utilization of existing research and development,
19	technologies, and processes developed for or utilized by
20	existing Federal alert systems.
21	(f) Emergency Alert System.—Within 1 year after
22	the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communica-
23	tions Commission shall—
24	(1) complete its proceeding Review of the Emer-

25 gency Alert System, EB Docket No. 04-296;

1 (2) ensure that the President, the Secretary of 2 Homeland Security, and State Governors have access 3 to the emergency alert system; and 4 (3) ensure that the Emergency Alert System can 5 transmit in languages other than English. 6 SEC. 103. IMPLEMENTATION AND USE. 7 (a) AUTHORITY TO ACCESS SYSTEM.— 8 (1) IN GENERAL.—The National Alert Office 9 shall establish a process for issuing credentials to Fed-10 eral, State, tribal, or local government officials with 11 responsibility for issuing safety warnings to the pub-12 lic that will enable them to access the National Alert 13 System. 14 (2) REQUESTS FOR CREDENTIALS.—Requests for 15 credentials from Federal, State, tribal, and local gov-16 ernment agencies shall be submitted to the Office by 17 the head of the Federal department or agency, or the 18 governor of the State or the elected leader of a Feder-19 ally recognized Indian tribe, concerned, for review 20 and approval. 21 Scope and Limitations of Creden-(3)22 TIALS.—The Office shall—

23 (A) establish eligibility criteria for issuing,
24 renewing, and revoking access credentials;

1	(B) limit credentials to appropriate geo-
2	graphic areas or political jurisdictions; and
3	(C) ensure that the credentials permit use of
4	the National Alert System only for alerts that
5	are consistent with the jurisdiction, authority,
6	and basis for eligibility of the individual to
7	whom the credentials are issued to use the Na-
8	tional Alert System.
9	(4) PERIODIC TRAINING.—The Office shall—
10	(A) establish a periodic training program
11	for Federal, State, tribal, or local government of-
12	ficials with credentials to use the National Alert
13	System; and
14	(B) require such officials to undergo peri-
15	odic training under the program as a pre-
16	requisite for retaining their credentials to use the
17	system.
18	(b) Allowable Alerts.—
19	(1) IN GENERAL.—Any alert transmitted via the
20	National Alert System, other than an alert described in
21	paragraph (3), shall meet 1 or more of the following re-
22	quirements:
23	(A) An alert shall notify the public of a
24	hazardous situation that poses an imminent
25	threat to the public health or safety.

1	(B) An alert shall provide appropriate in-
2	structions for actions to be taken by individuals
3	affected or potentially affected by such a situa-
4	tion.
5	(C) An alert shall transmit public addresses
6	by Federal, State, tribal, or local officials when
7	necessary.
8	(D) An alert shall notify the public of when
9	the hazardous situation has ended or has been
10	brought under control.
11	(2) Event eligibility regulations.—The di-
12	rector of the National Alert Office, in consultation
13	with the Working Group, shall by regulation speci-
14	fy—
15	(A) the classes of events or situations for
16	which the National Alert System may be used to
17	alert the public; and
18	(B) the content of the types of alerts that
19	may be transmitted by or through use of the Na-
20	tional Alert System, which may include—
21	(i) notifications to the public of a haz-
22	ardous situation that poses an imminent
23	threat to the public health or safety accom-
24	panied by appropriate instructions for ac-

1	tions to be taken by individuals affected or
2	potentially affected by such a situation; and
3	(ii) when technologically feasible public
4	addresses by Federal, State, tribal, or local
5	officials if necessary.
6	(3) Opt-in procedures for optional
7	ALERTS.—The director of the Office may establish a
8	procedure under which localized traffic, weather, com-
9	munity, or other non-emergency alerts may be trans-
10	mitted via the National Alert System in a manner
11	that enables them to be received only by individuals
12	who take appropriate action to receive such alerts.
13	(c) Access Points.—The National Alert System shall
13 14	(c) ACCESS POINTS.—The National Alert System shall provide—
14	provide—
14 15	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access
14 15 16	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials
14 15 16 17	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate
14 15 16 17 18	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate alerts for transmission to the public via the National
14 15 16 17 18 19	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate alerts for transmission to the public via the National Alert System; and
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate alerts for transmission to the public via the National Alert System; and (2) system redundancies to ensure functionality
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	provide— (1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate alerts for transmission to the public via the National Alert System; and (2) system redundancies to ensure functionality in the event of partial system failures, power failures,
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>provide— <ul> <li>(1) secure, widely dispersed multiple access points to Federal, State, or local government officials with credentials that will enable them to initiate alerts for transmission to the public via the National Alert System; and</li> <li>(2) system redundancies to ensure functionality in the event of partial system failures, power failures, or other interruptive events.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

1	adopts relevant technical standards based on rec-
2	ommendations of the Working Group, the Federal
3	Communications Commission shall initiate a pro-
4	ceeding and subsequently issue an order—
5	(A) to allow any licensee providing com-
6	mercial mobile service (as defined in section
7	332(d)(1) of the Communications Act of $1934$
8	(47 U.S.C. 332(d)(1))) to transmit National
9	Alert System alerts to all subscribers to, or users
10	of, such service; and
11	(B) to require any such licensee who elects
12	under paragraph (2) not to participate in the
13	transmission of National Alert System alerts, to
14	provide clear and conspicuous notice at the point
15	of sale of any devices with which its service is
16	included, that it will not transmit National
17	Alert System alerts via its service.
18	(2) Election to carry service.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 30 days after the
20	Commission issues its order under paragraph
21	(1), each such licensee shall file an election with
22	the Commission with respect to whether or not it
23	intends to participate in the transmission of Na-
24	tional Alert System alerts.

1	(B) PARTICIPATION.—If a licensee elects to
2	participate in the transmission of National Alert
3	System alerts, the licensee shall certify to the
4	Commission that it will participate in a manner
5	consistent with the standards and protocols im-
6	plemented by the National Alert Office.
7	(C) Advertising.—Nothing in this title
8	shall be construed to prevent a licensee from ad-
9	vertising that it participates in the transmission
10	of National Alert System alerts.
11	(D) Withdrawal from or later entry
12	INTO SYSTEM.—The Commission shall establish a
13	procedure for—
14	(i) participating licensees to withdraw
15	from the National Alert System upon notifi-
16	cation of its withdrawal to its existing sub-
17	scribers; and
18	(ii) licensees to enter the National
19	Alert System at a date later than provided
20	in subparagraph (A).
21	(E) Consumer choice technology.—
22	Any licensee electing to participate in the trans-
23	mission of National Alert System alerts may
24	offer subscribers the capability of preventing the
25	subscriber's device from receiving alerts broad-

1	cast by the system other than an alert issued by
2	the President.
3	(3) EXPANSION OF CLASS OF LICENSEES PAR-
4	TICIPATING.—The Commission, in consultation with
5	the National Alert Office, may expand the class of li-
6	censees allowed to participate in the transmission of
7	National Alert System alerts subject to such require-
8	ments as the Commission, in consultation with the
9	National Alert Office, determines to be necessary or
10	appropriate—
11	(A) to ensure the broadest feasible propaga-
12	tion of alerts transmitted by the National Alert
13	System to the public; and
14	(B) to ensure that the functionality, integ-
15	rity, and security of the National Alert System
16	is not compromised.
17	(e) Digital Television Transmission Towers.—
18	(1) RETRANSMISSION CAPABILITY.—Within 30
19	days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Fed-
20	eral Communications Commission shall initiate a
21	proceeding to require public broadcast television li-
22	censees and permittees to install necessary equipment
23	and technologies on, or as part of, any broadcast tele-
24	vision digital signal transmitter to enable the trans-

mitter to serve as a backbone for the reception, relay,
and retransmission of National Alert System alerts.
(2) COMPENSATION.—The National Alert Office
established by section 104 shall compensate any such
licensee or permittee for costs incurred in complying
with the requirements imposed pursuant to paragraph (1).

8 (f) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—Any person that par-9 ticipates in the transmission of National Alert System 10 alerts and that meets its obligations under this title shall not be liable to any subscriber to, or user of, such person's 11 service or equipment for any act or omission related to or 12 13 any harm resulting from the transmission of, or failure to transmit, a National Alert System alert to such subscriber 14 15 or user.

(g) TESTING.—The director shall establish testing criteria and guidelines for licensees that elect to participate
in the transmission of National Alert System alerts.

# 19 SEC. 104. NATIONAL ALERT OFFICE.

20 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The National Alert Office is
22 established within the National Oceanic and Atmos23 pheric Administration.

24 (2) DIRECTOR.—The office shall be headed by a
25 director with at least 5 years' operational experience

in the management and issuance of warnings and

2	alerts, hazardous event management, or disaster plan-
3	ning.
4	(3) STAFF.—The office shall have a staff with
5	significant technical expertise in the communications
6	industry. The director may request the detailing, with
7	or without reimbursement, of staff from any appro-
8	priate Federal department or agency in order to en-
9	sure that the concerns of all such departments and
10	

agencies are incorporated into the daily operation of
the National Alert System.

# 12 (b) FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall administer,
14 operate, and manage the National Alert System.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Office shall be responsible for
implementing the recommendations of the Working
Group established by section 105 regarding—

19	(A) the technical transmission of alerts;
20	(B) the incorporation of new technologies
21	into the National Alert System;
22	(C) the technical capabilities of the Na-

# 23 tional Alert System; and

24 (D) any other matters that fall within the
25 duties of the Working Group.

2 National Alert System, the director of the National Alert

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(3) TRANSMISSION OF ALERTS.—In administering the

3	Office shall ensure that—
4	(A) the National Alert System is available
5	to, and enables, only Federal, State, tribal, or
6	local government officials with credentials issued
7	by the National Alert Office under section 103 to
8	access and utilize the National Alert System;
9	(B) the National Alert System is capable of
10	providing geographically targeted alerts where
11	such alerts are appropriate;
12	(C) the legitimacy and authenticity of any
13	proffered alert is verified before it is transmitted;
14	(D) each proffered alert complies with for-
15	mats, protocols, and other requirements estab-
16	lished by the Office to ensure the efficacy and
17	usefulness of alerts transmitted via the National
18	Alert System;
19	(E) the security and integrity of a National
20	Alert System alert from the point of origination
21	to delivery is maintained; and
22	(F) the security and integrity of the Na-
23	tional Alert System is maintained and protected.
24	(c) Reports.—

1	(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The director shall sub-
2	mit an annual report to the Senate Committee on
3	Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the House of
4	Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce,
5	and the House of Representatives Committee on
6	Science on the status of, and plans for, the National
7	Alert System. In the first annual report, the director
8	shall report on—
9	(A) the progress made toward operational
10	activation of the alerting capabilities of the Na-
11	tional Alert System; and
12	(B) the anticipated date on which the Na-
13	tional Alert System will be available for utiliza-
14	tion by Federal, State, and local officials.
15	(2) 5-YEAR PLAN.—Within 1 year after the date
16	of enactment of this Act and every 5 years thereafter,
17	the director shall publish a 5-year plan that outlines
18	future capabilities and communications platforms for
19	the National Alert System. The plan shall serve as the
20	long-term planning document for the Office.
21	(d) GAO AUDITS.—
22	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall
23	audit the National Alert Office every 3 years after the
24	date of enactment of this Act and periodically there-
25	after and transmit the findings thereof to the Senate

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor tation, the House of Representatives Committee on
 Energy and Commerce, and the House of Representa tives Committee on Science.
 (2) RESPONSE REPORT.—If, as a result of the
 audit, the Comptroller General expresses concern

7 about any matter addressed by the audit, the director 8 of the National Alert Office shall transmit a report to 9 the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the House of Representatives Com-10 11 mittee on Energy and Commerce, and the House of 12 Representatives Committee on Science describing 13 what action, if any, the director is taking to respond 14 to any such concern.

# 15 SEC. 105. NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM WORKING GROUP.

16 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after 17 the date of enactment of this Act, the director of the Na-18 tional Alert Office shall establish a working group, to be 19 known as the National Alert System Working Group.

20 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENT; CHAIR.—The director shall
appoint the members of the Working Group as soon
as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act
and shall serve as its chair. In appointing members
of the Working Group, the director shall ensure that

the number of members appointed under paragraph
 (5) provides appropriate and adequate representation
 for all stakeholders and interested and affected par ties.

(2) FEDERAL AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES.—The 5 6 director shall appoint appropriate personnel from the 7 National Institute of Standards and Technology, the 8 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 9 the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal 10 Emergency Management Agency, the Nuclear Regu-11 latory Commission, and the Department of Justice to 12 serve as members of the Working Group. The director 13 may also appoint representatives of other appropriate 14 Federal agencies to serve as members of the Working 15 Group.

16 (3) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENT17 ATIVES.—The director shall appoint representatives of
18 State and local governments and representatives of
19 emergency services personnel, selected from among in20 dividuals nominated by national organizations rep21 resenting such governments and personnel, to serve as
22 members of the Working Group.

(4) TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—The director shall
appoint representatives from Federally recognized Indian tribes and National Indian organizations.
1	(5) Subject matter experts—The director
2	shall appoint individuals who have the requisite tech-
3	nical knowledge and expertise to assist the Working
4	Group in the fulfillment of its duties, including rep-
5	resentatives of—
6	(A) communications service providers;
7	(B) vendors, developers, and manufacturers
8	of systems, facilities; equipment, and capabilities
9	for the provision of communications services;
10	(C) third-party service bureaus;
11	(D) technical experts from the broadcasting
12	industry;
13	(E) the national organization representing
14	the licensees and permittees of noncommercial
15	broadcast television stations; and
16	(F) other individuals with technical exper-
17	tise that would enhance the National Alert Sys-
18	tem.
19	(c) Duties of the Working Group.—
20	(1) Development of system-critical rec-
21	OMMENDATIONS.—Within 1 year after the date of en-
22	actment of this Act, the Working Group shall develop
23	and transmit to the National Alert Office rec-
24	ommendations for—

1	(A) protocols, including formats, source or
2	originator identification, threat severity, hazard
3	description, and response requirements or rec-
4	ommendations, for alerts to be transmitted via
5	the National Alert System that ensures that
6	alerts are capable of being utilized across the
7	broadest variety of communication technologies,
8	at National, State, and local levels;
9	(B) procedures for verifying, initiating,
10	modifying, and canceling alerts transmitted via
11	the National Alert System;
12	(C) guidelines for the technical capabilities
13	of the National Alert System;
14	(D) guidelines for technical capability that
15	provides for the priority transmission of Na-
16	tional Alert System alerts;
17	(E) guidelines for other capabilities of the
18	National Alert System as specified in this title;
19	and
20	(F) standards for equipment and tech-
21	nologies used by the National Alert System.
22	(2) INTEGRATION OF EMERGENCY AND NATIONAL
23	ALERT SYSTEMS.—The Working Group shall work
24	with the operators of nuclear power plants and other
25	critical infrastructure facilities to integrate emer-

1	gency alert systems for those facilities with the Na-
2	tional Alert System.
3	(d) Meetings.—
4	(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of
5	the Working Group shall take place not later than 60
6	days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
7	(2) Other meetings.—After the initial meet-
8	ing, the Working Group shall meet at the call of the
9	chair.
10	(3) Notice; open meetings.—Any meetings
11	held by the Working Group shall be duly noticed at
12	least 14 days in advance and shall be open to the
13	public.
14	(e) Resources.—
15	(1) FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Working Group
16	shall have reasonable access to—
17	(A) materials, resources, data, and other in-
18	formation from the National Institute of Stand-
19	ards and Technology, the Department of Com-
20	merce and its agencies, the Department of Home-
21	land Security and its bureaus, and the Federal
22	Communications Commission; and
23	(B) the facilities of any such agency for
24	purposes of conducting meetings.

	-
1	(2) GIFTS AND GRANTS.—The Working Group
2	may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or grants of serv-
3	ices or property, both real and personal, for purposes
4	of aiding or facilitating the work of the Working
5	Group. Gifts or grants not used at the expiration of
6	the Working Group shall be returned to the donor or
7	grantor.
8	(f) RULES.—
9	(1) QUORUM.—One-third of the members of the
10	Working Group shall constitute a quorum for con-
11	ducting business of the Working Group.
12	(2) SUBCOMMITTEES.—To assist the Working
13	Group in carrying out its functions, the chair may
14	establish appropriate subcommittees composed of
15	members of the Working Group and other subject mat-
16	ter experts as deemed necessary.
17	(3) Additional rules.—The Working Group
18	may adopt other rules as needed.
19	(g) Federal Advisory Committee Act.—Neither
20	the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. ) nor
21	any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under that Act
22	shall apply to the Working Group.
23	SEC. 106. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
24	(a) IN GENERAL.—The director shall establish an ex-
25	tramural research and development program to support the

1	development of technology that will enable all existing and
2	future providers of communications services and all existing
3	and future communications devices to be utilized effectively
4	with the National Alert System.
5	(b) FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a) the
6	director shall—
7	(1) fund research and development which may
8	include academia, the private sector, and government
9	laboratories; and
10	(2) ensure that the program addresses, at a min-
11	imum—
12	(A) developing innovative technologies that
13	will transmit geographically targeted emergency
14	messages to the public;
15	(B) enhancing participation in the national
16	alert system;
17	(C) understanding and improving public
18	response to warnings; and
19	(D) enhancing the ability of local commu-
20	nities to integrate the National Alert System
21	into their overall operations management.
22	(c) Use of Existing Programs and Resources.—
23	In developing the program, the director shall utilize existing
24	programs and expertise of the Department of Commerce, in-

cluding the National Institute of Standards and Tech nology.

3 SEC. 107. GRANT PROGRAM FOR REMOTE COMMUNITY 4 ALERT SYSTEMS.

5 (a) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall establish a program 6 7 under which grants may be made to provide for the installa-8 tion of technologies in remote communities effectively 9 unserved by commercial mobile radio service (as determined by the Federal Communications Commission within 180 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act) for the purpose 11 12 of enabling residents of those communities to receive National Alert System alerts. 13

(b) APPLICATIONS AND CONDITIONS.—In conducting
15 the program, the Undersecretary—

16 (1) shall establish a notification and application
17 procedure; and

18 (2) may establish such conditions, and require
19 such assurances, as may be appropriate to ensure the
20 efficiency and integrity of the grant program.

21 (c) SUNSET.—The Undersecretary may not make
22 grants under subsection (a) more than 5 years after the date
23 of enactment of this Act.

1SEC. 108. PUBLIC FAMILIARIZATION, OUTREACH, AND RE-2SPONSE INSTRUCTIONS.

3 The director of the National Office, in consultation with the Working Group, shall conduct a program of public 4 5 outreach to ensure that the public is aware of the National Alert System and understands its capabilities and uses for 6 7 emergency preparedness and response. The program shall 8 incorporate multiple communications technologies and 9 methods, including inserts in packaging for wireless devices, Internet websites, and the use of broadcast radio and tele-10 vision Non-Commercial Sustaining Announcement Pro-11 12 grams.

## 13 SEC. 109. TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE RES 14 TORATION, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE. 15 (a) RESTORATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRA-

16 STRUCTURE.—

17 (1) ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—
18 Section 403(a)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster
19 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
20 5170b(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

21 "(1) FEDERAL RESOURCES.—Utilizing, lending,
22 or donating Federal equipment, supplies, facilities,
23 personnel, and other resources (other than the exten24 sion of credit)—

1	"(A) to State and local governments for use
2	or distribution by such governments in accord-
3	ance with the purposes of this Act; or
4	``(B) to assist telecommunications service
5	providers in the maintenance and restoration of
6	communications during an emergency or major
7	disaster.".
8	(2) Telecommunications service provider
9	DEFINED.—Section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Dis-
10	aster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
11	5122) is amended by adding the at the end the fol-
12	lowing:
13	"(10) Telecommunications service pro-
14	VIDER.—The term 'telecommunications service pro-
15	vider' means a provider of telecommunications service
16	as that term is defined in section $3(46)$ of the Com-
17	munications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(46)).".
18	(b) Telecommunications Infrastructure Pre-
19	PAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.—
20	(1) Responsibilities.—Section $502(5)$ of the
21	Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 312(5)) is
22	amended by inserting "in consultation with providers
23	of telecommunications services (as defined in section
24	3(46) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.

1	153(46))) owning or operating communications infra-
2	structure," after "authorities,".
3	(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 502 of the
4	Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 312) is
5	amended—
6	(A) by striking "and" after the semicolon in
7	paragraph 6);
8	(B) by striking "technology." in paragraph
9	(7) and inserting "technology; and "; and
10	(C) by adding at the end the following:
11	"(8) developing comprehensive mechanisms to
12	work with and support critical infrastructure pro-
13	viders, including but not limited to providers of tele-
14	communications services (as defined in section $3(46)$
15	of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.
16	153(46))), to ensure sufficient communications during
17	a crisis or major disaster response.".
18	SEC. 110. DEFINITIONS.
19	In this title:
20	(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "director" means the
21	director of the National Alert Office.
22	(2) Office.—The term "Office" means the Na-
23	tional Alert Office established by section 104.

 (3) NATIONAL ALERT SYSTEM.—The term "National Alert System" means the National Alert Sys tem established by section 102.

4 (4) Non-commercial sustaining announce-5 MENT PROGRAM.—The term "Non-Commercial Sus-6 taining Announcement Program" means a radio and 7 television campaign conducted for the benefit of a 8 nonprofit organization or government agency using 9 unsold commercial air time donated by participating 10 broadcast stations for use in such campaigns, and for 11 which the campaign's sponsoring organization or 12 agency funds the cost of underwriting programs that 13 serve the public convenience, interest, and necessity, 14 as described in section 307 of the Communications 15 Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 307).

16 (5) WORKING GROUP.—The term "Working
17 Group" means the National Alert System Working
18 Group on the established under section 105.

#### 19 SEC. 111. FUNDING.

Funding for this title shall be provided from the Digital Transition and Public Safety Fund in accordance with
section 5 of the Digital Transition and Public Safety Act
of 2005.

### TITLE II—TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS

47

3 SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

1

2

4 This title may be cited as the "Tsunami Preparedness5 Act".

#### 6 SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Tsunami are a series of large waves of long 9 wavelength created by the displacement of water by 10 violent undersea disturbances such as earthquakes, 11 volcanic eruptions, landslides, explosions, and the im-12 pact of cosmic bodies.

(2) Tsunami have caused, and can cause in the
future, enormous loss of human life, injury, destruction of property, and economic and social disruption
in coastal and island communities.

(3) While 85 percent of tsunami occur in the Pacific Ocean, and coastal and island communities in
this region are the most vulnerable to the destructive
results, tsunami can occur at any point in any ocean
or related body of water where there are earthquakes,
volcanoes, or any other activity that displaces a large
volume of water.

24 (4) A number of States and territories are sub25 ject to the threat of tsunamis, including Alaska, Cali-

1	fornia, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, American
2	Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
3	Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Is-
4	lands.
5	(5) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-
6	ministration is responsible for maintaining a tsu-
7	nami detection and warning system for the Nation,
8	issuing warnings to United States communities at
9	risk from tsunami, and preparing those communities
10	to respond appropriately, through—
11	(A) the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in
12	Ewa Beach, Hawaii, which serves as a warning
13	center for Hawaii, all other United States assets
14	in the Pacific, and Puerto Rico;
15	(B) the Alaska/West Coast Tsunami Warn-
16	ing Center in Palmer, Alaska, which is respon-
17	sible for issuing warnings for Alaska, British Co-
18	lumbia, California, Oregon, and Washington;
19	(C) the Federal-State national tsunami haz-
20	ard mitigation program;
21	(D) a tsunami research and assessment pro-
22	gram, including programs conducted by the Pa-
23	cific Marine Environmental Laboratory;

1	(E) the TsunamiReady Program, which
2	educates and prepares communities for survival
3	before and during a tsunami;
4	(F) an archive of historical tsunami data,
5	held at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
6	Administration's National Geophysical Data
7	Center; and
8	(G) other related programs, including those
9	operated in coordination with academic institu-
10	tions.
11	(6) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-
12	ministration also represents the United States as a
13	member of the International Coordination Group for
14	the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, admin-
15	istered by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Com-
16	mission of UNESCO, for which the Pacific Tsunami
17	Warning Center acts as the operational center and
18	shares seismic and water level information with 26
19	member states, and maintains UNESCO's Inter-
20	national Tsunami Information Center, in Honolulu,
21	Hawaii, which provides technical and educational as-
22	sistance to member states.
23	(7) The Tsunami Warning Centers receive seis-
24	mographic information from the Global Seismic Net-

25 work, an international system of earthquake moni-

1	toring stations, from the United States Geological
2	Survey National Earthquake Information Center, the
3	Alaska Earthquake Information Center, and coopera-
4	tive regional seismic networks, and use these data to
5	issue tsunami warnings and integrate the informa-
6	tion with data from their own tidal and deep ocean
7	monitoring stations, to cancel or verify the existence
8	of a damaging tsunami. Warnings are disseminated
9	by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-
10	tration to State emergency operation centers.

(8) Current gaps in the International Tsunami
Warning System, such as the lack of regional warning systems in the Indian Ocean, the southwest Pacific Ocean, Central and South America, the Mediterranean Sea, and Caribbean, pose risks for coastal
and island communities.

(9) The tragic and extreme loss of life experienced by countries in the Indian Ocean following the
magnitude 9.0 earthquake and resulting tsunami in
that region on December 26, 2004, illustrates the destructive consequences which can occur in the absence
of an effective tsunami warning and notification system.

24 (10) An effective tsunami warning and notifica25 tion system is part of a multi-hazard disaster warn-

1	ing and preparedness program and requires real-time
2	seismic, sea level, and oceanographic data, high-speed
3	data analysis capabilities, a high-speed tsunami
4	warning and notification system, a sustained pro-
5	gram of education and risk assessment to develop re-
6	sponse strategies, and an established local infrastruc-
7	ture for timely and effective dissemination of warn-
8	ings to activate evacuation of tsunami hazard zones.
9	(11) The Tsunami Warning System for the Pa-
10	cific is a model for other regions of the world to
11	adopt, and can be expanded and modernized to in-
12	crease detection, forecast, and warning capabilities for
13	vulnerable states and territories, reduce the incidence
14	of costly false alarms, improve reliability of measure-
15	ment and assessment technology, and increase com-
16	munity preparedness.
17	(12) Tsunami warning and preparedness capa-
18	bility can be developed in other vulnerable areas of
19	the world, such as the Indian Ocean, by identifying
20	tsunami hazard zones, educating populations, devel-
21	oping alert and notification infrastructure, and by
22	deploying near real-time tsunami detection sensors
23	and gauges, establishing hazard notification and
24	warning networks, expanding global monitoring of

seismic activity, encouraging the increased exchange

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of seismic and tidal data between nations, and im proving international coordination when a tsunami
 is detected.

4 (13) UNESCO has recognized the need to estab5 lish tsunami warning systems for regions beyond the
6 Pacific Basin that are vulnerable to tsunami, includ7 ing the Indian Ocean, and has convened a working
8 group to lead an effort to expand the International
9 Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific to such vul10 nerable regions.

(14) The international community and all vulnerable nations should take coordinated efforts to establish and participate in regional tsunami warning
systems and other hazard warnings systems developed
to meet the goals of the United Nations International
Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

(15) On February 16, 2005, the United States,
together with 53 other Nations participating in the
Third Earth Observation Summit in Brussels, Belgium, adopted a 10-year implementation plan as the
basis for establishing the Global Earth Observation
System of Systems.

23 (16) The Global Earth Observation System of
24 Systems will consist of existing and future earth ob-

1	servation systems, including the United States tsu-
2	nami detection and warning system.
3	(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—
4	(1) to improve tsunami detection, forecast, warn-
5	ings, notification, preparedness, and mitigation in
6	order to protect life and property both in the United
7	States and elsewhere in the world;
8	(2) to improve and modernize the existing Pa-
9	cific Tsunami Warning System to increase coverage,
10	reduce false alarms and increase accuracy of forecasts
11	and warnings, and expand detection and warning
12	systems to include other vulnerable States and United
13	States territories, including the Caribbean/Atlantic/
14	Gulf region;
15	(3) to increase and accelerate mapping, mod-
16	eling, research, assessment, education, and outreach
17	efforts in order to improve forecasting, preparedness,
18	mitigation, response, and recovery of tsunami and re-
19	lated coastal hazards;
20	(4) to provide technical and other assistance to
21	speed international efforts to establish regional tsu-
22	nami warning systems in vulnerable areas worldwide,
23	including the Indian Ocean; and

(5) to improve Federal, State, and international
 coordination for tsunami and other coastal hazard
 warnings and preparedness.

4 SEC. 203. TSUNAMI DETECTION AND WARNING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National
Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall operate regional tsunami detection and warning systems for the Pacific Ocean region and for the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean,
and Gulf of Mexico region that will provide maximum detection capability for United States coastal tsunami.

11 (b) System Requirements.—

(1) PACIFIC SYSTEM.—The Pacific tsunami
warning system shall cover the entire Pacific Ocean
area, including the Western Pacific, the Central Pacific, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, and the
East Pacific and Arctic areas.

17 (2) ATLANTIC, CARIBBEAN, AND GULF OF MEXICO
18 SYSTEM.—The Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf system
19 shall cover areas of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean
20 Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico that the Administrator
21 determines—

22 (A) to be geologically active, or to have sig23 nificant potential for geological activity; and

1	(B) to pose measurable risks of tsunamis for
2	States along the coastal areas of the Atlantic
3	Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.
4	(3) COMPONENTS.—The systems shall—
5	(A) utilize an array of deep ocean detection
6	buoys, including redundant and spare buoys;
7	(B) include an associated tide gauge and
8	water level system designed for long-term contin-
9	uous operation tsunami transmission capability;
10	(C) allow for such additional sensors as
11	may be necessary for tsunami and weather
12	warnings and forecasts;
13	(D) provide for the establishment of a coop-
14	erative effort between the National Oceanic and
15	Atmospheric Administration and the United
16	States Geological Survey under which the Geo-
17	logical Survey and State earthquake information
18	centers provide rapid and reliable real-time seis-
19	mic information to the Administration from
20	international and domestic seismic networks;
21	(E) provide for information and data proc-
22	essing through the tsunami warning centers es-
23	tablished under subsection (c);
24	(F) be integrated into United States and
25	global ocean and earth observing systems, includ-

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ing the Global Earth Observation System of Systems;

3 (G) provide an infrastructure, building on local systems, for at-risk tsunami communities 4 5 that supports rapid and reliable alert and notifi-6 cation to the public, such as the National Oce-7 anic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather. 8 Alert, and Readiness Network, which includes the weather radio and the All Hazard Alert Broad-9 10 casting Radio; and

(H) the integration of NOAA's Advanced
Weather Interactive Processing System with
other technologies.

14 (4) FEDERAL COOPERATION.—In deploying and 15 maintaining detection buoys utilized in the tsunami 16 warning system, the Administrator should leverage 17 the assistance and assets of the United States Coast 18 Guard, the Navy, and other Federal agency assets in 19 the region. Within 180 days after the date of enact-20 ment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide a 21 report to the Senate committee on Commerce, Science, 22 and Transportation, the House of Representatives 23 Committee on Science, and the House of Representa-24 tives Committee on Resources that summarizes the ex-25 tent to which the United States Coast Guard or any

1	other Federal agency is assistance in deploying and
2	maintaining such buoys.
3	(c) TSUNAMI WARNING CENTERS.—
4	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall es-
5	tablish tsunami warning centers to provide a link be-
6	tween the detection and warning system and the tsu-
7	nami hazard mitigation program established under
8	section 204 including—
9	(A) a Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in
10	Hawaii;
11	(B) a West Coast and Alaska Tsunami
12	Warning Center in Alaska; and
13	(C) any additional warning centers deter-
14	mined by the Administrator to be necessary.
15	(2) Responsibilities.—The responsibilities of
16	each tsunami warning center shall include—
17	(A) continuously monitoring data from seis-
18	mological stations, deep ocean detection buoys,
19	and tidal monitoring stations and providing
20	such data to the national tsunami archive;
21	(B) evaluating earthquakes that have the
22	potential to generate tsunami;
23	(C) evaluating deep ocean buoy data and
24	tidal monitoring stations for indications of tsu-

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1	nami resulting from sources other than earth-
2	quakes; and
3	(D) disseminating information and warn-
4	ing bulletins appropriate for local and distant
5	tsunamis to government agencies and the public
6	and alerting potentially impacted coastal areas
7	for evacuation.
8	(d) DATA MANAGEMENT.—The Administrator shall
9	maintain national and regionally-based data management
10	systems to support and establish data management require-
11	ments for the tsunami detection and monitoring system, in-
12	cluding requirements for—
13	(1) quality control and quality assurance;
14	(2) archiving and maintaining data;
15	(3) supporting integration of observations from
16	the system with other national and international
17	water level measurements, such as the Global Sea
18	Level Monitoring System;
19	(4) integration of observations from the system
20	with other elements of the global and coastal compo-
21	nents of the integrated ocean and coastal observing
22	system and the Global Earth Observation System of
23	Systems; and
24	(5) the development of and access to data sets
25	

25 and integrated data products designed to support

multi-hazard regional vulnerability assessment and
 adaptation programs such as the program established
 under section 208.

#### 4 SEC. 204. TSUNAMI HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAM.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National
6 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall, in coordi7 nation with other agencies and academic institutions, de8 velop and conduct a community-based tsunami hazard
9 mitigation program to improve tsunami preparedness of at10 risk areas.

(b) COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—In developing and
conducting the program, the Administrator shall establish
a coordinating committee comprising representatives of
Federal agencies and other governmental entities involved
in tsunami mitigation and response, including—

16 (1) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad17 ministration;

- 18 (2) the United States Geological Survey;
- 19 (3) the National Science Foundation;
- 20 (4) the National Institute of Standards and
  21 Technology; and
- 22 (5) affected coastal States and territories.
- 23 (c) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—The program shall—

(1) improve the quality and extent of inundation
 mapping, including assessment of vulnerable inner
 coastal areas;

4 (2) promote and improve community outreach and education networks and programs to ensure com-5 6 munity awareness and readiness, including the devel-7 opment of multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assess-8 ment training and decision support tools, implemen-9 tation of technical training and public education pro-10 grams, and provide for certification of prepared com-11 *munities*;

(3) integrate tsunami awareness, preparedness,
and mitigation programs into ongoing hazard warning and risk management programs in affected areas
including the National Response Plan and State
coastal zone management plans;

(4) promote the adoption of tsunami warning
and mitigation measures by Federal, State, tribal,
and local governments and non-governmental entities
through a grant program for training, development of
guidelines, and other purposes;

(5) develop tsunami specific rescue and recovery
guidelines for the National Response Plan, including
long-term mitigation measures, educational programs
regarding the consequences of development in high-

1	risk areas, and use of remote sensing and other tech-
2	nology in rescue and recovery operations;
3	(6) require budget coordination, through the Ad-
4	ministration, to carry out the purposes of this title
5	and to ensure that participating agencies provide nec-
6	essary funds for matters within their respective areas
7	of authority and expertise; and
8	(7) provide for periodic external review of the
9	program and for inclusion of the results of such re-
10	views in the report required by section 206(e).
11	SEC. 205. TSUNAMI RESEARCH PROGRAM.
12	(a) Establishment.—The Administrator of the Na-
13	tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall, in
14	coordination with other agencies and academic institutions,
15	establish a tsunami research program to develop detection,
16	prediction, communication, and mitigation science and
17	technology that supports tsunami forecasts and warnings,
18	including advanced sensing techniques, information and

19 communication technology, data collection, analysis and as20 sessment for tsunami tracking and numerical forecast mod21 eling that will—

- 22 (1) help determine—
- 23 (A) whether an earthquake or other seismic
  24 event will result in a tsunami; and

1	(B) the likely path, severity, duration, and
2	travel time of a tsunami;
3	(2) develop techniques and technologies that may
4	be used to communicate tsunami forecasts and warn-
5	ings as quickly and effectively as possible to affected
6	communities;
7	(3) develop techniques and technologies to sup-
8	port evacuation products, including real-time notice
9	of the condition of critical infrastructure along tsu-
10	nami evacuation routes for public officials and first
11	responders; and
12	(4) develop techniques for utilizing remote sens-
13	ing technologies in rescue and recovery operations.
14	(b) Technology.—The Administrator, in consulta-
15	tion with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall inves-
16	tigate the potential for improved technology for tsunami
17	and other hazard warnings by incorporating into the exist-
18	ing system a full range of options for providing those warn-
19	ings to the public.
20	SEC. 206. TSUNAMI SYSTEM UPGRADE AND MODERNIZA-
21	TION.
22	(a) System Upgrades.—The Administrator of the

23 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall—

1	(1) authorize and direct the immediate repair of
2	existing deep ocean detection buoys and related com-
3	ponents of the system;
4	(2) ensure the deployment of an array of deep
5	ocean detection buoys capable of carrying multi-obser-
6	vation technology in the regions described in section
7	203(a) of this title;
8	(3) ensure expansion or upgrade of the seismic
9	monitoring and tide gauge networks in the regions de-
10	scribed in section 203(a); and
11	(4) complete the upgrades not later than Decem-
12	ber 31, 2007.
13	(b) TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY; MAINTENANCE AND
14	UPGRADES.—In carrying out this section, the Adminis-
15	trator shall—
16	(1) promulgate specifications and standards for
17	forecast, detection, and warning systems, including
18	detection equipment;
19	(2) develop and execute a plan for the transfer
20	of technology from ongoing research to long-term oper-
21	ations;
22	(3) ensure that detection equipment is main-
23	tained in operational condition to fulfill the fore-
24	casting, detection and warning requirements of the re-
25	gional tsunami detection and warning systems;

(4) obtain, to the greatest extent practicable, pri ority treatment in budgeting for, acquiring, trans porting, and maintaining weather sensors, tide
 gauges, water level gauges, and tsunami buoys incor porated into the system including obtaining ship
 time; and
 (5) ensure integration of the tsunami detection

8 system with other United States and global ocean and
9 coastal observation systems, the Global Earth Obser10 vation System of Systems, global seismic networks,
11 and the Advanced National Seismic System.

12 (c) CERTIFICATION.—Amounts appropriated for any 13 fiscal year pursuant to section 209 to carry out this section may not be obligated or expended for the acquisition of serv-14 15 ices for construction or deployment of tsunami detection equipment unless the Administrator certifies in writing to 16 17 the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Trans-18 portation, the House of Representatives Committee on 19 Science, and the House of Representatives Committee on 20 Resources within 60 calendar days after the date on which 21 the President submits the Budget of the United States for 22 that fiscal year to the Congress that—

23 (1) each contractor for such services has met the
24 requirements of the contract for such construction or
25 deployment;

2 is capable of becoming fully operational without the obligation or expenditure of additional appropriated 3 4 funds; and (3) the Administrator does not reasonably foresee 5 6 unanticipated delays in the deployment and oper-7 ational schedule specified in the contract. 8 (d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Adminis-9 trator shall notify the Senate Committee on Commerce, 10 Science, and Transportation, the House of Representatives 11 Committee on Science, and the House of Representatives 12 Committee on Resources of— 13 (1) impaired regional detection coverage due to 14 equipment or system failures; and 15 (2) significant contractor failures or delays in 16 completing work associated with the tsunami detec-17 tion and warning system. 18 (e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall trans-19 mit an annual report to the Senate Committee on Com-20 merce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Rep-21 resentatives Committee on Science the status of the tsunami 22 detection and warning system, including accuracy, false 23 alarms, equipment failures, improvements over the previous 24 year, and goals for further improvement (or plans for cur-

25 ing failures) of the system, as well as progress and accom-

(2) the equipment to be constructed or deployed

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plishments of the national tsunami hazard mitigation pro gram.

3 (f) EXTERNAL REVIEW.—The National Academy of 4 Science shall review the tsunami detection, forecast, and 5 warning system operated by the National Oceanic and At-6 mospheric Administration under this title to assess further 7 modernization and coverage needs, as well as long-term 8 operational reliability issues, taking into account measures 9 implemented under this title, and transmit a report con-10 taining its recommendations, including an estimate of the costs of implementing those recommendations, to the Senate 11 12 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science within 13 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act. 14

15 SEC. 207. GLOBAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION
16 NETWORK.

17 (a) INTERNATIONAL TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM.— 18 The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with other members 19 of the United States Interagency Committee of the National 20 21 Tsunami Mitigation Program, shall provide technical as-22 sistance and advice to the Intergovernmental Oceano-23 graphic Commission of UNESCO, the World Meteorological 24 Organization, the Group on Earth Observations, and other international entities, as part of international efforts to de-25

velop a fully functional global tsunami warning system
 comprised of regional tsunami warning networks, modeled
 on the International Tsunami Warning System of the Pa cific, and consistent with the 10-year implementation plan
 for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems.

6 (b) INTERNATIONAL TSUNAMI INFORMATION CEN-7 TER.—The Administrator shall operate an International 8 Tsunami Information Center to improve tsunami prepared-9 ness for all Pacific Ocean nations participating in the International Tsunami Warning System of the Pacific, and 10 11 which may also provide such assistance to other nations 12 participating in a global tsunami warning system established through the International Oceanographic Committee 13 of UNESCO. As part of its responsibilities in the Pacific, 14 15 the Center shall—

- 16 (1) monitor international tsunami warning ac17 tivities in the Pacific;
- (2) assist member states in establishing national
  warning systems, and make information available on
  current technologies for tsunami warning systems;
- 21 (3) maintain a library of materials to promul22 gate knowledge about tsunamis in general and for use
  23 by the scientific community; and
- 24 (4) disseminate information, including edu25 cational materials and research reports.

1 (c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out this 2 section, the Administrator—

3 (1) shall give priority to assisting nations in
4 identifying vulnerable coastal areas, creating inunda5 tion maps, obtaining or designing real-time detection
6 and reporting equipment, and establishing commu7 nication and warning networks and contact points in
8 each vulnerable nation;

9 (2) may establish a process for transfer of detec-10 tion and communication technology to affected na-11 tions for the purposes of establishing the international 12 tsunami warning system; and

(3) shall provide technical and other assistance
to support international tsunami education, response,
vulnerability, and adaptation programs.

(d) DATA-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may not provide assistance under this section for any
region unless all affected nations in that region participating in the tsunami warning network agree to share relevant data associated with the development and operation
of the network.

(e) FUNDING ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall seek funding
assistance from participating nations needed to ensure es-

tablishment of a fully functional global tsunami warning
 system.

3 (f) Receipt of International Reimbursement Au-4 THORIZED.—The Administrator may accept payment to, or reimbursement of, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric 5 Administration in cash or in kind from international orga-6 7 nizations and foreign authorities, or payment or reimburse-8 ment made on behalf of such an authority, for expenses in-9 curred by the Administrator in carrying out any activity 10 under this title. Any such payments or reimbursements shall be considered a reimbursement to the appropriated 11 funds of the Administration. 12

### 13 SEC. 208. COASTAL COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY AND AD14 APTATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the Na-15 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall es-16 tablish an integrated coastal vulnerability and adaptation 17 program focused on improving the resilience of coastal com-18 19 munities to natural hazards and disasters. The program shall be regional in nature, build upon and integrate exist-20 21 ing Federal and State programs, and provide usable prod-22 ucts that will improve preparedness of communities, busi-23 nesses, and government entities. The program may include 24 the following activities:

1	(1) Development of multi-hazard vulnerability
2	maps to characterize and assess risks of coastal com-
3	munities to a range of natural hazards and provide
4	a baseline for assessing future risks.
5	(2) Multi-disciplinary vulnerability assessment
6	research and education that will help integrate risk
7	management with community development planning
8	and policies.
9	(3) Risk management and leadership training
10	for the public, local officials, and institutions that
11	will enhance understanding and preparedness.
12	(4) Risk assessment technology development, in-
13	cluding research and development of emerging tech-
14	nologies and practical application of existing or
15	emerging technologies, such as modeling, remote sens-
16	ing, geospatial technology, engineering, and observing
17	systems.
18	(5) Risk management data and information
19	services, including access to data and products de-
20	rived from observing and detection systems, as well as
21	development and maintenance of new integrated data
22	products that would support risk assessment and risk
23	management programs.
24	(6) Risk notification systems that coordinate
25	with and build upon existing systems and actively en-

gage policy officials, government agencies, businesses,
 communities, non-governmental organizations, and
 the media.

4 (b) REGIONAL PILOT PROJECTS.—

(1) In general.—Within 1 year after the date of 5 6 enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall, in 7 consultation with the appropriate Federal, State, 8 tribal, and local governmental entities, establish 3 9 pilot projects to conduct regional assessments of the 10 vulnerability of coastal areas of the United States to 11 hazards associated with tsunami and other natural 12 hazards or coastal disasters. Priority shall be given to 13 collaborative partnership proposals from regionally-14 based multi-organizational coalitions. In preparing 15 the regional assessments, the Administrator shall col-16 lect and compile current information on tsunami and 17 other natural hazards or coastal disasters.

18 (2) SCOPE.—Regional assessments under the
19 pilot program shall include an evaluation of—

20 (A) the social impacts associated with
21 threats to and potential losses of housing, com22 munities, and infrastructure;

23 (B) the physical impacts such as coastal
24 erosion, flooding and loss of estuarine habitat,

1	saltwater intrusion of aquifers and saltwater en-
2	croachment, and species migration;
3	(C) the economic impact on local, State,
4	tribal, and regional economies, including the im-
5	pact on coastal infrastructure and the abundance
6	or distribution of economically important living
7	marine resources; and
8	(D) opportunities to enhance the resilience
9	of at-risk communities, economic sectors, and
10	natural resources.
11	(c) Selection Criteria.—The Administrator shall
12	rely on the following criteria in identifying appropriate re-
13	gional pilot projects:
14	(1) Vulnerability to tsunami and other natural
15	hazards or coastal disasters.
16	(2) Dependence on economic sectors and natural
17	resources that are particularly sensitive to coastal
18	hazards.
19	(3) Opportunities to link and leverage related re-
20	gional risk observation, research, forecasting, assess-
21	ment, educational and risk management programs.
22	(4) Demonstration of strong, interagency collabo-
23	ration in the area of risk management for tsunami
24	and other natural hazards or coastal disasters.

(5) Access to NOAA and other Federal agency 1 2 programs, facilities, and infrastructure related to tsu-3 nami and other coastal hazards monitoring, warning, 4 forecasting, research assessment, and data manage-5 ment. 6 (d) REGIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS.—The Adminis-7 trator shall, within 3 years after the commencement of each 8 project under subsection (b), submit to the Congress regional 9 adaptation plans— 10 (1) based on the information contained in the re-11 *qional assessments conducted under subsection (b):* (2) developed with the participation of other 12 13 Federal agencies, State, tribal, and local government 14 agencies, and non-governmental entities (including 15 academia and the private sector) that will be critical

16 in the implementation of the plan at the State, tribal,17 and local levels;

18 (3) that recommend targets and strategies to ad19 dress impacts associated with tsunami and other nat20 ural hazards or coastal disasters;

21 (4) that include recommendations for both short22 and long-term adaptation strategies; and

23 (5) that include recommendations on—
24 (A) Federal flood insurance program modi25 fications;

1	(B) areas that have been identified as high
2	risk through mapping and assessment;
3	(C) enhancing the effectiveness of State
4	coastal zone management programs in miti-
5	gating or preventing coastal risks;
6	(D) mitigation incentives such as rolling
7	easements, strategic retreat, State or Federal ac-
8	quisition in fee simple or other interest in land,
9	construction standards, and zoning;
10	(E) land and property owner education;
11	(F) economic planning for small commu-
12	nities dependent upon affected coastal resources,
13	including fisheries; and
14	(G) funding requirements and mechanisms.
15	(e) Technical Planning and Financial Assist-
16	ANCE.—The Administrator, through the National Ocean
17	Service, shall establish a coordinated program—
18	(1) to provide technical planning assistance and
19	financial assistance to coastal States, tribes, and local
20	governments as they develop and implement adapta-
21	tion or mitigation strategies and plans under this sec-
22	tion; and
23	(2) to make products, information, tools, and
24	technical expertise generated from the development of
25	the regional assessment and the regional adaptation

1	plan available to coastal States for the purposes of de-
2	veloping their own State, tribal, and local plans.
3	SEC. 209. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
4	(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appro-
5	priated to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and
6	Atmospheric Administration—
7	(1) \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006
8	through 2012 to carry out this title (other than sec-
9	tion 208); and
10	(2) \$5,000,000 for each of such fiscal years to
11	carry out section 208, of which at least \$3,000,000 for
12	each fiscal year shall be used to carry out the pilot
13	projects authorized by section 208(b).
14	(b) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Commerce is author-
15	ized to use amounts from the Digital Transition and Public
16	Safety Fund in accordance with section 5 of the Digital
17	Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 to carry out this
18	title as an offsetting collection in, and credited to, the ac-
19	count providing appropriations to carry out this title.

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# A BILL

To establish a unified national hazard alert system, and for other purposes.

December 8, 2005

Reported with an amendment