

# PROMOTING ANTITERRORISM CAPABILITIES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACT

SEPTEMBER 25, 2006.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KING of New York, from the Committee on Homeland Security,  
submitted the following

## R E P O R T

together with

## ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4942]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Homeland Security, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4942) to establish a capability and office to promote cooperation between entities of the United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism for the purpose of engaging in cooperative endeavors focused on the research, development, and commercialization of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The development and implementation of technology is critical to combating terrorism and other high consequence events and implementing a comprehensive homeland security strategy.

(2) The United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism share a common interest in facilitating research, development, testing, and evaluation of technologies that will aid in detecting, preventing, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against acts of terrorism.

(3) Certain United States allies in the global war on terrorism, including Israel, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Singapore have extensive experience with, and technological expertise in, homeland security.

(4) The United States and certain of its allies in the global war on terrorism have a history of successful collaboration in developing mutually beneficial technologies in the areas of defense, agriculture, and telecommunications.

(5) The United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism will mutually benefit from the sharing of technological expertise to combat domestic and international terrorism.

(6) The establishment of an office to facilitate and support cooperative endeavors between and among government agencies, for-profit business entities, academic institutions, and nonprofit entities of the United States and its allies will safeguard lives and property worldwide against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events.

#### SEC. 3. PROMOTING ANTITERRORISM THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after section 313 (6 U.S.C. 193) the following new section:

##### “SEC. 314. PROMOTING ANTITERRORISM THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAM.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director selected under subsection (c)(1).

“(2) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.—The term ‘international cooperative activities’ includes—

“(A) coordinated research projects, joint research projects, or joint ventures;

“(B) joint studies or technical demonstrations;

“(C) coordinated field exercises, scientific seminars, conferences, symposia, and workshops;

“(D) training of scientists and engineers;

“(E) visits and exchanges of scientists, engineers, or other appropriate personnel;

“(F) exchanges or sharing of scientific and technological information; and

“(G) joint use of laboratory facilities and equipment.

“(3) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ‘Under Secretary’ means the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security.

“(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

“(b) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Under Secretary is authorized to carry out international cooperative activities to support the responsibilities specified under section 302.

“(2) MECHANISMS AND EQUITABILITY.—In carrying out this section, the Under Secretary may award grants to and enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with United States governmental organizations, businesses, federally funded research and development centers, institutions of higher education, and foreign public or private entities. The Under Secretary shall ensure that funding and resources expended in international cooperative activities will be equitably matched by the foreign partner organization through direct funding or funding of complementary activities, or through provision of staff, facilities, materials, or equipment.

“(3) COOPERATION.—The Under Secretary is authorized to conduct international cooperative activities jointly with other agencies.

“(4) FOREIGN PARTNERS.—Under this section, the Under Secretary may form partnerships with United States allies in the global war on terrorism, including Israel, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Singapore, and other countries as appropriate.

“(5) EXOTIC DISEASES.—As part of the international cooperative activities authorized in this section, the Under Secretary may facilitate the development of information sharing and other types of cooperative mechanisms with foreign countries, including nations in Africa, to strengthen American preparedness against threats to the Nation’s agricultural and public health sectors from exotic diseases.

“(c) OFFICE AND DIRECTOR.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Under Secretary shall establish the Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office to facilitate international cooperative activities throughout the Science and Technology Directorate. The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be selected by and shall report to the Under Secretary.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—

“(A) DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS.—The Director shall be responsible for developing, in coordination with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, mechanisms and legal frameworks to allow and to support international cooperative activities in support of homeland security research.

“(B) IDENTIFICATION OF PARTNERS.—The Director shall facilitate the matching of United States entities engaged in homeland security research with non-United States entities engaged in homeland security research so that they may partner in homeland security research activities.

“(C) COORDINATION.—The Director shall ensure that the activities under this subsection are coordinated with those of other components of the Department and of other relevant research agencies.

“(D) CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS.—The Director, periodically, shall support the planning and execution of international homeland security technology workshops and conferences to improve contact among the international community of technology developers and to help establish direction for future technology goals.

“(3) PROGRAM MANAGER AUTHORITY.—This subsection shall not be construed to limit the ability of a program manager to initiate or carry out international cooperative activities provided that such activities are appropriately coordinated with the office established under this subsection.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security for international cooperative activities authorized under this section \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2010.

“(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary, acting through the Director, shall transmit to the Congress a report containing—

“(A) a brief description of each partnership formed under subsection (b)(4), including the participants, goals, and amount and sources of funding; and

“(B) a list of international cooperative activities underway, including the participants, goals, expected duration, and amount and sources of funding, including resources provided to support the activities in lieu of direct funding.

“(2) UPDATES.—At the end of the fiscal year that occurs 5 years after the transmittal of the report under subsection (a), and every 5 years thereafter, the Under Secretary, acting through the Director, shall transmit to the Congress an update of the report required under subsection (a).”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 313 the following new item:

“Sec. 314. Promoting antiterrorism through international cooperation program.”.

#### PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The purpose of H.R. 4942 is to establish a capability and office to promote cooperation between entities of the United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism for the purpose of engaging in cooperative endeavors focused on the research, development, and commercialization of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments.

#### BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Securing one’s homeland is not a mission unique to the United States. Like the United States, our allies in the global war on terrorism, such as the State of Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia, confront countless challenges in protecting their people and property. Indeed, many of our Nation’s allies have extensive experience with terrorism and technological expertise in homeland security. It is, therefore, not surprising that our Nation and its allies share a common need for, and interest in, researching, developing, testing, and evaluating homeland security-related technologies.

When most Americans think about homeland security, they usually do not think about science and technology. They think of police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians—not academics, scientists, or engineers. They think of police stations, fire houses, and hospitals—not laboratories, think tanks, universities, and technology companies. They think of the courageous public servants who put their safety at risk to protect our lives and property—not the technology that enables them to do their jobs effectively and efficiently. Yet, developing and deploying innovative, cutting-edge homeland security-related technology is essential to defeating terrorism.

Until the Department of Homeland Security’s Directorate of Science and Technology was established, there had never been a Federal Department or agency dedicated exclusively to researching, developing, testing, and evaluating technologies for homeland security. Given the fact that the Directorate of Science and Technology is now only little more than three years old, it is absolutely imperative for the Department of Homeland Security to leverage the scientific and technological assets and knowledge available from multiple sources, whether those sources are domestic, such as the National laboratories, academic institutions, or the private sector, or international.

Consequently, our Nation should make every possible effort to benefit from the “lessons learned” by our allies in the global war on terrorism and to collaborate with them, when appropriate, in developing mutually beneficial homeland security-related technologies. Such international collaboration is not new. The United States, Israel, and the United Kingdom have an impressive history

of working cooperatively and successfully to develop agricultural, defense, telecommunications, and other technologies mutually beneficial to each country. Indeed, the Israel-United States Binational Industrial Research and Development (BIRD) Foundation and the U.S.-Israel Science and Technology Foundation are just two of many currently existing science and technology programs designed to stimulate, promote and support international industrial research and development.

However, in light of the grave threat faced by our Nation, the Committee believes that the Department of Homeland Security needs to do more to develop and foster international cooperative activities. This legislation, therefore, would establish a new office within the Department of Homeland Security's Directorate of Science and Technology to promote international cooperative activity in support of homeland security research, development, testing, and evaluation. Specifically, H.R. 4942 would direct the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to establish a Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office to be responsible for, among other things, developing strategic priorities for international cooperative activity, facilitating such international activity by identifying and matching domestic and foreign entities engaged in homeland security research and development, and providing funds for such international cooperative partnerships.

#### HEARINGS

No Committee hearings were held on H.R. 4942.

#### COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

H.R. 4942 was introduced by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Reichert, and Mr. Pascrell on March 14, 2006, and referred solely to the Committee on Homeland Security. On March 15, 2006, H.R. 4942 was subsequently referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology.

On March 15, 2006, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology met in open markup session and forwarded H.R. 4942 favorably to the Full Committee without amendment, by voice vote.

On June 14, 2006, the Full Committee met in open markup session and ordered H.R. 4942 reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

#### COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires the Committee to list the record votes on the motion to report legislation and amendments thereto.

On June 14, 2006, the Full Committee favorably ordered H.R. 4942 to be reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The following amendment was offered:

An Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (#1) offered by Mr. King; was AGREED TO, without amendment, by voice vote.

On March 15, 2006, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology forwarded H.R. 4942 to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

#### COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has held oversight hearings and made findings that are reflected in this report.

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of H.R. 4942, the Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act is to stimulate, promote, and support cooperation between entities in the United States and its allies in the Global War on Terrorism on research, development, testing, and evaluation of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism. Specifically, H.R. 4942 directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to establish a Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office to facilitate international cooperative activities, such as international homeland security technology workshops and conferences and joint ventures between U.S. public and private entities and those of our allies with technological expertise in combating terrorism. At its most fundamental level, H.R. 4942 is designed to expedite the deployment of safe and effective homeland security technologies to those who need it.

#### NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

In compliance with clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds that H.R. 4942, the Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act, would result in no new or increased budget authority, entitlement authority, or tax expenditures or revenues.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

The Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

#### FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, June 27, 2006.*

Hon. PETER T. KING,  
*Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4942, the Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Jason Wheelock.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,  
*Acting Director.*

Enclosure.

*H.R. 4942—Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act*

Summary: H.R. 4942 would establish the International Cooperative Programs Office within the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The office would be directed to facilitate and support cooperation on homeland security research between the United States and its allies, and would be charged with appropriately matching U.S. and foreign entities engaged in such research.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$25 million a year for the 2007–2010 period to fund joint research efforts, studies, and other cooperative activities between the United States and its allies. The Under Secretary of Science and Technology of DHS would be responsible for ensuring that funding and resources expended by the United States in such joint efforts be equitably matched by foreign partners. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4942 would cost \$85 million over the 2007–2011 period, assuming the appropriation of the specified amounts.

H.R. 4942 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 4942 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 050 (national defense) and 750 (administration of justice).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Authorization Level .....	25	25	25	25	0
Estimated Outlays .....	6	16	22	23	18

Basis of estimate: The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$25 million a year for the 2007–2010 period to fund joint research efforts between the United States and its allies, and to establish the Office of Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office in DHS. The Director of the

new office would report to the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and would be responsible for:

- Promoting cooperative research between the United States and its allies on homeland security technologies;
- Facilitating the matching of U.S. entities engaged in homeland security research with appropriate foreign research partners;
- Ensuring that activities of the office are coordinated with other parts of DHS and other relevant research agencies; and
- Planning and executing conferences and workshops to improve contact among technology developers and to help establish direction for future technology goals.

For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 4942 will be enacted late in 2006 and that the authorized amounts will be provided in annual appropriation acts. Using historical spending patterns for these types of programs, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4942 would cost \$85 million over the 2007–2011 period, assuming the appropriation of the specified amounts.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 4942 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Jason Wheelock. Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell. Impact on the Private Sector: Carla-Marie Ulerie.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### EARMARKS

In compliance with H. Res. 1000, (109th Congress), no providing authority, including budget authority, or recommending the exercise of authority, including budget authority, for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to a non-Federal entity are included in H.R. 4942.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds that the Constitutional authority for this legislation is provided in Article I, section 8, clause 1, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common Defense of the United States.

#### APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.



## SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

*Section 1. Short title*

This section cites the measure as the “Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act.”

*Section 2. Findings*

This section contains six (6) findings of Congress supporting the need for the legislation.

*Section 3. Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act*

This section amends the “Homeland Security Act of 2002” (Public Law No. 107–296) by inserting after section 313 a new section entitled, “Promoting Antiterrorism Through International Cooperation Program.”

*Subsection (a)—Definitions*

This subsection provides a number of definitions. Among other definitions, the term “international cooperative activity” includes coordinated research projects, joint research projects, or joint ventures, joint studies or technical demonstrations, coordinated field exercises, scientific seminars, conferences, symposia, and workshops, training of scientists and engineers, visits and exchanges, and joint use of laboratory facilities and equipment.

*Subsection (b)—International Cooperative Activities*

This subsection directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to carry out international cooperative activities. Specifically, the Under Secretary may facilitate such international cooperative activity through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts with U.S. governmental organizations, businesses, federally funded research and development centers, institutions of higher education, and foreign public and private entities. This subsection also requires the Under Secretary to ensure that foreign partner organizations equitably match U.S. funding expended through direct funding or funding of complementary activities, or through provision of staff, facilities, material, or equipment.

This subsection specifies that the Under Secretary should seek to partner with U.S. allies in the global war on terrorism, including the State of Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Republic of Singapore. Finally, as part of the Department’s international cooperative activities, the Under Secretary should work with nations in Africa to facilitate the development of information sharing and other types of cooperative mechanisms to strengthen American preparedness against threats to our Nation’s agricultural sector and public health from exotic diseases.

*Subsection (c)—Office and director*

This subsection directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to establish a Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office (Office) to facilitate international cooperative

activities throughout the Directorate of Science and Technology. The Director of this Office, who shall report directly to the Under Secretary, will be responsible for:

- (1) developing mechanisms and legal frameworks to allow and support international cooperative activity in support of homeland security research;
- (2) identifying and matching domestic entities engaged in homeland security research with foreign entities so that they may partner in homeland security research activities;
- (3) ensuring coordination of international cooperative activities carried out by the Office with the activities of other components of the Department and other relevant research agencies; and
- (4) holding international homeland security technology workshops and conferences.

The Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office should play a central role in fostering the development of new international cooperative activities. However, once international programs and relationships have been established and partnerships and umbrella agreements are in place, Program Managers throughout the Science and Technology Directorate may continue to manage and support such activities without additional approval or direction being required from the Office. This section should not be construed as limiting program managers' ability to initiate or carry out cooperative activities; however, for tracking and coordination purposes, the Office should continue to be aware of any such activities underway.

*Subsection (d)—Authorization of appropriations*

This subsection authorizes \$25 million for international cooperative activities for each of the Fiscal Years 2007 through 2010.

*Subsection (e)—Report*

The subsection requires the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of the Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office, to submit, within 180 days after enactment, a report to Congress that: (1) describes each international partnership, including the participants, goals, and amount and sources of funding; and (2) lists each international cooperative activity underway, including the participants, goals, expected duration, and amount and sources of funding. The Under Secretary shall submit an updated report to Congress every five years thereafter.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italic and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002**

\* \* \* \* \*

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

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Homeland Security Act of 2002”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

\* \* \* \* \*

**TITLE III—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF HOMELAND  
SECURITY**

\* \* \* \* \*

Sec. 314. *Promoting antiterrorism through international cooperation program.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**TITLE III—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
IN SUPPORT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEC. 314. PROMOTING ANTITERRORISM THROUGH INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION PROGRAM.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—*In this section:*

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—*The term “Director” means the Director selected under subsection (c)(1).*

(2) **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.**—*The term “international cooperative activities” includes—*

(A) *coordinated research projects, joint research projects, or joint ventures;*

(B) *joint studies or technical demonstrations;*

(C) *coordinated field exercises, scientific seminars, conferences, symposia, and workshops;*

(D) *training of scientists and engineers;*

(E) *visits and exchanges of scientists, engineers, or other appropriate personnel;*

(F) *exchanges or sharing of scientific and technological information; and*

(G) *joint use of laboratory facilities and equipment.*

(3) **UNDER SECRETARY.**—*The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security.*

(4) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—*The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).*

(b) **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION.**—*The Under Secretary is authorized to carry out international cooperative activities to support the responsibilities specified under section 302.*

(2) **MECHANISMS AND EQUITABILITY.**—*In carrying out this section, the Under Secretary may award grants to and enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with United States governmental organizations, businesses, federally funded research and development centers, institutions of higher education, and foreign public or private entities. The Under Secretary shall ensure that funding and resources expended in international coopera-*

*tive activities will be equitably matched by the foreign partner organization through direct funding or funding of complementary activities, or through provision of staff, facilities, materials, or equipment.*

(3) *COOPERATION.*—*The Under Secretary is authorized to conduct international cooperative activities jointly with other agencies.*

(4) *FOREIGN PARTNERS.*—*Under this section, the Under Secretary may form partnerships with United States allies in the global war on terrorism, including Israel, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Singapore, and other countries as appropriate.*

(5) *EXOTIC DISEASES.*—*As part of the international cooperative activities authorized in this section, the Under Secretary may facilitate the development of information sharing and other types of cooperative mechanisms with foreign countries, including nations in Africa, to strengthen American preparedness against threats to the Nation's agricultural and public health sectors from exotic diseases.*

(c) *OFFICE AND DIRECTOR.*—

(1) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—*The Under Secretary shall establish the Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office to facilitate international cooperative activities throughout the Science and Technology Directorate. The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be selected by and shall report to the Under Secretary.*

(2) *RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.*—

(A) *DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS.*—*The Director shall be responsible for developing, in coordination with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, mechanisms and legal frameworks to allow and to support international cooperative activities in support of homeland security research.*

(B) *IDENTIFICATION OF PARTNERS.*—*The Director shall facilitate the matching of United States entities engaged in homeland security research with non-United States entities engaged in homeland security research so that they may partner in homeland security research activities.*

(C) *COORDINATION.*—*The Director shall ensure that the activities under this subsection are coordinated with those of other components of the Department and of other relevant research agencies.*

(D) *CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS.*—*The Director, periodically, shall support the planning and execution of international homeland security technology workshops and conferences to improve contact among the international community of technology developers and to help establish direction for future technology goals.*

(3) *PROGRAM MANAGER AUTHORITY.*—*This subsection shall not be construed to limit the ability of a program manager to initiate or carry out international cooperative activities provided that such activities are appropriately coordinated with the office established under this subsection.*

(d) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—*There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security for inter-*

*national cooperative activities authorized under this section \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2010.*

*(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.—*

*(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary, acting through the Director, shall transmit to the Congress a report containing—*

*(A) a brief description of each partnership formed under subsection (b)(4), including the participants, goals, and amount and sources of funding; and*

*(B) a list of international cooperative activities underway, including the participants, goals, expected duration, and amount and sources of funding, including resources provided to support the activities in lieu of direct funding.*

*(2) UPDATES.—At the end of the fiscal year that occurs 5 years after the transmittal of the report under subsection (a), and every 5 years thereafter, the Under Secretary, acting through the Director, shall transmit to the Congress an update of the report required under subsection (a).*

\* \* \* \* \*

COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

SUITE 2320 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6301  
(202) 225-6371  
TTY: (202) 226-4410  
<http://www.house.gov/science/welcome.htm>

September 21, 2006

The Honorable Peter T. King  
Chairman  
Committee on Homeland Security  
H2-176 Ford House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Science Committee in matters being considered in H.R. 4942, the Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act, as amended by the Homeland Security Committee. The Science Committee has jurisdictional interest in this bill based on the Committee's jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate ("DHS S&T") and other DHS research and development (See *Rule X(o)(14)* which grants the Science Committee jurisdiction over "Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefore.").

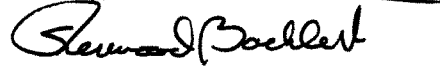
This bill would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a capability and office within DHS S&T to promote international "cooperative endeavors focused on research, development, and commercialization of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events." All of the international cooperative activities authorized by the bill relate to homeland security research (e.g., "coordinated research projects, joint research projects, or joint ventures;" "training of scientists and engineers;" and "joint use of laboratory facilities and equipment"). In addition, the funding for such activities is to be derived from amounts otherwise authorized to DHS S&T.

The Science Committee acknowledges the importance of H.R. 4942 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over this bill, I agree not to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo a sequential referral waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Science Committee, and that a copy of this letter and of your response will be included in the Committee report and in the *Congressional Record* when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

The Science Committee also expects that you will support our request to be conferees during any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Sherwood Boehlert". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT  
Chairman

cc: The Honorable John V. Sullivan

#### ADDITIONAL VIEWS

On June 14, 2006, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4942, the “Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities Through International Cooperation Act,” out of Committee on voice vote. This is legislation that many of us, as Members of the Select Committee on Homeland Security in the 108th Congress, have supported for several years. We are heartened that our colleagues across the aisle accepted Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson’s (D-MS) and Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science and Technology Ranking Member Bill Pascrell’s (D-NJ) January 2005 invitation to join us in working toward passing this legislation in the 109th Congress.

The Department of Defense and private organizations, such as the Bird Foundation and the U.S. Israel Science and Technology Foundation, have successfully developed international technology sharing programs in the national security arena for many years. The legislation passed on Wednesday will provide the Department of Homeland Security with the authority to replicate those efforts with regards to homeland security technologies. Our analysis shows that many nations, including Israel, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, already utilize advanced homeland security technologies and techniques that, if used by our federal government, could improve our security efforts.

One provision that we are especially pleased with encourages the United States to create a new relationship with an African nation in order to develop better means for protecting our nation’s agriculture and public health from exotic diseases.



It is common sense that Congress should do all it can to make sure nations are working together in the War on Terror. If enacted into law, we believe this bill will help ensure the Department of Homeland Security takes better advantage of the experience and resources of our allies. As a result, we hope it receives a vote in the full House as soon as possible.

BENNIE G. THOMPSON.  
ZOE LOFGREN.  
BOB ETHERIDGE.  
KENDRICK B. MEEK.  
LORETTA SANCHEZ.  
BILL PASCRELL, Jr.  
JIM LANGEVIN.  
EDWARD J. MARKEY.  
JANE HARMAN.  
NITA M. LOWEY.  
DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN.  
NORM DICKS.  
PETER DEFazio.  
SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.  
ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

