

NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 028 - Folder 005

Health - Bioterrorism

Background for bioterrorism unit
from HHS

Health-Bioterrorism

We take this opportunity to point out certain areas where further work is needed to develop appropriate safeguards, sanctions, and procedures to guard against the threats to public health and safety presented by biological agents, toxins, and delivery systems.

First, we recognize a need to craft appropriate restrictions and sanctions on improper possession and handling of these substances. But the need for safeguards must be carefully balanced against other important concerns, notably including the need to support and encourage legitimate and important research involving these substances. Federal Government agencies are actively collaborating with the private sector on a wide range of research efforts addressing the bioterrorism threat. A great deal of research is ongoing, and much more is needed, for example to develop vaccines, antivirals, antibiotics, and therapies for exposure to biologic agents; to develop and test protective equipment; and to develop reliable quick assay tests capable of detecting minute concentrations of biologic agents.

We must take great care to ensure that current or contemplated restrictions and sanctions on possession or handling of biologic agents do not have a chilling effect on the availability and willingness of scientists and research establishments to participate in this endeavor. Such could well be the effect of ill-advised and overbroad provisions of law that, for example, place unnecessary restrictions on categories of individuals permitted access to biologic agents, impose severe criminal or civil penalties for errors of judgement in the handling of biologic agents, or require research laboratories to perform law enforcement functions with regard to their employees. In the ongoing exploration of this issue, DOJ will continue to consult closely with HHS and to engage the medical and scientific research community in a constructive dialogue concerning ways to provide further safeguards on possession and handling without creating a disincentive for this critically needed research work.

Second, we recognize a need to identify a suitable agency to handle the increasing law enforcement functions that overlap the public health activities involving bioterrorism. Historically, CDC has had the responsibility for providing guidance to the research community for safely packaging and shipping biohazardous materials. The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 significantly expanded these CDC duties, placing additional controls on the shipment of selected etiologic agents that could be used for bioterroristic purposes. CDC is still attempting to implement these responsibilities in a thoughtful manner.

To now add additional law enforcement duties to CDC is a problem: First, CDC is not a law enforcement agency, nor is it a regulatory agency. These added law enforcement responsibilities are "off-mission," since CDC's independent scientific credibility can be undercut by the public perception that CDC is also policing external organizations. Second, CDC cannot police the same non-governmental researchers that CDC is attempting to collaborate with on a voluntary basis in order to solve complex scientific issues pertaining to bioterrorism. CDC clearly has had, and will continue to have, a responsibility to provide technical assistance and advice to the law enforcement community, at both the federal and the state level. Nevertheless, CDC cannot function effectively while developing a primary law enforcement/regulatory role that is beyond, and in many respects contrary to, its mission, staffing, and expertise.

as well as possession
Issue: Should crim pens apply to handling/transfer/use of select bio agents?
~~to fraudulent~~
should Brady bill-like background check reqs be imposed on insts + indivs that have access to select bio agents w/ crim pens attaching for fraudulent activity?

1 **2. Electronic version of HHS changes.**

2 **SEC. 6131. EXPANSION OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS STATUTE.**

3 (a) [No change from Justice Dept. draft.]

4 (b)(1) **ADDITIONAL MEASURES.**—Section 175 of title 18, United States Code, is
5 amended by adding at the end the following:

6 **“(c) Possession of unjustified quantities of biological agents, toxins, and delivery**
7 **systems.**—Whoever knowingly possesses any biological agent, toxin, or delivery system of a type
8 or in a quantity that, under the circumstances, is not reasonably justified by a prophylactic,
9 protective or other peaceful purpose shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for not more
10 than 10 years, or both. Knowledge of whether the type or quantity of any biological agent, toxin,
11 or delivery system is reasonably justified by a peaceful purpose is not an element of the offense.
12 For purposes of this paragraph, the terms ‘biological agent’ and ‘toxin’ do not encompass any
13 biological agent or toxin that is in its naturally occurring environment, provided that such agent or
14 toxin has not been cultivated, or collected or otherwise extracted from its natural source.

15 **“(d) False information.**—

16 **“(1) Criminal violation.**—Whoever communicates information, knowing the
17 information to be false and under circumstances in which such information may reasonably
18 be believed, concerning the existence of activity that would constitute a violation of
19 subsection (a) or (c) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than five
20 years, or both.

1 **“(2) Civil penalty.**—Whoever communicates information, knowing the
 2 information to be false, concerning the existence of activity that would constitute a
 3 violation of subsection (a) or (c) is liable to the United States Government for a civil
 4 penalty of the greater of \$10,000 or the amount of money expended by the United States
 5 Government in responding to the false information.

6 **“(e) Unauthorized transfer of select agents.**—Whoever knowingly transfers a select
 7 agent to any person who is not a registered entity shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for
 8 not more than five years, or both. For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘transfers’ does not
 9 encompass the transfer of a select agent within the workplace between employees of the same
 10 registered entity, if the transfer is authorized by such entity.

11 **“(f) Reimbursement of costs.**—

12 **“(1) Convicted defendant.**—

13 **“(A) Subsection (a), (c), or (e).**—The court shall order any person
 14 convicted of an offense under subsection (a), (c), or (e) to reimburse the United
 15 States for any expenses incurred by the United States incident to the seizure,
 16 storage, handling, transportation, or destruction or other disposal of any property
 17 that was seized in connection with an investigation of the commission of such
 18 offense by that person.

19 **“(B) Subsection (d)(1).**—The court shall order any person convicted of an
 20 offense under subsection (a), (c), or (e) to reimburse the United States for any
 21 expenses incurred by the United States incident to the investigation of the
 22 commission by that person of such offense, including the response, if any, made by

1 any Federal military or civilian agency to protect public health or safety.

2 **“(2) Owner liability.**—The owner or possessor of any property seized and
3 forfeited under this chapter shall be liable to the United States for any expenses incurred
4 incident to the seizure and forfeiture, including any expenses relating to the handling,
5 storage, transportation, or destruction or other disposition of the seized and forfeited
6 property.

7 **“(3) Jointly and severally liable.**—A person ordered to reimburse the United
8 States for expenses under this chapter shall be jointly and severally liable for such expenses
9 with each other person, if any, who is ordered under this subsection to reimburse the
10 United States for the same expenses.”.

11 **(2) TECHNICAL CLARIFICATION.**—Section 176(a)(1)(A) of title 18,
12 United States Code, is amended by striking “exists by reason of” and inserting “pertains
13 to”.

14 **(3)(A) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT EXEMPTION.**—Any
15 information provided to the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to
16 regulations issued under section 511(f) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty
17 Act of 1996 (42 C.F.R. 72.6) shall not be disclosed under section 552(a) of title 5, United
18 States Code, except that the Secretary may use and disclose such information to protect
19 the public health, and shall also disclose any such relevant information to the Attorney
20 General for use in any investigation or other proceeding to enforce any law relating to
21 select agents or any other law. Any such information shall be made available to any
22 committee or subcommittee of Congress with appropriate jurisdiction upon the written

1 request of the chairman or ranking minority member of such committee or subcommittee,
2 except that no such committee or subcommittee, and no member and no staff member of
3 such committee or subcommittee, shall disclose such information except as otherwise
4 required or authorized by law.

5 **(B) CLARIFICATION OF THE SCOPE OF THE SELECT AGENT**

6 **RULE.**—Section 511 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
7 (Public Law 104-132) is amended—

8 (i) in subsections (a), (d), (e)—

9 (I) by inserting “and toxins” after “agents” each time it appears; and

10 (II) by inserting “or toxin” after “agent” each time appears; and

11 (ii) in subsection (g)(1), by striking “the term ‘biological agent’ has” and
12 inserting “the terms ‘biological agent’ and ‘toxin’ have”.

13 **(C) EFFECTIVE DATES.**—

14 (i) The effective date for subparagraph (A) shall be the same as the
15 effective date for the final rule issued pursuant to section 511(d)(1) of the
16 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132).

17 (ii) The effective date for the changes made by subparagraph (B) shall be as
18 if they had been included in the enactment of section 511 of the Antiterrorism and
19 Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132).

20 **(c) (1) DEFINITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO 18 U.S.C. 178.**— Section 178 of title
21 18, United Code, is amended—

22 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “means any microorganism, virus, or infectious

1 substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or
 2 any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus,
 3 infectious substance, or biological product” and inserting “means any microorganism
 4 (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substance, or any
 5 naturally occurring, bioengineered or synthesized component of any such microorganism
 6 or infectious substance”;

7 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “means the toxic material of plants, animals,
 8 microorganisms, viruses, fungi, or infectious substances, or a recombinant molecule,
 9 whatever its origin or method of production, including” and inserting “means the toxic
 10 material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms (including bacteria, viruses, fungi,
 11 rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized
 12 molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes”;

13 (C) in paragraph (4), by striking “recombinant molecule, or biological product that
 14 may be engineered as a result of biotechnology” and inserting “recombinant or synthesized
 15 molecule”; and

16 (D) (i) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (4);

17 (ii) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting “; and “; and

18 (iii) by inserting at the end the following new paragraphs:

19 “(6) the term ‘select agent’ means a biological agent or toxin that is on the list
 20 established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 511(d)(1)
 21 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132) (a
 22 ‘select agent’ defined in 42 C.F.R. 72.6(j) which is not exempted under 42 C.F.R. 72.6(h)

1 or Appendix A to part 72); and

2 “(7) the term ‘registered entity’ means a registered facility, or a certified laboratory
3 exempted from registration, pursuant to the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of
4 Health and Human Services under section 511(f) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death
5 Penalty Act of 1996 (42 C.F.R. 72.6(a), 72.6(h)).”

6 (2) **DEFINITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO 18 U.S.C. 2332a.**—Section 2332a.
7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

8 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “, including any biological agent, toxin, or
9 vector (as those terms are defined in section 178)”; and

10 (B) in subparagraph (c) (2) (C), by striking “a disease organism” and
11 inserting “any biological agent, toxin, or vector (as those terms are defined in
12 section 178 of this title)”.

13 (d) **DEATH PENALTY.**—Section 175(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
14 amended by inserting “, and if death results may be sentenced to death” after “or both”.

Health-Biohazard

March 12, 1999

**REMARKS TO THE 17TH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS**

DATE: March 15, 1999
LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Hotel
Washington, D.C.
BRIEFING TIME: 3:15pm - 3:40pm
EVENT TIME: 4:00pm - 4:40pm
FROM: Samuel Berger
Bruce Reed / Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

To thank the International Association of Fire Fighters for their support and commend them for their bravery, loyalty, and dedication to public service; and to announce new efforts to provide firefighters and other first responders with the tools they need to defend against terrorist attacks involving chemical and biological weapons.

II. BACKGROUND**The International Association of Firefighters**

You will address over 700 participants at the 17th Annual Legislative Conference of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF). IAFF represents more than 225,000 professional career fire fighters and emergency medical personnel. The association represents local and state employees, federal workers, and fire and emergency medical workers employed at certain industrial facilities. It is affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress. IAFF members protect more than 85 percent of the people and property in the United States, and are the largest providers of pre-hospital emergency care in the U.S. Since its founding in 1918, the IAFF has worked to: create important fire fighting health and safety regulations; enact federal benefits for survivors of fire fighters killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; enhance public safety through national standards; improve training and education for fire and emergency personnel; and establish training programs for hazardous materials emergencies.

Strong New Efforts to Help Emergency Response Personnel Combat Chemical and Biological Terrorism

America's unrivaled military preparedness means that potential enemies are more likely to resort to terror than to conventional military assault. In addition, new technologies are increasing the ability of terrorists to plan and execute chemical and biological attacks against our cities and citizens. In response, you are announcing new steps and highlighted continuing efforts to combat the threat of a chemical or biological terrorist attack, including:

Investing an additional \$11 million in Metropolitan Medical Response Systems in FY 1999. The Department of Health and Human Services plans to invest an additional \$11 million in FY 1999 in new rapid medical response teams trained to respond to a biological or chemical weapons emergency. The Metropolitan Medical Response Systems enhance local emergency response systems by removing victims, administering antidotes, decontaminating affected areas, and providing emergency medical transportation, primary care, hospital based medical care and crisis counseling. This new funding increases the previously planned FY 1999 funding level by almost 400 percent, supporting the development of rapid medical response teams in an additional 12 cities. Today's action takes a significant step towards the Administration's goal of establishing these teams in all of the nation's most densely populated metropolitan areas nationwide.

Providing funds to train emergency personnel to respond to chemical and biological attacks. The Department of Justice will award this month the first funds from a \$21 million initiative to combat weapons of mass destruction by helping states and local communities train local first responders (including firefighters) about responding to bioterrorist and other terrorist attacks. Some of these funds will also enable local communities to expand awareness of the threat of chemical and biological attacks.

Giving funds to communities to purchase new equipment for emergency response personnel handling a chemical or biological terrorist attack. The Department of Justice will make available in April \$73.5 million in grants to states and municipalities to procure equipment to detect chemical or biological agents and protect emergency response personnel and other first responders in the event of a terrorist attack.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:
Karen Tramontano

Chris Jennings

Dick Clarke

Minyon Moore

Paul Glastris

William Wechsler

Program Participant:

Alfred Whitehead, General President, International Association of Firefighters

Seated On Stage:

Director James Lee Witt

Vincent J. Bollon, General Secretary Treasurer, International Association of Fire Fighters

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-You will be announced, accompanied by Director James Lee Witt, Alfred Whitehead, President, and Vincent Bollon, General Secretary Treasurer, onto the stage.

-Alfred Whitehead will make remarks and introduce you.

- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

Karen Tramontano

02/27/99

02:29:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc: John Podesta/WHO/EOP

Subject: firefighters

as you know, the potus really wants to speak at the firefighters legislative conference. and we've accepted. the one issue that i know they care about is bio-terroism. apparently, the training provisions within the bio-terroism initiative speak to a variety of emergency preparedness types -- but does not speak to training for firefighters and ems workers -- could someone in dpc check this out to see if there is something we can do to make sure the training of firefighters and ems workers is targeted --- if this does not have any negative public policy implications -- it is a deliverable for the president. thanks

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 7, 1999

Subject: **Anti-terrorism Event**

The NSC was asked to conceptualize a presidential event underscoring Administration efforts -- many of them new or enhanced with this budget -- to defend against terrorist threats.

Next Wednesday the 13th, was the original target date, but now that the 13th is spoken for, any date before release of the budget would do.

Such an event would deliver on the promises the President made in his Annapolis speech and roll out measures to combat "cyberterrorism" and to counter chemical and biological threats. A number of agencies -- HHS, DOJ, Commerce & others -- have a piece of the action.

The attached fact sheet & concept paper lay out our thinking. Comments welcome.

Thanks

Elena Kagan

X69461

Defending the United States from 21st Century Threats: Computer Attack and Chemical and Biological Weapons

In his budget, President Clinton will propose a series of new programs that are vital to the defense of the homeland in this era of rapid technological change. These initiatives will build on two Presidential Decision Directives announced last May, which require the Federal Government to develop and implement new strategies on counterterrorism, weapons of mass destruction preparedness and critical infrastructure protection. In total, President Clinton will propose that the Federal Government spend \$9.6 billion to defend against terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and cyber attacks. This represents an increase of more than \$1.2 billion from the President's last budget proposal. Much of that money will be spent on the nontraditional threats that our nation will face in the 21st century.

Cyber Terrorism. Through cyber and other attacks on key computer systems, America could be brought to a standstill. The most critical sectors of our economy -- power-generation, telecommunications, banking, transportation and emergency services -- are all vulnerable to disruptions that would wreak havoc with the daily lives of our citizens. We know that other countries are developing capabilities for such disruption. To defend against a cyber attack, President Clinton will call in his forthcoming budget for path-breaking new programs to give the Federal Government the tools it needs to defend our communities and our economy from cyber terrorists and rogue states. In the first half of 1999, the President will unveil his National Plan for an unprecedented public-private partnership to protect these systems from cyber attack. In all, the President's budget will call for \$1.25 billion for critical infrastructure protection, up about \$200 million from the last fiscal year. New programs include:

- **Cyber Corps:** Through this initiative, the United States can develop the experts we need to defend our critical infrastructure while giving students new opportunities to train themselves for high-skill, high-wage careers. College students who join will study computer science with tuition assistance for 5 years in return for a period of service in the Federal Government helping to safeguard computers at agencies such as Social Security, FAA and FEMA. The program will both alleviate the Federal Government's difficulty in recruiting computer experts and create incentives for colleges to offer more advanced courses in computer science. Modeled on the ROTC, Cyber Corps will be established in FY00 and the first scholarships granted in FY01.
- **Computer Intrusion Detection Networks:** This initiative will make a vital difference in protecting the systems that keep government running, thus safeguarding our national security and daily economic life. Monitors on each critical computer system will be networked together so that when one computer system is attacked the network will instantly inform all other critical government systems of the source of the intrusion, the mode of attack and how to stop it. The Department of Defense has initiated work on a similar system; we will commence work on a civilian agency network in FY00. The two government networks will provide a model for private sector critical infrastructure efforts in industries such as banking, electricity, and transportation.

- **Information Sharing and Analysis Centers:** As part of the Public-Private Partnership, Federal agencies will support the initial establishment of ISACs to foster private sector development of best practices and standards, the sharing of threat analysis, foster discussion of best defensive measures, and provide outreach and training programs. These ISACs will enable fuller exchange of information between the private sector and the National Infrastructure Protection Center, established last year at the FBI, without compromising on privacy or civil liberties.
- **Computer Security Applied Research Initiative:** This effort will focus on methods of improving information assurance by safeguarding networks and data bases. Part of the initiative will focus on developing artificial intelligence that can identify anomalous activities as well as “trap doors,” “Trojan horses,” and other malicious code installed by unauthorized users. Because computer software is being widely rewritten for Y2K, there is now heightened concern about the covert installation of unauthorized code.

Biological and Chemical Terrorism. As technology advances, the means of developing weapons of mass destruction are increasingly accessible for terrorists and rogue states. In the wake of the sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway, we know that the threat is real -- and that we must work to prevent such an attack from happening and be ready to respond if one should occur. President Clinton’s budget expands efforts underway to increase the safety of American citizens from these terrible weapons by increasing funding by more than \$100 million. These funds will help pay for:

- **Vaccine Research and Development:** With last year’s budget supplemental, President Clinton began funding for the nation’s first civilian medical stockpile, which will provide necessary medicines, antidotes and vaccines in case of biological or chemical attack. Ensuring that we have the right medicines means not only buying ones currently in production but also developing new ones for diseases that are virtually never seen. The President’s budget will fund research and development for vital vaccines for which there is currently little or no market though they are needed to protect against some of the most fearsome biological weapons agents.
- **Public Health Surveillance:** Unlike other kinds of attack, a biological weapons release could go undetected for days or longer. Stopping the spread of a disease and treating those at risk of contracting the illness requires that the pathogen is identified quickly. To achieve that rapid response, our public health system must be upgraded so doctors and other medical workers can recognize outbreaks of diseases caused by biological agents. The President’s budget will fund necessary improvements in laboratories, training and data bases so that our experts have the essential tools they need to sound the alarm when a biological attack has occurred and start the necessary work to treat the sick and halt the spread of infection.
- **National Assets:** To assist local emergency management, personnel will be enhanced where they exist and established where they are lacking. These assets will include elements from the National Guard, Army, Marines and Coast Guard.
- **National Domestic Preparedness Office:** This office was established in November and will help create a national contingency plan for 120 metropolitan areas and provide a single, integrated federal program to train and equip the first responder community across the country in biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons of mass destruction preparedness.

DRAFT

DATE: ~~January 12, 1999~~
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: TBD

I. PURPOSE

To announce new programs in the President's FY 2000 budget to defend the United States from cyber terrorism and chemical and biological terrorism.

II. BACKGROUND

Last May POTUS announced two Presidential Decision Directives which required the Administration to develop new strategies on counterterrorism, weapons of mass destruction preparedness and critical infrastructure protection. In his FY 2000 budget, POTUS will propose increased funding for these initiatives to a total of \$9.6 billion -- \$1.2 billion more than POTUS's last budget proposal. Much of that money will be spent on new programs to combat nontraditional, 21st century threats. These threats include cyber terrorism (such as the Solar Sunrise attack on Pentagon computers) against the most critical sectors of our economy such as power-generation, telecommunications, banking, transportation and emergency services. Funding for new programs to defend against cyber terrorism will increase by about \$200 million. POTUS will also propose an increase of about \$100 million for new programs to defend against chemical and biological terrorism such as the sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway. New programs include cyber corps, detection nets, and public health surveillance (see fact sheet).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Speaking roles: POTUS, VPOTUS, Sam Nunn, Josh Lederberg, Alfred Berkeley (or Chuck Lee). Standing behind podium: Reno, Shalala, Daley, Berger, Clarke

IV. SEQUENCE (Total POTUS time: 50 minutes)

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. POTUS/VPOTUS briefing time w/Berger and Clarke | 15 minutes |
| 2. VPOTUS introductory remarks | 3 minutes |
| 3. Sam Nunn remarks on growing unconventional threats | 5 minutes |
| 4. Alfred Berkeley (or Chuck Lee) remarks on cyber terror threat | 5 minutes |
| 5. Josh Lederberg remarks on chem/bio terror threat | 5 minutes |
| 6. POTUS remarks | 10 minutes |
| 7. POTUS works the room | 5 minutes |
| 8. POTUS departs & validators meet w/press | |

V. PRESS PLAN

After POTUS event, briefing in WH Press Room: Reno, Shalala, Daley, Clarke.
Interviews scheduled for selected cyber terrorism validators (Nunn, Berkeley, Lee, Gorelick, Augustine) and chem/bio terrorism validators (Lederberg, Young, Hauer,)

DRAFT

VI. POTENTIAL INVITEESCyber Terrorism

NAME	TITLE	CO. / ORG	REASON
Lee, Charles	Chairman and CEO	GTE Corp.	Adv Comm
Mineta, Norman	VP	Lockheed Martin	Adv Comm
Ellsworth, Bob			
Berkeley, Alfred	President	NASDAQ	
Augustine, Norm			
Gorelick, Jamie	Vice Chairman	Fannie Mae	Adv Comm
Nunn, The Honorable Sam	Partner	King and Spalding	Adv Comm
Moon, Elvin	President	EW Moon Engineering and Const Mgmt Industries	Adv Comm
Adams, James	CEO	I-Defense	Author
Nye, Erle	Chairman and CEO	Texas Utilities Company	Adv Comm
Greenburg, Maurice	Chairman and CEO	American International Group	Adv Comm
Greene, Margaret	VP and Gen Counsel	BellSouth Corporation	Adv Comm
Holmes, Joseph	VP	EDS	Adv Comm
Jaffe, Dr. Jeffrey	VP of Technology	IBM Corporation	Adv Comm
Baxter, Bob	President	Bechtel Civil Company	Adv Comm
Berdahl, Robert	Chancellor	Univ of California, Berkeley	Adv Comm
Campbell, David	President and CEO	BBN Technologies	Adv Comm
Davis, Jerome	President and CEO	NoxTech	Adv Comm
Fisher, Richard	Chairman	Morgan Stanley Group	Adv Comm
Sayles Belton, Sharon	Mayor of Minneapolis		Adv Comm
Topfer, Mort	Vice Chairman	Dell Computers	Adv Comm
Wicks, Floyd	President	Southern California Water Company	Adv Comm
Banker, Elizabeth		Steptoe and Johnson, LLP	PCCIP
Culnan, Mary J.	Professor	Georgetown University	PCCIP
Keyes, David	Senior Manager	KPMG	PCCIP
Kurtz, James		Institute for Defense Analysis	PCCIP
Lacombe, Phil		Veridian	PCCIP
Marsh, Tom	General	Air Force Aid Society	PCCIP
Reynolds, Charles	Interim Dean	James Madison University	
Schumann, Larry J.	President and CEO	NTA	NSTAC
Chilcoat, Lt. Gen. Richard	President	National Defense University	
Leffler, L. G.	NERC Project Manager	NERC	
Jones, Anita K.	Professor	University of Virginia	
Wulf, William A.	President	National Academy of Engineering	

Spillman, Larry D.	VP	AT&T	
Holleyman, Robert W.	President and CEO	Business Software Alliance	
Allen, Catherine	Banking Industry Technologies Secretariat	Bankers Roundtable	
Katz, Stephen	VP and Chief Information Security Officer	Citibank	
Massa, James	Director, Government Alliances	Cisco Systems	
Wallace, Ernest	Director, Nat Sec'y Relations	COMSAT	
Silliman, Scott	Executive Director	Duke University School of Law	
Goodman, Sy	Professor	Stanford University	
Roth, Kevin	Program Manager	ITAA	
Geiger, William H.	President and CEO	Aegis Research Corporation	
Alberthal, Lester M.	Chairman and CEO	EDS	NSTAC
Peerenboom, Dr. James	Director, Infrastructure Assurance Center	Argonne National Laboratory, U of C	
Ware, Willis H.	Chairman, Research Staff	Rand	
Sanovic, Randolph	Gen Director, Info Security	General Motors Corporation	
Vetter, Linda		Agorics, Inc.	
Wade, James R.	Director, Fraud and Enterprise Info Security	Airtouch Cellular	
Littlejohn, Gail	Senior VP	Lexis-Nexis Corporation	
Jacobson, Jennifer	Public Policy Counsel	America Online	
McConnell, Mike	VP	Booz Allen and Hamilton	NSA
Schlosser, Lynn	Director, Federal Affairs	Eastman Chemical Company	
Copeland, Guy	VP, Information Infrastructure	CSC	NSTAC
Allen, Julia	Software Eng. Institute	Carnegie Mellon University	
Van Voorhies, Robert F.		Bryan Cave LLP	
Rindskopf, Elizabeth	Crit Infra Assur Counsel	American Bar Association	
Oettinger, Anthony	Professor	Harvard University	
Ackerman, F. Duane	President and CEO	BellSouth Corporation	
Armstrong, Michael		AT&T	
Babbio, Lawrence T.	Pres. and CEO, Network Group	Bell Atlantic Corporation	
Ballmer, Stephen	Executive VP, Sales & Support	Microsoft Corporation	
Black, Edward	President	Computer and Communications Industry Assoc.	

Chase, Steve	President and CEO	America Online	
Cahouet, Frank V.	President and CEO	Mellon Bank and Mellon Bank Corp.	
Cerf, Vinton G.	Senior VP	MCI Communications Corp.	
Dawson, Rhett B.	President	Information Technology Industry Council	
Duques, Henry C.	CEO	First Data Corporation	
Flanigan, Matthew J.	President	TIA	
Gerstner, Louis V.	CEO	IBM Corporation	
Hewitt, Charles	President	Satellite Broadcasting and Communications Association	
Kuhn, Tom	President	Edison Electric Institute	
Lutnick, Howard	President and CEO	Cantor Fitzgerald	
McColl, Hugh	CEO	Nationsbank	
McCaw, Craig	CEO	Teledesic Corp.	
McGinn, Richard	President and CEO	Lucent Technologies Inc.	
McNealy, Scott	President and CEO	Sun Microsystems	
Miller, Harris	President	Information Technology Association of America	
Moore, Gordon	Chairman Emeritus	Intel Corporation	
Chambers, John	President and CEO	Cisco Systems	
Eisenberg, Lewis	Chairman of Port Authority, NY and NJ		
Platt, Lewis E.	President and CEO	Hewlett Packard Company	
Reed, John S.	Chairman and CEO	CITICORP	
Tooker, Gary	Chairman	Motorola Inc.	
Viterbi, Andrew	Vice Chairman	Qualcomm, Inc.	
Wheeler, Thomas	President and CEO	Cellular Telephone Industry Association	
Winkler, Michael	Senior VP and Group General Manager	COMPAQ	
Yeager, Curt		Electric Power Research Institute	
Zarb, Frank	Chairman and CEO	National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.	
Hilsman, William J.	Chairman of the Board	Advanced Digital Technologies Company	NSTAC
Stroebele, John A.	President	Advanced Digital Technologies Company	IES
Stein, Martin A.	Vice Chairman, Automation and Support Services	BankAmerica Corporation	NSTAC
Cheng, George	Senior VP	BankAmerica Corporation	IES
Evatt, James W.	President, Information and Communications	The Boeing Company	

Steele, Robert W.	Systems General Manager, Business Development Planning	Boeing Information Services
Parker, David	President	American Gas Association
Richardson, Alan H.	Executive Director	American Public Power Association
English, Glen	CEO	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Lee, William C.Y.	VP and Chief Scientist	Air Touch Communications
Bishop, William	President	Institute of Internal Auditors
Burnett, William	Senior VP	Gas Reseach Institute
Grimes, John	VP	Raytheon E-Systems
Hahn, Richard	VP	Boston Edison
Hoffman, Lance J.	Professor	George Washington University
Blatt, William J.	VP	Northern Telecom
Blumentfeld, Seth	President and COO	MCI International
Burk, Arthur	Senior Safety Fellow	DuPont Excellence Center
Rotenberg, Mark	Executive Director	Electronic Privacy Information Center
Berman, Jerry	Executive Director	Center for Democracy and Technology
Neal, Roy	President and CEO	US Telephone Association
Goodman, Seymour	Center for International Security and Arms Control	Stanford University
Foster, Joe	Chairman	National Petroleum Council

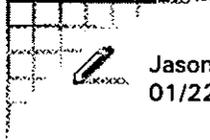
Chemical/Biological Terrorism

Mr Louis Freeh	FBI	Director
Mr Tom Kuker	National Defense Preparedness Office	Director
Mr Frank Young	Reformed Theological Seminary	Fmr Director, FDA
Mr Jerry Houer	NYC	
Dr Josh Lederberg	Rockefeller University	Nobel Laureate
Mr	OSD-Reserve Affairs	
Dr Margaret Hamburg	HHS	Asst Sec'y for Policy, Plng and Eval
Dr David Satcher	HHS	Surgeon General
Dr William Raub	HHS	DAS for Policy
Dr James Hughes	CDC	Director for Infectious Diseases
Dr Bob Knouss	HHS, Office of Emergency	Director

	Preparedness	
Dr Tony Fauci	HHS, Institute for Allergies and Infectious Diseases	Director
Ms Sarah Layton	American Public Works Association	Director
Mr Raymond Sheppach	National Governor's Association	Exec Director
Mr Carl Tubbesing	National Conference of State Legislators	Director
Mr Larry Naake	National Association of Counties	Exec Director
Mr J. Thomas Cochran	National Conference of Mayors	Exec Director
Mr Donald Borut	National League of Cities	Exec Director
Mr William Hansell	International City Managers Association	Exec Director
Mr Tom Halicki	National Association of Towns and Townships	Exec Director
Mr Garry Briese	International Association of Fire Chiefs	Exec Director
Mr Alfred Whitehead	International Association of Fire Fighters	President
Mr Fred Allinson	National Volunteer Fire Council	Chairman
Mr Romeo Spaulding	International Society of Fire Service Inspectors	Exec Director
Mr Alan Walker	National Association of State Fire Training Directors	President
Mr William Webb	Congressional Fire Services Institute	Exec Director
Mr Dan Rosenblatt	International Association of Police Chiefs	Exec Director
Mr A.N. Moser	National Sheriffs Association	Exec Director
Mr Chuck Wexler	Police Executive Research Forum	Exec Director
Mr Hubert Williams	Police Foundation	President
Mr Robert Stewart	National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives	Exec Director
Mr Rick Murray	American College of Emergency Physicians	EMS Manager
Ms Trina Hembree	National Emergency Management Association	Exec Director
Ms Elizabeth Armstrong	International Association of Emergency Managers	Exec Director

Members of Congress

- To be provided by White House and NSC Legislative Affairs



Jason H. Schechter
01/22/99 10:15:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Keeping America Secure for the 21st Century: President Clinton's Initiative on Biological and Chemical Weapons Preparedness

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 22, 1999

FACT SHEET

**Keeping America Secure for the 21st Century:
President Clinton's Initiative on
Biological and Chemical Weapons Preparedness**

President Clinton has made defending the United States against chemical and biological weapons a top national security priority. The possibility that outlaw nations and terrorist groups will seek to use these weapons represents one of the greatest threats to American security in the 21st century. The Administration has sought to defend against these threats through diplomatic and military means abroad and through increased preparedness at home. In his Fiscal Year 2000 budget -- which includes \$10 billion to defend against terrorism and weapons of mass destruction -- President Clinton will propose major increases in funding to strengthen America's defenses against the threat of biological and chemical weapons.

Vaccine Research and Development - The Department of Health and Human Services will receive an additional \$43.4 million for research and development to defend against biological weapons - almost a 150% increase. The bulk of it - \$30 million - will go to research on new vaccines, including vaccines for smallpox and anthrax for eventual use in the national medical stockpile. The Food and Drug Administration will receive \$13.4 million for enhanced regulatory review of vaccines and therapeutics. In addition, the National Institutes of Health will receive \$24 million for research on diagnostics, vaccines, antimicrobials and genomic research.

Public Health Surveillance - President Clinton will propose that funding for improvements in the public health surveillance system and public health infrastructure increase by 22% to \$86 million. This will translate into increased lab capacity, strengthened

epidemiological capabilities for state and local health departments and more resources for communications and information technology. The Center for Disease Control will create a network of regional labs to provide rapid analysis and identification of select biological agents.

Metropolitan Medical Response Systems – President Clinton will propose increasing funding by almost 400% to more than \$16 million for Metropolitan Medical Response Systems. These local emergency medical teams will respond to a biological or chemical weapons emergency. Twenty-five new such teams will be funded.

President Clinton's new initiatives build upon a record of accomplishment in confronting the dangers of emerging threats at home and abroad.

Beginning in fiscal 1997, the Administration began funding a five-year effort to equip and train first responders in the 120 largest metropolitan areas in the nation.

Last year, the President proposed and Congress approved of more than \$300 million in additional funds for weapons of mass destruction preparedness. Among the initiatives begun were the renovation of the public health surveillance system so medical personnel can detect a biological weapons release early and save lives. This appropriation also went to establish the first ever civilian medical stockpile, which will contain necessary medication to treat those exposed to biological or chemical weapons. Funding levels for the medical stockpile will be maintained in the President's FY2000 budget.

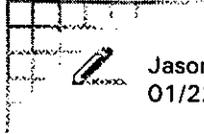
The United States led international efforts to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention, which we signed in 1997, and American diplomats are currently working to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention.

The Clinton Administration has also pursued cooperative programs and activities aimed at reducing the threat of proliferation of biological weapons expertise with nations of the former Soviet Union, spending \$30 million in these areas during the last five years. The President's budget proposal seeks more than \$150 million to expand these efforts over the next five years.

Through military action against production facilities for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and Sudan, the United States has acted to degrade and eliminate the ability of these two nations to build weapons of mass destruction and supply them to terrorists.

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Message Sent To: _____



Jason H. Schechter
01/22/99 10:15:20 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Funding for Domestic Preparedness and Critical Infrastructure Protection

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 22, 1999

FACT SHEET

**Funding for Domestic Preparedness
and Critical Infrastructure Protection**

The President's Fiscal Year 2000 budget includes requests for \$2.849 billion for critical infrastructure protection, computer security, and domestic preparedness against a weapons of mass destruction attack.

The budget request also proposes \$7.162 billion for conventional counter-terrorism security programs.

Domestic Preparedness against Weapons of Mass Destruction

In May 1999 the President proposed adding \$300 million for a new weapons of mass destruction domestic preparedness program. As a result, the 1999 enacted level was \$1.281 billion. The President's FY 2000 funding request for countering the threat of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction continues and expands the program to \$1.385 billion.

The FY 2000 request would include increases of \$30 million above the previous level for research into new vaccines and medicines, an additional \$15 million to fund Public Health Surveillance to detect an attack, and an additional \$13 million to create new metropolitan medical response teams.

Highlights of the FY 2000 budget include:

\$52 million to continue procurement of a national stockpile of specialized medicines to protect the civilian population

\$611 million for training and equipping emergency personnel in U.S. cities, planning and exercising for weapons of mass destruction contingencies and strengthening public health infrastructure.

\$206 million to protect U.S. government facilities

\$381 for research and development, including pathogen genome sequencing, vaccines, new therapies, detection and diagnosis, decontamination, and disposition of nuclear material.

Critical Infrastructure Protection and Computer Security

The President's FY 2000 request includes \$1.464 billion for protection of critical infrastructure and computer security. This represents a 40% increase in the two budget years since the President created the Critical Infrastructure Protection Commission.

The highlights of this program include:

Critical Infrastructure Applied Research Initiative (\$500 million)

Intrusion and Detection Systems: In addition to ongoing Department of Defense funding, \$2 million will be spent to design and evaluate a similar system for other Federal agencies

Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs): As part of the public-private partnership, we will provide \$8 million to support the initial establishment of ISACs

Cyber Corps: This program will address the shortage of highly skilled computer science expertise in the government and enable agencies to recruit a cadre of experts to respond to attacks on computer networks. It will use existing personnel flexibilities, scholarship and financial assistance programs, and \$3 million to examine new scholarship programs to retrain, retain and recruit computer science students.

Counter-terrorism Security

In addition to the programs above, the President's FY 2000 budget request for all anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs is \$8.547 billion, a 12% increase over the FY 1999 enacted level and an 18% increase over FY 1998.

The President also requested a supplemental appropriation in FY 1999 of \$2.064 billion after the Africa bombings. This includes \$1.4 billion to provide additional security measures to diplomatic and consular facilities and rebuild the two embassies destroyed in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi.

Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs): As part of the public-private partnership, we will support the initial establishment of ISACs to foster private sector development of best practices and standards for computer security, to encourage the sharing of vulnerability analysis, and to provide outreach and training programs. These ISACs will enable the Federal government to provide private industry with threat information without compromising privacy, civil liberties or proprietary data.

Cyber Corps: This program will address the shortage of highly skilled computer science expertise in the government and enable agencies to recruit a cadre of experts to respond to attacks on computer networks. It will use existing personnel flexibilities, scholarship and financial assistance programs, and examine new scholarship programs to retrain, retain and recruit computer science students.

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Message Sent To: _____

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: KEEPING AMERICA SECURE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

January 22, 1999

"We will meet the emerging security challenges, as we have met such challenges in the past, by remaining confident not only in our ideals, but in our people. We can prevail over terrorism by drawing on the very best of our free society. With strength and clear purpose, we will rise to meet all those who would intimidate us. Let us come together to protect the peace and build the better world we seek."

President Bill Clinton
January 22, 1999

Today, President Clinton delivers an address at the National Academy of Sciences where he will announce major new initiatives to strengthen America's defenses against the emerging threats posed by biological and chemical weapons, and attacks to our critical infrastructure, computer systems, and networks.

SAFEGUARDING OUR CITIZENS FROM THE THREAT OF DEADLY WEAPONS. President Clinton has made defending the United States against chemical and biological weapons a top priority. The President has safeguarded Americans from this emerging threat through diplomatic and military means abroad and through increased preparedness at home. The President's fiscal year 2000 budget includes requests for:

- An additional \$40 million in research and development funding for the Department of Health and Human Services, with the bulk of that funding going to research on new vaccines, including smallpox and anthrax, for eventual use in the national medical stockpile;
- A 23 percent increase in funding for improvements in the public health surveillance system, including, increased lab capacities, strengthened epidemiological capabilities for state and local health departments and more resources for communications and information technology. This funding will also allow the Centers for Disease Control to create a network of regional labs to provide rapid analysis of select biological agents;
- Additional funding for Metropolitan Medical Response Systems, medical teams who respond to biological and chemical weapons emergencies. This funding will support 25 new response teams.

CYBER-SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY. The President is calling for an investment of \$1.46 billion in fiscal year 2000 to defend our critical infrastructure, including, power-generation systems, banking, transportation and emergency services and telecommunications. This investment will help secure computer systems and networks that are potentially vulnerable to computer attack. The President's proposal calls for:

- Research and Development funding to safeguard key computer systems, with a focus on developing tools that can identify potentially threatening activities within computer networks or computer code installed to disrupt a computer system;
- Intrusion Detection Systems modeled on one initiated at the Department of Defense that will ensure that when one computer system is attacked, others in the network will be instantly informed of the source of the intrusion, the mode of attack, and the recommended ways to stop it;
- Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC's). The Clinton Administration will work with private industry to establish ISAC's to foster the development of uniform practices and standards to protect against computer attack, encourage the sharing of vulnerability analysis, and provide outreach and training programs;
- Recruiting a Cyber Corps to respond to computer crises. Under the President's plan, government agencies will be encouraged to recruit expert level computer security workers to respond to future computer crises. This program will use existing scholarship and financial assistance programs and examine new scholarship programs to retrain, retain, and recruit computer science students.