

- (ii) documentation relating to the changes, including plans, strategies, and resources to implement the changes; and
- (iii) an assessment of the effect of the changes on the capabilities of the STC program, taking into consideration previous resource allocations and stakeholder input.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title XIX, §1928, as added Pub. L. 115–387, §2(a)(10), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5164.)

PART C—CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

§ 597. Chief Medical Officer

(a) In general

There is in the Office a Chief Medical Officer, who shall be appointed by the President. The Chief Medical Officer shall report to the Assistant Secretary.

(b) Qualifications

The individual appointed as Chief Medical Officer shall be a licensed physician possessing a demonstrated ability in and knowledge of medicine and public health.

(c) Responsibilities

The Chief Medical Officer shall have the responsibility within the Department for medical issues related to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, including—

- (1) serving as the principal advisor on medical and public health issues to the Secretary, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Assistant Secretary, and other Department officials;
- (2) providing operational medical support to all components of the Department;
- (3) as appropriate, providing medical liaisons to the components of the Department, on a reimbursable basis, to provide subject matter expertise on operational medical issues;
- (4) coordinating with Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, the medical community, and others within and outside the Department, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response of the Department of Health and Human Services, with respect to medical and public health matters; and
- (5) performing such other duties relating to such responsibilities as the Secretary may require.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title XIX, §1931, as added Pub. L. 115–387, §2(c)(2), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5166.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

Provisions similar to those in this section were contained in section 321e of this title prior to repeal by Pub. L. 115–387, §2(c)(1).

SUBCHAPTER XV—HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS

§ 601. Definitions

In this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Administrator

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) Appropriate committees of Congress

The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

- (A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and
- (B) those committees of the House of Representatives that the Speaker of the House of Representatives determines appropriate.

(3) Critical infrastructure sectors

The term “critical infrastructure sectors” means the following sectors, in both urban and rural areas:

- (A) Agriculture and food.
- (B) Banking and finance.
- (C) Chemical industries.
- (D) Commercial facilities.
- (E) Commercial nuclear reactors, materials, and waste.
- (F) Dams.
- (G) The defense industrial base.
- (H) Emergency services.
- (I) Energy.
- (J) Government facilities.
- (K) Information technology.
- (L) National monuments and icons.
- (M) Postal and shipping.
- (N) Public health and health care.
- (O) Telecommunications.
- (P) Transportation systems.
- (Q) Water.

(4) Directly eligible tribe

The term “directly eligible tribe” means—

- (A) any Indian tribe—
 - (i) that is located in the continental United States;
 - (ii) that operates a law enforcement or emergency response agency with the capacity to respond to calls for law enforcement or emergency services;
 - (iii)(I) that is located on or near an international border or a coastline bordering an ocean (including the Gulf of Mexico) or international waters;
 - (II) that is located within 10 miles of a system or asset included on the prioritized critical infrastructure list established under section 664(a)(2) of this title or has such a system or asset within its territory;
 - (III) that is located within or contiguous to 1 of the 50 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States; or
 - (IV) the jurisdiction of which includes not less than 1,000 square miles of Indian country, as that term is defined in section 1151 of title 18; and
 - (iv) that certifies to the Secretary that a State has not provided funds under section 604 or 605 of this title to the Indian tribe or consortium of Indian tribes for the purpose for which direct funding is sought; and

(B) a consortium of Indian tribes, if each tribe satisfies the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(5) Eligible metropolitan area

The term “eligible metropolitan area” means any of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States.

(6) High-risk urban area

The term “high-risk urban area” means a high-risk urban area designated under section 604(b)(3)(A) of this title.

(7) Indian tribe

The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given that term in section 5304(e) of title 25.

(8) Metropolitan statistical area

The term “metropolitan statistical area” means a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

(9) National Special Security Event

The term “National Special Security Event” means a designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

(10) Population

The term “population” means population according to the most recent United States census population estimates available at the start of the relevant fiscal year.

(11) Population density

The term “population density” means population divided by land area in square miles.

(12) Qualified intelligence analyst

The term “qualified intelligence analyst” means an intelligence analyst (as that term is defined in section 124h(j) of this title), including law enforcement personnel—

(A) who has successfully completed training to ensure baseline proficiency in intelligence analysis and production, as determined by the Secretary, which may include training using a curriculum developed under section 124f of this title; or

(B) whose experience ensures baseline proficiency in intelligence analysis and production equivalent to the training required under subparagraph (A), as determined by the Secretary.

(13) Target capabilities

The term “target capabilities” means the target capabilities for Federal, State, local, and tribal government preparedness for which guidelines are required to be established under section 746(a) of this title.

(14) Tribal government

The term “tribal government” means the government of an Indian tribe.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title XX, §2001, as added Pub. L. 110–53, title I, §101, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 271; amended Pub. L. 115–278, §2(g)(7)(A), Nov. 16, 2018, 132 Stat. 4180.)

Editorial Notes**AMENDMENTS**

2018—Par. (4)(A)(iii)(II). Pub. L. 115–278 substituted “section 664(a)(2) of this title” for “section 124f(a)(2) of this title”.

PART A—GRANTS TO STATES AND HIGH-RISK URBAN AREAS**§ 603. Homeland security grant programs****(a) Grants authorized**

The Secretary, through the Administrator, may award grants under sections 604, 605, and 609a of this title to State, local, and tribal governments.

(b) Programs not affected

This part shall not be construed to affect any of the following Federal programs:

(1) Firefighter and other assistance programs authorized under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.).

(2) Grants authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

(3) Emergency Management Performance Grants under the amendments made by title II of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

(4) Grants to protect critical infrastructure, including port security grants authorized under section 70107 of title 46 and the grants authorized under title¹ XIV and XV of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 [6 U.S.C. 1131 et seq., 1151 et seq.] and the amendments made by such titles.

(5) The Metropolitan Medical Response System authorized under section 723 of this title.

(6) The Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program authorized under subchapter XIII.

(7) Grant programs other than those administered by the Department.

(c) Relationship to other laws**(1) In general**

The grant programs authorized under sections 604 and 605 of this title shall supercede all grant programs authorized under section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT Act (42 U.S.C. 3714).²

(2) Allocation

The allocation of grants authorized under section 604 or 605 of this title shall be governed by the terms of this part and not by any other provision of law.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title XX, §2002, as added Pub. L. 110–53, title I, §101, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 273; amended Pub. L. 116–108, §2(b), Jan. 24, 2020, 133 Stat. 3295.)

Editorial Notes**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is Pub. L. 93–498, Oct. 29, 1974, 88 Stat. 1535, which is classified principally to chapter 49 (§2201 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2201 of Title 15 and Tables.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), is

¹ So in original. Probably should be “titles”.

² See References in Text note below.