

**Federal GIS Conference**

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# **Intelligence Reporting and Collaboration Using Portal for ArcGIS**

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# Super boring text you won't want to read. Trust me. Totally migraine inducing. Yawn.

Drones Accountability Act - Prohibits the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from operating or controlling armed unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) or combat aircraft. Prohibit any member of the U.S. Armed Forces and any other employee or contractor of the Department of Defense (DOD) from carrying out an order or authorization from any CIA employee or contractor to use lethal force. Requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to report to Congress on: (1) the existence and sufficiency of civilian protection mechanisms in accordance with international law concerning armed operations that use unmanned aerial operations; (2) the methodology used to distinguish combatants from civilians before armed operations and after a strike has occurred; (3) the existence and sufficiency of standards for the identification of targets and the sufficiency of intelligence sources and analysis where there is limited U.S. ground presence; and (4) the existence and sufficiency of processes for recognizing the effects of drone strikes on the organization being targeted and on the country or region in which the strike takes place. Requires the DOD, Department of Justice (DOJ), and CIA, once every three months, to provide Congress with all legal opinions giving advice with regard to the authority to use lethal force in order to justify operations. Expresses the sense of Congress that a moratorium must be enforced against the lethal use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles until the Administration has presented, and Congress has approved, sufficient safeguards and sufficient oversight addressing the concerns highlighted in the report required by this Act.

Bars, until such safeguards are in place, the obligation or expenditure of any funding available for the Armed Forces or the CIA for the purpose of using lethal force against an individual unless: (1) that individual presents an imminent threat to the United States, (2) lethal force is the last resort, and (3) the harm caused to civilians or civilian property is proportional and does not violate international humanitarian law

To prohibit the Central Intelligence Agency from using an unmanned aerial vehicle to carry out a weapons strike or other deliberately lethal action and to transfer the authority to conduct such strikes or lethal action to the Department of Defense.

Mr. Burgess (for himself and Mr. Amash) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. To prohibit the Central Intelligence Agency from using an unmanned aerial vehicle to carry out a weapons strike or other deliberately lethal action and to transfer the authority to conduct such strikes or lethal action to the Department of Defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OPERATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE STRIKES AND TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

To require an adequate process in preplanned lethal operations that deliberately target citizens of the United States or citizens of strategic treaty allies of the United States, and for other purposes.

January 6, 2015

Mr. Issa introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Select Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

To require an adequate process in preplanned lethal operations that deliberately target citizens of the United States or citizens of strategic treaty allies of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Designating Requirements On Notification of Executive-ordered Strikes Act" or "DRONES Act".

## SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.--The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) Preplanned lethal operation.--The term "preplanned lethal operation" does not include, limit, or restrict actions taken in immediate self defense or immediate defense of others by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officers, or other persons authorized to use lethal force in the execution of their duties.

(3) Strategic treaty ally.--The term "strategic treaty ally" refers to a member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, the Republic of South Korea, and any other country with which the United States has entered into a security treaty.

## SEC. 3. SCOPE

(a) Covered Entities.--This Act applies to all Federal departments and agencies and the Armed Forces.

(b) Covered Preplanned Lethal Operations.--This Act only applies to preplanned lethal operations that deliberately target a citizen of the United States or a citizen of a strategic treaty ally of the United States.

## SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON PREPLANNED LETHAL OPERATIONS TARGETING UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR CITIZENS OF STRATEGIC TREATY ALLIES.

(a) Limitation.--A Federal department or agency or the Armed Forces may not deliberately target a citizen of the United States or a citizen of a strategic treaty ally of the United States in a preplanned lethal operation unless the preplanned lethal operation is planned and executed pursuant to a written determination signed personally by the President--

(1) confirming the status of the targeted citizen as an enemy combatant; and

(2) authorizing the deliberate lethal targeting of the citizen based on an articulated need for the use of such lethal force.

(b) Congressional Notification.--Not later than 30 days after making a determination under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in classified form if necessary--

(1) certifying that the timing and details of the preplanned lethal operation were approved personally by the President; and

(2) describing in detail--

(A) the information used to determine that the targeted citizen is an enemy combatant; and

(B) the reasons why the use of lethal force was necessary.

(c) Delegation.--The President may not delegate--

(1) the final determination of enemy combatant status; and

(2) the final approval of timing and details of the execution of the preplanned lethal operation.

## SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON PREPLANNED LETHAL OPERATIONS INSIDE THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to authorize any Federal department or agency or the Armed Forces to deliberately target a citizen of the United States or a citizen of a strategic treaty ally in a preplanned lethal operation inside the territory of the United States or any location under the jurisdiction of the United States.

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To consolidate within the Department of Defense all executive authority regarding the use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles, and for other purposes.

Mr. Yoho (for himself, Mr. Amash, Mr. Massie, Mr. Holt, Mr. Broun of Georgia, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Mulvaney, and Mr. Labrador) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Select Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned To consolidate within the Department of Defense all executive authority regarding the use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Drone Reform Act".

## SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OVER USE OF ARMED UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.

(a) DOD Executive Authority.--

(1) Prohibition.--No operation involving the use of an armed unmanned aerial vehicle shall be carried out under the authority of a department or agency of the Federal Government other than the Department of Defense.

(2) Use by military personnel.--Only uniformed members of the United States Armed Forces may--

(A) operate, or order the operation of, an armed unmanned aerial vehicle; or

(B) operate or fire, or order the operation or firing of, any weapon or other munition carried on an armed unmanned aerial vehicle.

(3) Applicable law.--The operation and use of an armed unmanned aerial vehicle shall be subject to the requirements of title 10 of the United States Code.

(b) Rules of Construction.--Nothing in this section shall be construed--

(1) to limit or expand any authority of any component of the Federal Government to provide advice, including intelligence, to the Department of Defense in support of actions described in paragraph (1) and (2) of subsection (a); or

(2) to create any authority, or expand any existing authority, for the Federal Government to kill any person.

(c) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.--The term "unmanned aerial vehicle" means an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft. The term includes aircraft referred to as a drone, UAV, unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aerial system (UAS), remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted vehicle (RPV), remotely operated aircraft (ROA), and unmanned aerial vehicle system (UAWS).

(d) Effective Date.--This section shall take effect 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

# Is there more coffee someplace near by? How has it only been 1 minute? Why is there soooo much text?

To improve the provisions relating to the privacy of electronic communications.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Electronic Communications Privacy Act Amendments Act of 2015".

## SEC. 2. CONFIDENTIALITY OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 2702(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) a provider of remote computing service or electronic communication service to the public shall not knowingly divulge to any governmental entity the contents of any communication described in section 2703(a), or any record or other information pertaining to a subscriber or customer of such service."

## SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF 180-DAY RULE; SEARCH WARRANT REQUIREMENT;

### REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF CUSTOMER RECORDS.

(a) In General.--Section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, is amended--

(1) by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting the following:

"(a) Contents of Wire or Electronic Communications.--A governmental entity may require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is in electronic storage with or otherwise stored, held, or maintained by the provider only if the governmental entity obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures) that is issued by a court of competent jurisdiction directing the disclosure.

"(b) Notice.--Except as provided in section 2705, not later than 10 business days in the case of a law enforcement agency, or not later than 3 business days in the case of any other governmental entity, after a governmental entity receives the contents of a wire or electronic communication of a subscriber or customer from a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service under subsection (a), the governmental entity shall serve upon, or deliver to by registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means reasonably calculated to be effective, as specified by the court issuing the warrant, the subscriber or customer--

"(1) a copy of the warrant; and

"(2) a notice that includes the information referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 2705(a)(4)(B).

"(c) Records Concerning Electronic Communication Service or Remote Computing Service.--

"(1) In general.--Subject to paragraph (2), a governmental entity may require a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service to disclose a record or other information pertaining to a subscriber or customer of the provider or service (not including the contents of communications), only if the governmental entity--

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"(A) obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures) that is issued by a court of competent jurisdiction directing the disclosure; "(B) obtains a court order directing the disclosure under subsection (d); "(C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to the disclosure; or "(D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and place of business of a subscriber or customer of the provider or service that is engaged in telemarketing (as defined in section 2325).

"(2) Information to be disclosed.--A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall, in response to an administrative subpoena authorized by Federal or State statute, a grand jury, trial, or civil discovery subpoena, or any means authorized under paragraph (1), disclose to a governmental entity the-- "(A) name; "(B) address; "(C) local and long distance telephone records, or records of session times and durations; "(D) length of service (including start date) and types of service used; "(E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and "(F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit card or bank account number), of a subscriber or customer of such service.

"(3) Notice not required.--A governmental entity that receives records or information under this subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.";

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(h) Rule of Construction.--Nothing in this section or in section 2702 shall be construed to limit the authority of a governmental entity to use an administrative subpoena authorized under a Federal or State statute or to use a Federal or State grand jury, trial, or civil discovery subpoena to--

"(1) require an originator, addressee, or intended recipient of an electronic communication to disclose the contents of the electronic communication to the governmental entity; or

"(2) require an entity that provides electronic communication services to the officers, directors, employees, or agents of the entity (for the purpose of carrying out their duties) to disclose the contents of an electronic communication to or from an officer, director, employee, or agent of the entity to a governmental entity, if the electronic communication is held, stored, or maintained on an electronic communications system owned or operated by the entity."

(b) Technical and Conforming Amendments.--Section 2703(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended--

(1) by striking "A court order for disclosure under subsection (b) or (c)" and inserting "A court order for disclosure under subsection (c)"; and

(2) by striking "the contents of a wire or electronic communication, or".

SEC. 4. DELAYED NOTICE.

Section 2705 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2705. DELAYED NOTICE.

"(a) Delay of Notification.--

"(1) In general.--A governmental entity that is seeking a warrant under section 2703(a) may include in the application for the warrant a request for an order delaying the notification required under section 2703(b) for a period of not more than 180 days in the case of a law enforcement agency, or not more than 90 days in the case of any other governmental entity.

"(2) Determination.--A court shall grant a request for delayed notification made under paragraph (1) if the court determines that there is reason to believe that notification of the existence of the warrant may result in--

"(A) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

"(B) flight from prosecution;

"(C) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

"(D) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

"(E) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial.

"(3) Extension.--Upon request by a governmental entity, a court may grant one or more extensions of the delay of notification granted under paragraph (2) of not more than 180 days in the case of a law enforcement agency, or not more than 90 days in the case of any other governmental entity.

"(4) Expiration of the delay of notification.--Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification under paragraph (2) or (3), the governmental entity shall serve upon, or deliver to by registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the court approving the search warrant, the customer or subscriber--

"(A) a copy of the warrant; and

"(B) notice that informs the customer or subscriber--

"(i) of the nature of the law enforcement inquiry with reasonable specificity;

"(ii) that information maintained for the customer or subscriber by the provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service named in the process or request was supplied to, or requested by, the governmental entity;

"(iii) of the date on which the warrant was served on the provider and the date on which the information was provided by the provider to the governmental entity;

"(iv) that notification of the customer or subscriber was delayed;

"(v) the identity of the court authorizing the delay; and

"(vi) of the provision of this chapter under which the delay was authorized.

"(b) Preclusion of Notice to Subject of Governmental Access.--

"(1) In general.--A governmental entity that is obtaining the contents of a communication or information or records under section 2703 may apply to a court for an order directing a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service to which a warrant, order, subpoena, or other directive under section 2703 is directed not to notify any other person of the existence of the warrant, order, subpoena, or other directive for a period of not more than 180 days in the case of a law enforcement agency, or not more than 90 days in the case of any other governmental entity.

"(2) Determination.--A court shall grant a request for an order made under paragraph (1) if the court determines that there is reason to believe that notification of the existence of the warrant, order, subpoena, or other directive may result in--

"(A) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

"(B) flight from prosecution;

"(C) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

"(D) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

"(E) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial.

"(3) Extension.--Upon request by a governmental entity, a court may grant one or more extensions of an order granted under paragraph (2) of not more than 180 days in the case of a law enforcement agency, or not more than 90 days in the case of any other governmental entity.

"(4) Prior notice to law enforcement.--Upon expiration of the period of delay of notice under this section, and not later than 3 business days before providing notice to a customer or subscriber, a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall notify the governmental entity that obtained the contents of a communication or information or records under section 2703 of the intent of the provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service to notify the customer or subscriber of the existence of the warrant, order, or subpoena seeking that information.

"(c) Definition.--In this section and section 2703, the term "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law, or any other Federal or State agency conducting a criminal investigation."

## SEC. 5. EVALUATION BY THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

Not later than September 30, 2017, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report regarding the disclosure of customer communications and records under section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, which shall include--

(1) an analysis and evaluation of such disclosure under section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, as in effect before the date of enactment of this Act, including--

(A) a comprehensive analysis and evaluation regarding the number of individual instances, in each of the 5 years before the year in which this Act is enacted, in which Federal, State, or local law enforcement officers used section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, to obtain information relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation;

(B) an analysis of the average length of time taken by a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service to comply with requests by law enforcement officers for information under section 2703 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) the number of individual instances, in each of the 5 years before the year in which this Act is enacted, in which information was requested by law enforcement officers from a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service under a warrant as authorized under section 2703(a) of title 18, United States Code;

(D) the number of individual instances and type of request, in each of the 5 years before the year in which this Act is enacted, in which information was requested by law enforcement officers from a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service under the other information request provisions in section 2703 of title 18, United States Code; and

(E) the number of individual instances, in each of the 5 years before the year in which this Act is enacted, in which law enforcement officers requested delayed notification to the subscriber or customer under section 2705 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) an analysis and evaluation of such disclosure under section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, including--

(A) an evaluation of the effects of the amendments to the warrant requirements on judges, court dockets, or any other court operations;

(B) a survey of Federal, State, and local judges and law enforcement officers to determine the average length of time required for providers of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service to provide the contents of communications requested under a search warrant, which shall include identifying the number of instances in which a judge was required to order a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service to appear to show cause for failing to comply with a warrant or to issue an order of contempt against a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service for such a failure; and

(C) determining whether the amendments to the warrant requirements resulted in an increase in the use of the emergency exception under section 2702(b)(8) of title 18, United States Code.

## SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this Act shall be construed to preclude the acquisition by the United States Government or--

(1) the contents of a wire or electronic communication pursuant to other lawful authorities, including the authorities under chapter 119 of title 18 (commonly known as the "Wiretap Act"), the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), or any other provision of Federal law not specifically amended by this Act; or

(2) records or other information relating to a subscriber or customer of any electronic communication service or remote computing service (not including the content of such communications) pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), chapter 119 of title 18 (commonly known as the "Wiretap Act"), or any other provision of Federal law not specifically amended by this Act.

# Another one? Landsat 2 over Antarctica is more exciting than these slides...

To authorize the provision of assistance on an emergency basis for countries affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak at its source, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ebola Emergency Response Act".

## SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that--

(1) the current outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa poses severe health, economic, and security threats to the countries affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, the United States, and the broader international community; and

(2) the whole-of-government response taken by the United States provides unique capabilities that are critical to effectively helping contain the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, yet the United States alone will not succeed in containing the Ebola virus disease.

## SEC. 3. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to--

(1) support a robust international response to the Ebola virus disease in West Africa by undertaking a range of activities to immediately help detect, contain, treat, and deter the further spread of the disease;

(2) support the efforts of governments of affected countries and of local, regional, and international nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations working on the front lines of the response to the Ebola virus disease; and

(3) work with appropriate security sector personnel engaged in the response to the Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as with civil society, regional organizations, and the United Nations to enhance border security and create a secure operating environment for health workers and other responders and the communities they are serving, including by repurposing, as necessary and appropriate, existing United States security assistance provided to the affected countries to address immediate border security and law enforcement needs.

## SEC. 4. INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.

In carrying out the policy under section 3, the President shall--

(1) seek to coordinate with the governments of countries of Africa affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, other donors, the private sector, regional and international financial institutions, local, regional, and international organizations, civil society, and local, regional, and nongovernmental organizations, particularly organizations that possess experience in emergency relief and infection control, to devise and implement a coherent, comprehensive strategy to control the Ebola virus disease and assist affected populations, utilizing all necessary and appropriate assets and capabilities of the United States Government; and

(2) direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to--

(A) ensure that the United Nations Mission in Liberia is fully protecting individuals under its care from exploitation and abuse, including by soldiers serving under its command, and, within its capabilities and in the context of its mandate to help solidify peace and stability while protecting civilians in Liberia, plays an active role in the emergency response, including by providing logistics and engineering support, as well as securing border crossings, state institutions, and treatment facilities, as necessary and appropriate; and (B) ensure that the United Nations Mission for the Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) plays an effective role in aligning donors around a single strategic operating plan to detect, contain, treat, and deter the further spread of Ebola, and that the associated costs for its work are offset by decreases elsewhere in the general budget of the United Nations.

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.

(a) Authorization.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and consistent with the authorities of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292), the President is authorized to provide assistance on an emergency basis to countries directly affected by or at imminent risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak, by supporting the activities described in subsection

(b) Activities Supported.--Activities supported by assistance under subsection (a) are the following: (1) The construction, staffing, and equipping of patient isolation and treatment facilities in sufficient numbers to treat infected persons at the most appropriate locations (2) The construction and equipping of laboratories in sufficient numbers to ensure accurate testing for the Ebola virus disease and other infectious diseases, as necessary and appropriate, in as rapid a time frame as possible.

(3) The provision of vital medical supplies and equipment necessary to contain the outbreak.

(4) The recruitment and training of local and international staff on effective disease identification, isolation, contact tracing, and care with respect to the Ebola virus disease, especially the proper use of universal precautions, personal protective equipment, and other infection control measures, to minimize transmission.

(5) The recruitment, training, and equipping of safe burial teams, as necessary, to reduce transmission of the Ebola virus disease.

(6) The provision of medical evacuations, on a reimbursable basis, for medical and other personnel engaged in the response to the Ebola virus disease who become infected with the disease, as necessary and appropriate.

(7) The development of an effective public information campaign to help limit the transmission of the Ebola virus disease, utilizing all appropriate means of communication, including digital, print, broadcast communication, and communications through local health care workers, media, schools, civil society organizations, and faith-based and traditional leaders.

(8) The development and deployment of Ebola diagnostics and surveillance tools, as well as vaccines and treatments as they become available and to the extent possible that such vaccines and treatments adhere to strictly enforced informed consent protocols.

(9) The provision of emergency food assistance, water and sanitation, shelter, and support for orphans and vulnerable children in communities affected by the Ebola virus disease.

(10) The provision of technical assistance to strengthen border control, including enhanced health screening at exit and entry points in the region, to be complemented by appropriate health screening at United States ports of entry.

(11) Activities related to sustainable post-outbreak economic recovery and ensuring the stability of countries affected by the Ebola virus disease.

(c) Allocation and Reimbursement Among Agencies.--

(1) In general.--In carrying out this section, the President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of, or procure commodities from, any agency of the United States Government on a non-reimbursable basis, subject to the written consent of the head of such other agency, and notwithstanding any provision of law relating to limitations on the use of authorities or funding of such other agency. (2) Congressional notification.--SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO AVOID ECONOMIC COLLAPSE AND ASSIST WITH POST-CRISIS COUNTRIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should work with other donors, including international financial institutions, to encourage such other donors to help the governments of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone mitigate the risks of economic collapse and related civil unrest by providing appropriate access to emergency grants and financing tools, as necessary and appropriate, to address fiscal issues that are the direct result of the Ebola virus disease crisis, and to assist with post-crisis economic recovery.

## SEC. 7. REPORT.

(a) In General.--Not later than 6 months after the date on which the President determines that the Ebola epidemic in West Africa has been effectively contained, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that assesses the United States coordination and response to the Ebola epidemic, including how the authorities provided pursuant to this Act were utilized and lessons learned that may have applications in response to future epidemics.

(b) Appropriate Congressional Committees.--In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means--

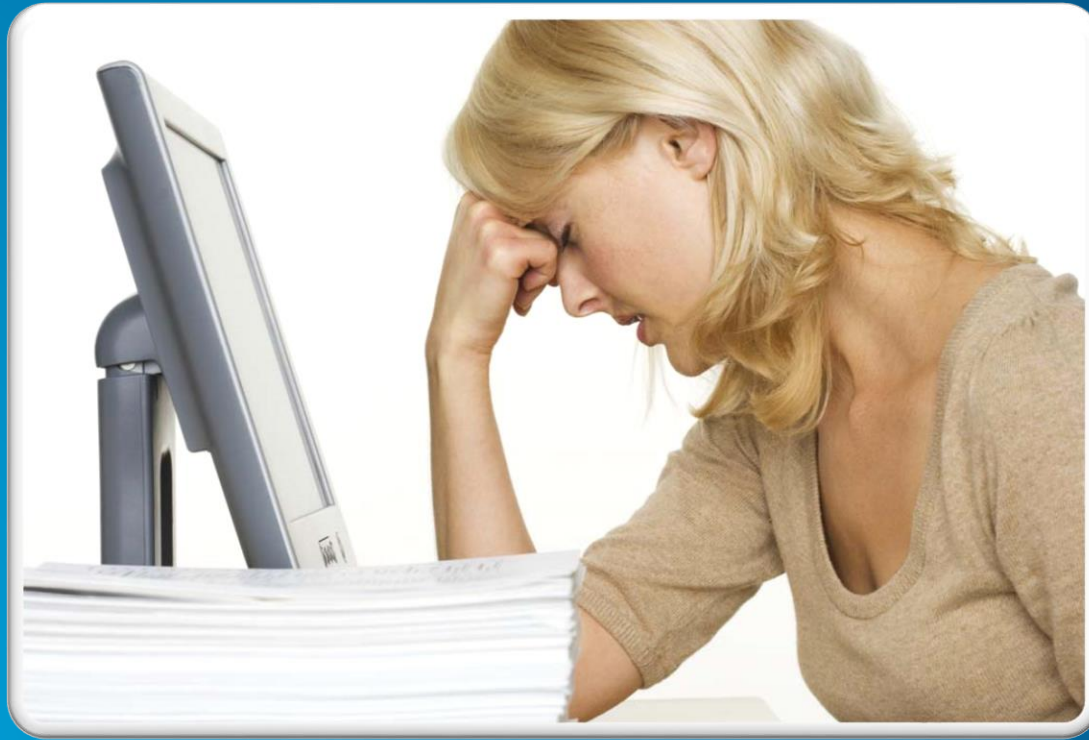
(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

## SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) \$1,801,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.

# Is there a better way?



# Another one? Landsat 2 over Antarctica is more exciting than these slides...

## H.R.5710 - Ebola Emergency Response Act

To authorize the provision of assistance on an emergency basis for countries affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak at its source, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.  
This Act may be cited as the "Ebola Emergency Response Act".  
SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that--  
(1) the current outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa poses severe health, economic, and security threats to the countries affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, the United States, and the broader international community; and  
(2) the whole-of-government response taken by the United States provides a model for other countries that are critical to

The current outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa *poses severe health, economic, and security threats* to the countries affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, the United States, and the broader international community

(3) work with appropriate security sector personnel engaged in the response to the Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as with civil society, regional organizations, and the United Nations to enhance border security and create a secure operating environment for health workers and other responders and the communities they are serving, including by repurposing, as necessary and appropriate, existing United States security assistance provided to the affected countries to address immediate border security and law enforcement needs.

SEC. 4. INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.

In carrying out the policy under section 3, the President shall--  
(1) seek to coordinate with the governments of countries in Africa affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of Ebola virus disease, other donors, the private sector, regional, international financial institutions, local, regional, and international associations, civil societies, local relief organizations, and other entities to provide relief and assistance to the affected countries; and  
(2) provide technical assistance to the affected countries to enhance border security and create a secure operating environment for health workers and other responders and the communities they are serving, including by repurposing, as necessary and appropriate, existing United States security assistance provided to the affected countries to address immediate border security and law enforcement needs.

The President is authorized to *provide assistance on an emergency basis* to countries directly affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak

elsewhere in the general body of the United Nations.  
SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.  
(a) Authorization.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and consistent with the authorities of section 101 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292), the President is authorized to provide assistance on an emergency basis to countries directly affected by or at imminent risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak, by supporting the activities described in subsection

(b) Activities Supported.--Activities supported by assistance under subsection (a) are the following: (1) The construction, staffing, and equipping

The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of, or procure commodities from, any agency of the United States Government on a *non-reimbursable basis*

of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of, or procure commodities from, any agency of the United States Government on a *non-reimbursable basis*

(9) The provision of emergency food assistance, sanitation, shelter, and support for orphaned and vulnerable children in communities affected by the outbreak of Ebola virus disease.  
(10) The provision of technical assistance to strengthen border control, including enhanced health screening at exit and entry points in the region, to be complemented by appropriate health screening at United States ports of entry.  
(11) Activities related to sustainable post-outbreak economic recovery and ensuring the stability of countries affected by the Ebola virus disease.  
(c) Allocation and Reimbursement Among Agencies.--

(1) In general.--In carrying out this section, the President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of, or procure commodities from, any agency of the United States Government on a non-reimbursable basis, subject to the written consent of the head of the agency, and notwithstanding any provision of law relating to limitations on the use of authorities or funding of other agency. (2) Congressional notification.--SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO AVOID ECONOMIC COLLAPSE AND ASSIST WITH POST-CRISIS COUNTRIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE. It is the sense of Congress that the President should work with other donors, including international financial institutions, to provide such other donors to help the governments of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone mitigate the risks of economic collapse and related

The *provision of technical assistance to strengthen border control*, including enhanced health screening at exit and entry points in the region, to be complemented by appropriate health screening at United States ports of entry

and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and  
(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.  
SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.  
There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) \$1,801,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.

Okay, PowerPoints *can be boring*.

**But how else are we supposed to share information?**

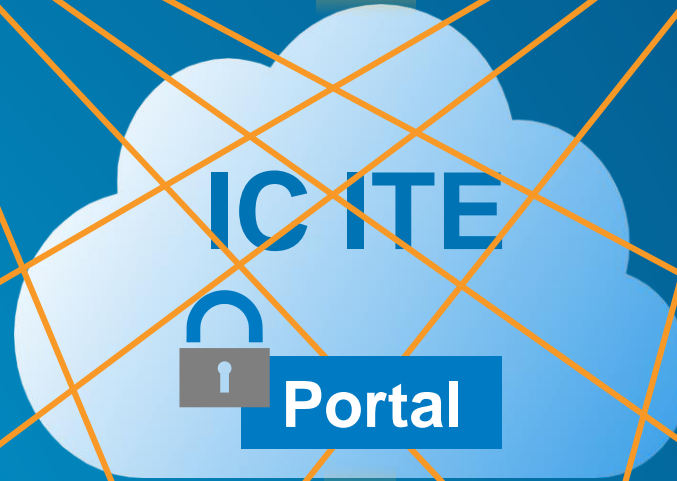
And what about collaboration: can \_\_\_\_\_ send me \_\_\_\_\_  
or hand courier \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting?

**Do I really even need to collaborate?**

Policy  
Makers  
aka Congress



Senior Executives  
aka the President



Field  
Operatives



SIGINT  
Analysts



Geospatial  
Analysts



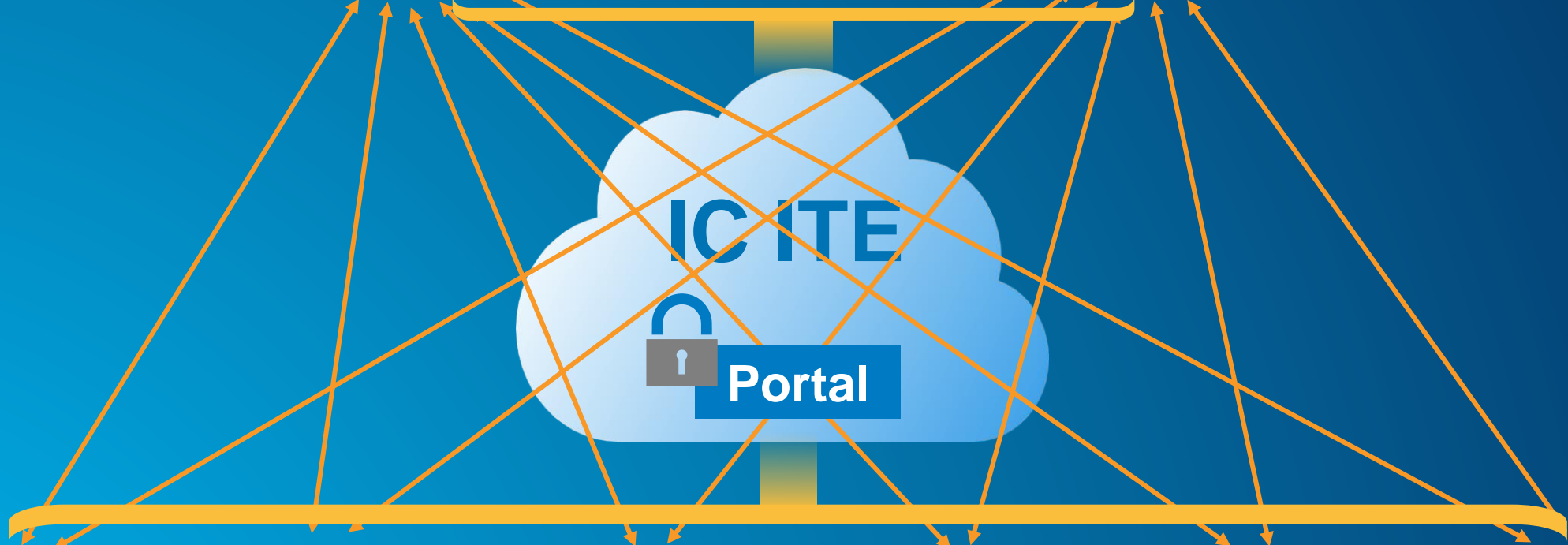
Imagery  
Analysts



Intelligence  
Officers



Military  
Analysts





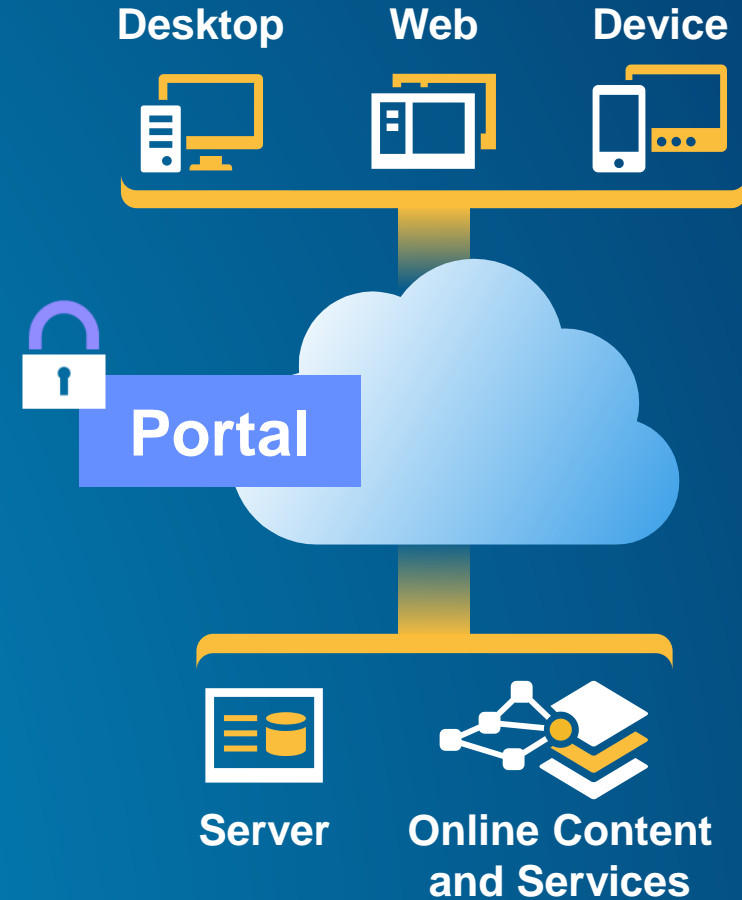
# Portal for ArcGIS

# Portal for ArcGIS: On-premises Option for Web GIS

Enable Web GIS Behind Your Firewall

Create, View, Edit, and Share Content

Share Maps and Apps Across Your Organization



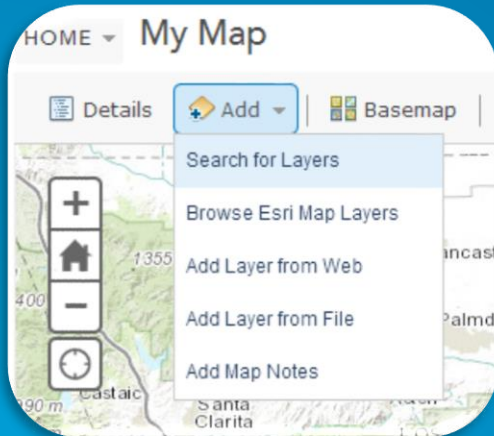
# Demonstration: Portal for ArcGIS

Sarah Schwoppe

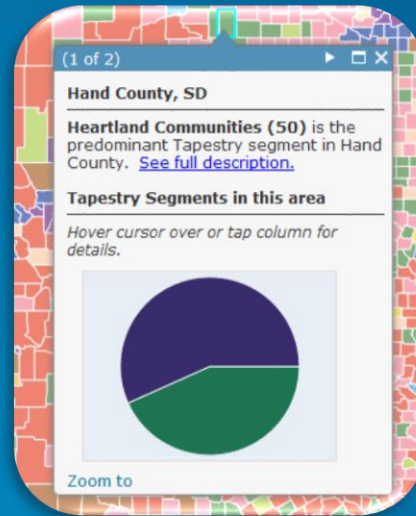
# Creating Web Maps and Apps

# Create a Web Map

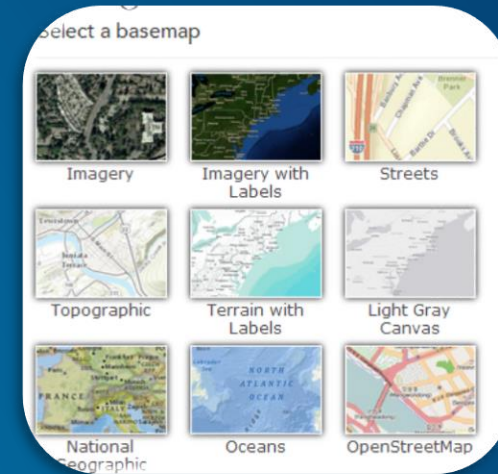
(1) Add content or layers



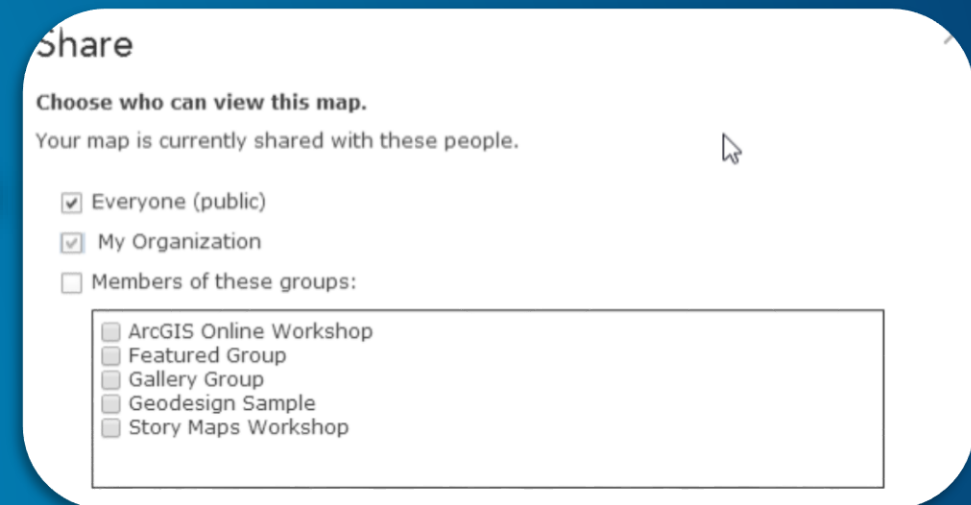
(2) Configure / style



(3) Select basemap

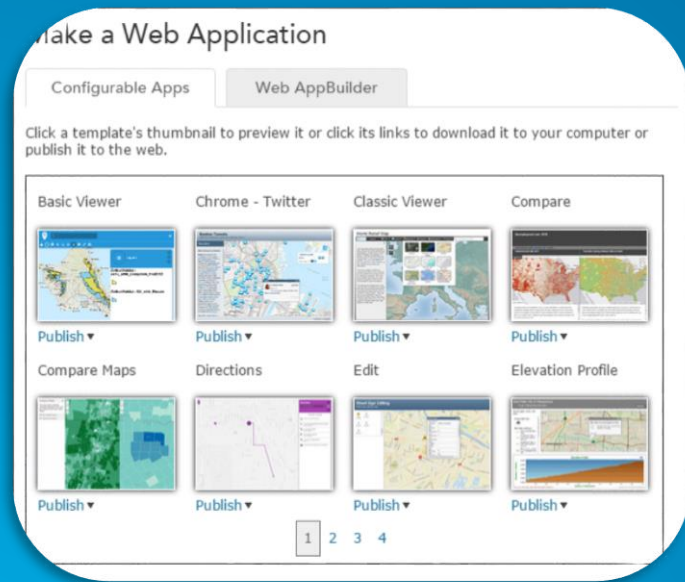


(4) Save and Share

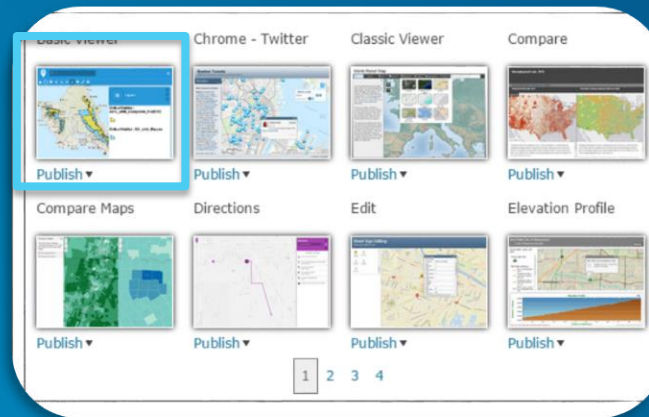


# Create a Web Application

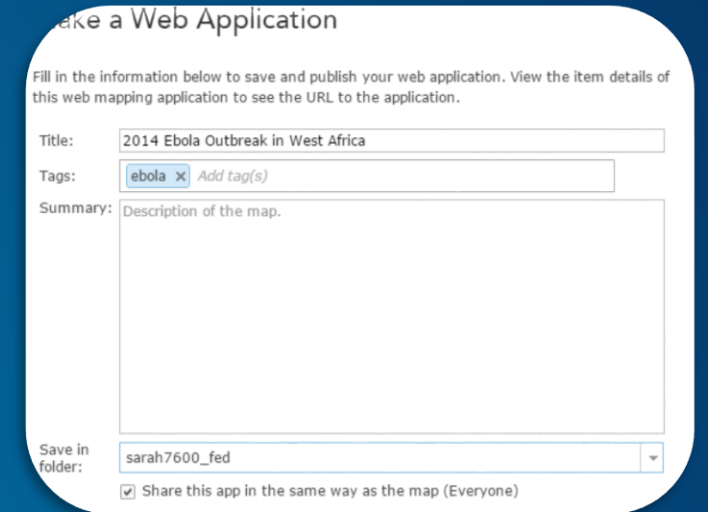
(1) Share as Web Application



(2) Choose App Template



(3) Configure / style



(4) Save and Share



# Demonstration: Creating Web Maps and Apps

Sarah Schwoppe  
Mary Clawson

# Intelligence Reporting with Story Maps

Sarah Schwoppe



## Story Maps Are...

Simple **web apps** that fuse **intelligent web maps** with **multimedia content** to tell geography-based stories.



Story maps inform, educate, entertain, and inspire people about a wide variety of topics.

# Report the Entire Intelligence Story: Media and Maps

The image displays three Esri story maps with various interactive features highlighted by callout boxes:

- Disappearing Glaciers:** A story map showing glacier retreat. A callout box labeled "Video" points to a video player showing "Icelandic Glacier Melting - Solheimajokull".
- Ten Most Visited National Parks in 2012:** A story map with a list of parks. A callout box labeled "Index Photo" points to the "Olympic" entry in the list. A callout box labeled "Pop-up" points to a map pop-up for "5. Rocky Mountain National Park" showing visitation statistics and a photo.
- White House on the Move: President Obama's Travels in 2013:** A story map showing travel routes. A callout box labeled "Featured Photo" points to a large photo of President Obama at a podium. A callout box labeled "Thumbnail" points to a row of small photos representing travel stops, such as "March 21: Jerusalem" and "March 29: Miami, Florida".

Video

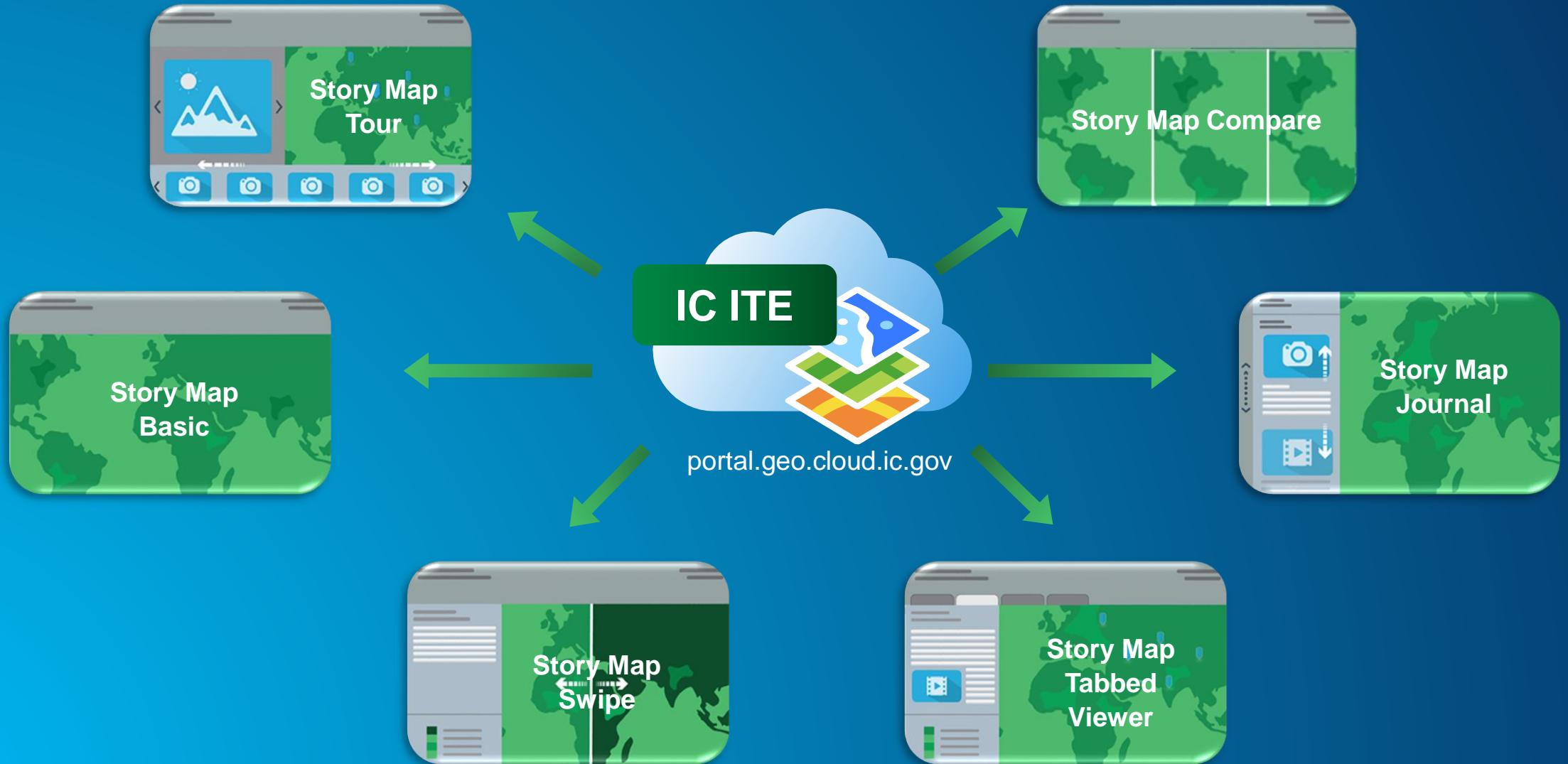
Index Photo

Pop-up

Featured Photo

Thumbnail

# Where Can I Find Story Map Templates?



# Demonstration: Creating a Story Map Journal

Sarah Schwoppe

**Questions?**