

to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 165

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND TERRORISM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a select committee of the Senate, to be known as the Select Committee on Homeland Security and Terrorism (in this resolution referred to as the “Select Committee”).

(b) **PURPOSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The purposes of the Select Committee are—

(A) to assist the Senate in coordinating and prioritizing Federal reforms, initiatives, and proposals to detect, deter, and manage the consequences of terrorism and incidents of terrorism in the United States;

(B) to consult with and receive testimony from the President’s Office of Homeland Security and other appropriate Federal agencies;

(C) to make such findings of fact as are warranted and appropriate; and

(D) to make such recommendations, including recommendations for new legislation and amendments to existing laws and any administrative or other actions, as the Select Committee may determine to be necessary or desirable.

(2) **LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION.**—There shall be referred to the Select Committee all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Federal reforms, initiatives, and proposals to detect, deter, and manage the consequences of terrorism and incidents of terrorism in the United States.

(c) **COMPOSITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Select Committee shall be composed, as follows:

(A) The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(B) The chairman and ranking minority member of each of the committees designated by the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, acting jointly, as having primary and preeminent jurisdiction over homeland security and terrorism.

(C) Two Members of the Senate who do not serve on any committee designated under subparagraph (B), appointed by the Majority Leader.

(D) Two Members of the Senate who do not serve on any committee designated under subparagraph (B), appointed by the Minority Leader.

(E) Two Members with expertise and experience in homeland security and terrorism, appointed by the Majority Leader.

(F) Two Members with expertise and experience in homeland security and terrorism, appointed by the Minority Leader.

(2) **COCHAIRMEN.**—The Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate shall serve as co-chairmen of the Select Committee.

(3) **CO-VICE CHAIRMEN.**—The Majority Leader of the Senate shall designate one of the Members of the Senate appointed under paragraph (1)(C) to serve as co-vice chairman. The Minority Leader of the Senate shall designate one of the Members of the Senate appointed under paragraph (1)(D) to serve as co-vice chairman.

(4) **SERVICE.**—For the purpose of paragraph 4 or rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member, chairman, or vice chairman of the Select Committee shall not be taken into account.

SEC. 2. POWERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For the purposes of this resolution, the Select Committee is authorized—

(1) to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction;

(2) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(3) to employ personnel;

(4) to hold hearings;

(5) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate;

(6) to procure the service of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with the provisions of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946;

(7) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents; and

(8) to take depositions and other testimony.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.**—The chairman of the Select Committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(c) **SUBPOENAS.**—Subpoenas authorized by the Select Committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, the vice chairman or any member of the Select Committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or any member signing the subpoenas.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.

(a) **TO THE SENATE.**—The Select Committee, for the purposes of accountability to the Senate, shall make regular and periodic reports to the Senate on the nature and extent of the homeland security and antiterrorism activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States. Such committee shall promptly call to the attention of the Senate or to any other appropriate committee or committees of the Senate any matters requiring the attention of the Senate or such other committee or committees.

(b) **FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.**—The Select Committee shall obtain an annual report from the President. The report shall review the activities of the agencies or departments concerned to detect, deter, and manage the consequences of terrorism and incidents of terrorism in the United States. An unclassified version of the report may be made available to the public at the discretion of the Select Committee.

SEC. 4. INFORMATION SHARING.

It is the sense of the Senate that the head of each department and agency of the United States should keep the Select Committee fully and currently informed with respect to homeland security and antiterrorism activities, including any significant anticipated activities, which are the responsibility of or engaged in by such department or agency, except that this does not constitute a condition precedent to the implementation of any such activity.

SEC. 5. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee to study and review any homeland security or antiterrorism matter to the extent that such matter directly affects a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of such committee.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 74—CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST SIKH-AMERICANS IN THE WAKE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON, D.C. ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BENNETT,

Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. REID) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

S. CON. RES. 74

Whereas all Americans are united in condemning, in the strongest possible terms, the terrorists who planned and carried out the attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, and in pursuing all those responsible for those attacks and their sponsors until they are brought to justice;

Whereas Sikh-Americans form a vibrant, peaceful, and law-abiding part of America’s people;

Whereas approximately 500,000 Sikhs reside in the United States and are a vital part of the Nation;

Whereas Sikh-Americans stand resolutely in support of the commitment of our Government to bring the terrorists and those that harbor them to justice;

Whereas the Sikh faith is a distinct religion with a distinct religious and ethnic identity that has its own places of worship and a distinct holy text and religious tenets;

Whereas many Sikh-Americans, who are easily recognizable by their turbans and beards, which are required articles of their faith, have suffered both verbal and physical assaults as a result of misguided anger toward Arab-Americans and Muslim-Americans in the wake of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack;

Whereas Sikh-Americans, as do all Americans, condemn acts of hate and prejudice against any American; and

Whereas Congress is seriously concerned by the number of hate crimes against Sikh-Americans and other Americans all across the Nation that have been reported in the wake of the tragic events that unfolded on September 11, 2001; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) declares that, in the quest to identify, locate, and bring to justice the perpetrators and sponsors of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Sikh-Americans, should be protected;

(2) condemns bigotry and any acts of violence or discrimination against any Americans, including Sikh-Americans;

(3) calls upon local and Federal law enforcement authorities to work to prevent hate crimes against all Americans, including Sikh-Americans; and

(4) calls upon local and Federal law enforcement authorities to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all those who commit hate crimes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I rise with 31 of my Senate colleagues to submit a resolution condemning bigotry and violence toward Sikh-Americans.

Last week, Amrith Kau Mago, a student at George Washington University, from my home State of Illinois, came to my office and brought the serious issue of hate crimes against Sikh-Americans in the wake of terrorist attacks on September 11, to my attention.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, our world as we knew it changed forever. On September 11, terrorists coordinated an attack on the American people by hijacking four commercial airplanes and flying them as missiles into occupied office buildings, the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Virginia. The staggering loss of life of over 6,000 innocent people, more than in any other day in our Nation's history; firefighters and police officers crushed under the rubble as they risked their lives to assist victims; shaken sense of security and confidence in our society; and a national anxiety about our future.

While we search for understanding, we must do our duty as Americans. We bury our dead. We comfort the wounded. We honor our heroes. And we work to protect and defend our Nation.

Unfortunately, in the aftermath of September 11, there are those, who in misguided anger and fear turned on their neighbors and fellow Americans. They mistook symbols of religious belief, such as turbans and beards, for distrust, terror, and destruction. In a twisted gesture of revenge, some vigilantes across America have taken it up on themselves to threaten, harass, and even kill our fellow Americans simply because some share some outward appearance of these terrorists, turbans, beards, olive skin.

In the past three weeks, the Sikh community has received nearly 300 reported incidents of threats, assaults, violence, and even death. Of course this is wrong and every American must speak out against it. Sikhism, like Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Catholicism, is a religion based on teachings of peace, love, and equality. Over 22 million Sikhs around the world today follow these values everyday. That is why it was so painful to me to learn that Sikh Americans are suffering from injustice targeted at them simply for their dress and customs.

We must embrace the diversity that makes America what it is, a diversity that our enemies cannot understand or accept. We are a land of immigrants, and from the beginning of our Nation's history, we have always welcomed people from other nations.

Of the thousands who perished that tragic day of September 11, citizens of over 80 countries were included among Americans.

Recent terrorist attacks should never cloud our judgment when it comes to our fellow Sikh-Americans. Sikh-Americans share with us the pain and sorrow of September 11 tragedy. Hate crimes and violence, especially violence stemming from bias and bigotry should never be tolerated.

That is why today I am submitting a resolution condemning bigotry and violence against Sikh Americans. I am pleased to say that 31 of my Senate colleagues have already cosponsored the resolution and we expect that many others will join us in condemning hate

crimes against Sikh-Americans. Representatives HONDA and SHAYS have expressed interest in introducing the exact same resolution in the House. Our country stands united with all Americans, including Sikh-Americans.

More than ever before, this is a time for us all to stand together. We are, of course, the United States of America. But today, we are a United America. As we stand together strongly against terrorism, let us also stand together as a country against prejudice and injustice targeted at each other.

Our enemies may hate us but we cannot be guided by hate, and we in America cannot hate one another. We are brothers and sisters under God's eyes. We are fellow Americans under our Nation's flag and with this battle we must stand together, united by love and understanding.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1821. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1602 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1822. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1755 proposed by Mr. ALLARD to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1823. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1754 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1824. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1825. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1826. Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1827. Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1828. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1769 submitted by Mr. DODD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1829. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1830. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1754 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1831. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1754 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1832. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1755 proposed by Mr. ALLARD to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1833. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1755 proposed by Mr. ALLARD to the bill (S. 1438) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1834. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. GRAMM)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, supra.

SA 1835. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1836. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HOLLINGS, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1837. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1838. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1839. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1840. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1841. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1842. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1821. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1602 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1438) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

Subtitle F—Uniformed Services Overseas Voting

SEC. 571. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that each administrator of a Federal, State, or local election should—

(1) be aware of the importance of the ability of each uniformed services voter to exercise their right to vote; and

(2) perform their duties with the intent to ensure that—