

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, due to the unique circumstances of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, we were unable to complete the committee activity report required under clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress in time to have it printed as a House report. However, I am submitting this report for printing in the RECORD so that the legislative history of the Homeland Security Act will be preserved.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY, from the Select Committee on Homeland Security, submitted the following Report:

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION

On June 18, 2002, the Committee on Rules reported an original measure, H.Res. 449 (H. Rept. 107-517), to establish the Select Committee on Homeland Security. On June 19, 2002, the House agreed to the resolution by a voice vote. The text of the resolution follows:

H. RES. 449

In the House of Representatives, U.S., June 19, 2002.

Resolved, That there is hereby established a Select Committee on Homeland Security.

SEC. 2. COMPOSITION.—The select committee shall be composed of nine Members appointed by the Speaker, of whom four shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Minority Leader. The Speaker shall designate one member as chairman.

SEC. 3. JURISDICTION.—The select committee may develop recommendations and report to the House on such matters that relate to the establishment of a department of homeland security as may be referred to it by the Speaker and on recommendations submitted to it under section 6.

SEC. 4. PROCEDURE.—(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2), rule XI shall apply to the select committee to the extent not inconsistent with this resolution.

(1) Clause 1(b) and clause 2(m)(1)(B) of rule XI shall not apply to the select committee.

(2) The select committee is not required to adopt written rules to implement the provisions of clause 4 of rule XI.

(b) Clause 10(b) of rule X shall not apply to the select committee.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.—To enable the select committee to carry out the purposes of this resolution, the select committee may utilize the services of staff of the House.

SEC. 6. REPORTING.—Each standing or permanent select committee to which the Speaker refers to a bill introduced by the Majority Leader or his designee (by request) that proposes to establish a department of homeland security may submit its recommendations on the bill only to the select committee. Such recommendations may be

submitted not later than a time designated by the Speaker.

(b) The select committee shall consider the recommendations submitted to it on a bill described in subsection (a) and shall report to the House its recommendations on such bill.

SEC. 7. DISSOLUTION.—(a) The select committee shall cease to exist after final disposition of a bill described in section 6(a), including final disposition of any veto message on such bill.

(b) Upon the dissolution of the select committee, this resolution shall not be construed to alter the jurisdiction of any standing committee.

SEC. 8. DISPOSITION OF RECORDS.—Upon dissolution of the select committee, the records of the select committee shall become the records of any committee designated by the Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

Public Law 107-296 (H.R. 5005, H.R. 5710)

Summary. The Homeland Security Act of 2002, will create the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide for the security of the American people, territory, and sovereignty within the United States. The Department of Homeland Security will help fulfill the Constitutional responsibility of the Federal government by providing for the common defense by uniting, under a single department those elements within the government whose primary responsibility is to secure the United States homeland. This department will have the mission of preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, reducing the United States' vulnerability to terrorism, minimizing the damages from attacks, and assisting in recovery from any attacks, should they occur. The Department must fulfill these missions while protecting civil liberties.

The Department's primary responsibilities will include: analyzing information and protecting infrastructure; developing countermeasures against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks; securing U.S. borders and transportation systems; organizing emergency preparedness and response efforts; conducting homeland security related research, development, technology, and acquisition programs; coordinating counterterrorism activities with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector. The Department will bring together 22 existing Federal agencies or portions of agencies under a single clear chain of command. Each of these agencies will continue to be responsible for carrying out existing and emergent homeland security functions.

Leading the Department will be a Secretary who is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Department will have one Deputy Secretary and a total of 5 Under Secretaries who report to the Secretary for each of the following functional areas: Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection; Science and Technology; Border and Transportation Security; Emergency Preparedness and Response; and Management. Additionally, there will also be no more than 12 Assistant Secretaries and a Director of the Bureau of Citi-

zenship and Immigration Services. The Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Director of the United States Secret Service will also report directly to the Secretary. Finally, the Transportation Security Administration will be maintained as a separate entity within the Department for 2 years.

Legislative History. H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, was introduced by request by Mr. ArmeY and 113 original cosponsors on June 24, 2002. Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 449, the bill was referred to the Select Committee and additionally to 12 other committees of jurisdiction through July 12, 2002.

While only the Select Committee was authorized to report the legislation to the House, several committees marked up their recommendations to the Select Committee. The Committee on Agriculture met and approved their recommended amendments on July 11, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Armed Services met and approved their recommended amendments on July 10, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Energy and Commerce met and approved their recommended amendments on July 11, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Government Reform met and approved their recommended amendments on July 11, 2002 by a record vote of 31 yeas and 1 nay. The Committee on International Relations met and approved their recommended amendments on July 10, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on the Judiciary held a legislative hearing on June 27, 2002 and met and approved their recommended amendments on July 10, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Science held a legislative hearing on June 24, 2002 and met and approved their recommended amendments on July 10, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met and approved their recommended amendments on July 11, 2002 by a voice vote. The Committee on Ways and Means met and approved their recommended amendments on July 10, 2002 by a record vote of 34 yeas and 3 nays. The Committees on Appropriations and Financial Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence forwarded recommendations without formal meetings. On July 12, 2002, all of the committees of jurisdiction were discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

The Select Committee on Homeland Security held a legislative hearing on July 15, 16, and 17, 2002. On July 19, 2002, the Select Committee met in open session and ordered H.R. 5005 favorably reported to the House, with an amendment, by a record vote of 5 yeas and 4 nays, a quorum being present. The Select Committee reported the bill to the House on July 24, 2002 (H. Rept. 107-609, Part I).

The Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, H. Res. 502, providing for the consideration of H.R. 5005 (H. Rept. 107-615) on July 25, 2002 (the legislative day of July 24, 2002). The rule provided for 90 minutes of general debate, followed by consideration of a set of amendments mutually agreed upon by the Speaker and Minority Leader. The House considered H. Res. 502 on July 25, 2002 and agreed to the resolution by a voice vote.

The House began consideration of H.R. 5005 on July 25, 2002. Consideration of the bill and amendments made in order by the rule continued through July 26, 2002. A motion to recommit with instructions offered by Ms. DeLauro, addressing the ability of companies

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

incorporated in "tax haven" countries to contract with the Department of Homeland Security, was agreed to by a record vote of 318 yeas and 110 nays. The House passed the bill by a record vote of 295 yeas and 132 nays.

H.R. 5005 was received in the Senate on July 30, 2002 and placed on the Senate legislative calendar. On July 31, 2002, a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was made and a cloture motion on the motion to proceed was presented. The cloture motion was withdrawn on August 1, 2002. On September 3, the motion to proceed was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to by a vote of 94 yeas and no nays.

The Senate considered H.R. 5005 from September 5, 2002 through October 1, 2002.

On November 12, 2002, H.R. 5710, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, was introduced by Mr. Armer and 9 original cosponsors. The text of the measure was drafted as an effort to reconcile the House-passed version of H.R. 5005, and the Gramm amendment to H.R. 5005 in the Senate. The bill was referred solely to the Select Committee on Homeland Security. The Select Committee did not act on this bill.

On November 13, 2002 (the legislative day of November 12, 2002), the Committee on Rules reported a rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 5710 (H. Res. 600; H. Rept. 107-773). A closed rule, the resolution provided for one hour of general debate, equally divided, and a motion to recommit, with or without instructions. The House considered the Rule on November 13, 2002, and agreed to the resolution by a vote of 237 yeas and 177 nays.

On November 13, 2002, the House proceeded to the consideration of H.R. 5710. Mr. Roemer offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add provisions creating a commission to investigate the events of September 11, 2001. The motion to recommit was not agreed by a vote of 203 yeas and 215 nays, and the bill was passed by a vote of 299 yeas and 121 nays. The bill was received in the Senate on November 14, 2002.

On November 13, 2002, the Senate resumed consideration of H.R. 5005. The text of H.R. 5710 was offered as the Thompson amendment to H.R. 5005 (S. Amdt. 4901). Cloture on the amendment was invoked on November 15, 2002 by a vote of 65 yeas and 29 nays and the amendment was agreed to on November 19, 2002 by a vote of 73 yeas and 26 nays.

Cloture on the bill was also invoked on November 19, 2002 by a vote of 83 yeas and 16 nays and the bill passed the Senate, as amended, by a vote of 90 yeas and 9 nays.

On November 22, 2002, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5005 by unanimous consent, clearing the bill for the President. The bill was presented to the President on November 22, 2002 and was signed on November 25, 2002, becoming public law number 107-296.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

TRANSFORMING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT AMERICA FROM TERRORISM

On July 11, 2002, the Select Committee held a hearing on transforming the Federal government to protect American from terrorism. The hearing focused on the changes domestically and abroad which led to the homeland security situation found in the wake of the events of September 11, 2001. Testifying at the hearing were the Honorable Collin Powell, Secretary of State, the Honorable Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense, and the Honorable John Ashcroft, Attorney General.

HEARINGS HELD

Transforming the Federal Government to Protect America from Terrorism.—Oversight hear-

ing on transforming the Federal government to protect America from terrorism. Hearing held on July 11, 2002. Serial No. 107-1.

Homeland Security Act of 2002.—Legislative hearing held on H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Hearing held on July 15, 16, and 17, 2002. Serial nos. 107-2 and 107-3.

DR. GEORGE V. IRONS, SR.'S INDUCTION TO THE ALABAMA MEN'S HALL OF FAME

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Alabama's greatest native sons—Dr. George Vernon Irons, Sr.

Dr. Irons recently received Alabama's highest posthumous honor—induction into the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame in Birmingham. The Alabama Men's Hall of Fame was created by the Alabama legislature in 1987. Its selection board is comprised of members from all seven congressional districts, the Governor, director of archives and history and the President of Samford University.

Past inductees include America's most distinguished leaders: Wernher Von Braun, famed scientist who developed the rocketry to blast American astronauts to the Moon and return safely—a first in human history; George Washington Carver, botanist who mutated plants to give the south vital food sources; and James A. "Brother" Bryan, humanitarian, who gave sacrificially to fellow Alabamians during its severest economic times.

Its most recent inductee, Dr. Irons, was distinguished professor of history and political science, Samford University for a near half century and one of the Nation's greatest athletes. Born in the "Shadows of Gaineswood" in Demopolis, Alabama in 1902, a century later, he is still breaking records. Dr. Irons is the only athlete inducted by the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame—the only Samford University Professor—and the only individual inducted by both the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame and the prestigious Alabama Sports Hall of Fame.

While at the University of Alabama, he was first spotted by Coach Hank Crisp running across the campus—late to class. He promptly put him on the track team, where he broke a collegiate record the first time he ever pulled on a Crimson Tide uniform. Here's how a southern Governor described Bama's "Chariot of Fire:"

"Long before Bama had been to its first bowl game, before legendary Coach Paul Bear Bryant had won a game, Captain George Irons blazed a crimson streak across southern skies establishing an athletic tradition, smashing records in distance events as 'Ironsides' and the 'Knight of the Cinder Path.'"

As road racing champion (distance events begun at halftime of major football games and finishing as the halftime show—after a hill and dale course of about 4 miles), Bama's superstar was the "best there ever was." Legendary Crimson Tide coach Wallace Wade (three time Rose Bowl winner) said Irons was: "The greatest distance runner of his era."

He is the only Crimson Tide track man—the only distance man ever inducted by the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame—rare honors he

may hold forever. Remarkably, some of his records still stand—nearly a century later.

Pretty swift in the classroom too, Irons was Phi Beta Kappa honor graduate, Rhodes scholar nominee, earning his doctorate at Duke University. Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama, appointed him assistant to the faculty beginning his "longest run" in higher education. He later joined Howard College (now Samford University) in 1933. He also distinguished himself in World War II, rising to the rank of colonel, serving 33 years active and reserve duty—a Samford record.

Dr. Irons received Freedom Foundation's (Valley Forge, Pennsylvania), George Washington Medal of Honor for his speech in 1962 entitled: "Freedom, America's Weapon of Might." It was broadcast worldwide on the U.S. Armed Forces Network. Irons was the first southerner to win this prestigious national award.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Irons was the only man elected by the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame from the 20th century. J. Lamar Monroe Curry, former Member of the United States Congress and Ambassador to Spain, was elected for the 19th century. To be considered, nominees must have strong connections to our State and have made a national or international impact in his profession.

Dr. Irons taught seventeen students who became university presidents—a record in American education. His innovations in curriculum became a model for higher education across the South and Nation. A former student wrote: "Dr. Irons was more than a teacher, he was an architect of the human mind. When he looked out to teach a class, he did not see simply students—he saw the mirror image of God."

His influence continues through the many students who were inspired by his life. It's no surprise his student roster included those who became captains of industry, Supreme Court Justices, Governors, law school deans and America's leaders.

The induction ceremony was held at the club in Birmingham by the Committee of 100 Women (leaders of Alabama's civic and social communities) and the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame. Dr. Irons' son, Mountain Brook attorney, William L. Irons, gave a moving speech highlighting his father's contributions to Alabama and the American Nation. His bust was unveiled by Dr. Irons' great grandson, Dylan Alexander Irons of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Inductees' busts are housed in the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame located in the Harwell G. Davis Library of Samford University. As inductee of both of Alabama's most prestigious halls of fame, Dr. Irons has placed a footprint where no man or woman has trod and should inspire future Alabamians.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article in the University of Alabama Alumni Magazine, entitled: "Knight of the Cinder Path," be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for America to share the achievements of this great American who served his university as distinguished educator a near half century, his country in war and peace for a third of the 20th century and his alma mater, the University of Alabama, as record breaking champion athlete and honor graduate.