

—LEGISLATION—

AIRPORT SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2000. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 August 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 37p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 106-388

“S. 2440, as reported, would do the following: require criminal history records checks for all baggage and security checkpoint screeners; expand the list of criminal convictions that disqualify an individual from being employed as a security screener; increase the amount of classroom and on-the-job training required of airline security screeners; require the FAA to work with air carriers and airport operators to strengthen procedures to prevent unauthorized access to aircraft; hold security personnel individually responsible for security lapses through progressive disciplinary measures; require the FAA to improve security at its own air traffic control facilities; and increase random screening of checked bags for explosives.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6343>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6344> (PDF)

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 23 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-248].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-248

Appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; environmental restoration; overseas humanitarian, disaster, and civic aid; former Soviet Union threat reduction; aircraft procurement; missile procurement; ammunition procurement; Navy shipbuilding; National Guard and Reserve equipment; research, development, test and evaluation; revolving and management funds, Defense Health Program; chemical agents and munitions destruction; drug interdiction and counter-drug activities; CIA retirement and disability fund; and Commercial Reusable In-Space Transportation Act of 2002...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25765>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25766> (PDF)

AN ACT MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001 FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE, FOR ANTI-TERRORISM INITIATIVES, AND FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE RECOVERY FROM THE TRAGEDY THAT OCCURRED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 18 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-38].

SuDoc# AE 2.110:107-38

“For emergency expenses to respond to the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001, to provide assistance to the victims of the attacks, and to deal with other consequences of the attacks, \$40,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, including the costs of: (1) providing Federal, State, and local preparedness for mitigating and responding to the attacks; (2) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism; (3) providing increased transportation security; (4) repairing public facilities and transportation systems damaged by the attacks; and (5) supporting national security ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16052>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16054> (PDF)

AN ACT MAKING EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 108th Congress, 16 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Public Law 108-11].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 108-11

Provides funds for the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Justice, Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of the Interior, Department of Energy, Bilateral Economic Assistance, Military Assistance, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, Legislative Branch, Library of Congress, Department of Transportation, Department of Commerce, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Transportation Security Administration.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33057>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33059> (PDF)

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO EXERCISE WAIVERS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE RESTRICTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PAKISTAN THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2003, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 27 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-57].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-57

“The President is authorized to waive, with respect to Pakistan, any provision of the foreign operations, export financing, and related programs appropriations Act for fiscal year 2003 that prohibits direct assistance to a country whose duly elected head of government was deposed by decree or military coup, if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver—(A) would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and (B) is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17581>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17582> (PDF)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 25 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-296].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-296

“The primary mission of the Department is to— (A) prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; (B) reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism; (C) minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States; (D) carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department, including acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning; (E) ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific Act of Congress; (F) ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland; (G) monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict drug trafficking.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28344>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28345> (PDF)

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE UNDER THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT IN THE CASE OF VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 25 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-154].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-154

“Notwithstanding section 410(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ... in the case of any individual eligible to receive unemployment assistance under section 410(a) of that Act as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the President shall make such assistance available for 39 weeks after the major disaster is declared.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19367>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19368> (PDF)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY WAIVER FROM CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS AND METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND UNDER OTHER LAWS FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN NEW YORK WHERE THE PLANNING OFFICES AND RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY ACTS OF TERRORISM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 1 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-230].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-230

“...until September 30, 2005, the provisions of section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, shall not apply to transportation projects, programs, and plans ... for the counties of New York, Queens, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, or the towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Highlands, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, and Woodbury in Orange County, New York.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24930>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24931> (PDF)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR A PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER WHO WAS KILLED OR SUFFERED A CATASTROPHIC INJURY AS A DIRECT AND PROXIMATE RESULT OF A PERSONAL INJURY SUSTAINED IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 18 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-37].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-37

“...upon certification by a public agency that a public safety officer employed by such agency was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty ... in connection with the rescue or recovery efforts related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Director of

the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall authorize payment to qualified beneficiaries, said payment to be made not later than 30 days after receipt of such certification...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16062> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16061>

ADMINISTRATION’S DRAFT ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 24 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 90p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107-39

“First, our laws fail to make defeating terrorism a national priority. Indeed, we have tougher laws against organized crime and drug trafficking than terrorism. Second, technology has dramatically outpaced our statutes. Law enforcement tools created decades ago were crafted for rotary telephones, not e-mail, the Internet, mobile communications and voice mail.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42812> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/75288.pdf> (PDF)

AFGHAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN RELIEF ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 12 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-81].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-81

“...the President is authorized, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, to provide educational and health care assistance for the women and children living in Afghanistan and as refugees in neighboring countries ... In providing assistance under subsection (a), the President shall ensure that such assistance is provided in a manner that protects and promotes the human rights of all people in Afghanistan, utilizing indigenous institutions and nongovernmental organizations, especially women’s organizations, to the extent possible...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18138>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18139> (PDF)

AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 4 December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-327].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-327

“The purposes of assistance authorized by this title are—(1) ... eliminating the likelihood of violence against the United States or allied forces in Afghanistan and to reduce the chance that Afghanistan will again be a source of international terrorism; (2) ... to address the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan ... (3) to fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics ...; (4) to help achieve a ... fully representative government in Afghanistan ... (5) to support the Government of Afghanistan in its development of the capacity to facilitate, organize, develop, and implement projects and activities that meet the needs of the Afghan people; (6) to foster the participation of civil society in the establishment of the new Afghan government ... (7) to support the reconstruction of Afghanistan ... (8) to provide resources to the Ministry for Women’s Affairs of Afghanistan to carry out its responsibilities for legal advocacy, education, vocational training, and women’s health programs; and (9) to foster the growth of a pluralistic society that promotes and respects religious freedom.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26777> (PDF)

AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 20p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-420

Congress declares that the U.S. and the international community “should support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in Afghanistan and the establishment,” that the U.S. “should provide its expertise to meet immediate humanitarian and refugee needs,” to “help assure the security of the United States and the world by reducing or eliminating the likelihood of violence against the United States or allied forces in Afghanistan and to reduce the chance that Afghanistan will again be a source of international terrorism” and to aid the building of an Afghan government.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19399>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19400> (PDF)

AIR CARGO SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 24 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 20p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-38

“The purpose of the Air Cargo Security Improvement Act, S. 165, as reported, is to enhance the security of cargo transported by air, particularly aboard passenger aircraft.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31394>

AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 22 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 13p. [Public Law 107-42].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-42

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall take the following actions to compensate air carriers for losses incurred by the air carriers as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001: ... issue Federal credit instruments to air carriers ... compensate air carriers...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16524>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16525> (PDF)

AMENDING THE ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT OF 1996 WITH RESPECT TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES REGARDING BIOLOGICAL AGENTS AND TOXINS, AND TO AMEND TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH RESPECT TO SUCH AGENTS AND TOXINS, TO CLARIFY THE APPLICATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS TO NEW CABLE SERVICES, TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY AT CERTAIN NUCLEAR FACILITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 9 October; 6 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-231/PT.1-

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-231/PT.2-

“This legislation extends the regulatory regime established by Congress five years ago to control transfers of ‘select agents’ to now include controls on persons who knowingly possess them, and creates new criminal penalties for those who possess these agents without registration, or who transfer them to an unregistered person ... authorizes guards at certain facilities licensed or certified by the Commission to carry

and use weapons where necessary to protect the facilities or prevent the theft of special nuclear materials. This section also permits guards so authorized to carry firearms to make arrests without warrant under certain specified circumstances. The language also prevents guards at such facilities from being prosecuted under State law for the discharge of firearms in the performance of official duties.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15898> (Part 1 PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15899> (Part 1 PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16494> (Part 2 PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16493> (Part 2)

AMENDMENT AND VIEWS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY ON H.R. 5005, THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 & 17 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 244p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-A

“The Science Committee views the vulnerability of critical information and communication systems as being one of the most serious security threats facing the United States ... The Amendment adds a new section 205 on information security that gives the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection explicit responsibility and authority to address information threats directed at non-military information and communications systems in federal agencies ... The Committee adopted an amendment that establishes a Homeland Security Institute ... Amendment ensures that the U.S. Fire Administration will remain a discreet entity if FEMA is moved in to the new department. This will ensure that the needs of our local firefighters don’t get lost in an agency that does not have traditional firefighting as its primary concern.”

AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978 TO ALLOW SURVEILLANCE OF NON-UNITED STATES PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN OR PREPARE FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OR INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 29 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 103p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-40

“The purpose of S. 113 is to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA), title 50, United States Code, to permit surveillance of so-called ‘lone-wolf’ foreign terrorists. S. 113 would allow a FISA warrant to issue upon probable cause that a non-United States person also is affiliated with a foreign power. By eliminating

the requirement of a foreign-power link for FISA warrants in such cases, S. 113 would allow U.S. intelligence agencies to monitor foreign terrorists who, though not affiliated with a group or government, pose a serious threat to the people of the United States.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31791> (PDF)

ANTI-ATROCITY ALIEN DEPORTATION ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 15p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-144

“The Anti-Atrocity Alien Deportation Act, S. 864, is intended to close loopholes in U.S. immigration laws that have allowed aliens, who have committed serious forms of human rights abuse abroad, to enter and remain in the country ... the bill would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to expand the grounds for inadmissibility and deportability to cover aliens who have engaged abroad in acts of torture ... and extrajudicial killing...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19820>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19821> (PDF)

THE ANTI-BOYCOTT PASSPORT ACT OF 1991. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Operations. 102nd Congress, 1st Session, 13 June 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991. 79p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: AN 8/9

“With the exception of Egypt, U.S. officials traveling to the majority of nations of the Arab League are denied entry if their passports contain an Israeli visa or other documents indicating that they have visited Israel. United States policy of issuing two passports for officials visiting the Middle East, constitutes an acceptance of the Arab refusal to recognize Israel and her right to exist ... the Arab countries’ policy of rejecting passports from any citizen that has been to Israel is a stark reminder that despite all the developments of the recent months, Arab nations, except for Egypt, still pursue a far-reaching policy of rejection of Israel and, thus, really a rejection of American foreign policy and America’s interest.”

ANTI-HOAX TERRORISM ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 7 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 42p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107/48

A hearing regarding legislation designed to address the problem of hoaxes related to terrorist threats. The act would make it a felony to perpetrate a hoax related to biological, chemical and nuclear attacks.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42529> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/75980.pdf> (PDF)

ANTI-HOAX TERRORISM ACT OF 2001: REPORT TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL VIEWS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 29 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 26p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-306

Makes it a felony to perpetrate a hoax related to biological, chemical, nuclear, and weapons of mass destruction attacks.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16686>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16687> (PDF)

ANTI-HOAX TERRORISM ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 10 July 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 38p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 108/44

“Today, we are here to consider whether certain hoaxes should be crimes. The question with which this Subcommittee and the Congress must always grapple is when does conduct constitute such a threat of harm to society that it must be made a crime? The hearing will demonstrate that the hoaxes to make people believe they have been attacked by terrorists or that military personnel have been harmed constitutes such conduct ... A hoax of terrorism and a hoax convincing Americans their loved ones in the military have been killed, captured or are missing is designed to terrorize and instill fear into the public and the specific target of the hoax. The witnesses will testify about the trauma caused by these hoaxes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42204> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/88205.PDF> (PDF)

ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 1991. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration. 102nd Congress, 2nd Session, 18 September 1992. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993. 21p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 102/110

“H.R. 2222 provides a new civil legal cause of action for international terrorist acts against U.S. nationals ... Any national of the United States injured in his person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefore in any appropriate district court of the United States and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including attorney’s fees.”

ANTI-TERRORISM EXPLOSIVES ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 21p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107-84

“The Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002 provides tighter security for explosive materials and increased security measures for purchasers and possessors of explosives by requiring all persons who wish to obtain explosives, even for limited use, to obtain some kind of permit ... expands the lists of persons who are prohibited from shipping, receiving or possessing explosive materials ... requires companies that applied to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the ATF, for a permit to possess, use or transfer explosives, to submit a list of employees who have responsibility for or will have possession of explosive materials for a background check. Explosives manufacturers are also required under this legislation to provide ATF with a sample of their explosives to facilitate the tracking of these materials.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42478> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/80192.PDF> (PDF)

ANTI-TERRORISM EXPLOSIVES ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 17 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 36p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-658

“...would add categories of persons to the list of persons prohibited from receiving or possessing explosive materials ... to minimize the risk of explosives being mishandled or misused by persons who may pose a particular security threat.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23717>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23718> (PDF)

APPLYING THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION TO THE WAR ON TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 17 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 107p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-892

“The War Powers Resolution recognizes the shared constitutional responsibilities of both President and Congress to make critical decisions concerning the introduction of U.S. armed forces into hostilities. The War Powers Resolution calls for more than just a one-time authorization from Congress to send our forces into battle. By recognizing Congress as custodian of the authority to declare war or otherwise provide statutory authority to send our troops into harm’s way, the War Powers Resolution also demands regular and meaningful consultations between the two branches of government, both to begin and to sustain our military engagements.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33315> (PDF)

ARMING PILOTS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 22p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-557

“H.R. 4635, the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act, will create a two-year test program to allow pilots, on a voluntary basis, to carry firearms to defend the cockpits of their aircraft. The program will allow up to 2 percent of active pilots to volunteer to be deputized as Federal law enforcement officers. Participants will undergo extensive firearms training similar to that of the Federal Air Marshals. They will be authorized to use deadly force only as a last option to protect the cockpits of their aircraft against immediate threats of violence or air piracy. Deputized pilots would be allowed to carry firearms in the cockpit regardless of the position of the airline that employs them...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21340>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21341> (PDF)

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 18 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-40].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-40

“To authorize the use of the United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States ... That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations, or persons.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16520>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16521> (PDF)

AUTHORIZATION OF “RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN.” U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 14 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 6p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-125

“...authorizes the establishment of ‘Radio Free Afghanistan’, an Afghan-language broadcast service within RFE/RL, Incorporated (commonly known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty).”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16935>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16936> (PDF)

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEMORIAL WITHIN THE AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REFERRED TO IN THE COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT AS “AREA I” OR “AREA II” TO THE VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES, TO PROVIDE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH A MEMORIAL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Resources. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-524

“Today, only two memorials exist to commemorate those killed from attacks on America: the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial in Hawaii and the Oklahoma City National Memorial, which commemorates the 168 people killed in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building. H.R. 2982, as amended, would fill a long overdue void by establishing a National Memorial in the Nation’s Capital to recognize all victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, except those individuals identified by the U.S. Attorney General as participating or conspiring in terrorist-related activities. The Committee believes a National Memorial is appropriate so that all victims killed domestically and overseas could be commemorated at a single national memorial. The sponsor of the legislation and several Members of the Committee foresee a ‘living memorial’ that will commemorate victims from past and future terrorist acts by listing the date and location where it occurred and, at a minimum, the number of people who perished in the attack.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21328>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21329> (PDF)

AUTHORIZING UNITED STATES FUNDING FOR UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST PEACEKEEPING FORCES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Organizations. 1975. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 12p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: M 58

“...it is important that Congress act as quickly as possible to authorize U.S. contributions to the U.N. Middle East peacekeeping forces because of the delay already experienced and because of the highly important role that these peacekeeping forces must play in maintaining a relatively stable situation along the frontiers in the Middle East conflict. The peacekeeping forces are there as a result of action by the U.N. Security Council after the war in the Middle East in 1973.”

AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT [CORRECTION]. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 19 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-71, Corrected Print].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-71/CORR

Corrected version. “To improve aviation security ... deployment of Federal Air Marshals ... improved airport perimeter access security ... security screening pilot program ... training and employment of security screening personnel ... flight school security ... increased penalties for interference with security personnel ... increased funding flexibility for aviation security ... chemical and biological weapon detection ... less-than-lethal weaponry for flight deck crews ... research and development of

aviation security technology ... limitation on liability for acts to thwart criminal violence or aircraft piracy..."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17791>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17792> (PDF)

AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 19 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-71].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-71

"To improve aviation security ... deployment of Federal Air Marshals ... improved airport perimeter access security ... security screening pilot program...training and employment of security screening personnel ... flight school security ... increased penalties for interference with security personnel ... increased funding flexibility for aviation security ... chemical and biological weapon detection ... less-than-lethal weaponry for flight deck crews ... research and development of aviation security technology ... limitation on liability for acts to thwart criminal violence or aircraft piracy..."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17791>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17792> (PDF)

THE AVIATION SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs; Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Subcommittee on Aviation. 101st Congress, 2nd Session, 26 July & 27 September 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990. 321p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: AV 5

"The Commission found that 'the aviation security system administered by the FAA has not provided the level of protection the traveling public demands and deserves. The system is seriously flawed and must be changed.' The Commission found a 'pattern of reaction' resulting from 'a lack of an effective information base; insufficient staff resources for the security-related responsibilities; and a division of security responsibilities that leaves no entity accountable.'"

BARBARA JORDAN IMMIGRATION REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 234p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-413

“H.R. 3231 would reorganize the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) as the Agency for Immigration Affairs (AIA), which would be comprised of the Bureau of Immigration Services and Adjudications and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement. The bill would create a new Associate Attorney General post in the Department of Justice (DOJ) to oversee the AIA, as well as several new offices within the new agency, and would transfer the Office of Immigration Litigation from the Civil Division of DOJ to the new AIA.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19214>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19215> (PDF)

BENEFITS FOR U.S. VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 17 July 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 46p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.108-214

“Today the committee meets to hear testimony on policy related to compensation for American victims of international terrorism. The administration has put forward a proposal to establish a comprehensive Federal program to provide benefits to terrorism victims ... This hearing acknowledges an unfortunate reality. Many Americans have been victims of international terrorist attacks during the last quarter century, and such attacks are unlikely to end, unhappily, in the near future ... In recent years, Congress has addressed issues related to compensation for victims of terrorism through several pieces of legislation. Often such legislation has been attached to larger bills, sometimes late in the legislative process. This hearing is intended to provide our committee with an opportunity to examine the issue of terrorism compensation in a deliberative, timely, and detailed fashion.”

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 1989. U.S. Congress. 22 May 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990. 3p. [Public Law 101-298].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 101-298

Makes knowingly developing, manufacturing, transferring, or possessing any biological agent, toxin, or delivery system for use as a weapon a federal crime. Institutes severe criminal penalties on any person who knowingly develops, manufactures, transfers, or possesses any biological agent, toxin, or delivery system for use as a weapon. Permits the federal government to seize any such material for which there exists no legitimate justification.

BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 2 December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-314].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-314

“To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, 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...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28341>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28342> (PDF)

BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 3 May & 6 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 590p.; 3p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-436/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-436/PT.2

“The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (H.R. 4546) demonstrates the committee’s continuing responsibility and commitment to the national security of the United States in the wake of September 11th—a date that now marks the most lethal single attack on the United States in our nation’s history. H.R. 4546 is the first defense authorization bill in decades that was drafted with our country at war. Accordingly, this bill sends an important signal of unwavering support for the American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines who are fighting the global war against terrorism. This commitment is evident by the fact that H.R. 4546 would authorize—The largest relative increase in defense spending since 1966; the largest defense budget (in inflation-adjusted terms) since fiscal year 1990; the fifth straight year of real increases in defense spending, after 13 consecutive years of real cuts to defense budgets; and the largest increase in military manpower since 1986.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19750>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19751> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20008>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20009> (PDF)

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTERTERRORISM ACT OF 1985. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 99th Congress, 1st Session, 24 October; 19 November 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 321p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: C 83/985

“The administration is seeking legislative authority and funding to initiate a Central American counterterrorism assistance program. H.R. 3463 would authorize \$54 million for military and civilian counterterrorism assistance for El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. The bill also authorizes assistance for Belize, although no program for that country is intended at this time. One-half of the amount requested, \$27 million, will be dedicated to the establishment of a specialized military counterterrorism assistance program ... We are seeking \$26 million for a Law Enforcement Counterterrorism Assistance Program ... The bill provides exceptions from the operational constraints on the location of training, and on types and quantities of equipment...”

CHEMICAL SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 15 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 15p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-342

“S. 1602 is intended to ensure that the threat of terrorist attack on chemical facilities is addressed quickly, consistently and effectively across the spectrum of U.S. industrial facilities that have hazardous chemicals. The Act puts the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the lead role in implementing the Act, with the Office of Homeland Security or its successor in a consultative role ... The Act requires the EPA ... to identify ‘high-priority’ facilities within the universe of approximately 15,000 facilities that have submitted risk management plans (RMPs) to EPA under the accidental release prevention programs established under section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25443>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25444> (PDF)

CHILDREN’S COORDINATING OFFICER FOR DISASTER AREAS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 7 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-115

“...directs the President to appoint a children’s coordinating officer when a child loses one or more custodial parents in a Presidentially-declared major disaster area. The coordinating officer will provide children with the support and assistance necessary to ensure their immediate care and transition to a permanent family. The officer will

coordinate relief efforts by appropriate Federal, state, and local government agencies on behalf of the child.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16917>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16918> (PDF)

COMPILATION OF INTELLIGENCE LAWS AND RELATED LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. U.S. Congress. House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. 108th Congress, 1st Session, June 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 1159p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/18: L 44/2003

“This Committee Print gathers together in one publication those statutes which are within the jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and statutes and Executive orders which are of interest to the Committee and the intelligence community. Amended through March 25, 2003, the print will be updated when necessary to reflect significant changes in the laws and Executive orders which bear on intelligence activities.”

CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ARAB-AMERICANS, MUSLIM-AMERICANS, SOUTH ASIAN-AMERICANS, AND SIKH-AMERICANS. U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 3 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 10p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-249

“H. Res. 234 condemns bigotry and violence against individuals of Arab-American, Muslim-American, South Asian-American, and Sikh-American descent. It was introduced in response to concerns about an increase in discriminatory backlash crimes following the commencement of military action in Iraq in March 2003. Specifically, H. Res. 234 recognizes the many contributions of Arab-Americans, Muslim-Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh-Americans to the nation, calls upon law enforcement authorities to work vigorously to prevent discriminatory backlash crimes against such persons and to aggressively investigate and prosecute crimes that do occur, and reaffirms the House of Representatives’ commitment to assuring that the civil rights of all Americans, including individuals of Arab-American, Muslim-American, South Asian-American and Sikh-American descent, be protected.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36925>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36929> (PDF)

COST OF WAR AGAINST TERRORISM AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 23 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 30p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-603

“On July 18, 2002, the Committee on Armed Services met and continued consideration of the H.R. 4547, the Cost of War Authorization Act of 2002, amending it to cover the totality of the remaining \$10 billion of the President’s budget request. The committee amendment declines to establish the Defense Emergency Response Fund for fiscal year 2003. The committee has found this fiscal device to significantly reduce the ability of Congress to track and conduct oversight over the execution of Department of Defense funds. However, the Committee recognizes the unique challenges facing the Department as it continues to prosecute an unpredictable and unprecedented global war on terrorism. Therefore, the committee amendment provides the Department with specific authorization to execute those programs that have been specifically identified yet it also provides significant flexibility in the execution of the remaining funds.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22168>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22169> (PDF)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE REFORM ACT OF 2000. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 7 March 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 34p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.106-993

“This hearing involves Senate bill 2089, which is designed to correct certain deficiencies in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15254>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15255> (PDF)

COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information. 104th Congress, 1st Session, 4 May 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997. 109p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.104-748

“We take up today a series of bills designed to deal with both domestic and international terrorism, and this legislation has obviously special import in the wake of the tragic bombing in Oklahoma City ... There are some contentious provisions relating to secret proceedings on the deportation of people in this country illegally who are suspected of being terrorists.”

CRITICAL SKILLS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL WORKFORCE ACT—S. 1800. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 148p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-468

“...the intelligence community lacked individuals with the translating skills needed to respond in times of crisis ... This bill increases student loan forgiveness programs for those who work in positions of national security and offers fellowships for existing Federal employees and those who commit to serve in Federal national security positions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26012> (PDF)

CUSTOMS BORDER SECURITY ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 5 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 59p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-320

Authorization of “appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the United States Customs Service for antiterrorism, drug interdiction, and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17440>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17441> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. 107th Congress, 2nd Session 12 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 70p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107-58

“So bolstering our homeland defense, while neglecting cyber security, is like locking the front door of your house but leaving the windows wide open. As a matter of

national and economic security, we cannot afford to let technology be our weakest link.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42509> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/77697.PDF> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 82p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-497

“H.R. 3482, the ‘Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002,’ would increase penalties for cybercrimes to better reflect the seriousness of the crime; enhance law enforcement efforts through better coordination; provide the authority and resources for the National Infrastructure Protection Center to serve as a national focal point for threat assessment, warning, investigation, and response to attacks on the nation’s critical infrastructure from both physical and cyber sources; and make the Office of Science and Technology an independent office to serve as the national focal point for law enforcement science and technology and to assist in the development and dissemination of law enforcement technology, and to make technical assistance available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20568>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20569> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY INFORMATION ACT OF 2000: AN EXAMINATION OF ISSUES INVOLVING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 June 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 128p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: SE 2/17

Computer network security measures, computer access control, infrastructure security measures, cyberterrorism.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13741>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13742> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 27 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-305].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-305

“The Director shall award grants for basic research on innovative approaches to the structure of computer and network hardware and software that are aimed at enhancing computer security. Research areas may include— (A) authentication, cryptography, and other secure data communications technology; (B) computer forensics and intrusion detection; (C) reliability of computer and network applications, middleware, operating systems, control systems, and communications infrastructure; (D) privacy and confidentiality; (E) network security architecture, including tools for security administration and analysis; (F) emerging threats; (G) vulnerability assessments and techniques for quantifying risk; (H) remote access and wireless security; and (I) enhancement of law enforcement ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute cyber-crimes, including those that involve piracy of intellectual property.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26759>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26760> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 4 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 60p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-355/PT. 1

“The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 brought into stark relief the Nation’s physical and economic vulnerability to an attack within our borders ... These vulnerabilities have called into question whether the Nation’s technological research programs, educational system, and interconnected operations are prepared to meet the challenge of cyber warfare in the 21st century.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18429>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18430> (PDF)

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 1 August 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 23p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-239

“The Director shall award grants for basic research on innovative approaches to the structure of computer and network hardware and software that are aimed at enhancing computer security. Research areas may include—(A) authentication, cryptography, and other secure data communications technology; (B) computer forensics and intrusion detection; (C) reliability of computer and network applications, middleware, operating systems, control systems, and communications infrastructure; (D) privacy and confidentiality; (E) network security architecture, including tools for security administration and analysis; (F) emerging threats; (G) vulnerability assessments and techniques for quantifying risk; (H) remote access and wireless security; and (I) enhancement of law enforcement ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute cyber-crimes, including those that involve piracy of intellectual property.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22349>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22350> (PDF)

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 13p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-56

“Under this bill, the President is given authority to void private contracts in order to ensure that federal defense priorities, as determined by the executive, are met. The only limitation on the President’s judgment is a requirement that he submit a series of ‘findings’ to Congress. The Executive also has what appears to be unchecked authority to use financial incentives such as loan guarantees, direct loans, and purchase guarantees to ensure production of items he determines are in the national interest.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30663>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30664>

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES ACT, 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 10 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-117].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-117

Includes appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; chemical agents and munitions destruction; counter-terrorism and defense against weapons of mass

destruction; Department of Agriculture; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Justice USA PATRIOT Act activities; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Department of Commerce; the Judiciary, court security; Department of State; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Small Business Administration; Disaster Loans Program Account; District of Columbia; Department of the Interior; Department of Energy; National Nuclear Security Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Department of Labor; Centers for Disease Control; Department of Education; U.S. House of Representatives; U.S. Senate; Department of Transportation; Department of the Treasury; Office of the President; Department of Veterans Affairs; National Institutes of Health; projects honoring victims of terrorist attacks; and Homestake Mine Conveyance Act of 2001.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18923>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18924> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 372p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-532

Appropriations for military personnel, operations and maintenance, procurement of systems, research and development, management funds, and counter-terrorism and defense against weapons of mass destruction.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 244p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-213

“This bill makes appropriations for the military functions of the Department of Defense for the period October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003. Functional areas include the pay, allowances, and support of military personnel, operation and maintenance of the forces, procurement of equipment and systems, and research, development, test, and evaluation. Appropriations for foreign military assistance, military construction, family housing, nuclear weapons programs, and civil defense are provided in other bills.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21956>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21958> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004. U.S. Congress. 108th Congress, 30 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Public Law 108-87].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 108-87

Appropriations for: military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; revolving and management funds; other departments of defense programs; related agencies.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40732>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40733> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002-. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.2

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.3

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.4

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.5

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.6

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-355/PT.7

“Authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, 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.”

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002-. 223p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.2

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.3

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.4

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.5

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.6

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-696/PT.7

“...security from proliferation and terrorist threat is only attainable if we attack the problem on many fronts, from many directions. The U.S. needs to cut off the supply of dangerous materials, as our programs to improve the security of weapons-usable material in Russia seek to do. We have to reduce the demand, by reducing the motivation for proliferation and squashing the power centers of those that would want to harm us.”

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004. U.S. Congress. 108th Congress, 1 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Public Law 108-90).

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 108-90

Monies for departmental management and operations; security, enforcement, and investigations; preparedness and recovery; research and development, training, assessments, and services.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40740>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40741> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 10 July 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 74p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-86

Includes funding for, among other entities and operations, Department of Homeland Security management, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Transportation Security Administration, Coast Guard, Secret Service, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Office of Domestic Preparedness, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Research and Development, and Office of the Inspector General.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34309>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34310> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 23 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 122p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-169

“The Committee recommends a total of \$29,410,982,000 in discretionary resources for the Department of Homeland Security, an increase of \$1,038,688,000 above the President’s request, and \$666,749,000 above fiscal year 2003 enacted levels. The Committee recommends a total of \$4,446,000,000 for First Responders...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33894> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 476p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/2: S.HRG.108-206

“So this subcommittee has to find the proper balance. How do we make America safe without fundamentally changing the quality of a free society? How do we protect ourselves from a threat within our borders, while protecting our privacy rights, and our freedom to move about this great country? How do we invest the resources and organize our efforts to catch terrorists without throwing out The Constitution? How do we make sure that the agencies that have been merged into the new Department of Homeland Security and that have specific missions unrelated to homeland security, such as preventing and responding to natural disasters, have the resources to effectively accomplish those missions?”

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 938p; 102p.; 701p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/1: H 75/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/1: H 75/PT.2

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/1: H 75/PT.3

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/1: H 75/2004/PT.4

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/1: H 75/2004/PT.5

“The mission of the Department is clear, but the work that must be done is complex. It is as varied as protecting our Nation’s infrastructure, to supporting our first

responders, from preventing contraband from entering our borders, to developing communications interoperability among law enforcement ... The broad goals are easily described: Protect our Nation from acts of terror, reduce our vulnerability to terrorism, minimize damage in the event of an attack, and ensure full recovery after an attack ... We must have an efficient means by which the new Department can communicate within the Department, with other agencies, most importantly with those who need to use that information, such as airport screeners, border agents, State and local police, other first responders around the Nation. We must be sure the intelligence agencies efficiently pass along relevant threats. We must focus on and prioritize those threats that might cause harm to our people or large economic dislocation.”

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 12 November 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 17p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-358/PT.1

“The purpose of H.R. 2886, the ‘Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act,’ is to: (1) make the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or ‘the Department’) subject to the provisions of the Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990 (CFO Act), Pub. Law 101-576, 104 Stat. 2842; (2) require an opinion-level audit of the Department’s internal controls beginning after fiscal year 2004; (3) ensure that DHS budget priorities are tied to and driven by a comprehensive homeland security strategy; and (4) make certain that the Select Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Government Affairs Committee are given notice of transfer or reprogramming of DHS appropriations.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42903> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42904>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUDGET PRIORITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Budget. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 13 February 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 62p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. B 85/3: 108-4

“Today, our number one priority is to fight and win the global war on terrorism. This budget request furthers this goal by providing economic, military and democracy assistance to key foreign partners and allies, including \$4.7 billion to countries that have joined us in the war on terrorism ... In Afghanistan, the funding will be used to fulfill our commitment to rebuild Afghanistan’s road network. In addition, it will establish security through a national military and national police force, establish

broad-based and accountable governance throughout democratic institutions and throughout an active civil society in Afghanistan, ensure a peace dividend for the Afghan people through economic reconstruction; and we will work closely in all these efforts with the United Nations and other international donors.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33544>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33545> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2002.

U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 7 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-287].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-287

“The Secretary shall establish four medical emergency preparedness centers ... Each such center shall be established at a Department medical center and shall be staffed by Department employees ... The mission of the centers shall be as follows: (1) To carry out research on, and to develop methods of detection, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of injuries, diseases, and illnesses arising from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, incendiary or other explosive weapons or devices posing threats to the public health and safety. (2) To provide education, training, and advice to health care professionals, including health care professionals outside the Veterans Health Administration, through the National Disaster Medical System ... (3) In the event of a disaster or emergency ... to provide such laboratory, epidemiological, medical, or other assistance as the Secretary considers appropriate to Federal, State, and local health care agencies and personnel involved in or responding to the disaster or emergency.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27094>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27096> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2002.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Veterans' Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 31 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 23p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-229

Would amend Title 38 of the United States Code to: “create four medical emergency preparedness research and education centers within VHA to prepare for the potential medical consequences of terrorism,” “authorize an additional Assistant Secretary for Operations, Preparedness, Security, and Law Enforcement,” “authorize the VA to furnish medical care to any individual affected by a major disaster or emergency

declared by the President,” and “permit VA to transfer appropriated research funding to a VA nonprofit research corporation in order to conduct research, training, or education,” among other changes.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22329>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22330> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND BIO-TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Veterans Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 16 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-471

“The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3253) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of emergency medical preparedness centers in the Department of Veterans’ Affairs, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20065>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20066> (PDF)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 6 March 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 329p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/2: S.HRG.108-158

“The fiscal year 2004 budget proposes several initiatives to advance U.S. national security interests and preserve American leadership. The fiscal year 2004 Foreign Operations budget that funds programs for the Department of State, USAID, and other foreign agencies is \$18.8 billion. Today, our number one priority is to fight and win the global war on terrorism. The budget furthers this goal by providing economic, military, and democracy assistance to key foreign partners and allies, including \$4.7 billion to those countries that have joined us in the war on terrorism. Of this amount, the President’s budget provides \$657 million for Afghanistan, \$460 million for Jordan, \$395 million for Pakistan, \$255 million for Turkey, \$136 million for Indonesia, and \$87 million for the Philippines. In Afghanistan, the funding will be used to fulfill our commitment to rebuild Afghanistan’s road network. In addition, it

will help establish security in that country through the creation of a national military, as well as a national police force.”

DIPLOMATIC SECURITY ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 4 February & 30 April 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 158p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.99-849

“Many of our overseas posts front on busy streets. Some have extensive glass facades. Some share walls with non-U.S. Government tenants. All this is generally undesirable and simply unacceptable in a great many situations. The program places its highest priority on buildings and locations where the security threat is greatest and which are substantially below the new standards. Great effort has gone into creating a security construction program which would ensure that buildings are designed and built to meet stringent security standards on time and within budget.”

DISASTER MITIGATION ASSISTANCE FOR STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 13 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 8p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-124

“...to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to extend the deadline for submission of State recommendations of local governments to receive assistance for pre-disaster hazard mitigation and to authorize the President to provide additional repair assistance to individuals and households...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16933>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16934> (PDF)

DISASTER RELIEF WORKERS' HEALTH AND SAFETY. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 7 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 8p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-114

“...amends the Stafford Act to authorize the President to carry out a program for the protection, assessment, monitoring, and study of the health and safety of community members, volunteers, and workers in a disaster area. In this context, ‘workers’ are individuals who contribute to the rescue and recovery efforts. The bill does not require FEMA to provide treatment to community members, volunteers, or workers in a disaster area.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16915>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16916> (PDF)

DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 10 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-120

“... to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16925>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16926> (PDF)

EMBASSY EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 20 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 23p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-477

“...directs the Attorney General to provide compensation for those American citizens who were victims of the bombings of the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on August 7, 1998, through the Special Master appointed to administer the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20239>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20240> (PDF)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 108th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 February 2004. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 20p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-227

“The purpose of this legislation is to establish the framework for the Federal Government to partner with State and local governments to enhance preparedness and response efforts.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS45997>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS45998> (PDF)

EMERGENCY SECURITIES RESPONSE ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 25 February 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 9p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-19

“The purpose of H.R. 657, the Emergency Securities Response Act, is to provide the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or Commission) with enhanced authority to respond to extraordinary market disturbances. The legislation extends the duration of a Commission emergency order ... from ten to 30 business days, and under certain circumstances, up to a total of 90 calendar days.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30080>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30082> (PDF)

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Congress. 108th Congress, 6 November 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Public Law 108-106].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 108-106

“Making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42627>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42628> (PDF)

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN SECURITY AND RECONSTRUCTION, 2004. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 27p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-160

“The primary goals of this bill are to fund the ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as relief and reconstruction activities in those countries. To accomplish the first goal, the Committee is providing \$66,560,004,000 to prosecute

the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. These funds are for increased operational tempo, military personnel costs, military construction, procurement of equipment, increased maintenance and military health care support. To achieve the second goal, the Committee is providing \$21,444,000,000 to help secure the transition to democracy in both Iraq and Afghanistan. These funds are for enhanced security and reconstruction activities including border enforcement, building a national police service in Iraq, standing up a new Iraqi army and continued building of the Afghan National Army, reconstituted judicial systems, rehabilitation of Iraq's oil infrastructure, and provision of basic electricity, water and sewer services and other critical reconstruction needs in Iraq and Afghanistan.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38934>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38935> (PDF)

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION FUNDING FOR DISASTER RELIEF: REPORT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 10 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 6p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-121

“Waives certain limitations in the case of use of an emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center that occurred on September 11, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16927>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16928> (PDF)

THE ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 79p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-890

“The terrorist attacks and INS's recent action notifying flight schools that visas were approved for two of the hijackers clearly demonstrate that there is an urgent need to close the loopholes in our immigration system. We must enhance intelligence and technology capabilities, strengthen training programs for border officials, Foreign Service officers, and improve the monitoring of foreign nationals already in the United States.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30998> (PDF)

ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 14 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-173].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-173

“To enhance the border security of the United States ... interagency information sharing ... visa issuance ... inspection and admission of aliens ... foreign students and exchange visitors ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20622>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20635> (PDF)

TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 14 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 27p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-150

“Inquiries related to the terrorist attacks of September 11 serve a variety of functions. Law enforcement and intelligence agencies are trying to bring the attack’s surviving perpetrators and accomplices to justice; simultaneously, they are seeking information to prevent future attacks that terrorists may be currently planning. More broadly, policymakers are seeking to develop strategies and provide resources to prevent future attacks and improve the nation’s responses to attacks ... S. 1867 is a bipartisan initiative to help answer the many remaining questions in a constructive, methodical, and non-partisan way. The commission would complement investigations being undertaken by Congress and the Executive Branch. Its reports could include non-classified and classified versions, to address the public’s desire for more information and to convey to policymakers recommendations for addressing ongoing vulnerabilities.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20299>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20300> (PDF)

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF 9-11 TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th

Congress, 2nd Session, 18 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-377

“S. 1622 extends the period of availability from 26 to 52 weeks of Disaster Unemployment Assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for individuals who lost their jobs as a result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18964>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18965> (PDF)

FALLEN HERO SURVIVOR BENEFIT FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 15 June 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-15].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-15

“To amend the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to provide for consistent treatment of survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14361>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14362> (PDF)

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REFORM ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 29p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-148

“...to make needed reforms to strengthen effective oversight, enhance security, and improve management of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ... would strengthen oversight by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, increase protections for FBI whistleblowers, improve security for FBI and related Justice Department information and facilities, provide reports needed by the Congress, and eliminate disparities in discipline between Senior Executive Service officials and other personnel.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19911>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19912> (PDF)

FINANCIAL ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 2001: REPORT TOGETHER WITH DISSENTING VIEWS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 17 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001-. 121p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-250/PT.1-

“In sum, H.R. 3004 is designed to supplement and reinforce existing U.S. money laundering laws by expanding the strategies the United States can employ to combat international money laundering. Numerous provisions of the bill have been drawn from anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering legislation the Administration submitted to Congress. In addition, the bill draws on provisions contained in H.R. 3886 from the 106th Congress, reintroduced as H.R. 1114 in this Congress. Finally, the bill also incorporates bulk cash smuggling language from H.R. 2920 and H.R. 2922, and H.R. 556 (similar to H.R. 4419 which was approved by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services in the 106th Congress), which addresses Internet gambling.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15885>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15886> (PDF)

THE FINANCIAL WAR ON TERRORISM AND THE ADMINISTRATION'S IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE III OF THE USA PATRIOT ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 29 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 97p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. B 22/3: S.HRG.107-908

“The United States and many other countries have been engaged for the last 5 months in what must surely be the most intensive financial investigations that have taken place. To date, the United States has seized or frozen more than \$34 million in terrorist-related assets. In addition, our allies have frozen almost \$46 million more. More than 165 persons have been identified as involved in the financing of terrorist activities...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31337> (PDF)

FISCAL YEAR 1985 EMBASSY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 98th Congress, 1984. 35p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.98-1090

“It has, of course, been most graphically illustrated by the tragic events in the Middle East, but the problem of security for diplomatic establishments is by no means limited to the Middle East. We, of course, are all saddened by the vicious bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in East Beirut on September 20, but that is merely one more episode in this difficult and tragic story. We are meeting today to look at the broad problem of Embassy security, not just in the city of Beirut, by any means, and we are meeting in light of the request of the administration for an authorization for \$366,278,000 for the improvement of Embassy security around the world.”

FISCAL YEAR 2003 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION. U.S. Congress. House. Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 14 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 46p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/35

“Over two billion tons of goods produced or consumed in the United States move through our Nation’s ports and waterways each year. This volume is expected to more than double over the next 20 years. The number of waterway recreational users is also expected to grow by over 65 percent to more than 130 million annually in the next 20 years, and high-speed ferry transportation is experiencing rapid growth in response to land-transport congestion.”

FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Resources. 2002. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 6p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-597

“H.R. 3917 would establish a national memorial at the Flight 93 crash site in the Stoneycreek Township, Sommerset County, Pennsylvania. The bill also would establish a 15-member commission to advise the National Park Service (NPS) and the Congress on the planning, design, and management of the memorial, which would be administered as a unit of the National Park System. The NPS and the commission would be authorized to accept and spend donations for the acquisition and development of the memorial site. Based on information provided by the NPS and on the costs of establishing other national and private memorials, CBO estimates that acquiring property and developing the Flight 93 memorial would cost around \$10 million, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts over the next five or six years. This estimate includes land acquisition and site construction as well as annual commission operations and federal technical assistance over the next six years. We estimate that costs to operate the memorial after construction would be about \$500,000 annually, also assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.”

[Online](#)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21862>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21863> (PDF)

FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 24 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-226].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-226

“The purposes of this Act are as follows: (1) To establish a national memorial to honor the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93 of September 11, 2001. (2) To establish the Flight 93 Advisory Commission to assist with consideration and formulation of plans for a permanent memorial to the passengers and crew of Flight 93, including its nature, design, and construction. (3) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior ... to coordinate and facilitate the activities of the Flight 93 Advisory Commission, provide technical and financial assistance to the Flight 93 Task Force, and to administer a Flight 93 memorial ... There is established a memorial at the September 11, 2001, crash site of United Airlines Flight 93 in the Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to honor the passengers and crew of Flight 93.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24925>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24926> (PDF)

FOREIGN AIRPORT SECURITY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 101st Congress, 1st Session, 9 February 1989. Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989. 203p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: AI 7/3

“The purpose of today’s hearing is to review the implementation of the Foreign Airport Security Act, with particular reference to the circumstances surrounding the sabotage of Pan Am flight 103. The Foreign Airport Security Act was adopted in 1985 at the height of international terrorists attacks against U.S. interests, the hijacking of TWA 847, the bombing of TWA 840 and the attacks on foreign international airports. The act mandates that the FAA conduct periodic security assessments of foreign international airports used by American carriers.”

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 10 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-115].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-115

“For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs and activities, \$313,500,000 to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18787>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18788> (PDF)

THE GLOBAL PATHOGEN SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 15 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 13p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-210

“...the Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002 seeks to identify and enhance the capability of the international community to detect, identify, and contain infectious disease outbreaks, whether the cause of those outbreaks is intentional or natural in origin. Several provisions are intended to address shortfalls in public health education and training, including in laboratory techniques and syndrome surveillance, for eligible nationals from developing countries ... The Committee’s intent in approving the Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002 is to improve the world’s anti-terrorism capabilities, and the training that is provided pursuant to this bill must include information on pathogens that have been identified as possible biological warfare agents.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21948>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21949> (PDF)

GOVERNMENT NETWORK SECURITY ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 7 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 7p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-305

“...peer-to-peer file sharing can pose security and privacy threats to computers and networks. Specifically, peer-to-peer file sharing can expose classified and sensitive information stored on computers or networks, act as a point of entry for viruses and other malicious programs, consume network resources, and expose identifying information about host computers that can be used by hackers to select potential targets.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39826>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39827> (PDF)

HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 15 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-122].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-122

“An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to conditions in the national emergency declared by the President on September 14, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18927>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18928> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 26 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 64p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107-99

“H. R. 5005 would transfer several existing law enforcement agencies, such as the Secret Service, Coast Guard, Customs Service, and Transportation Security Administration into a new department with nearly 170,000 employees ... The bill also shifts antiterrorism-related prevention and emergency management offices within the Department of Justice to the proposed agency. These include the National Infrastructure Protection Center, the Office for Domestic Preparedness and the National Domestic Preparedness Office. Significantly, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose organizational limitations and deficiencies have long been the source of concern, would be absorbed by the proposed department.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28735> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/80453.PDF> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Homeland Security. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 225p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-609/PT.1

“H.R. 5005, 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 attacks, should they occur.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21401>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21403> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 26 June; 10 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 111p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: H 75/4

“...would transfer to the new Department of Homeland Security authority over the process by which visas for admission to the United States are granted and denied ... Can a structure be devised that will ensure that Homeland Security officers get a close look at every application that may present security concerns ... so that the Department of Homeland Security will be able to focus its time and energy primarily on homeland security?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42853> (PDF)

http://wwwc.house.gov/international_relations/107/80431.pdf (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 25 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-296].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-296

“The primary mission of the Department is to—(A) prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; (B) reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism; (C) minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States; (D) carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department, including acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning; (E) ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress; (F) ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland; (G) monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking ... primary responsibility for investigating and prosecuting acts of terrorism shall be vested not in the Department, but rather in Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the acts in question.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28344>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28345> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY AND THE FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 30 April; 2 & 7 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 322p. [Special Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/2: S.HRG.107-502

“Today we commence our second round of homeland security hearings. Three weeks ago, this Committee heard from an array of terrorism experts, police and firefighters, governors and mayors, and representatives of utility and shipping industries. They gave us their candid, and often disturbing, views of the current ability of our nation to detect, prevent, and respond to another terrorist attack on our soil. They told us what they think needs to be done. They are the people who are on the front lines of our homeland security—the first responders, the state and local officials, the industries that provide our power and water and oversee the shipment of goods through our ports.”

HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL WORKFORCE ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Government Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 31 July (Legislative Day-21 July) 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 30p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-119

To strengthen and improve the management of national security, encourage government service in areas of critical national security, and to assist government agencies in addressing deficiencies in personnel possessing specialized skills important to national security and incorporating the goals and strategies for recruitment and retention for such skilled personnel into the strategic and performance management systems of federal agencies.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36167>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36168> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 February 2004. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 56p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-225

“This bill seeks to create a stronger, streamlined program of federal financial assistance to State and local governments and first responders responsible for protecting our homeland ... This legislation would provide State and local governments and communities with the resources they need to protect their communities by providing a long term steady stream of funding to each and every State; making it easier to apply for grants; promoting flexibility in the use of homeland security funding; and protecting programs that work, such as the FIRE Act.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS45124>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS45125> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION SHARING ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 4 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 19p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107/83

“This bill facilitates the ability of Federal agencies to share information with State and local officials. The Federal Government needs a more comprehensive information-sharing process to enhance analysis and thus improve the ability of Federal, State and local officials to prevent, detect and disrupt terrorist attacks. This is the goal of the bill, to address a problem we all recognize.”

HOMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION SHARING ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 69p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-534/PT.1

“H.R. 4598, the ‘Homeland Security Information Sharing Act’ requires the President to create procedures to strip out classified information so that State and local officials may receive the information without clearances. The bill also removes the barriers for State and local officials to share law enforcement and intelligence information with Federal officials ... After September 11, 2001, it became immediately clear that there were serious problems with communications between Federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community. The Federal Government knew then, as did the press and the public, that we had some warnings, but the lack of information sharing prevented the U.S. intelligence community from appropriately responding.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20644>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20645> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 16p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-104

“H.R. 1416 would make technical and clerical amendments to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and confirming amendments to immigration laws. The bill also would direct that any reports or notifications required to be submitted to the Congress under that act also be submitted to the House Select Committee on Homeland Security. Finally, the bill would clarify that nothing in the 2002 act would confer any military authority on the Secretary of Homeland Security or limit such authority (including that over activities of the U.S. Coast Guard) of the Secretary of Defense.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31904>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31905> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 25 November 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 16p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-214

“The Act created the Department of Homeland Security with the mission of preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, reducing the United States’ vulnerability to terrorism and minimizing the damage and assisting in recovery from any attacks that do occur, and ensuring that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland. As is customary with the drafting of lengthy and complex pieces of legislation, mistakes and omissions are often discovered after the fact. The Homeland Security Act of 2003 was no different. H.R. 1416 intends to correct these mistakes and omissions while adhering to the original intent of Congress at the time the Act was drafted.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42440>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42441> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 9 December 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 10p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-217

“The challenge is to ensure that these advanced counterterrorism technologies developed by DHS and other federal agencies reach State and local law enforcement organizations. S. 1612 would address this concern by establishing a specific program to identify and transfer advanced counterterrorism technology, equipment, and information to law enforcement agencies to help them deter, detect, and apprehend terrorists.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42756>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42757> (PDF)

H.R. 2709, THE IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS ACT OF 1997. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 24 October 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 48p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: IR 1/8

“One of our most important national security objectives in the area of nonproliferation is to prevent Iran from obtaining and, in some instances, from improving their weapons of mass destruction capabilities. Most critical in the short term is the prospect of Iran enhancing its ballistic missile capability. Iranian acquisition of ballistic missiles with a range of 1,300 kilometers or more poses an unacceptable threat to American forces in the Middle East, as well as to our allies

throughout the Persian Gulf region. It is clear that Russia has already provided Iran with critical know-how and technological support. An important question facing us right now is whether we can halt any further assistance. And time is short; we have but a few months to try to prevent Iran from achieving a significant advance in its missile program.”

H.R. 2891, TO PRESERVE THE CONTINUED VIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 19 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 277p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-45

“We are here today to address the threat to continued stability and viability of our U.S. air transportation system. The terrorists who attacked our country last week were trying to destroy our way of life and our economy. We must not let them do that. They have murdered thousands of innocent people, destroyed billions of dollars in property and dealt a terrible blow to the air transportation system that is vital to the economic health of our country.”

H.R. 3178 AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-TERRORISM TOOLS FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 14 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 86p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-29

“Physical threats to drinking water systems include chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants and disruption of flow through explosions or other destructive actions.” H.R. 3178 would authorize a five year, \$12 million per year program providing EPA grants “to public and private nonprofit research organizations for research, development and demonstration projects that increase security of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.”

H.R. 4210, PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2000. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations and Emergency Management. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 4 May 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 168p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 106-91

“...places a single person in charge of coordinating the Nation’s terrorism preparedness efforts with enough authority to eliminate ... wasteful programs. Until we have established a framework that requires communication within the Federal

family, we will continue to experience the same duplication and fragmentation of Federal programs.”

H.R. 5005, THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002, DAYS 1 AND 2. U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Homeland Security. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 15 & 16 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. H 75: 107-2

“Some of the general questions, how large can this new Federal bureaucracy be without hindering its effectiveness? How much will it really cost taxpayers and where will we get the money? And there are more specific ones, should the new department include FEMA, and does that threaten FEMA’s effectiveness in responding to natural disasters, like hurricanes and floods. How will it affect our efforts to reform the Immigration and Naturalization Service? Do we want security officials at the Department of Homeland Security directing medical research, or should that important responsibility remain with the scientific officials at the Department of Health and Human Services?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27194> (PDF)

H.R. 525, THE PREPAREDNESS AGAINST DOMESTIC TERRORISM ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 9 May 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 347p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-18

“...to amend the Stafford Act to address emerging threats from terrorism and cybertechnology. It establishes a President’s Council on Domestic Terrorism within the Executive Office of the President to coordinate government-wide efforts for improving domestic preparedness against terrorist attacks. The Council will be responsible for creating a national strategy for preparedness, in an effort to eliminate duplication of efforts and define an end state for preparedness.”

ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 3 August 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-24].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-24

“To extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, and for other purposes ... Section 13(b) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 ... is amended by striking ‘5 years’ and inserting ‘10 years’.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15170>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15171> (PDF)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT WITH A FOCUS ON THE 60-DAY DEADLINE FOR SCREENING CHECKED BAGGAGE. U.S.

Congress. House. Subcommittee on Aviation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 145p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-60

“In today’s hearing, we will review measures that have been adopted to screen all checked baggage, examine the TSA transition and program progress and consider some of our current aviation security challenges.”

INS REFORM AND BORDER SECURITY ACT OF 1999. U.S. Congress. Senate.

Subcommittee on Immigration. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 23 September 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 58p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.106-813

“The INS Reform and Border Security Act, which we will be hearing about today, represents fundamental change. The legislation replaces INS with a new Immigration Affairs Agency within the Department of Justice, led by a high-ranking official, that will contain two separate bureaus, the Bureau of Immigration Service and Adjudication and the Bureau of Enforcement and Border Affairs.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9319>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9320> (PDF)

INSTILLING AGILITY, FLEXIBILITY AND A CULTURE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN CRITICAL FEDERAL AGENCIES: A REVIEW OF H.R. 1836, THE CIVIL SERVICE AND NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee

on Government Reform. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 6 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 317p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: AG 4/2

This hearing concerns H.R. 1836, the Civil Service and National Security Personnel Improvement Act, which includes civil service reform proposals. Discussion concerns the appropriateness of civil service reform measures in relation to the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, NASA, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36185> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 28 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-108].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-108

“Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government: (1) The Central Intelligence Agency. (2) The Department of Defense. (3) The Defense Intelligence Agency. (4) The National Security Agency. (5) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. (6) The Department of State. (7) The Department of the Treasury. (8) The Department of Energy. (9) The Federal Bureau of Investigation. (10) The National Reconnaissance Office. (11) The National Imagery and Mapping Agency. (12) The Coast Guard.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18580>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18581> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. House. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 14 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-789

“Subject to subsection (b), the amounts requested in the letter dated July 3, 2002, of the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, related to the Defense Emergency Response Fund and that are designated for the incremental costs of intelligence and intelligence-related activities for the war on terrorism are authorized ... The amounts referred to ... are authorized only for activities directly related to identifying, responding to, or protecting against acts or threatened acts of terrorism.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26065>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26066> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 18 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-592

“The effects on our nation’s intelligence resources by the terrorist attacks are many and varied. On the one hand, the terrorist attacks and the responses to them ... have justified the Committee’s stated belief that the need for intelligence during times of relative ‘peace’ is as, if not more, important than in times of war, and that strategic and tactical intelligence must have similar emphasis. On the other hand, the attacks have also highlighted the fact that our intelligence resources have been stretched too thin, that the Community has analytical weaknesses, and that the management decisions about those resources did not take into account sufficiently the complexity and importance of the growing threat from terrorism associated with Islamic fundamentalism. Moreover, the lessons learned post-September 11th have, once again, emphasized the need for the Intelligence Community to work as a whole, not as individual ‘stovepiped’ agencies.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21857>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21859> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 27 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-306].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-306

“Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2003 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government: (1) The Central Intelligence Agency. (2) The Department of Defense. (3) The Defense Intelligence Agency. (4) The National Security Agency. (5) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. (6) The Department of State. (7) The Department of the Treasury. (8) The Department of Energy. (9) The Federal Bureau of Investigation. (10) The National Reconnaissance Office. (11) The National Imagery and Mapping Agency. (12) The Coast Guard.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28514>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS28515> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FY 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 4p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-208

“S. 2506 would authorize appropriations and other matters for Fiscal Year 2003 for intelligence activities of the United States, including certain Department of Defense intelligence-related activities within the jurisdiction of the Senate Armed Services Committee.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21964>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21965> (PDF)

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 18 June 2003. 73p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-163

“Overall, the Committee finds that the U.S. Intelligence Community is making progress in many areas and that there has been a degree of recovery from the cutbacks in budgets, personnel, and capabilities that occurred following the end of the Cold War. As this Committee has stressed repeatedly, however, intelligence capabilities cannot be created—or bought—overnight.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33906>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33908> (PDF)

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A COMPILATION OF MAJOR LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, AND EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 103rd Congress, 2nd Session, December 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995. 1155p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27/2/994

“This compilation comprises major laws, treaties and agreements, and executive documents relating to U.S. and international efforts to combat terrorism. The legislation is subdivided into sections relating to foreign assistance, the Department of State, trade and financial issues, and other issues. It also includes a selection of significant executive orders, executive department regulations, and other executive branch documents and reports. Sections on international agreements include bilateral agreements on aviation security and extradition, as well as relevant multilateral treaties. Other multilateral documents include selected statements from economic summit conferences and United Nations Security Council resolutions.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A COMPILATION OF MAJOR LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, AND EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 102nd Congress, 1st Session, July 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991. 1397p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27/2/991

“The compilation includes major Federal statutes of interest to the committee along with related documents, especially relevant treaties and reports. It does not include every law or document on terrorism ever issued, but it is a comprehensive selection of all major items.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A COMPILATION OF MAJOR LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, AND EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 100th Congress, 1st Session, August 1987. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987. 970p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27/2

“This Congressional Research Service compendium...fulfills a requirement for a comprehensive sourcebook of major legislative and executive branch efforts to combat the spread of one of the scourges of modern times—international terrorism. As terrorism has grown, varied its methods, and claimed growing numbers of innocent victims over the past 10 years, Congress and the executive branch have undertaken numerous efforts to address this phenomenon.”

JOB CREATION AND WORKER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 9 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-147].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-147

“Business provisions ... unemployment assistance ... tax incentives for New York City and distressed areas ... special depreciation allowance for certain property acquired after September 10, 2001, and before September 11, 2004 ... Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002 ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19369>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19370> (PDF)

JOINT RESOLUTION AMENDING TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE, TO DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 11 AS PATRIOT DAY. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 11 May 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. [Public Law 107-89].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-8

“The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on—(1) State and local governments and the people of the United States to observe Patriot Day with appropriate programs and activities; (2) all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and interested organizations and individuals to display the flag of the United States at halfstaff on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001; and (3) the people of the United States to observe a moment of silence on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13541>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13542> (PDF)

JOINT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 18 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 2p. [Public Law 107-39].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-39

Condemnation of the September 11 attacks, condolences to the victims, thanking foreign leaders and individuals who have expressed solidarity, support for the determination of the President, and a declaration that September 12, 2001, shall be a National Day of Unity and Mourning.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16063>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16064> (PDF)

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 18 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 2p. [Public Law 107-40].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-40

“Whereas, on September 11, 2001, acts of treacherous violence were committed against the United States and its citizens; and Whereas, such acts render it both necessary and appropriate that the United States exercise its rights to self-defense and to protect United States citizens both at home and abroad; and Whereas, in light of the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by these grave acts of violence; and whereas, such acts continue to pose an unusual and

extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States; and whereas, the President has authority under the Constitution to take action to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States: Now, therefore, be it ... That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16520>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16521> (PDF)

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORISM ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 April 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 54p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 106/129

“...allows the attachment of corporate assets for countries on the State Department’s terrorist list prior to the terrorist acts. If we normalize relations with such a country, the President may remove the country from the list. Additionally, the foreign state must be acting as an agency or instrumentality for terrorist acts. The corporate or commercial assets in the United States these victims seek to collect against are either 100 percent owned by the terrorist country or under the actual control of the terrorist country ... the legislation is limited to allowing victims with judgments—not to the thousands with claims—to attach frozen assets ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9090>

http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/judiciary/hju66210.000/hju66210_of.htm

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRIBUTE ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 14 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 11p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-458

“The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2624) to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to honor, through permanent tributes, men and women of the United States who were killed or disabled while serving as

law enforcement or public safety officers, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19990>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19992> (PDF)

LEGISLATION TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: 98TH CONGRESS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs; Subcommittee on International Operations. 98th Congress, 9 November 1983; 7, 13 & 19 June 1984; 26 September 1984. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984. 461p. [Hearing & Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: L 52/8

Includes several resolutions and discussion of legislation such as the “Act for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Hostage-Taking,” the “Aircraft Sabotage Act,” the “Act for Rewards for Information Concerning Terrorist Acts,” the “Prohibition Against the Training or Support of Terrorist Organizations Act of 1984,” and the “1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism.”—“If U.S. intelligence was unable to provide adequate warning of the terrorist attacks on the American Embassy and the Marine headquarters in Beirut, how do we expect to have the intelligence necessary to support preemptive or retaliatory military operations? Assuming we know who was responsible for a terrorist incident, what do we attack? Terrorists provide few lucrative targets for conventional military attack. Military operations that cause civilian casualties are unacceptable and economic targeting may cause unintended problems for the United States and its allies. There is the further question: Is it worth it? The conflict does not end if and when we strike back. Retaliatory operations may only generate further terrorist attack, requiring further military action. Might this not divert us from whatever original foreign policy goal was being pursued?”

LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY AND A WHITE HOUSE OFFICE TO COMBAT TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 141p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-472

To “consider legislation ... to organize the Federal Government so that it can better prevent, effectively prepare for, and quickly respond to terrorist attacks made against American citizens on American territory.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22299>
<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22300> (PDF)

LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON BIOTERRORISM, H.R. 3253 AND H.R. 3254. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Health. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 120p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. V 84/3: 107-24

“The topic before the subcommittee, what role do we want, as Members of Congress, do we want to define the VA in our national effort to combat terrorism is the issue before us. No longer is it a question of academics, or theory, but the emergency ...” Discusses H.R. 3253, the National Medical Emergency Preparedness Act of 2001, and H.R. 3254, the Medical Education for National Defense in the 21st Century Act.

LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS TO STRENGTHEN HOMELAND DEFENSE. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 12 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 153p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-212

Looks at three legislative options: S. 1449, introduced by Senator Graham and others, to establish a national office for combating terrorism by creating a statutory White House office with a director responsible for coordinating government-wide terrorism policy; S. 1534, introduced by Senators Specter and Lieberman, to establish a Department of Homeland Security, bringing FEMA, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol, the Coast Guard, and other pertinent offices and agencies under one administrative body; and S. 1453 and H.R. 525—legislation to create a Domestic Terrorism Preparedness Council that would be responsible for developing and implementing a national terrorism preparedness plan.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22106>
<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22107> (PDF)

A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO CREATE A NEW CABINET DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY. Office of the President (George W. Bush). [107th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 June 2002.] Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 57p. [Communication from the President].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/7: 107-227

“Today no Federal Government agency has homeland security as its primary mission. Responsibilities for homeland security are dispersed among more than 100 different entities of the Federal Government. America needs a unified homeland security

structure that will improve protection against today's threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future. The mission of the new Department would be to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that may occur. The Department of Homeland Security would mobilize and focus the resources of the Federal Government, State and local governments, the private sector, and the American people to accomplish its mission."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20556>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20557> (PDF)

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS RELATING TO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. U.S. Congress. House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. 103rd Congress, 2nd Session, 4 May 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995. 166p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/18: C 83

"Proposals driven by the Ames espionage case," and "to determine ... if efforts to prevent or detect espionage have been handicapped in ways which can be addressed legislatively."

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SECURITY REFORM ACT OF 2000. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 152p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: L 56/4

"We have known for more than a decade that the government's information systems are vulnerable, yet little has changed. In a report issued last month, the Office of Management and Budget concluded that a significant part of the problem falls to senior managers who have failed to focus sufficient attention on computer security ... Today's hearing will explore how Federal agencies have implemented the act and what additional steps might be taken to ensure that effective safeguards are in place. We must identify the weaknesses in order to correct them. We must use the 'lessons learned' from the Government Information Security Reform Act to take effective, urgently needed action to ensure that it is reauthorized and improved."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25597> (PDF)

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S.

Congress. House of Representatives. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 23 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 78p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-280

Providing over \$34,000,000,000 to the Department of Homeland Security. “The Department is to report to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2003, on the status of the Department’s efforts to: complete an inventory of the Department’s entire information technology structure; devise and deploy a comprehensive enterprise architecture that promotes interoperability of homeland security information systems, including communications systems, for agencies within and outside the Department; consolidate multiple overlapping and inconsistent terrorist watch lists; and align common information technology investments within the Department and between the Department and other federal, state, and local agencies responsible for homeland security to minimize inconsistent and duplicative acquisitions and expenditures.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38699>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38700> (PDF)

MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 14 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 62p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-312

“The bill recommended by the Committee includes \$86,856,029,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2004. This includes \$65,270,629,000 for defense activities and \$21,585,400,000 for reconstruction and international assistance, such as the United States’ share of the assessment for the United Nations’ peacekeeping mission in Liberia, as well as funding to repair storm damage caused by Hurricane Isabel.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39841> (PDF)

MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 30 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 64p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-337

Contains appropriations for the following: Title I—National Security: Chapter 1—Department of Defense/Military, Chapter 2—Department of Homeland Security, Chapter 3—Military Construction; Title II—Iraq and Afghanistan Reconstruction and International Assistance: Chapter 1—Department of Justice, Chapter 2—Bilateral Economic Assistance; Title III—Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40839>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40840> (PDF)

MAKING EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2003, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 12 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 107p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-76

“There is established in the Treasury of the United States a special account to be known as the ‘Iraq Freedom Fund’. For additional expenses for ongoing military operations in Iraq, and those operations authorized by Public Law 107-40, and other operations and related activities in support of the global war on terrorism, not otherwise provided for, necessary to finance the estimated partial costs of combat, stability operations (including natural resource risk remediation activities), force reconstitution, replacement of munitions and equipment, and other costs, there is hereby appropriated \$15,678,900,000, to remain available for transfer until September 30, 2004...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31036>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31037> (PDF)

MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. House. Committee on Appropriations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 20 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 116p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-480

Provides additional funds for Food Safety and Inspection Service, Food and Nutrition Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Watershed Rehabilitation

Program, Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program, international food assistance, U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Domestic Preparedness, the Department of Defense, classified operations, and Civil Defense.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20069>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20070> (PDF)

MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 188p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-593

Includes supplemental appropriations for the following: Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, the Judiciary, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Department of Defense, the District of Columbia, Department of Defense, Department of the Interior, Bilateral Economic Assistance, Department of Education, Legislative Branch, Department of the Treasury, Executive Office of the President, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Also includes “American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2002,” which seeks to exclude U.S. military personnel from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23036>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23039> (PDF)

MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPORT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATIONS IN IRAQ, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, AND RELATED EFFORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2003, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 1 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 53p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-33

“This bill makes appropriations for the military functions of the Department of Defense as it prosecutes the war in Iraq, for domestic security functions of the Department of Homeland Security, for foreign assistance to Jordan, Israel, and Turkey, and relief and reconstruction efforts in Iraq, and to continue anti-terrorism

efforts around the world. The bill also makes certain technical and conforming corrections to Public Law 108-7.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31243>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31244> (PDF)

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 37p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-405

Addresses port security, the authority of the Coast Guard to control vessels in the territorial waters of the U.S., extending seaward jurisdiction, suspending limitations on the strength of the Coast Guard, extending the Deepwater Port Act to natural gas, assigning Coast Guard personnel as sea marshals, enhanced use of other security personnel, and an automatic identification system.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19349>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19350> (PDF)

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 25 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-295].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-295

“To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a program to ensure greater security for United States seaports ... international seafarer identification ... extension of seaward jurisdiction ... assignment of Coast Guard personnel as sea marshals and enhanced use of other security personnel ... maritime security professional training ... maritime policy improvement ... omnibus maritime improvements ... authorization of appropriations for the Coast Guard ... There are 361 public ports in the United States that are an integral part of our Nation’s commerce...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27097>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27098> (PDF)

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Committee of Conference. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 110p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-777

“The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1214), to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a program to ensure greater security for United States seaports, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25513>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25514> (PDF)

MIDDLE EAST PEACE COMMITMENTS ACT AND THE ARAFAT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 37p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: M 58/17

“...the Middle East Peace Commitments Act, requires the President to submit a report ... determining whether the PLO or the Palestinian authority has complied with its commitments under Oslo ... the Arafat Accountability Act ... requires the President to submit a report to Congress detailing acts of terrorism committed by the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, or any of their constituent elements. Included in this report is a determination of whether the Palestinian Authority, the PLO, or any of their constituent elements will be designated as a foreign terrorist organization.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42265> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/80641.pdf (PDF)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION ACT, 2003. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 23 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-249].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-249

“For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property ...” listing specific amounts for specific activities.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25767>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25768> (PDF)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 60p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-533

“The Military Construction Appropriations bill provides funding for planning, design, construction, alteration, and improvement of facilities, including family housing, located on reserve and active military installations around the world. Additionally, the bill provides funds for the U.S. share of the NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP). Finally, the bill provides funds to execute projects required under the base realignment and closure (BRAC) authorities.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21228>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21229> (PDF)

MYCHAL JUDGE POLICE AND FIRE CHAPLAINS PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFIT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 13p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-384

“...to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19076>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19077> (PDF)

MYCHAL JUDGE POLICE AND FIRE CHAPLAINS PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFIT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 24 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-196].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-196

“To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits ... ‘chaplain’ includes any individual serving as an officially recognized or designated member of a legally organized volunteer fire department of legally organized police department, or an officially recognized or designated public employee of a legally organized fire or police department who was responding to a fire, rescue, or police emergency...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21490>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21491> (PDF)

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION SAFETY TEAM ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 1 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-231].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-231

“To provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedures in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life ... The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology ... is authorized to establish National Construction Safety Teams ... for deployment after events causing the failure of a building or buildings that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential for substantial loss of life. To the maximum extent practicable, the Director shall establish and deploy a Team within 48 hours after such an event.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24932>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24933> (PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 12 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 480p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-62

“Authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, 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.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15462>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15463> (PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 28 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-107].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-107

“To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, 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.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18776>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18777> (PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Forces. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 15 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 499p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-151

“Authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, 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.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19571>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19572> (PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—H.R. 4546. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Military Personnel. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 March; 10 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 478p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/32

Hearings on personnel authorizations, personnel policy, compensation and other personnel benefits, and health care provisions.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—H.R. 4546. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities. 107th Congress, 2nd

Session, 7 & 20 March; 10 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 348p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/33

Hearing on military construction authorizations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 16 & 21 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003-. 528p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-106

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-106/PT.2

“Drawing on early lessons from the war in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom, H.R. 1588 authorizes incremental improvements to sustain current capabilities and force structure while investing in transformational technologies and initiatives.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32642>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32644> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32645> (Part 2)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32647> (Part 2 PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 13 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 468p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-46

“The President’s budget request for defense for fiscal year 2004 continues the momentum achieved in recent years of making real increases in defense spending to sustain readiness, enhance the quality of life of military personnel and their families, and modernize and transform the U.S. Armed Forces to meet current and future threats.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32006>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32007> (PDF)

NATIONAL DEFENSE RAIL ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 29 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 88p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-157

“...to authorize funds for development of rail passenger infrastructure; authorize funds for rail passenger security...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20123>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20124> (PDF)

NATIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY AND COMBATING TERRORISM ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 June 2002. 38p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-175

To create a “permanent and effective government structure to keep U.S. citizens and assets safe at home.” “The new department would consolidate a range of agencies with key homeland security responsibilities for preventing, protecting against, and responding to terrorist and other threats on U.S. soil ... the White House terrorism office would be responsible for coordinating terrorism policy government-wide. The White House terrorism director, working with the Secretary of Homeland Security, would write a national strategy to combat terrorism and the director would review the budgets of all the federal terrorism programs.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21248>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21249> (PDF)

NATIONAL SECURITY READINESS ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Resources. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 14 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003-. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-99/PT.1

“The purpose of H.R. 1835 is to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to limit designation as critical habitat of areas owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32716>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32717> (PDF)

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION ACT OF 1977. U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services. 95th Congress, 1st Session, 1977. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 686p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: N 88/2

“To strengthen United States policies on nonproliferation and to reorganize certain export functions of the federal government to promote more efficient administration of such functions.”

NUCLEAR SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 41p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-335

“This bill amends current law to enhance safety and security at our nation’s commercial nuclear facilities, and to protect against terrorist use of radiological materials ... The legislation gives clear and permanent direction to the NRC and its licensees, and will provide greater assurance that NRC will receive the funding it needs to fully implement essential security measures.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25319>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25320> (PDF)

OMNIBUS ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 1979. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 96th Congress, 1st Session, 30 March; 7 May 1979. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980. 448p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: OM 5

“To effect certain reorganization of the federal government to strengthen federal programs and policies for combating international and domestic terrorism.”

OVER-THE-ROAD BUS SECURITY AND SAFETY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 7p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-507

“With so many Americans utilizing over-the-road buses to meet their transportation needs, it is necessary and appropriate for the federal government to utilize public resources to help satisfy the transportation security needs of the bus riding public, as well as provide incentives for increased private investment to enhance security.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20578>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20579> (PDF)

PASSAGE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF S. 1214, THE PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 79p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/7: S.HRG. 107-785

“Today, we are gathered to take testimony on the challenges that we face as a nation in securing our seaports and maritime boundaries. In the aftermath of September 11th, this is a daunting and difficult challenge. The protection of our maritime boundaries poses unique challenges because of the breadth of our coastline, the proximity of the public to maritime businesses and endeavors, and the sheer volume of container cargo and shipments of bulk petroleum products and hazardous materials. Literally, we have thousands of tons of hazardous cargoes, originating from foreign nations being transported by foreign vessels right through the heart of many U.S. cities. Additionally, the maritime trade is very open, and we do not have the best or most reliable information about shipments, vessels, or the crew members who man those vessels.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41688> (PDF)

PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION TO ENHANCE SECURITY AND SAFETY ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 23 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002-. 66p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-605/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-605/PT.2

Discusses the Pipeline Protection bill which “provides improvements in public education programs concerning pipeline safety issues ... improves the emergency preparedness of the local communities ... imposes new security requirements for pipeline facilities ... permits withholding from the public certain pipeline information that may reveal the systemic vulnerability of a pipeline to attack ... provides whistleblower protections to pipeline employees.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21709>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21710> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21711>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21712> (Part 2 PDF)

PIPELINE SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 17 December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-355].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-355

“...shall include research, development, demonstration, and standardization activities related to—(1) materials inspection; (2) stress and fracture analysis ... (3) internal inspection and leak detection technologies ... (4) methods of analyzing content of pipeline throughput; (5) pipeline security, including improving the real-time surveillance of pipeline rights-of-way, developing tools for evaluating and enhancing pipeline security and infrastructure, reducing natural, technological, and terrorist threats, and protecting first response units and persons near an incident; (6) risk assessment methodology, including vulnerability assessment and reduction of third-party damage; (7) communication, control, and information systems surety; (8) fire safety of pipelines; (9) improved excavation, construction, and repair technologies; and (10) other appropriate elements.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS29960>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS29961> (PDF)

PLO COMMITMENTS COMPLIANCE ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs; U.S. Department of State. 101st Congress, 2nd Session, March 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990. 32p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: P 17/14

“The PLO is a loosely-structured organization composed of disparate elements with different views, some of which are aided by governments, such as Syria, which oppose our peace process. The PLO continues to suffer from these deficiencies in controlling all of its constituent groups, especially those which oppose aspects of current PLO policy and carry out cross-border attacks. These are not reasons to excuse PLO activities or to relax our vigilance. On the contrary, we have told the PLO we will hold them to their commitments, and we continue to examine all incidents on a case-by-case basis.”

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2000. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 July 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 35p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 106-731

“Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for improved Federal efforts to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6154>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6155> (PDF)

PREVENTING IDENTITY THEFT BY TERRORISTS AND CRIMINALS. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and House Subcommittee on Social Security. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 8 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 142p. [Joint Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 49/20: 107-50

“We’re here this morning to see how we can prevent the awful crime and terrible tragedy of identity theft by terrorists and criminals. Our special intention is to protect the families of the deceased from such theft and financial fraud ... Through the rapid transmittal of the information in the Death Master File from the Social Security Administration to the financial services industry ... we can prevent these crimes ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19225>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19226> (PDF)

PROHIBITION ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES SUPPORTING TERRORISM ACT OF 1997. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 10 June 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 64p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 105/45

“This bill will expand the scope of a key provision in last year’s antiterrorism bill, section 321, by eliminating overly permissive regulations ... the forces of militant extremism in the Middle East and Africa are among the greatest international dangers currently facing America and its vital interests ... Terrorists do need more than desire. They need support. They need infrastructure. That is why the presence of the terrorist-supporting countries is so harmful to the world community. A handful of pariah states—Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Sudan—have been

designated by the State Department ... as terrorist-sponsoring countries or terrorism-list governments ... whoever knowingly or having reasonable cause to know that a country is designated as a country supporting international terrorism and engages in a financial transaction with the government of that country shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years or both.”

PROJECT BIOSHIELD ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 10 & 12 June; 8 July 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003-. 68p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-147/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-147/PT.2

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-147/PT.3

“The purpose of the Project Bioshield Act of 2003 is to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with greater authority and flexibility to facilitate the research and development of biomedical countermeasures; to authorize the appropriation of funding for the procurement of security countermeasures through the creation of a special reserve fund; and to authorize the emergency use of unapproved drugs, devices, and biologics and the emergency unapproved use of approved drugs, devices, and biologics.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33887>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33888> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33889>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33890> (Part 2 PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS35627>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS35628> (Part 3 PDF)

PROJECT BIOSHIELD: CONTRACTING FOR THE HEALTH AND SECURITY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 4 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 128p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: B 52/8

“We are here today to examine an administration proposal known as the Project Bioshield Act, which is designed to protect the health and safety of the American people in the event of a bioterrorist attack. This proposal, first announced by the President in his 2003 State of the Union address, authorizes the government to conduct and support the development, acquisition and distribution of vaccines,

treatments and other biomedical countermeasures to use during public health emergencies, including bioterrorist attacks.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34063> (PDF)

PROPOSED CHANGE TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT (FISA) UNDER S. 113. U.S. Library of Congress. Jennifer Elsea. 19 May 2003. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2003. 6p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RS21472

“The Senate recently passed S. 113, a bill in the 108th Congress to extend the coverage of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) to non-United States persons who engage in international terrorism or activities in preparation for international terrorism, without a showing of membership in or affiliation with an international terrorist group. FISA provides a means by which the government can obtain approval to conduct electronic surveillance (wiretap) and other searches with respect to a foreign power or its agents in order to obtain intelligence related to espionage, terrorism, or other matters involving national security.”

Online

<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RS21472.pdf> (PDF)

PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY IN THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on House Administration. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 8 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 4p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-93

“H. Res. 110 authorizes for the Select Committee on Homeland Security \$10,952,787 for the 108th Congress. This amount is to be allocated as follows: \$5,366,866 for 2003, and \$5,585,921 for 2004. The Select Committee was created to oversee the implementation of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296). Its functions will include working with the President to ensure the efficient and timely establishment of the Department of Homeland Security; coordinating efforts between Congress and the federal agencies responsible for protecting our nation from terrorist attacks; and reviewing and studying laws, programs, and government activities affecting homeland security.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31954>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31956> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1559, EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 2p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-57

“Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment offered by Representative Rodriguez and grant the appropriate waivers for the amendment which adds \$70 million for Veterans Administration health care preparedness. It also adds \$20 million for first year implementation of four previously authorized Veterans Administration bio-terrorism centers. Results: Defeated 3 to 7.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30486>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30489> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1979, SMALL AIRPORT SAFETY, SECURITY, AND AIR SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 1p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-515

“The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill. The rule waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be open for amendment by section. The rule allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to those members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20586>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20587> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2555, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th

Congress, 1st Session, 23 June 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 3p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-175

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 2555, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2004, under an open rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34033>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34034> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3129, CUSTOMS BORDER SECURITY ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 34p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-482

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 3129, the Customs Border Security Act of 2001, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. The rule waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. The rule also provides that the amendments may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by the Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19996>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19997> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3289, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 6p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-320

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 3289, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004, under an open rule.”

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3289, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 6p. (Report—Corrected).

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-320/CORR

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 3289, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004, under an open rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. Under the rules of the House the bill shall be read for amendment by paragraph. The rule waives points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI (prohibiting unauthorized appropriations or legislative provisions in an appropriations bill), except as specified in the resolution. The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39852>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39853> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3994, AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 15 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 1p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-463

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 3994, to authorize economic and democratic development assistance for Afghanistan and to authorize military assistance for Afghanistan and certain other foreign countries, under an open rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the

chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. The rule provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations now printed in this bill.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20245>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20246> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4546, BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 37p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-450

“The rule provides one hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule also provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. The rule waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule provides that no amendment shall be in order except those printed in this report and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19891>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19892> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4598, HOMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION SHARING ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 2p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-535

“The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. The rule waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule provides that the bill shall be open for amendment by section. The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to those Members who

have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21147>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21148> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4635, ARMING PILOTS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 2p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-557

“The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 4635, the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act, under a modified open rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21340>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21341> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4775, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-484

“The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. The rule waives points of order during consideration of the bill against amendments for failure to comply with clause 2(e) of rule XXI (prohibiting non-emergency designated amendments to be offered to an appropriation bill containing an emergency designation). The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20249>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20250> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5005, HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 25 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 55p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-615

“As provided by in Executive Order 13228, the functions of the Office of Homeland Security is to develop and coordinate the executive branch’s efforts to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks within the United States. Such functions shall include— ... identifying priorities and coordinating efforts for collection and analysis of information regarding threats of terrorism against the United States ... coordinating efforts to protect the United States and its critical infrastructure from the consequences of terrorist attacks ... coordinating the domestic response efforts of all departments and agencies in the event of an imminent terrorist threat and during and in the immediate aftermath of a terrorist attack within the United States ... reviewing plans and preparations for ensuring the continuity of the Federal Government in the event of a terrorist attack that threatens the safety and security of the United States Government or its leadership ... coordinating the strategy of the executive branch for communicating with the public in the event of a terrorist threat or attach within the United States ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21908>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21909> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5710, HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 1p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-773

“The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 600, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with recommendation that the resolution be adopted ... The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 5710, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of debate in the House equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25505>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25506> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE BILL H.R. 3090, ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 45p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-367

“The resolution provides for a motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or his designee to take from the Speaker’s table the bill H.R. 3090, to provide tax incentives for economic recovery, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment printed in this report ... The amendment would provide an additional 13 weeks of temporary extended unemployment benefits for those who exhausted their regular benefits in any State with an insured unemployment rate of at least 4% ... The amendment also provides 30% bonus depreciation for property placed in service in the Liberty Zone, \$8 billion in tax exempt private activity bonds for rebuilding the portion of the City damaged in the 9/11/01 terrorist attack, allows a total of \$9 billion in advance refunding of tax exempt bonds, increases Section 179 expensing to \$35,000, allows involuntarily converted properties to be replaced over 5 years, and provides 5-year life for leasehold improvements in the Liberty Zone.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18612>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18613> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1588, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 21 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 48p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-122

Includes Title XXXVI—The “Nuclear Security Initiative Act of 2003,” which concerns nonproliferation program enhancements, administration and oversight of threat reduction and nonproliferation programs, specific threat reduction in the former Soviet Union, and plans for and coordination of chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation programs with states of the former Soviet Union.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32308>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32309> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3289, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE

RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004. U.S. Congress. House. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 17 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 1p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-322

“The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 401, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted ... The resolution provides for further consideration of H.R. 3289, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004. The rule provides that bill shall be considered as read. The rule further provides that no further motion or amendment shall be in order.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39854>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39855> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4775, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 5p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-486

“The rule provides that in addition to the amendments considered as adopted pursuant to House Resolution 428, the further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole and the amendments printed in this report shall be considered as adopted. Finally, the rule provides that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20106>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20107> (PDF)

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY. U.S. Congress. House Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 2p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-517

“...provides that 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 ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20533>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20534> (PDF)

PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House Committee of Conference. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 21 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 156p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-481

Addresses national preparedness for and response to biological attacks, improving the abilities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, creating a strategic national stockpile of drugs and vaccines, improving the ability of state and local agencies and health care providers to treat victims of biological attack, enhancing controls on biological agents and toxins, protecting the safety of the American food and medicine supply, and protecting water supplies from contamination.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19977>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19978> (PDF)

PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 12 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-188].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-188

“To improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies ... national preparedness for bioterrorism and other public health emergencies ... enhancing controls on dangerous biological agents and toxins ... protecting safety and security of food and drug supply ... drinking water safety and security...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21542>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21543> (PDF)

PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS AND EMERGENCIES ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 October 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 17p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 106-505

Authorizes the development of voluntary performance goals for public health systems, grants to public health agencies to conduct assessments and build core capacities to achieve these goals, and funding to rebuild and remodel the facilities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a task force to coordinate programs related to antimicrobial resistance, research into the development of new therapeutics against resistant pathogens, NIH and CDC research on the epidemiology of bioweapons and the development of new vaccines or therapeutics for bioweapons, and grants to public health agencies and hospitals and care facilities to detect, diagnose, and respond to bioterrorism.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7343>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7344> (PDF)

RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 11 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-148].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-148

“Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall submit to the Broadcasting Board of Governors a report setting forth a detailed plan for the provision by RFE/RL, Incorporated, of surrogate broadcasting services in the Dari and Pashto languages to Afghanistan. Such broadcasting services shall be known as ‘Radio Free Afghanistan’.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19048>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19049> (PDF)

RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN ACT OF 2001; THE FREEDOM CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2001, INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY AND VICTIMS OF LANDMINES, CIVIL STRIFE AND WARFARE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001; HUNGER TO HARVEST RESOLUTION: A DECADE OF CONCERN FOR AFRICA; THE EXPORT EXTENSION ACT OF 2001; RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2001; COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF NOBEL PRIZE; AND RECOGNIZING RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY’S SUCCESS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 1 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 93p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: AF 3/2

The markup texts of these laws, resolutions and statements of the United States Congress.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42886> (PDF)

http://www.house.gov/international_relations/107/75927.pdf (PDF)

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE IRAN AND LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 28 June 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 76p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. B 22/3: S.HRG.107-501

Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA) “was enacted in 1996, in response to Iran’s support for terrorism and its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. Concerning Libya, ILSA was enacted to compel the regime in Tripoli to abide by all of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions concerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103 flight.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22145>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22146> (PDF)

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM. U.S. Congress. House. Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 16 & 23 July; 8 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 218p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/47

“...we believe that if we have learned anything from the attacks on our nation of September 11, it is that we must be even more vigilant about the threats we face through the carriers of cargo from overseas locations. To us, the only real security is the security that comes with the operation of United States flag vessels, crewed by United States citizens, as guaranteed by the Maritime Security Program.”

ROLE OF IMMIGRATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PURSUANT TO H.R. 5005, THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 27 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 76p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107/91

“Although INS has always had the final decision on who actually enters the United States, the authority to make the crucial visa decision has long been legally vested in

consular officers of the Foreign Service ... The reorganization proposal would transfer to the new Homeland Security Secretary both the current authority of the Attorney General and the authority of the Secretary of State to establish regulations related to the granting and the refusal of visas by consular officers, and to administer and to enforce the laws regarding the issuance and the denial of visas.”

Online

<http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/judiciary/hju80455.000/hju80455%5F0f.htm>

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/80455.PDF> (PDF)

THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN COMBATING TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 104th Congress, 1st Session, 10 May 1996. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996. 43p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.104-704

Provisions of Senate Bill 735, “a bill to prevent and punish acts of terrorism,” and Senate Bill 761, “a bill to improve the ability of the United States to respond to the international terrorist threat.’

S. 1448, THE INTELLIGENCE TO PREVENT TERRORISM ACT OF 2001 AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS IN THE WAKE OF THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 24 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 72p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/19: S.HRG.107-449

“The bill that we will discuss today includes a number of statutory provisions relating to clarifying the authorities of the Director of Central Intelligence to combat terrorism; updating the laws governing electronic surveillance to collect foreign intelligence so as to improve collection against international terrorist targets; and enhancing the ability of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to share critical information relating to the plans and intentions of terrorists.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22116>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22117> (PDF)

S. 1867—A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 7 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 67p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-379

“Our proposal would create a National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States that will be charged with constructing a full picture of the circumstances surrounding the attacks, including the Federal Government’s preparedness and response. The commission would also be charged with formulating recommendations for ways to strengthen our defenses against future terrorist attacks.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22544>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22545> (PDF)

S. 2480: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SAFETY ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 23 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 67p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-935

“This is legislation to prevent current and retired Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers to carry their firearms to be prepared to assist in dangerous situations ... After September 11, the role of law enforcement officers in our communities is even more important as they constitute our front-line defense against terrorism here at home.” After September 11, the role of law enforcement officers in our communities is even more important as they constitute our front-line defense against terrorism here at home.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33956> (PDF)

SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 20 May; 5 June 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988. 49p. [Hearing & Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: L 61/4

“...this bill would prohibit U.S. oil companies from operating in Libya ... Once adopted, this legislation will bring to an end the situation wherein we find ourselves today—in which, despite the President’s economic sanctions and trade embargo on Libya, U.S. oil companies, for whatever reason, have been permitted, albeit on a temporary basis, to continue their operations in that country.”

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 27 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 7p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-186

“The purpose of the bill, as reported, is to reinforce, focus, and expedite ongoing efforts to mobilize America’s extensive capability in technology and science in responding to the threats posed by terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other major national emergencies.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21564>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21565> (PDF)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 11 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 52p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-122

“...includes several non-proliferation and anti-terrorism measures. Among these, the ban on arms sales to state supporters of terrorism...is broadened to include states engaging in the proliferation of chemical, biological or radiological weapons...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16929>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16930> (PDF)

SMALL AIRPORT SAFETY, SECURITY, AND AIR SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 20p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-496

“...would allow a small airport to use its Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant money to build or equip an air traffic control tower that would be operated under the FAA’s contract tower program. New tower construction and equipment purchases would be eligible for funding using AIP entitlements and the AIP State apportionment.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20273>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20274> (PDF)

SMALLPOX EMERGENCY PERSONNEL PROTECTION ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 30 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Public Law 108-20].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 108-20

“An Act to provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33053>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33054>

THE SUDAN PEACE ACT; AND CONDEMNING THE RECENT ORDER BY THE TALIBAN REGIME OF AFGHANISTAN TO REQUIRE HINDUS IN AFGHANISTAN TO WEAR SYMBOLS IDENTIFYING THEM AS HINDU. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 6 June 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 35p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: SU 2/5

The Sudan Peace Act to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, condemnation of Taliban’s requirement that Afghan Hindus wear symbols marking them as Hindus.

SYRIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY RESTORATION ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 8 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 81p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: SY 8/4

“H.R. 1828 To halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil and illegal shipments of weapons and other military items to Iraq, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for the serious international security problems it has caused in the Middle East, and for other purposes.”

SYRIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY RESTORATION ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 15p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-314

“Although the Department of State lists Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism and reports that Syria provides ‘safe haven and support to several terrorist groups’, fewer

United States sanctions apply with respect to Syria than with respect to any other country that is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism ... Terrorist groups, including Hizballah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, maintain offices, training camps, and other facilities on Syrian territory, and operate in areas of Lebanon occupied by the Syrian armed forces and receive supplies from Iran through Syria ... H.R. 1828 ... expresses the Sense of Congress with respect to Syria ... Syrian-supported groups have perpetrated acts of terrorism against Americans, most notably the bombing of U.S. Marine barracks in Syrian-occupied Lebanon in 1983, which killed 241 American Marines. Syrian-supported groups have also perpetrated suicide bombings and other acts of terror in Israel, which have claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent Israelis as well as American citizens.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39844>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39845> (PDF)

TERRORISM LEGISLATION. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 7 May 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 72p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.99-952

“Political terrorism has become a distinctive disorder of the modern world. It originated as a term and as a practice less than two centuries ago and has come into the spotlight of global conflict in our own lifetime. Not all terrorism is the same however, the practitioners of terror can, in fact, be categorized on the basis of their aspirations. These are psychotic killers, revolutionary terrorists, barbarian regimes, and there is what we now call state-supported terrorism.”

TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 26 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-297].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-297

“The purpose of this title is to establish a temporary Federal program that provides for a transparent system of shared public and private compensation for insured losses resulting from acts of terrorism, in order to—(1) protect consumers by addressing market disruptions and ensure the continued widespread availability and affordability of property and casualty insurance for terrorism risk; and (2) allow for a transitional period for the private markets to stabilize, resume pricing of such insurance, and build capacity to absorb any future losses, while preserving State insurance regulation and consumer protections.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27099>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27100> (PDF)

TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 13 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 28p. [Conference Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-779

“The purpose of this title is to establish a temporary Federal program that provides for a transparent system of shared public and private compensation for insured losses resulting from acts of terrorism, in order to— (1) protect consumers by addressing market disruptions and ensure the continued widespread availability and affordability of property and casualty insurance for terrorism risk; and (2) allow for a transitional period for the private markets to stabilize, resume pricing of such insurance, and build capacity to absorb any future losses, while preserving State insurance regulation and consumer protections.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25517>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25518> (PDF)

TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 19 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001-. 53p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-300/PT.1

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-300/PT.2

“H.R. 3210, The Terrorism Risk Protection Act of 2001, will create a temporary industry risk spreading program to ensure the continued availability of commercial property and casualty insurance and reinsurance for terrorism-related risks to limit immediate market disruptions, encourage economic stabilization, and facilitate a transition to a viable market for private terrorism risk insurance.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17025>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17026> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17027>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17028> (Part 2 PDF)

TERRORISM: SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE USA PATRIOT ACT. Library of Congress. Charles Doyle. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2001. 59p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RL31200

“The Act consists of ten titles which, among other things: give federal law enforcement and intelligence officers greater authority (at least temporarily) to gather and share evidence particularly with respect to wire and electronic communications; amend federal money laundering laws, particularly those involving overseas financial activities; create new federal crimes, increase the penalties for existing federal crimes, and adjust existing federal criminal procedure, particularly with respect to acts of terrorism; modify immigration law, increasing the ability of federal authorities to prevent foreign terrorists from entering the U.S., to detain foreign terrorist suspects, to deport foreign terrorists, and to mitigate the adverse immigration consequences for the foreign victims of September 11; and authorize appropriations to enhance the capacity of immigration, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies to more effectively respond to the threats of terrorism.”

Online

<http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7952.pdf> (PDF)

<http://www.cdt.org/security/usapatriot/011210crs.pdf> (PDF)

TERRORIST BOMBINGS CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 25 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-197].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-197

“An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21494>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21495> (PDF)

TRANSFORMING THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT: EXPLORING THE MERITS OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL SYSTEM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 29 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 151p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 69/17

“Clearly, there are questions that are on everyone’s mind, foremost among them being the issue of whether Congress should give the Defense Department flexibilities that exceed those granted to the new Homeland Security Department just a few months ago... We must find a way to recruit, reward and retain our most talented employees and to get the most out of the Federal work force.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38927>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38928> (PDF)

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 2 August 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-206].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-206

Appropriations for: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Justice; Department of Commerce; the Judiciary; Department of State; Department of Transportation; Securities and Exchange Commission; Department of Defense; the District of Columbia; Department of the Interior; Department of Energy; National Nuclear Security Administration; Department of Labor; Department of Education; Capitol police; Library of Congress; Department of the Treasury; Department of Veterans’ Affairs; and includes the ‘American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2002’.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23195>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23196> (PDF)

UNITING AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA BY PROVIDING APPROPRIATE TOOLS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND OBSTRUCT TERRORISM (USA PATRIOT ACT). U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 26 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 132p. [Public Law 107-56].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-56

“To deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools ... enhancing domestic security against terrorism ... enhanced surveillance procedures ... International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001 ... protecting the border ... removing obstacles to investigating terrorism ... providing for victims of terrorism,

public safety officers, and their families ... strengthening the criminal laws against terrorism ... improved intelligence ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17579>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17580> (PDF)

THE USA PATRIOT ACT: A LEGAL ANALYSIS. Library of Congress. Charles Doyle. 15 April 2002. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2002. 75p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RL31377

“The Act grants federal officials greater powers to trace and intercept terrorists’ communications both for law enforcement and foreign intelligence purposes ... Critics have suggested that it may go too far.”

Online

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/10092.pdf> (PDF)

THE USA PATRIOT ACT IN PRACTICE: SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE FISA PROCESS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 196p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-947

“The USA PATRIOT Act made important changes to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which is called ‘FISA’ for short. This law set up a secret court to review government applications to conduct secret wiretaps and searches inside the United States for the purpose of collecting foreign intelligence information...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34723> (PDF)

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM COMPENSATION ACT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Operations. 99th Congress, 1st Session, 8 & 29 October 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 106p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: V 66

“It establishes a savings fund, at Treasury, where all or any portion of pay or allowances may be deposited in an interest bearing account ... It provides medical payments to hostages and family members not covered by other governmental medical or health programs or insurance ... It mandates a cash payment to any individual who became captive on or after November 4, 1979 [the day of the Iranian

takeover]. And it mandates a specific cash award for Americans held hostage in Iran between November 4, 1979 to January 20, 1981...”

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 23 January 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. [Public Law 107-134].

SuDoc# AE 2.110: 107-134

“To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States ... relief provisions for victims of terrorist attacks ... disclosure of tax information in terrorism and national security investigations ... no impact on Social Security Trust funds...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18931>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18932> (PDF)

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3289, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 30 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 2p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-338

“The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 424, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40823>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40824> (PDF)

WAR POWERS LEGISLATION, 1973. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 93rd Congress, 1st Session, 11 & 12 April 1973. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 341p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: W 19/3/973

“So far the executive has been ‘master’—without serious opposition from the Congress. We meet here today to consider the possibility that Congress may yet muster the capacity to reclaim the mastery of one of its own domains—the domain of deciding whether and when our country is to be committed to war. Perhaps the way to do that is through the enactment of the war powers bill on which testimony will

be given today ... Roughly speaking, the bill seeks to limit Presidential warmaking in the absence of congressional authorization, leaving the President free to defend the United States and its Armed Forces against sudden attack. The power to wage war, it may be categorically asserted, was vested by the Constitution in Congress, not the President ... The 'Commander-in-Chief' was to lead the Armed Forces once war was 'commenced' by Congress or by a 'sudden attack' on the United States ... In contrast, the overtowering bulk of the warmaking power was lodged in Congress ..."

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION. U.S. Department of Defense. Robert D. Clark, Andrew M. Egeland, and David B. Sanford. Washington, DC: National Defense University, 1985. 78p. [Monograph].

SuDoc# D 5.415: W 19

"The War Powers Resolution, enacted over Presidential veto in 1973, poses dilemmas for the President and for the Congress. The controversial Resolution restricts the President's ability to wage prolonged, undeclared war, despite his constitutional authority as Commander in Chief. Members of Congress, on their side, insist on keeping the Resolution as at least a symbol of their constitutional authority to declare war. Neither branch of government wishes to concede to the other. Meantime, the courts remain hesitant to intervene in disputes between the Executive and Legislative branches over a significant overlap in constitutional powers."

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 1982. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982. 292p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: W 19/11

"The volume essentially attempts to answer three questions about the War Powers Resolution: (1) Why was it enacted? In order to answer that question, the study returns to 1964, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, and the beginning of America's direct involvement in hostilities on the Indochina Peninsula. (2) How was it enacted? The study follows in detail the events and decisions of more than 3 years—beginning with the May 1970 Cambodian invasion—as House and Senate moved toward a consensus about the need for a war powers enactment and its legislative form. (3) What has it meant? Although the War Powers Resolution to this date has not been fully tested, some provisions have come into effect as the result of crises in Indochina and Iran. Moreover, since its enactment, it has been a factor in virtually every major, and some minor, military initiatives by the United States."

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: PRESIDENTIAL COMPLIANCE. Library of Congress. Richard F. Grimmet. 16 September 2003. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2003. 16p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: IB81050

“This issue brief does not deal with the substantive merits of using armed forces in specific cases, but rather with the congressional authorization for the action and the application and effectiveness of the War Powers Resolution.”

Online

<http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/IB81050.pdf> (PDF)

<http://fpc.state.gov/fpc/7656.htm> (11 September 2001 PDF)

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs. 97th Congress, 1st Session, June 1981. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981. 55p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: W 19/10

“This committee print contains the April 26, 1980, report by President Carter as well as the legal opinion of the President’s Counsel on the use of U.S. Armed Forces in the unsuccessful attempt of April 24 to rescue the American hostages in Iran. It also includes recent correspondence between the Secretary of State Haig and myself [Committee Chairman Clement J. Zablocki] regarding the dispatch earlier this year of U.S. military advisors to El Salvador.”

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs. 98th Congress, 1st Session, December 1983. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983. 87p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: W 19/10/983

“Since the 1981 edition was published, the President submitted four reports to Congress in compliance with section 4(a)(2) of the War Powers Resolution as well as the two recent reports on Lebanon and Grenada. These six reports are included in this updated committee print. Also included is the recent legislation invoking section 4(a)(1) of the resolution.”

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science. 100th Congress, 2nd Session, May 1988. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988. 108p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: W 19/10/988

“Since the 1983 edition was published, the President has submitted two reports consistent with the resolution relevant to the U.S. military actions taken relative to

Libya. In addition, the President has also submitted relevant correspondence and five reports to Congress, three of which the executive branch submitted as being consistent with the resolution pertaining to United States military actions and naval escort operations and activities in the Persian Gulf during 1987 through April 1988. These reports and letters, as well as other related documents are included in this latest edition of the committee print on the War Powers Resolution.”

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs. 94th Congress, 2nd Session, January 1976. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 46p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: W 19/976

“(a) It is the purpose of this joint resolution to fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations ... (c) The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.”

THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights. 103rd Congress, 2nd Session, May 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994. 267p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: W 19/10/994

“A number of world events have taken place since May 1988 in which U.S. military forces have been involved in hostilities, and reports and documents related to these activities are included—military action in the Persian Gulf in the summer of 1988; in Panama in December 1989; in Liberia in 1990; in Somalia in 1992 and 1993; in the former Yugoslavia in 1993 and 1994, and in Haiti and Rwanda in 1994. The most significant use of U.S. military power since the adoption of the War Powers Resolution was the U.S. led military action against Iraq following Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait in 1990 ... The reports that are included in this subcommittee print are only those that are relevant to the War Powers Resolution.”

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SECURITY ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 17 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 21p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 108-149

“As with many sectors of society, publicly owned wastewater treatment works began the process of reexamining the security of their facilities in light of the tragic events of September 11, 2001. The nation’s 16,000 publicly owned treatment works comprise not only treatment plants but also 100,000 major pumping stations, 600,000 miles of sanitary sewers and 200,000 miles of storm sewers. The sewers create an underground network that connects the population and financial centers of every major U.S. city. Further, the sewers often run alongside or beneath major roadways. The potential to use them for a terrorist attack is significant. Further, damage to a wastewater treatment plant could result in significant loss of life, environmental damage and the contamination of surface and groundwater/drinking water supplies.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38165>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38166> (PDF)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS SECURITY ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 11 March 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 10p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 108-33

“H.R. 866, the ‘Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act of 2003,’ amends Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize grants for enhancing the security of wastewater treatment works ... The nation’s wastewater infrastructure consists of approximately 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment plants, 100,000 major pumping stations, 600,000 miles of sanitary sewers and another 200,000 miles of storm sewers, with a total value of more than \$2 trillion. Taken together, the sanitary and storm sewers form an extensive network that runs near or beneath key buildings and roads, the heart of business and financial districts, and the downtown areas of major cities, and is contiguous to many communication and transportation networks. Significant damage to the nation’s wastewater facilities or collection systems could result in loss of life, catastrophic environmental damage to rivers, lakes, and wetlands, contamination of drinking water supplies, long-term public health impacts, destruction of fish and shellfish production, and disruption to commerce, the economy, and our nation’s normal way of life.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS29940>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS29941> (PDF)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS SECURITY ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 5 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 10p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-645

“This bill authorizes additional resources for wastewater utilities to conduct vulnerability assessments and implement security enhancements at publicly owned treatment works, authorizes resources for technical assistance on security measures to small wastewater utilities, and authorizes resources for the further development and refinement of vulnerability self-assessment methodologies and tools for wastewater utilities.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22800>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22801> (PDF)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 10 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 9p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-118

“...to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to support research projects on critical infrastructure protection for water supply systems...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16921>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16922> (PDF)

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 1p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-483

“The resolution waives all points of order against the conference report to accompany H.R. 3448, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, against its consideration. The resolution further provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20247>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20248> (PDF)

WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK CLAIMS ACT. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 7 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 11p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-116

“To establish the Office of World Trade Center Attack Claims to pay claims for injury to businesses and property suffered as a result of the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16919>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16920> (PDF)