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To the people and royal family of Thailand—thank you. Your compassion and friendship is much appreciated.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO MAKE
FEMA AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY
HEADED BY A QUALIFIED DIRECTOR

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to reestablish the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as an independent agency, and to require that its Director be someone with appropriate training and experience.

The undeniable shortcomings of the federal response to the tragic effects of Hurricane Katrina have shown that FEMA's most recent director, Michael Brown, was not qualified for the job—in fact, he really was in over his head. Now that he has resigned, Congress should begin the process of strengthening FEMA and assuring Americans that Federal emergency management efforts will be handled by a capable and effective leader.

As a first step, I think we should revisit and reverse our decision to fold FEMA—formerly an independent agency—into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

I was never completely comfortable with that decision. When the House considered the legislation to establish the new Department, I voted for an amendment (offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. OBERSTAR) to keep FEMA independent. I did so because, as I said at the time, I feared FEMA's core mission and focus would be lost in the new bureaucracy.

It was argued that FEMA—as the central agency in charge of disaster response and emergency management—should constitute the heart of the new DHS. But FEMA had been primarily engaged in and especially effective at responding to natural hazards, not terrorism. We should have left FEMA outside the new department, or at a minimum transferred its Office of National Preparedness to the new department, while leaving FEMA's Disaster Response and Recovery and Mitigation Directorates intact.

Although the independent-FEMA amendment failed, I voted for the overall bill while expressing the hope that “the President will continue to work with the Congress to make sure the agencies moved to the new Department will be supported in their many other important duties even as they focus anew on their security roles.”

Unfortunately, recent events have given horrific proof that I hoped in vain and that my fears were well-founded.

Therefore, the bill I am introducing today will reestablish FEMA as a separate agency. It also will require that its Director be a person with appropriate formal training and at least two years of experience as the head of a disaster-management agency of either a State or a political entity—a city, county, or other area—smaller than a state but with a population of at least one million people.

To provide continuity and insulation against politics, a director, once nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, would serve a 6-year term—although of course, as an Executive Branch official he or she would be subject to the direction and control of the President and thus could be removed by the President.

Reorganizing FEMA is only part of the necessary actions to respond to the tragedy and devastation on the Gulf Coast. But I think it is a necessary part, and I think this bill would help us be better prepared for the next emergency.

TEXAS DISTRICT AND COUNTY
ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 2005

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th meeting of the Texas District and County Attorneys Association. The men and women who serve the state of Texas as prosecutors are the foundation of the criminal justice system. As a prosecutor for 8 years and a district judge for 22 years, I witnessed firsthand the remarkable dedication to the law that is exhibited by county and district attorneys and their staffs. Texans are truly privileged to have such an extraordinary group of legal minds who have answered the call to public service.

On November 2, 1905, less than 50 prosecutors met in Dallas, Texas at the first meeting of the Texas District and County Attorneys Association. In 1970, the TDCAA re-organized for the purpose of offering training and technical assistance to prosecutors. The TDCAA has made great strides since that time, currently providing training to two-thirds of the prosecutors and staff in Texas. The 2005 meeting will take place in Corpus Christi, with more than 1100 prosecutors and staff members in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a lifetime member of the Texas District and County Attorneys Association. Our district and county attorneys make communities safer while holding criminals accountable for their actions, and I commend the TDCAA for setting the bar with regards to training prosecutors. I wish the Texas District and County Attorneys Association all the best as they look forward to another 100 years of success.

TRIBUTE TO WERNER SCOTT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there are few things I enjoy more in this job than getting the opportunity to shine the spotlight on truly deserving people who serve as a source of inspiration to the rest of us. Werner Scott of Irving, Texas, is one of those people, and I would like to pay tribute to him today.

Werner Scott is the founder and President of Advantage Marketing Group (AMG), and is

recognized as a visionary in the world of enterprise and sports marketing responsible for initiating many ground breaking concepts.

Werner's credits include the brand positioning of Dallas Cowboys superstar Emmitt Smith, yielding “Brand Emmitt”, “Emmitt Zone” and “Emmitt Zone For Kids” franchises. He has also worked with several corporations like American Airlines, Frito-Lay, and Bank One Texas, providing strategic market development expertise.

Under his guidance, AMG was the key architect in staging the NFL Run To Daylight and the NFL Fast Man competitions, and working with NBC Sports to produce the ongoing Bayou Classic, the Super Bowl of Black College Football.

Prior to finding AMG, Werner started his career in 1979 in brand marketing and sales holding a number of posts with Xerox and never looked back. He climbed through the ranks at Xerox becoming an invaluable executive within the organization from 1979–1985.

A distinguished military and honor graduate from New Mexico State University, Werner majored in human resources management, with a minor in marketing sales.

Werner Scott has not only overcome tremendous challenges in this competitive industry, but he is a brave person who stands by the courage of his convictions. He has a strong passion for civic and charitable organizations including, The Open Doors Foundation, Academies of Excellence, and the Center for the Study of Sports in Society.

He is a truly extraordinary human being, and it is my hope that others will be inspired by his determination to succeed and the strength of his spirit.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 3132, CHILDREN'S SAFE-
TY ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, as an OB-GYN who has had the privilege of bringing over 3,000 children into the world, I share the desire to punish severely those who sexually abuse children. In fact, it is hard to imagine someone more deserving of life in prison than one who preys on children. This is why I have supported legislation that increases penalties for sexual assaults on children occurring on Federal land.

However, Mr. Chairman, I cannot support this bill because it infringes on the States' constitutional authority over the prevention and punishment of sex crimes. The late Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and former United States Attorney General Ed Meese, two men who no one has ever accused of being “soft on crime,” have both warned that, although creating more Federal crimes may make politicians feel good, it is neither constitutionally sound nor prudent. Rehnquist has stated that, “[t]he trend to federalize crimes that traditionally have been handled in state courts . . . threatens to change entirely the nature of our federal system.” Meese stated that Congress's tendency in recent decades to make Federal crimes out of offenses that have historically