
Proposal for the Creation of the National Commission on Domestic Terrorism, Violence and Crime in America

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President, The U.S. Conference
of Mayors

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Proposal

Throughout our nation's history when faced with tragedy, the leadership of the United States has stood together to respond. Our citizens turn to their government officials to address the loss of human life, to better understand the circumstances that led to the incident, and to take steps to ensure that we do everything in our power to prevent it from occurring again.

One week after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon Johnson created the Warren Commission to examine the facts surrounding the death of the president, and recommend steps to ensure the protection of future presidents. Likewise, the 9/11 Commission took a bi-partisan approach to help us all to better understand the tragic events of September 11th, 2001, and ensure that we take adequate precautions as a country to avoid another attack. We saw similar responses to major tragedies over the last 50 years, when the House Select Committee on Assassinations looked at the death of Martin Luther King, Jr, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders produced the Kerner report looking at the cause of race riots in major US cities, and when leaders came together to address the security failures that allowed for the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City.

The mass shootings over the last four years that are ingrained in our collective memory – at Fort Hood, Texas, Tucson, Arizona, Aurora, Colorado, and most recently, Newtown, Connecticut – are a reminder that the citizens of the United States cannot afford for its leaders to stay silent any longer. In the last 60 years, there have been over 39 mass murders that resulted, in total, in the death of thousands of individuals. These incidents are only the most visible cases of a much broader national crisis related to violent crime – domestic terrorism. Every year in recent times, nearly 15,000 people died due to violent crimes, and over 1.2 million people were harmed.

Like the quick and decisive action we took as a nation in the face of the September 11th attack to address international terrorism, we must move swiftly and deliberately to stem the violence taking place domestically that plagues our nation. After the tragic events in New York City, Shanksville, PA, and Washington, DC, the nation and its leaders had a single-minded focus on combating and preventing international terrorism. Ten days after the September 11th attacks before a joint session of Congress, President George W. Bush announced his intent to issue an executive order establishing the Office of Homeland Security as his first official act to combat terrorism. The next day, Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge was appointed as the first Director of the Office of Homeland Security in the White House. Less than two months later, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was created by Congress to exercise authority over the security of the traveling public. The federal government transformed the way it screens for threats at airports and other modes of transportation as well as other public and private spaces, and developed more rigorous background check procedures. We adapted our techniques to adjust for new and evolving threats – changing protocols at airports for new terrorist approaches such as putting explosives in shoes.

In November 2002, Congress passed and the President signed into law the creation of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States – the 9/11 Commission – to better understand our strengths and vulnerabilities. With the passage of the Homeland Security Act by Congress in November 2002, a new Cabinet position, Secretary of Homeland Security, and a new department, the Department of Homeland Security, were created to better respond to

international terrorism. Eleven years later, after hundreds of new regulations have been created and billions of dollars expended, we remain vigilant and focused as ever in our efforts to protect against international terrorism, and America is safer for it.

Nearly 3,000 people were killed on September 11th, 2001, and in the eleven years since that tragic day, over one hundred thousand people have been murdered in this country, with 14,612 individuals killed in 2011 alone, yet there has been no comparable action taken in changing procedures, training personnel or increasing funding similar to what occurred in the wake of the 9/11 attacks to address domestic terrorism, violence, and crime. U.S. law defines domestic terrorism as activities that involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; appear to be intended to (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

I am proposing that President Barack Obama and the leaders in Congress consider taking bold and immediate actions, similar to what occurred in the wake of September 11th, to give cities and metropolitan areas the tools and resources needed to rethink how we combat domestic terrorism in America.

I am proposing that Congress and the President take an important step to address our national domestic terrorism crisis by calling for the creation of the National Commission on Domestic Terrorism, Violence and Crime in America.

National Commission on Domestic Terrorism, Violence and Crime in America

I am calling on the leaders of both houses of Congress – Senator Harry Reid, Senator Mitch McConnell, Congressman John Boehner and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi – as well as the leaders of the U.S. House Committee on Homeland Security, Congressman Mike McCaul and Congressman Bennie Thompson, and the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, Senator Tom Carper and Senator Tom Coburn, to establish a joint investigatory committee to look at the issues of violent crime and its prevention, and put forward recommendations on what government can do on a local, state, national level to reduce domestic terrorism, violence and crime, and prevent attacks like we saw in Newton, Aurora, Tucson, Fort Hood, and at Virginia Tech.

This commission would conduct an exhaustive review of the national strategies for addressing violence and crime in America. Specifically the Commission would:

- Look at the current state of cities and metropolitan areas in terms of violent crime and domestic terrorism, the conditions that foster the proliferation of violent crime, the tools and strategies available to law enforcement, communities and citizens to address violent crime, and the successes (and failures) of these tools
- Propose a new U.S. national security strategy based on the anticipated threats and conditions based on information developed by the Commission
- Recommend changes to the U.S. government's structure, legislation, and policy to reflect a new national security strategy focused on addressing violence in cities and metropolitan areas in cooperation with state and local governments

The commission would explore and examine a myriad of issues that contribute to domestic terrorism, violence and crime, including (but not limited to):

- Public safety operations on the federal, state, and local level
- The coordination and communication between and among the collection of federal, state, and local agencies with the responsibility of preventing and protecting against domestic terrorism, and the possible role for an office within the federal government to better coordinate these offices and agencies and where in the executive branch this coordinating office could be situated (such as the Executive Office of the President, Department of Justice, or the Department of Homeland Security, as examples)
- The nation's mental health care system, accessibility to treatment, and funding
- The role of the media and entertainment industry in promoting violence and its connection to violent behavior

The Commission would hold public hearings around the country as part of their investigation. National organizations such as the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, the NAACP, the National Association of Counties, the National Urban League, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and many others, as well as religious and faith-based organizations, social service and civil rights organizations and citizens could testify on the need for a national response to terrorism and violent crimes occurring domestically usually involving American citizens, similar to the response to the issue of international terrorism and threats abroad. With their on-the-ground perspective, Mayors should be members of the Commission, and could be key advisors to the Commission as well.

Chairs for the Commission – The chairs of this commission should have a strong background in issues related to violent crime prevention, social and public policy issues and bring a high level of moral authority to the discussion in order to encourage the adoption of their recommendations by Congress and the President after the release of the report. Suggestions for potential chairs include former U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords, Reverend Fred Luter, Jr., President of the Southern Baptist Convention, former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, and Harvard University Professor Charles Ogletree, as examples.

I commend President Obama for the recent actions taken to address this pressing issue, and look forward to seeing the recommendations that the White House working group on violence, headed by Vice President Biden, have developed. It is my hope that this idea will be among those recommendations, and that there will be the development of a Commission to look more deeply at the panoply of issues that contribute to domestic terrorism as part of the long-term approach to addressing this crisis of domestic terrorism, violence and crime across America.

It would be a great honor for Mayors, other Elected Officials and citizens to have the opportunity to work with the President and the Congress to prevent violence throughout the country and ensure the domestic tranquility and security of our nation and neighborhoods for our children, senior citizens and working age Americans.

Background on Investigations of U.S. Tragedies

Here is a summary of the investigations into major tragedies in the United States over the last sixty years. We looked at the composition of these groups, and their outcomes for the following events:

- President John F. Kennedy Assassination
- Race Riots in Major US Cities including Chicago, Los Angeles, and Newark
- Martin Luther King Jr. Assassination
- Columbine High School Shooting
- September 11th, 2001 Terrorist Attack
- Virginia Tech Shooting

We also looked into investigations surrounding the assassination of Robert Kennedy, the Oklahoma City Bombing, and the 2011 Tucson shooting that led to the injury of Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords. While the FBI was involved in the investigation of all three incidents and Oklahoma City Bombing resulted in a report on the vulnerability of federal buildings, there were no investigations commissioned by the President or Congress for any of those incidents, so they are not detailed below.

The Center for Disease Control indicates that in 2009 (the most recent year they have data for), 98,116 people in the U.S. were injured by a firearm. 31,347 were killed.¹ Every day on average, 268 people were injured, and 85 people were killed by a firearm in 2009. This is approximately the same number that were injured or killed in 2008 and 2007.

Below is a summary of those investigations as well as an appendix with a list of massacres in the United States (by state), and the members of the US House and Senate Committees on Homeland Security.

President John F. Kennedy Assassination

Name of the Investigatory Body: Warren Commission

Who created it: President Lyndon B. Johnson

When it was created: President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. A week later, President Johnson signed executive order 11130, ordering a “Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination”, on November 29, 1963. The commission was informally called the Warren Commission, as its chairman was chief justice Earl Warren, but it was officially titled The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Less than a year later, the commission’s report was issued on September 24, 1964.

Key Findings

¹ Produced by the Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC. Includes suicides and individuals who were intentionally and unintentionally shot.

- That Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy.
- That President Kennedy's Assassination was not a conspiracy, but was the action of a lone gunman, a politically radical and unstable individual.
- That the Secret Service redevelops its protection procedures.

Who Served on the Commission:

- Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman
- Senator Richard B. Russell
- Senator John Sherman Cooper
- Representative Hale Boggs
- Representative Gerald R. Ford
- Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Former CIA Director (1953-1961)
- Mr. John J. McCloy, a former lawyer and banker who served as the Assistant Secretary of War during World War II, served as a presidential advisor to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson
- J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Assistant Counsel

- Francis W. H. Adams
- Joseph A. Ball
- David W. Belin
- William T. Coleman, Jr.
- Melvin Aron Eisenberg
- Burt W. Griffin
- Leon D. Hubert, Jr.
- Albert E. Jenner, Jr.
- Wesley J. Liebeler
- Norman Redlich
- W. David Slawson
- Arlen Specter
- Samuel A. Stern
- Howard P. Willens**

**Mr. Willens also acted as liaison between the Commission and the Department of Justice.

Text of Executive Order Establishing the Warren Commission to Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

Warren Report

15 - Executive Order 11130 Appointing a Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

November 30, 1963

[Released November 30, 1963. Dated November 29, 1963]

PURSUANT to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, I hereby appoint a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the

late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. The Commission shall consist of—

The Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman;
Senator Richard B. Russell;
Senator John Sherman Cooper;
Congressman Hale Boggs;
Congressman Gerald R. Ford;
The Honorable Allen W. Dulles;
The Honorable John J. McCloy.

The purposes of the Commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or State authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary.

Necessary expenses of the Commission may be paid from the "Emergency Fund for the President."

All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services, and cooperation as it may request from time to time.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
THE WHITE HOUSE
November 29, 1963

Race Riots of the 1960s

Name of the Investigatory Body: The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders

Who created it: President Lyndon B. Johnson

When it was created: Lyndon B. Johnson appointed the commission on July 28, 1967, at the end of the 1967 Detroit Riot. The Detroit Riot began on July 23, 1967 and lasted until July 27, 1967. However, mounting civil unrest since 1965 had stemmed riots in the black neighborhoods of major U.S. cities, including Los Angeles (Watts Riot of 1965), Chicago (Division Street Riots of 1966), and Newark (1967 Newark riots). The Commission was in response to the combination of these riots.

Report Issued: The Commission issued the “Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder,” or the Kerner Report, on February 29, 1968 after seven months of investigation.

Key Findings of the Report: Its main finding was that the riots resulted from black frustration at lack of economic opportunity. The report berated federal and state governments for failed housing, education and social-service policies. The report also aimed some of its sharpest criticism at the mainstream media. The report's most infamous passage warned, "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal." It called to create new jobs, construct new housing, and put a stop to de facto segregation in order to wipe out the destructive ghetto environment. In order to do so, the report recommended for government programs to provide needed services, to hire more diverse and sensitive police forces and, most notably, to invest billions in housing programs aimed at breaking up residential segregation. One often overlooked recommendation of the report was for an expansion of police surveillance in order to better deal with further unrest. The finds of the report were controversial at the time of its release. One month after its release, rioting broke out in over 100 U.S. cities, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Who Served on the Commission: The following 11 members served on the commission.

- Otto Kerner, Governor of Illinois and chair
- John Lindsay, Mayor of New York and vice chairman
- Edward Brooke, Senator (R-MA)
- Fred R. Harris, Senator (D-OK)
- James Corman, Congressman (D-CA)
- William McCulloch, Congressman (R-OH)
- Charles Thornton, Founder of defense contractor Litton Industries
- Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the NAACP
- I.W. Abel, President of US Steelworkers of American
- Herbert Turner Jenkins, Police chief, Atlanta, Georgia
- Katherine Graham Peden, Commissioner of Commerce, Kentucky

Text of the Executive Order Establishing a National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Establishment of the Commission. (a) There is hereby established a National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of
The Honorable Otto Kerner, Chairman
The Honorable John V. Lindsay, Vice Chairman
Senator Fred R. Harris
Senator Edward W. Brooke
Congressman James C. Corman
Congressman William M. McCulloch
I.W. Abel
Charles B. Thornton
Roy Wilkins
The Honorable Katherine Graham Peden
Herbert Jenkins

The President from time to time may appoint additional members to the Commission.

SEC. 2. Functions of the Commission.

(a) The Commission shall investigate and make recommendations with respect to:

(1) The origins of the recent major civil disorders in our cities, including the basic causes and factors leading to such disorders and the influence, if any, of organizations or individuals dedicated to the incitement or encouragement of violence.

(2) The development of methods and techniques for averting or controlling such disorders, including the improvement of communications between local authorities and community groups, the training of state and local law enforcement and National Guard personnel in dealing with potential or actual riot situations, and the coordination of efforts of the various law enforcement and governmental units which may become involved in such situations;

(3) The appropriate role of the local, state, and Federal authorities in dealing with civil disorders; and

(4) Such other matters as the President may place before the Commission.

SEC. 3. Cooperation by Executive Departments and Agencies. The Commission is authorized to request, at the direction of the Chairman, from any executive department or agency any information or assistance deemed necessary to carry out its functions under this order. Each department or agency is authorized, to the extent permitted by law and within the limits of available funds, to furnish information and assistance to the Commission. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in particular, shall provide investigative information and assistance.

SEC. 4. Compensation, Personnel, and Finance. (a) Members of the Commission who are Members of Congress shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of membership on the Commission, but, as permitted by law, may be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. Other members of the Commission shall receive \$100 per day when engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this order, and shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons intermittently employed.

(b) The Commission shall have an Executive Director who shall be designated by the President and shall receive such compensation as may hereafter be specified. The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix compensation of such other personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions, and it authorized to obtain services in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 4. All necessary expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Commission shall be paid from the "Emergency Fund for the President" or such other appropriated funds as may be available for the purpose of the Commission.

SEC. 5. Administrative Services. The General Services Administration shall provide alternative services for the Commission on a reimbursable basis.

SEC. 6. Reports and Testimonies. The Commission shall make an interim report as to its findings of fact no later than March 1, 1968, and shall present its final report and recommendations not later than one year from the date of this order. It shall terminate upon presenting its final report and recommendations.

Lyndon Johnson
The White House
Cabinet Room, 12:20 p.m.
July 29, 1967.

Martin Luther King Jr. Assassination

Name of Investigatory Body: The House Select Committee on Assassinations

Who created it: The U.S. House of Representatives

When it was created: The House Select Committee on Assassinations was formed in September 1976, nine years after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and fourteen years after the assassination of President Kennedy. The commission's findings were published on March 29, 1979. The commission was created by the House of Representatives, following the report of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. That commission concluded in June of 1976 that the CIA withheld information from the Warren Commission during its investigation, that the CIA withheld information about plots against Fidel Castro, and that the FBI had conducted a counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO) against Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Key Findings

- Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy
- There is a chance that there were two gunmen
- The assassination was probably a conspiracy, even though the committee could not identify other gunmen or involved organizations
- The Warren Commission did not adequately investigate the possibility of conspiracy
- James Earl Ray killed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Circumstantial evidence suggests Ray killed Dr. King as a result of conspiracy
- No federal, state, or local agencies were involved in Dr. King's assassination
- The Dept. of Justice failed to supervise adequately the Domestic Intelligence Division of the FBI; and in addition, the FBI's COINTELPRO campaign against Dr. King grossly abused and exceeded the legal authority of the FBI, who failed to consider the possibility that actions threatening harm to Dr. King might be encouraged by the program

Member of the Commission:

- Louis Stokes, Ohio, Chairman
- Richardson Preyer, North Carolina
- Walter E. Fauntroy, District of Columbia
- Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, California
- Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut
- Harold Ford, Tennessee
- Floyd J. Fithian, Indiana
- Robert W. Edgar, Pennsylvania
- Samuel L. Devine, Ohio
- Stewart B. McKinney, Connecticut
- Charles Thone, Nebraska
- Harold S. Sawyer, Michigan

Subcommittee on the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman
- Harold E. Ford
- Floyd J. Fithian

- Robert W. Edgar
- Stewart B. McKinney
- Louis Stokes, ex officio
- Samuel L. Devine, ex officio

Subcommittee on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

- Richardson Preyer, chairman
- Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
- Christopher J. Dodd
- Charles Thone
- Harold S. Sawyer
- Louis Stokes, ex officio
- Samuel L. Devine, ex officio

Text of Legislation Establishing House Select Committee on Assassinations:

The following is legislation passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, rather than through executive order, creating the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1976, nine years after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

House Select Committee on Assassinations, H. Res. 222

In the House of Representatives, U.S.

February 2, 1977.

Resolved, That effective January 3, 1977, and until March 31, 1977, there is hereby created a Select Committee on Assassinations to be composed of twelve Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the select committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The select committee or a subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the assassination and death of President John F. Kennedy and the assassination and death of Martin Luther King, Junior, and of any other persons the select committee shall determine might be related to either death in order to ascertain (1) whether the existing laws of the United States, including but not limited to laws relating to the safety and protection of the President of the United States, assassinations of the President of the United States, deprivation of civil rights, and conspiracies related thereto, as well as the investigatory jurisdiction and capability of agencies and departments of the United States Government, are adequate, either in their provisions or in the manner of their enforcement; and (2) whether there was full disclosure and sharing of information and evidence among agencies and departments of the United States Government during the course of all prior investigations into those deaths; and whether any evidence or information which was not in the possession of any agency or department of the United States Government investigating either death would have been of assistance to that agency or department, and why such information was not provided to or collected by the appropriate agency or department; and shall make recommendations to the House, if the select committee deems it appropriate, for the amendment of existing legislation or the enactment of new legislation.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the select committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the select committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, or in any other country, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, tangible objects, and other things of any kind as it deems necessary; to take testimony on oath anywhere within the United States or in any other country and to authorize designated counsel for the select committee to obtain statements from any witness who is placed under oath by an authority who is authorized to administer oaths in accordance with the applicable laws of the United States or of any State; except that neither the select committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. The chairman of the select committee may establish such subcommittees of the select committee as he considers appropriate. One-third of the members of the select committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business as permitted by the rules of the House, except that the select committee may designate a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony, but not less than two. The select committee may employ and fix the compensation of such clerks, experts, consultants, technicians, attorneys, investigators, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution. The select committee may reimburse the members of its staff for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the select committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the select committee or any subcommittee thereof, held in the District of Columbia.

The procedure for the select committee or any subcommittee to authorize and issue a subpoena shall be that provided for in clause 2 (m) (2) (A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Subpoenas may be served by any persons designated by the chairman or any member.

The select committee shall be considered a committee of the House of Representatives for all purposes of law, including but not limited to section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192); and sections 6002 and 6005 of title 18, United States Code, or any other Act of Congress regulating the granting of immunity to witnesses, except that the select committee shall not be considered a standing committee of the House of Representatives for the purpose of Clause 6 (a) and Clause 6(b) of Rule X][of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The select committee shall adopt the Rules of the House of Representatives as part of the rules governing its procedures. It shall adopt additional written rules governing its procedures, which rules shall-not-be inconsistent with this resolution or the Rules of the House of Representatives, and which rules shall be public.

The select committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress, but not later than March 31, 1977, the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the

House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

The provisions of H. Res. 11, Ninety-fifth Congress, shall apply to the select committee.

Attest:

Clerk.

H. Res. 433

In the House of Representatives, U.S.,

March 30, 1977.

Resolved, That the Select Committee On Assassinations (hereinafter referred to in this resolution as the "select committee"), established by H. Res. 222, Ninety-fifth Congress, adopted February 2, 1977, shall continue in operation for the duration of the Ninety-fifth Congress.

SEC. 2. The select committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

SEC. 3. The provisions of H. Res. 222, Ninety-fifth Congress, adopted February 2, 1977, shall apply to the select committee during the period of its operation under this resolution, except to the extent such provisions are inconsistent with any provision of this resolution.

SEC. 4. The provisions of clause 6 (a)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the select committee.

Attest:

Clerk

House Calendar No. 79
95th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

Columbine High School Shooting

Name of the Investigatory Body: Columbine Review Commission, Safe School Initiative

Who created it: Governor Bill Owens

When was it created: Following the shootings in Columbine High School on April 20, 1999, Colorado Governor Bill Owens signed an executive order creating the Columbine Review Commission to conduct an independent review of the shooting, on January 8, 2000. Governor Owens Created the commission to submit recommendation on several matters including the events of April 20 and the identification of key factors that might have contributed to the tragedy and of methods that might prevent similar future tragedies. A report was issued in May 2001.

Key Findings:

- A summary of events
- The sole purpose motivating the assailants' acts was to kill as many students and teachers as they could before ending their own lives
- Recommendations of methods of avoiding school violence, and more effective responses to such assaults.

Members:

Governor Owens appointed William H. Erickson, retired Colorado Supreme Court Justice, to chair the Commission, and designated ten voting members of the Commission.

- Ruben E. Archuleta, retired chief of police for the Pueblo Police Dept.
- George Epp, Boulder County Sherriff, and a member of Colorado's Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.
- C. Suzanne Menver, a retired FBI agent and current executive director of the Colorado Dept. of Public Safety
- Robert N. Miller, head of litigation at a Denver Law Firm, formerly DA of Weld County and US Attorney for Colorado from 1981-1988.
- Gale A. Norton, Colorado Attorney General from 1991-1999, senior counsel at a law firm. Her appointment to the commission was interrupted when she became the US Secretary of the Interior.
- Dr. John B. Peper, professor emeritus at the University of Texas at El Paso and chair of the College of Education there before his retirement; he served as superintendent of the Jefferson county School district from 1981-1990.
- Bill Ritter, Jr., DA for Denver County, and a member of the Colorado Supreme Court's Judicial Advisory Council.
- Pamela Jo Suckla, a rancher from Slickrock Colorado, with service on the Dolores County School Board and the Colorado School Board
- Dr. Rover F. Wintersmith, Director of Research and Education, Colorado division of Civil Rights; he served earlier as a Director of the Social Services Division, St. Louis, Missouri, Housing Authority.

School Safety Initiative

Additionally, In June 1999, following the attack at Columbine High School, two agencies—the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Education--launched a collaborative effort to begin to answer these questions of school safety. The result was the Safe School Initiative, an extensive examination of 37 incidents of targeted school shootings and school attacks that have

occurred in the United States beginning with the earliest identified incident in 1974 through June 2000. The focus of the Safe School Initiative was on examining the thinking, planning, and other behaviors engaged in by students who carried out school attacks. Particular attention was given to identifying pre-attack behaviors and communications that might be detectable--or "knowable"--and could help in preventing some future attacks.

In May 2002, they issued the final report and findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States.

The report's authors were:

Bryan Vossekuil
Director
National Violence Prevention and Study Center

Robert A. Fein, Ph.D.
Director
National Violence Prevention and Study Center

Marisa Reddy, Ph.D.
Chief Research Psychologist and Research Coordinator
National Threat Assessment Center
U.S. Secret Service

Randy Borum, Psy.D.
Associate Professor
University of South Florida

William Modzeleski
Director
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Education

Text of the Executive Order by the Governor of Colorado establishing the Governor's Columbine Review Commission:

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Office of the Governor of the State of Colorado, I, Bill Owens, Governor of the State of Colorado, hereby issue this Executive Order creating the Governor's Columbine Review Commission ("the Commission").

1. Background and Purpose

Coloradans need to learn as much as possible from the mass shootings at Columbine High School to help prevent similar tragedies in the future. While these events are already being studied from a number of different perspectives, the State has a particular need to learn any lessons that will improve its ability to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. The criminal investigation into Columbine, led by the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department with support from other law enforcement agencies, will help determine who might be criminally

responsible. Yet there are many other important issues which should be reviewed to prevent or better handle similar incidents in the future. This Commission will seek to learn lessons from Columbine and share those lessons in a report to be disseminated widely to the public.

2. Mission and Scope

The Commission shall:

A. Review law enforcement's handling of the crisis, including the overall command structure; procedures and techniques used by SWAT teams at the scene; coordination among law enforcement agencies; and the integration of electronic communications to determine the best response in addressing similar incidents.

B. Analyze the safety protocols used at Columbine High School and how they fared as the crisis unfolded, as well as explore possible protocols for the future.

C. Review the emergency medical response and evacuation protocols and techniques used at Columbine to ascertain the methods to be used in responding to similar incidents.

D. Evaluate victims' assistance efforts on the scene and immediately after the tragedy and what procedures should be followed if similar incidents occur.

E. Identify and understand some of the key factors which may have contributed to the tragedy to provide a method for avoiding similar future incidents.

F. Examine other relevant issues as determined by the Commission's chairperson.

3. Membership

A. The Commission's voting members shall be limited to not more than 10 persons and may include:

I. One current or former judge or justice of the Colorado State Judiciary.

II. One current or former chief of police or county sheriff.

III. One current or former state or federal prosecutor.

IV. One current or retired school administrator.

V. An expert on school safety and juvenile violence prevention.

VI. A current or former criminal investigator.

B. Additionally, the following persons shall be *ex officio* members of the Commission and shall not be entitled to vote:

I. The Attorney General of Colorado or his designee.

II. The Chief Counsel to the Governor of Colorado.

III. The Commissioner of the Colorado State Board of Education.

IV. The Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Public Safety.

C. All Commission members shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. No Commission member shall be compensated in connection with his or her service on the Commission. However, the Director of the Commission may authorize the reimbursement of members' travel and related expenses, if any, incurred in the course of performing the Commission's official business.

D. The Governor shall designate one voting member of the Commission as the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall convene and preside over all Commission meetings and hearings, using such procedures as the Chairperson deems necessary for the orderly conduct of business, or as may be required by law. The Chairperson shall be the sole spokesperson for the Commission.

4. Staffing and Resources

The Commission shall be staffed by the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Public Safety or his designee, who shall serve as the Director of the Commission. The Director shall contract for outside expertise and support services as may be needed, including a legal counsel for the Commission. The Director shall be responsible for writing, editing and assembling the Commission report for public release. The Director shall also appoint a Reporter, who shall be responsible for taking minutes and recording the official business of the Commission.

5. Communication with the Public

A. The Commission's meetings shall be open to the public pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes 24-6-402.

B. The Commission shall issue a public report on the Columbine not later than 12 months from the completion and release of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department's public report of the criminal investigation into the tragedy. The report shall contain a chronology of the major events leading up to, and including and immediately following the tragedy at Columbine High School. It shall document lessons learned from the tragedy as outlined above, as well as the recommendations for helping to prevent similar tragedies. The report shall be released to the public and made available through hard copy and electronic means.

6. Duration

Following the release of the report, the Commission shall automatically sunset unless otherwise determined in writing by the Governor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Executive Seal of the State of Colorado the 28th day of January, 2000.

Bill Owens
Governor

September 11th, 2001 Terrorist Attacks

Name of the Investigatory Body: The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States

Who created it: The commission was created by Congressional legislation, with the bill signed into law by President George W. Bush.

When it was created: The commission was set up on November 27, 2002 "to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11 attacks", including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The commission was set up 14 months after the September 11, 2001 attacks. The commission closed on August 21, 2004, after the publication of its final report.

Report Issued: The commission's final report was released on July 22, 2004. The report was lengthy and based on extensive interviews and testimony.

Key Findings of the Report: Its primary conclusion was that the failures of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation permitted the terrorist attacks to occur and that had these agencies acted more wisely and more aggressively, the attacks could potentially have been prevented. In addition to identifying intelligence failures occurring before the attacks, the report provided evidence of the following:

- Airport security footage of the hijackers as they passed through airport security
- Excerpts from the United Airlines Flight 93 cockpit voice recording, which recorded the sounds of the hijackers in the cockpit and the passengers' attempts to regain control
- Eyewitness testimony of passengers as they described their own final moments to family members and authorities on air phones and cell phones from the cabins of doomed airliners

The commission's final report also offered new evidence of increased contact between Iran and al-Qaeda. In addition to its findings, the report made extensive recommendations for changes that can be made to help prevent a similar attack. These include the creation of a National Intelligence Director over both the CIA and the FBI, and many changes in border security and immigration policy.

Who Served on the Commission: The commission consisted of ten-members, and the following served:

- Thomas Kean (Chairman) - Republican, former Governor of New Jersey
- Lee H. Hamilton (Vice Chairman) - Democrat, former U.S. Representative from the 9th District of Indiana
- Richard Ben-Veniste - Democrat, attorney, former chief of the Watergate Task Force of the Watergate Special Prosecutor's Office
- Max Cleland - Democrat, former U.S. Senator from Georgia. Resigned December 2003
- Fred F. Fielding - Republican, attorney and former White House Counsel

- Jamie Gorelick - Democrat, former Deputy Attorney General in the Clinton Administration
- Slade Gorton - Republican, former U.S. Senator from Washington
- Bob Kerrey - Democrat, President of the New School University and former U.S. Senator from Nebraska. Replaced Max Cleland as a Democratic Commissioner, after Cleland's resignation.
- John F. Lehman - Republican, former Secretary of the Navy
- Timothy J. Roemer - Democrat, former U.S. Representative from the 3rd District of Indiana
- James R. Thompson - Republican, former Governor of Illinois

Text of Legislation establishing the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States:

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States was created through Congressional legislation rather than by executive order, although President George W. Bush signed the bill into law.

Public Law 107-306

Introduction, Title I, and Title VI 107th Congress

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

TITLE VI. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 601. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established in the legislative branch the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (in this title referred to as the ``Commission").

SEC. 602. PURPOSES.

The purposes of the Commission are to--

- I. Examine and report upon the facts and causes relating to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, occurring at the World Trade Center in New York, New York, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon in Virginia;
- II. Ascertain, evaluate, and report on the evidence developed by all relevant governmental agencies regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the attacks;
- III. Build upon the investigations of other entities, and avoid unnecessary duplication, by reviewing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of--
 - (A) the Joint Inquiry of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, (hereinafter in this title referred to as the ``Joint Inquiry"); and
 - (B) other executive branch, congressional, or independent commission investigations into the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, other terrorist attacks, and terrorism generally;

- IV. Make a full and complete accounting of the circumstances surrounding the attacks, and the extent of the United States' preparedness for, and immediate response to, the attacks; and
- V. Investigate and report to the President and Congress on its findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures that can be taken to prevent acts of terrorism.

SEC. 603. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

(a) Members.--The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom--

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the President, who shall serve as chairman of the Commission;

(2) 1 member shall be appointed by the leader of the Senate (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Democratic Party, in consultation with the leader of the House of Representatives (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Democratic Party, who shall serve as vice chairman of the Commission;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Democratic Party;

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republican Party;

(5) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Republican Party; and

(6) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Party.

SEC. 604. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

(a) In General.--The functions of the Commission are to--

(1) Conduct an investigation that--

(A) Investigates relevant facts and circumstances relating to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, including any relevant legislation, Executive order, regulation, plan, policy, practice, or procedure; and

(B) May include relevant facts and circumstances relating to--

(i) Intelligence agencies;

(ii) Law enforcement agencies;

(iii) Diplomacy;

(iv) Immigration, nonimmigrant visas, and border control;

(v) The flow of assets to terrorist organizations;

(vi) Commercial aviation;

(vii) The role of congressional oversight and resource allocation; and

(viii) Other areas of the public and private sectors determined relevant by the Commission for its inquiry;

(2) Identify, review, and evaluate the lessons learned from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, regarding the structure, coordination, management policies, and procedures of the Federal Government, and, if appropriate, State and local governments and nongovernmental entities, relative to detecting, preventing, and responding to such terrorist attacks; and

(3) submit to the President and Congress such reports as are required by this title containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations as the Commission shall determine,

including proposing organization, coordination, planning, management arrangements, procedures, rules, and regulations.

SEC. 605. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) In General.--

(1) Hearings and evidence.--The Commission or, on the authority of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out this title--

(A) Hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, administer such oaths; and

(B) Subject to paragraph (2)(A), require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission or such designated subcommittee or designated member may determine advisable.

(2) Subpoenas.--

(A) Issuance.--

(i) In general.--A subpoena may be issued under this subsection only--

(I) By the agreement of the chairman and the vice chairman; or

(II) By the affirmative vote of 6 members of the Commission.

(ii) Signature.--Subject to clause (i), subpoenas issued under this subsection may be issued under the signature of the chairman or any member designated by a majority of the Commission, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or by a member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(B) Enforcement.--

(i) In general.--In the case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued under subsection (a), the United States district court for the judicial district in which the subpoenaed person resides, is served, or may be found, or where the subpoena is returnable, may issue an order requiring such person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of that court.

(ii) Additional enforcement.--In the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section, the Commission may, by majority vote, certify a statement of fact constituting such failure to the appropriate United States attorney, who may bring the matter before the grand jury for its action, under the same statutory authority and procedures as if the United States attorney had received a certification under sections 102 through 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192 through 194).

SEC. 606. NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.

(a) In General.--The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Commission.

(b) Public Meetings and Release of Public Versions of Reports.--The Commission shall--

(1) hold public hearings and meetings to the extent appropriate; and

(2) release public versions of the reports required under section 610(a) and (b).

(c) Public Hearings.--Any public hearings of the Commission shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the protection of information provided to or developed for or by the Commission as required by any applicable statute, regulation, or Executive order.

SEC. 607. STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) In General.--

(1) Appointment and compensation.--The chairman, in consultation with vice chairman, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Detailees.--Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement from the Commission and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.

(c) Consultant Services.--The Commission is authorized to procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily rate paid a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 608. COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.

(a) Compensation.--Each member of the Commission may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which that member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Commission.

(b) Travel Expenses.--While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

SEC. 609. SECURITY CLEARANCES FOR COMMISSION MEMBERS AND STAFF.

The appropriate Federal agencies or departments shall cooperate with the Commission in expeditiously providing to the Commission members and staff appropriate security clearances to the extent possible pursuant to existing procedures and requirements, except that no person shall be provided with access to classified information under this title without the appropriate security clearances.

SEC. 610. REPORTS OF COMMISSION; TERMINATION.

(a) Interim Reports.--The Commission may submit to the President and Congress interim reports containing findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(b) Final Report.--Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(c) Termination.— The Commission shall terminate 60 days after the date on which the final report is submitted.

Virginia Tech Shooting

Name of the Investigatory Body: The Virginia Tech Review Panel

Who Created It: Tim Kaine, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

When it Was Created: The incidence occurred on April 16, 2007, when Seung Hui Cho shot to death 32 students and faculty of Virginia Tech, wounded 17 more, and then killed himself.. Three days later, Virginia Governor Tim Kaine commissioned a panel of experts to conduct an independent, thorough, and objective review of the tragedy and to make recommendations regarding improvements to the Commonwealth's laws, policies, procedures, systems and institutions, as well as those of other governmental entities and private providers. On June 18, 2007, Governor Kaine issued Executive Order 53 reaffirming the establishment of the Virginia Tech Review Panel and clarifying the panel's authority to obtain documents and information necessary for its review.

Report Issued: The Report of the Virginia Tech Review Panel was issued on August 30, 2007.

Key Findings of the Report: The final report outlines 21 major key findings. Some of these major findings include: 1. Virginia's mental health laws are flawed and services for mental health users are inadequate. 2. There is widespread confusion about what federal and state privacy laws allow. Also, the federal laws governing records of health care provided in educational settings are not entirely compatible with those governing other health records. 3. Cho purchased two guns in violation of federal law. Virginia is one of only 22 states that report any information about mental health to a federal database used to conduct background checks on would-be gun purchasers. However, Virginia law did not clearly require that persons such as Cho—who had been ordered into out-patient treatment but not committed to an institution—be reported to the database. Governor Kaine's executive order to report all persons involuntarily committed for outpatient treatment has temporarily addressed this ambiguity in state law. A change is needed in the Code of Virginia as well. 4. Some Virginia colleges and universities are uncertain about what they are permitted to do regarding the possession of firearms on campus. Other key findings discuss Cho's personal mental health, the circumstances leading up to the shooting, and the University's Response.

Members who served on the Commission:

- Panel Chair Col. Gerald Massengill, a retired Virginia State Police Superintendent who led the Commonwealth's law enforcement response to the September 11, 2001, attack on the Pentagon and the sniper attacks that affected the Commonwealth in 2002.
- Panel Vice Chair Dr. Marcus L. Martin, Professor of Emergency Medicine, Assistant Dean of the School of Medicine and Associate Vice President for Diversity and Equity at the University of Virginia.
- Gordon Davies, former Director of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (1977–1997) and President of the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education (1998–2002).
- Dr. Roger L. Depue, a 20-year veteran of the FBI and the founder, past president and CEO of The Academy Group, Inc., a forensic behavioral sciences services company

- providing consultation, research, and investigation of aberrant and violent behavioral problems.
- Carroll Ann Ellis, MS, Director of the Fairfax County Police Department's Victim Services Division, a faculty member at the National Victim Academy, and a member of the American Society of Victimology.
 - The Honorable Tom Ridge, former Governor of Pennsylvania (1995–2001) and Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1983–1995) who was also the first U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security (2003–2005).
 - Dr. Aradhana A. "Bela" Sood, Professor of Psychiatry and Pediatrics, Chair of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Medical Director of the Virginia Treatment Center for Children at VCU Medical Center.
 - The Honorable Diane Strickland, former judge of the 23rd Judicial Circuit Court in Roanoke County (1989–2003) and co-chair of the Boyd-Graves Conference on issues surrounding involuntary mental commitment.

Text of Executive Order Signed by the Governor of Virginia Establishing the Virginia Tech Review Panel:

Executive Order Number Fifty-Three (2007)

Establishing the Review Panel

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor under Article V of the Constitution of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, including without limitation Section 2.2-134 of the Code of Virginia, and subject to my continuing and ultimate authority and responsibility to act in such matters, I established the Panel as a gubernatorial commission effective April 19, 2007, to prepare a report to me and to gather such records and information necessary or helpful to providing such a report. This order shall expire on April 18, 2008, unless extended by a further executive order.

In accordance with Section 2.2-135(B) of the Code of Virginia, funding for the Panel shall be provided only from funds: (i) appropriated for the Governor's discretionary use; (ii) appropriated for the purposes for which the Panel was established; or (iii) contributed by the private sector for purposes for which the Panel was established. The Panel shall also be entitled, with gubernatorial approval, to make use of services provided on a pro bono basis by the private sector.

In accordance with Section 2.2-135(D) of the Code of Virginia, I will provide a report to the Senate Committee on Finance and House Committee on Appropriations every six months specifying the amount and costs of staff support and sources of staff support.

The Panel's Mission

On May 10, 2007, the Panel held its organizational public meeting in Richmond. At that meeting, I presented a charge to the Panel concerning its mission.

The Panel's mission is to provide an independent, thorough, and objective incident review of this tragic event, including a review of educational laws, policies and institutions, the public safety and health care procedures and responses, and the mental health delivery system. With respect to these areas of review, the Panel should focus on what went right, what went wrong, what practices should be considered best practices, and what practices are in need of

improvement. This review should include examination of information contained in academic, health, and court records and by information obtained through interviews with knowledgeable individuals. Once that factual narrative is in place and questions have been answered, the Panel should offer recommendations for improvements in light of those facts and circumstances.

In particular, the Commission shall have the following responsibilities:

1. Conduct a review of how Seung Hui Cho committed these 32 murders and multiple additional woundings, including without limitation how he obtained his firearms and ammunition, and to learn what can be learned about what caused him to commit these acts of violence.
2. Conduct a review of Seung Hui Cho's psychological condition and behavioral issues prior to and at the times of the shootings, what behavior aberrations or potential warning signs were observed by students, faculty, and/or staff at Westfield High school and Virginia Tech. This inquiry should include the response taken by Virginia Tech and others to noted psychological and behavioral issues, Seung Hui Cho's interaction with the mental health delivery system, including without limitation judicial intervention, access to services, and communication between the mental health services system and Virginia Tech. It should also include a review of educational, medical and judicial records of documenting his condition, the services rendered to him, and his commitment hearing.
3. Conduct a review of the timeline of events from the time that Seung Hui Cho entered West Ambler Johnson dormitory until his death in Norris Hall. Such review shall include an assessment of the response to the first murders and efforts to stop the Norris Hall murders once they began.
4. Conduct a review of the response of the Commonwealth, all of its agencies, relevant local and private providers following the death of Seung Hui Cho for the purpose of providing recommendations for the improvement of the Commonwealth's response in similar emergency situations. Such review shall include an assessment of the emergency medical response provided for the injured and wounded, the conduct of post-mortem examinations and release of remains, on-campus actions following the tragedy and the services and counseling offered to the victims, the victims' families and those affected by the incident. In so doing, the Panel shall to the extent required by federal or state law: (i) protect the confidentiality of any individual's or family member's personal or health information; and (ii) make public or publish information and findings only in summary or aggregate form without identifying personal or health information related to any individual or family member unless authorization is obtained from an individual or family member that specifically permits the panel to disclose that person's personal or health information.
5. Conduct other inquiries as may be appropriate in the Panel's discretion otherwise consistent with its mission and authority as provided herein.
6. Based on these inquiries, make recommendations on appropriate measures that can be taken to improve the laws, policies, procedures, systems and institutions of the Commonwealth and the operation of public safety agencies, medical facilities, local agencies, private providers, universities, and mental health services delivery system.

In conducting its review, the Panel should coordinate with law enforcement authorities to avoid conflict with the ongoing criminal investigation of the Virginia Tech tragedy. The Panel should also coordinate with the Virginia Supreme Court's Commission on Mental Health Law

Reform to avoid conflicts and to ensure that the Court's review and the Panel's review are conducted in an efficient and mutually beneficial manner.

At its discretion and upon request to the Governor, the Panel may seek permission to work the Virginia Crime Commission (Section 30-156 of the Code of Virginia) in order to gain access to witnesses and/or information not otherwise readily available to the Panel.

In conducting its review, the Panel and/or TriData should continue to offer the families of the deceased the opportunity to provide input to the Panel publicly or privately and to offer those families who do desire an opportunity to be apprised periodically of the Panel's progress.

Effective Date of the Executive Order

This executive order shall become effective upon its signing and shall remain in full force and effect until April 18, 2008, unless amended or rescinded by further executive order.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia this 18th day of June 2007.

Timothy M. Kaine,
Governor

Appendix A: Major U.S. Massacres by State Since 1950

Alabama

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Geneva County massacre</u>	March 10, 2009	<u>Geneva</u> and <u>Samson</u>	11	6 injured

Arizona

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>2011 Tucson shooting</u>	January 8, 2011	<u>Tucson, Arizona</u>	6	14 wounded

Arkansas

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Westside Middle School massacre</u>	March 24, 1998	<u>Jonesboro, Craighead County</u>	5	10 injured

California

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>101 California Street shootings</u>	July 1, 1993	<u>San Francisco</u>	9	6 injured
<u>Cupertino quarry massacre</u>	October 5, 2011	<u>Cupertino</u>	4	7 injured; death toll includes perpetrator
<u>Golden Dragon massacre</u>	September 4, 1977	<u>San Francisco</u>	5	11 injured
<u>Ingleside mass murder</u>	March 23, 2012	<u>San Francisco</u>	5	
<u>Newhall massacre</u>	April 6, 1970	<u>Newhall</u>	5	death toll includes 4 officers and perpetrator
<u>Oikos University shooting</u>	April 2, 2012	<u>Oakland</u>	7	3 injured
<u>San Ysidro McDonald's massacre</u>	July 18, 1984	<u>San Diego</u>	21	19 injured
<u>Seal Beach massacre</u>	October 12, 2011	<u>Seal Beach</u>	8	1 injured
Goleta Post Office Shooting	January 30, 2006	Santa Barbara	8	death toll includes

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
				perpetrator

Colorado

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>2012 Aurora shooting</u>	July 20, 2012	<u>Aurora</u>	12	59 injured. Suspect James Holmes in custody.
<u>Columbine High School massacre</u>	April 20, 1999	<u>Columbine</u>	15	24 injured. Both gunmen commit suicide.

Illinois

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Brown's Chicken massacre</u>	January 8, 1993	<u>Palatine</u>	7	
<u>Northern Illinois University massacre</u>	February 14, 2008	<u>Dekalb</u>	6	18 injured

Iowa

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>University of Iowa shooting</u>	November 1, 1991	<u>Iowa City</u>	6	4 faculty members, 1 student killed (in addition to perpetrator), 1 student paralyzed

Kansas

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Wichita Massacre</u>	December 8–14, 2000	<u>Wichita</u>	5	

Massachusetts

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Blackfriars Massacre</u>	June 28, 1978	<u>Boston</u>	4	
<u>Wakefield massacre</u>	December 26, 2000	<u>Wakefield</u>	7	
Chinatown massacre	January 1, 1991	<u>Boston</u>	5	1 injured

Michigan

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
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Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>2011 Grand Rapids, Michigan mass murder</u>	July 7, 2011	<u>Grand Rapids</u>	7	3 injured

Minnesota

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Red Lake massacre</u>	March 21, 2005	<u>Red Lake</u>	10	Death toll includes perpetrator. 5 injured.

Nebraska

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Westroads Mall shooting</u>	December 5, 2007	<u>Omaha</u>	9	4 people injured

New York

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Attica Prison riot</u>	September 9, 1971	<u>Attica</u>	39	
<u>Wendy's</u>	May 24,	<u>Flushing, Queens, New</u>	5	2 injured

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>massacre</u>	2000	<u>York City</u>		
<u>September 11 attacks</u>	September 11, 2001	<u>New York City</u>	2753	more victims in <u>Virginia</u> and <u>Pennsylvania</u>

Ohio

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Kent State shootings</u>	May 4, 1970	<u>Kent State University</u>	4	

Oklahoma

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Oklahoma City bombing</u>	April 19, 1995	<u>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</u>	168	Retaliation for the <u>Waco siege</u>

Oregon

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
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Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Uncle Albert Nightclub</u>	July 23, 1977	<u>Klamath Falls, Oregon</u>	6	Gunman randomly kills patrons leaving nightclub.

Pennsylvania

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Flight 93 of September 11 attacks</u>	September 11, 2001	<u>Shanksville</u>	40	
<u>Amish school shooting</u>	October 2, 2006	<u>Nickel Mines</u>	6	5 injured.

South Carolina

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Orangeburg Massacre</u>	February 8, 1968	<u>Orangeburg</u>	3	Civil Rights Protest

Texas

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Fort Hood shooting</u>	November 5, 2009	<u>Ft. Hood</u>	13	30 injured.

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Luby's massacre</u>	October 16, 1991	<u>Killeen</u>	24	20 injured.
<u>Waco siege</u>	April 19, 1993	<u>Waco</u>	76	Deaths after fifty-day siege
<u>University of Texas massacre</u>	August 1, 1966	<u>Austin</u>	16	

Virginia

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>September 11 attacks</u>	September 11, 2001	<u>Arlington</u>	184	
<u>Virginia Tech massacre</u>	April 16, 2007	<u>Blacksburg, Virginia</u>	33	One death was perpetrator, 25 injured. Worst shooting incident by single gunman in U.S history and one of the deadliest massacres in the world.

Washington

Name	Date	Location	Deaths	Notes
<u>Cafe Racer massacre</u>	May 30, 2012	<u>Seattle</u>	6	
<u>Capitol Hill massacre</u>	March 25, 2006	<u>Seattle</u>	6	
<u>Wah Mee massacre</u>	February 18, 1983	<u>Seattle</u>	13	

Appendix B: Members of the U.S. House Committee on Homeland Security for 113th Congress

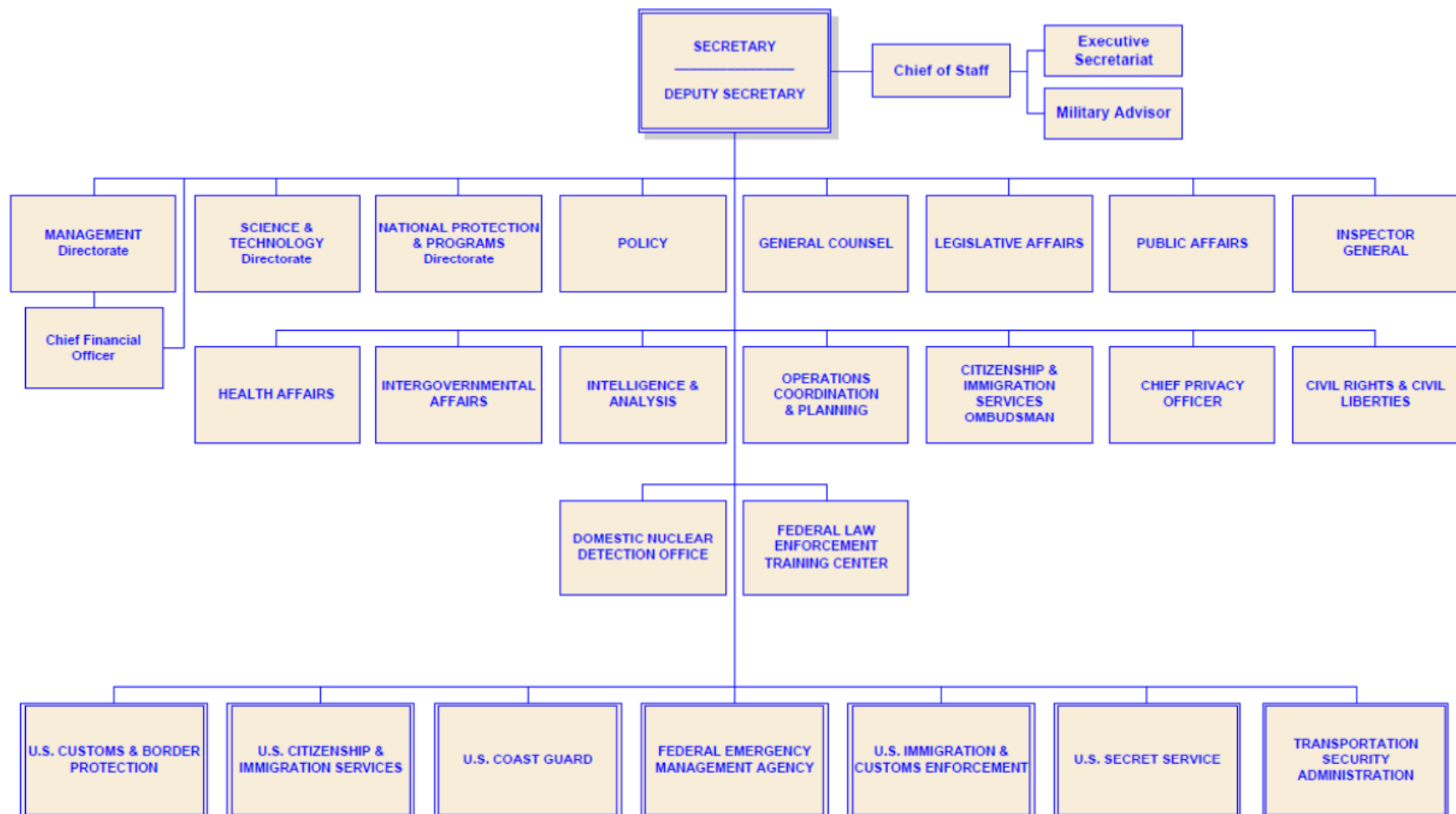
Majority	Minority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mike McCaul, Texas, <i>Chairman</i> ▪ Lamar Smith, Texas ▪ Peter T. King, New York ▪ Mike Rogers, Alabama ▪ Paul C. Broun, Georgia ▪ Candace S. Miller, Michigan ▪ Pat Meehan, Pennsylvania ▪ Jeff Duncan, South Carolina ▪ Tom Marino, Pennsylvania ▪ Jasom Chaffetz, Utah ▪ Steven Palazzo, Mississippi ▪ Lou Barletta, Pennsylvania ▪ Chris Stewart, Utah ▪ Keith Rothfus, Pennsylvania ▪ Richard Hudson, North Carolina ▪ Susan Brooks, Indiana ▪ Steve Daines, Montana ▪ Scott Perry, Pennsylvania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bennie Thompson, Mississippi, <i>Ranking Member</i> ▪ Loretta Sanchez, California ▪ Sheila Jackson Lee, Texas ▪ Yvette Clarke, New York ▪ Brian Higgins, New York ▪ Cedric Richmond, Louisiana ▪ William R. Keating, Massachusetts ▪ Ron Barber, Arizona ▪ Donald M. Payne, Jr., New Jersey ▪ Beto O'Rourke, Texas ▪ Tulsi Gabbard, Hawaii ▪ Filemon Vela, Texas ▪ Steven Horsford, Nevada ▪ Eric Swalwell, California

Appendix C: Members of the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs for 113th Congress

Majority	Minority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thomas Carper, Delaware, <i>Chairman</i> ▪ Carl Levin, Michigan ▪ Mark Pryor, Arkansas ▪ Mary Landrieu, Louisiana ▪ Claire McCaskill, Missouri ▪ Jon Tester, Montana ▪ Mark Begich, Alaska ▪ Tammy Baldwin, Wisconsin ▪ Heidi Heitkamp, North Dakota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tom Coburn, Oklahoma, <i>Ranking Member</i> ▪ John McCain, Arizona ▪ Ron Johnson, Wisconsin ▪ Rob Portman, Ohio ▪ Rand Paul, Kentucky ▪ Mike Enzi, Wyoming ▪ Kelly Ayotte, New Hampshire

Appendix D: Department of Homeland Security Organizational Chart

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



Appendix E: Organizational Structure of the Department of Homeland Security

The **Office of the Secretary** oversees Department of Homeland Security (DHS) efforts to counter terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage our borders while facilitating trade and travel, enforce and administer immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, build resilience to disasters, and provide essential support for national and economic security in coordination with federal, state, local, international and private sector partners.

Secretary of Homeland Security - Janet Napolitano

Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security – Jane Holl Lute

Chief of Staff – Noah Kroloff

The **Office of the Executive Secretariat** (ESEC) provides direct support to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, as well as to leadership and management across the Department. This support takes many forms, the most well known being accurate and timely dissemination of information and written communications from throughout the Department and homeland security partners to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

The **Military Advisor's Office** advises on facilitating, coordinating and executing policy, procedures, preparedness activities and operations between the Department and the Department of Defense.

The **Office of the General Counsel** integrates approximately 1,700 lawyers from throughout the Department into an effective, client-oriented, full-service legal team and comprises a headquarters office with subsidiary divisions and the legal programs for eight Department components. The Office of the General Counsel includes the ethics division for the Department.

The **Office of Legislative Affairs** serves as primary liaison to members of Congress and their staffs, the White House and Executive Branch, and to other federal agencies and governmental entities that have roles in assuring national security.

The **Office of Public Affairs** coordinates the public affairs activities of all of the Department's components and offices, and serves as the federal government's lead public information office during a national emergency or disaster. Led by the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, it comprises the press office, incident and strategic communications, speechwriting, Web content management, and employee communications.

The **Office of Inspector General** is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of the Department, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible.

The **Office of Intergovernmental Affairs** (IGA) has the mission of promoting an integrated national approach to homeland security by ensuring, coordinating, and advancing federal interaction with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

The **Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman** provides recommendations for resolving individual and employer problems with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in order to ensure national security and the integrity of the legal immigration system, increase efficiencies in administering citizenship and immigration services, and improve customer service.

The **Privacy Office** works to preserve and enhance privacy protections for all individuals, to promote transparency of Department of Homeland Security operations, and to serve as a leader in the privacy community.

The office for **Civil Rights and Civil Liberties** (CRCL) provides legal and policy advice to Department leadership on civil rights and civil liberties issues, investigates and resolves complaints, and provides leadership to Equal Employment Opportunity Programs.

Divisions of the Department of Homeland Security: The following list contains the major internal divisions that currently make up the Department of Homeland Security.

The **Directorate for Management** is responsible for Department budgets and appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance, procurement; human resources, information technology systems, facilities and equipment, and the identification and tracking of performance measurements.

The **Science and Technology Directorate** is the primary research and development arm of the Department. It provides federal, state and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland.

The **Directorate for National Protection and Programs** (NPPD) works to advance the Department's risk-reduction mission. Reducing risk requires an integrated approach that encompasses both physical and virtual threats and their associated human elements.

The **Office of Policy** is the primary policy formulation and coordination component for the Department of Homeland Security. It provides a centralized, coordinated focus to the development of Department-wide, long-range planning to protect the United States.

The **Office of Health Affairs** coordinates all medical activities of the Department ensure appropriate preparation for and response to incidents having medical significance.

The **Office of Intelligence and Analysis** (I&A) is responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States.

The **Office of Operations Coordination and Planning** is responsible for monitoring the security of the United States on a daily basis and coordinating activities within the Department and with governors, Homeland Security Advisors, law enforcement partners, and critical infrastructure operators in all 50 states and more than 50 major urban areas nationwide.

The **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center** provides career-long training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently.

The **Domestic Nuclear Detection Office** works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and the private sector and to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.

Agencies of the Department of Homeland Security: The following list contains the several component agencies currently within the Department of Homeland Security.

The **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** is one of the Department of Homeland Security's largest and most complex components, with a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S. It also has a responsibility for securing and facilitating trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws.

The **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** secures America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system.

The **U.S. Coast Guard** is one of the five armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard protects the maritime economy and the environment, defends our maritime borders, and saves those in peril.

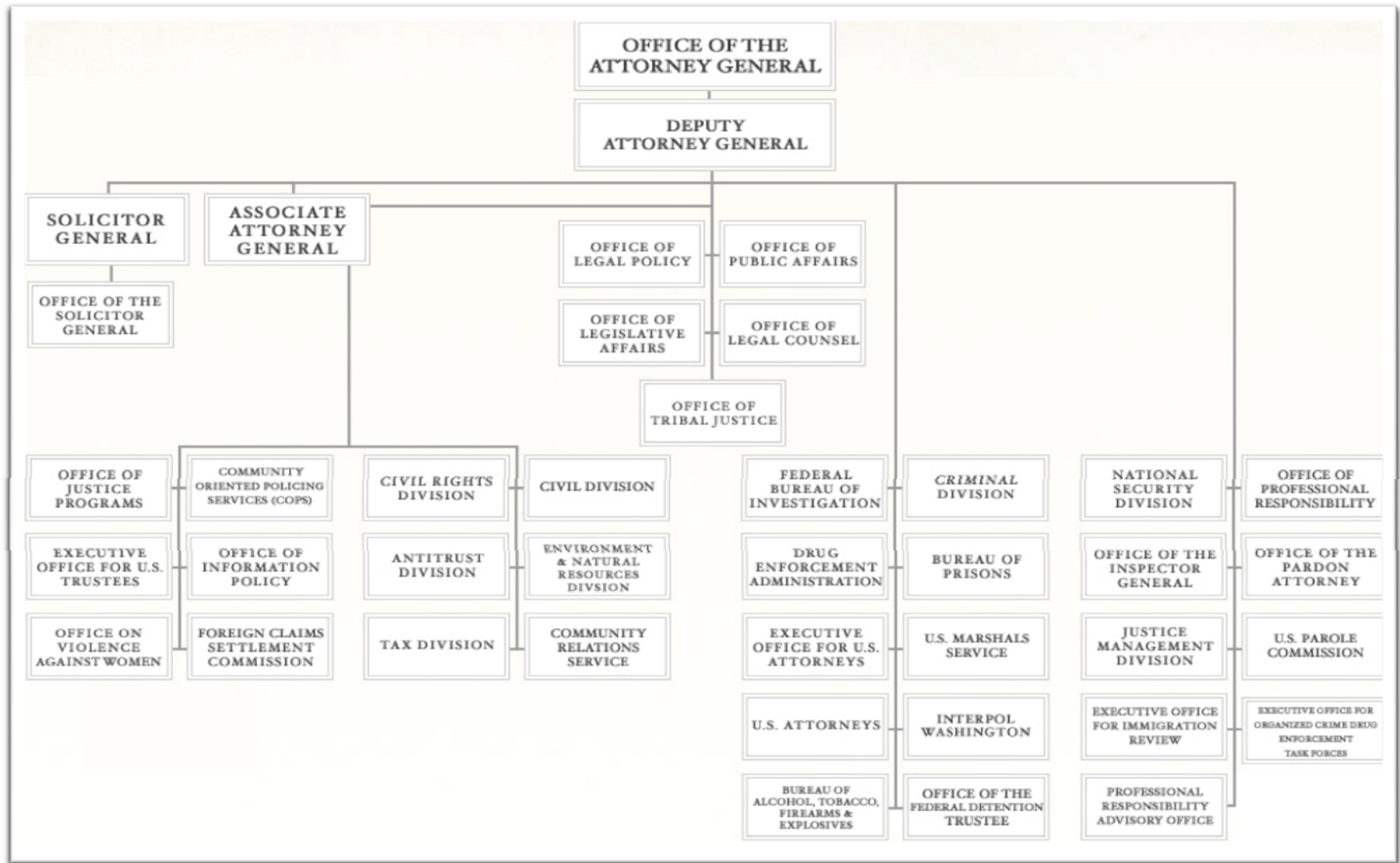
The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** supports citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** promotes homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

The **U.S. Secret Service (USSS)** safeguards financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy and protects national leaders, visiting heads of state/government, designated sites, and National Special Security Events.

The **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** protects the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

Appendix F: Department of Justice Organizational Chart



Appendix G: Organizational Structure of the Department of Justice

Leadership Offices

The mission of the **Office of the Attorney General** is to supervise and direct the administration and operation of the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Bureau of Prisons, Office of Justice Programs, and the U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals Service, which are all within the Department of Justice.

The mission of the **Office of the Deputy Attorney General** is to advise and assist the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs and in providing overall supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Department.

The mission of the **Office of the Solicitor General** is to represent the interests of the United States before the Supreme Court and to oversee appellate and certain other litigation on behalf of the United States in the lower federal and state courts.

The **Office of the Associate Attorney General** advises and assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in formulating and implementing Departmental policies and programs pertaining to a broad range of civil justice, federal and local law enforcement, and public safety matters. The Office oversees a number of DOJ components: the Antitrust, Civil, Civil Rights, and Tax Divisions, ENRD, Office of Justice Programs, COPS, Community Relations Service, Office of Dispute Resolution, Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Information Policy, Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, and the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Leadership Support

The mission of the **Office of Legal Policy** is to develop and implement the Department's significant policy initiatives, handle special projects that implicate the interests of multiple Department components, coordinate with other interested Department components and other Executive Branch agencies, and serve as the primary policy advisor to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General; it also reviews and coordinates all regulations promulgated by the Department and all of its components, assists the Attorney General with responsibilities in recommending candidates for federal judgeships, and coordinates the judicial nomination and confirmation process.

The mission of the **Office of Public Affairs** (OPA) is to coordinate the relations of the Department of Justice with the news media and serve as the center for information about all organizational units of the Department.

The mission of the **Office of Legislative Affairs** is to advise appropriate components of the Department on the development of the Department's official policies through legislation initiated by the Department, by other parts of the executive branch, or by Members of Congress, and to explain and advocate the Department's policies to the Congress. The Office also serves as the Attorney General's focal point for dealing with Department nominees, congressional oversight,

congressional correspondence, and congressional requests for documents and access to Department employees.

The mission of the **Office of Legal Counsel** is to assist the Attorney General in carrying out his/her statutory responsibility of furnishing legal advice to the President and the heads of the executive and military departments, and to provide legal advice and assistance to other components of the Department of Justice upon request.

The **Office of Tribal Justice** is the primary point of contact for the Department of Justice with federally recognized Native American tribes, and advises the Department on legal and policy matters pertaining to Native Americans.

State and Local Assistance

The **Office of Justice Programs'** mission is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

The primary activity of the **Community Oriented Policing Services Office** is the awarding of competitive, discretionary grants directly to law enforcement agencies across the United States and its territories. The programs and initiatives developed by the COPS Office have provided almost \$9 billion in funding to more than 13,000 law enforcement agencies. By funding over 13,000 of the nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies, the COPS Office has helped create a community policing infrastructure across the nation. Approximately 86 percent of the nation's population is served by law enforcement agencies practicing community policing.

The **Office on Violence Against Women** is responsible for coordination with other departments, agencies, and offices regarding all activities authorized or undertaken under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and the Violence Against Women Act of 2000.

The mission of the **Community Relations Service** is to provide violence prevention and conflict resolution services for community conflicts and tensions arising from differences of race, color, or national origin. CRS is the only federal service mandated to help state and local government agencies, public and private organizations, and community groups resolve and prevent community racial conflicts through the use of mediation, conciliation, and other conflict resolution approaches.

Legal Representation and Advice

The **Executive Office for U.S. Trustees** protect and preserve the integrity of the bankruptcy system of the United States by regulating the conduct of parties; ensuring compliance with applicable laws and procedures; bringing civil actions to address instances of abuse; securing the just, speedy, and economical resolution of bankruptcy cases; and identifying, evaluating, referring, and supporting the prosecution of criminal bankruptcy violations.

The **Office of Information Policy** is responsible for encouraging agency compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The mission of the **Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.** is to adjudicate claims against foreign governments for losses and injuries sustained by United States nationals, pursuant to programs authorized by statute or under international agreements.

The **Civil Rights Division** enforces the Civil Rights Acts; the Voting Rights Act; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; the Americans with Disabilities Act; the National Voter Registration Act; the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act; the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act; and additional civil rights provisions contained in other laws and regulations. These laws prohibit discrimination in education, employment, credit, housing, public accommodations and facilities, voting, and certain federally funded and conducted programs.

The **Civil Division** represents the United States in any civil or criminal matter within its scope of responsibility – protecting the United States Treasury, ensuring that the federal government speaks with one voice in its view of the law, preserving the intent of Congress, and advancing the credibility of the government before the courts.

The mission of the **Antitrust Division** is to promote competition in the U.S. economy through enforcement of, improvements to, and education about antitrust laws and principles.

The mission of the **Environment and Natural Resources Division** is, through litigation in the federal and state courts, to safeguard and enhance the American environment; acquire and manage public lands and natural resources; and protect and manage Indian rights and property.

The **Tax Division's** mission is to enforce the nation's tax laws fully, fairly, and consistently, through both criminal and civil litigation, in order to promote voluntary compliance with the tax laws, maintain public confidence in the integrity of the tax system, and promote the sound development of the law.

Law Enforcement

The mission of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

The mission of the **Criminal Division** is to serve the public interest through the enforcement of criminal statutes in a vigorous, fair, and effective manner; and to exercise general supervision over the enforcement of all federal criminal laws, with the exception of those statutes specifically assigned to the Antitrust, Civil Rights, Environment and Natural Resources, or Tax Divisions.

The mission of the **Drug Enforcement Administration** is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and to bring to the criminal and civil justice systems of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations, and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled

substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The mission of the **Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys** is to provide general executive assistance to the 94 Offices of the United States Attorneys and to coordinate the relationship between the United States Attorneys and the organizational components of the Department of Justice and other federal agencies.

The mission of the **U.S. Marshals Service** is to enforce federal laws and provide support to virtually all elements of the federal justice system by providing for the security of federal court facilities and the safety of judges and other court personnel; apprehending criminals; exercising custody of federal prisoners and providing for their security and transportation to correctional facilities; executing federal court orders; seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management, and disposal of forfeited assets; assuring the safety of endangered government witnesses and their families; and collecting and disbursing funds.

United States Attorneys conduct most of the trial work in which the United States is a party. The United States Attorneys have three statutory responsibilities under Title 28, Section 547 of the United States Code: the prosecution of criminal cases brought by the Federal government; the prosecution and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party; and the collection of debts owed the Federal government which are administratively uncollectible.

The mission of **INTERPOL Washington** is to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation as the United States representative to INTERPOL on behalf of the Attorney General.

The mission of the **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives** is to conduct criminal investigations, regulate firearms and explosives industries, and assist other law enforcement agencies to prevent terrorism, reduce violent crime, and protect the public in a manner that is faithful to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The mission of the **Office of the Federal Detention Trustee** is to provide oversight of detention management, and improvement/coordination of detention activities, including effective and efficient expenditure of appropriated funds, to ensure that Federal agencies involved in detention provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of persons in the custody of the U.S.

The mission of the **National Security Division** (NSD) of the Department of Justice is to carry out the Department's highest priority: to combat terrorism and other threats to national security. The NSD, which consolidates the Department's primary national security elements within a single Division, currently consists of the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review; the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections, formerly part of the Criminal Division; and a new Law and Policy Office. This organizational structure ensures greater coordination and unity of purpose between prosecutors and law enforcement agencies.

The mission of the **Executive Office for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces** Program is to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in the United States and diminish the violence

and other criminal activity associated with the drug trade. To accomplish this mission, the OCDETF Program leverages the skills and expertise of prosecutors and agents from federal, state, and local agencies to combat the most prolific drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.

Prisons

The mission of the **Federal Bureau of Prisons** is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The mission of the **Office of the Pardon Attorney** is to assist the President in the exercise of his constitutional pardoning power by providing him with the best information available on which to base a fair and just decision in cases in which applicants seek clemency.

The mission of the **U.S. Parole Commission** is to promote public safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and supervise offenders under its jurisdiction.

Management and Oversight

The **Office of Professional Responsibility** has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of misconduct by DOJ attorneys that relate to exercise of their authority to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice; and to investigate allegations of misconduct by law enforcement personnel when they are related to allegations of misconduct by attorneys within the jurisdiction of OPR.

The **Office of the Inspector General** has jurisdiction to review the programs and personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the United States Attorneys, and all other organizations in the Department.

The mission of the **Justice Management Division** is to provide advice to senior management officials relating to basic Department policy for budget and financial management, personnel management and training, procurement, equal employment opportunity, information processing, telecommunications, security, and all matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration.

The mission of the **Professional Responsibility Advisory Office** is to ensure prompt, consistent advice to Department attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys with respect to professional responsibility issues.

Immigration

The primary mission of the **Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)** is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the

Nation's immigration laws. Under delegated authority from the Attorney General, EOIR conducts immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings.