



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2003

No. 125

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Two years have passed, but we have not forgotten. America will never forget the evil attack on September 11, 2001. But let us not be overwhelmed by repeated TV images that bring back paralyzing fear and make us vulnerable once again. Instead, in a moment of silence, let us stand tall and be one with the thousands of faces lost in the dust; let us hold in our minds those who still moan over the hole in their lives.

With pride and purpose let us recall survivors and ordinary heroes and heroines who came to rescue, carry, heal, lift up, tear down, pray confidently, and create anew. With determined faith and heartfelt compassion, let us today be united in silent prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FLAKE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain ten 1-minutes on each side.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

(Mr. BLUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, we come here today to remember the tragedy of 2 years ago and remember the changes that it has made in our country.

Two years ago this morning, early in the morning, a beautiful day, much like today, we were at the end of a fairly long period of time in this country when there was a sense that there really was no role that only the Federal Government could perform, that many things that were done could be done at better places. By noon on this day 2 years ago, there was an understanding that there were some jobs that had to be done on behalf of all of us, from those of us who had the responsibility to work here in the Nation's Capitol. America was changed that day.

I am pleased that the Congress has responded in the way it has, to quickly act in the environment that the founders did not intend to be quick, to even on that week 2 years ago respond and still today to have the ongoing concerns of establishing a new department, of facing our enemies in the world, of reaching out and putting our arms around those who suffered the tragedies of September 11.

Certainly, that was a moment that changed America, a moment that changed this Congress, and it was a moment that changed the world. That was a moment that we recognize not just in silence but we recognize today in our activities all over the globe, at home and abroad to ensure that the enemies of freedom never prevail, and those who love freedom always know that they have strong friends in the United States of America and that we intend to be the symbol for freedom and free people everywhere.

REMEMBER THE TRAGEDY OF SEPTEMBER 11

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) is my counterpart in this House. It is his responsibility to organize his party to vote on issues of importance to this country and to express their views. And on my side of the aisle, it is my responsibility to organize my party to express our views. At times, that is extraordinarily contentious and we demonstrate to the American public, and indeed to the world, sometimes deep differences.

But the gentleman from Missouri is my friend, he is my fellow citizen of this greatest of democracies and nations. And on September 11, 2 years ago, he and I and our colleagues were on this hill, and we heard that there was a plane coming towards this city. It was in the context of one plane hitting the north tower and one plain hitting the south tower of the World Trade Center in New York. On that day, there were no Republicans, there were no Democrats, there were no liberals, there were no conservatives. There were Americans. There were representatives of 280 million people elected to serve this great Nation.

Today, we are as one with our President and with our people in remembering, remembering those whom we lost from this Nation, and indeed from nations around the world. We remember the heroism of those brave citizens on that plane over Pennsylvania, determined that the information they had received about terrorists taking down buildings would not be allowed by them to happen as a result of the plane that they were on being crashed into what we ultimately conclude was either this building, the center of democracy, or the White House, the House of the leader of the free world.

And so, Mr. Speaker, as we remember, as we reflect, we renew our resolve that we will confront terrorism; that in

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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



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John Kennedy's words, we will pay any price, bear any burden to defend freedom here and around the world. God blesses America, God blesses America through the resolve and the courage of its people and its commitment to freedom.

REFLECTING ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this moment marks the second anniversary of the surprise attacks on America in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania. As we reflect on why America was attacked, I believe it is clearer than ever: It is because America is the symbol of liberty and freedom in the world.

Our values of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and the opportunities for women to fully participate in society are cherished. But these values are a challenge to evil people who fear our freedoms as undermining their enslavement of others.

Our resolve to promote democracy is unwavering, and the pledge of President Bush has never been more correct. We will not waiver, we will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail. Peace and freedom will prevail. Today, I depart on a delegation to Baghdad to thank our brave Armed Forces, and it has never been more appropriate to declare: God bless our troops and God bless America.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF
SEPTEMBER 11

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I join with the citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of the free world in remembering the victims of September 11, 2001.

I also remember their families. I think of my friends, John and Judy Reo of New York, who lost their son John Reo, and their son-in-law, John Swain, on that day.

I also remember with deepest gratitude all of the emergency personnel, the police officers, the firefighters, and the others who, when the masses were running away from the tower buildings, ran toward the buildings, into the buildings, up the stairs, many to their deaths. Why did they do that? Because that is their job, and they did it very well on that day. Because the vast majority of the people in those tower buildings below the point of impact of those planes survived, and they survived because of the heroic efforts of those police officers, firefighters, and the others who ran to their aid. So we should remember their contributions

on a daily basis, because they are on guard for us 365 days a year to protect our lives all over this country.

And, finally, I join with all of you, with deepest gratitude, to the leaders of this Nation for bringing us together. And we should remember to remain united as a Nation, because if we remain united as a Nation, the forces of evil shall never prevail.

TRIBUTE TO C.E. "PEP" COONEY
OF ARIZONA

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of C.E. "Pep" Cooney, an Arizona television icon. Pep's career in broadcasting spanned more than 45 years, taking him from advertising to president to general manager at KPNX, where he led that station to its stature as the number one rated television station in the State.

Pep's nightly commentaries, or "Pep talks," made him one of Arizona's most recognizable figures. Pep was also the quintessential community leader. Whether he was lending his talents to the Valley Big Brothers, United Way, Boy Scouts, the Fiesta Bowl, or countless other organizations, Pep was constantly engaged in activities to benefit the Valley and the State of Arizona. When the history of Arizona is written, Pep Cooney and the institutions he help to build and maintain will be a prominent feature.

It is a rare individual who can be successful with his career, while devoting so much time to his community. It is truly an exceptional individual who can succeed in these areas while putting his family first. Pep was admired and respected by his colleagues and community. Most importantly, however, Pep was adored by his family. As a neighbor and friend to some of Pep's children and grandchildren, I have had the good fortune to watch them together. Surely the youngest of Pep's grandchildren knew little of his career success or his standing in the community. They just knew that they were his priority.

That, Mr. Speaker, is Pep Cooney's most enduring legacy. May it be ours as well.

MAKING AMERICANS SAFE

(Mr. DeFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the way Congress and the President could best commemorate the terrorist attack, the tragedy of 9/11, and the loss of thousands of innocent lives would be to ensure that we have done all in our power both here and abroad, that Americans are as safe as possible against another assault.

Unfortunately, as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security and a senior member of the Subcommittee on Aviation, I can say with confidence that we have fallen far short of that mark. Significant portions of the Aviation Security Act have not been implemented. Our first responders, those who responded so selflessly on that tragic day, still lack basic resources and help from the Federal Government, even as Congress is considering the President's request for another \$87 billion for Iraq.

On this day, Congress should resolve to remember by redoubling its efforts, avoiding dangerous distractions, and providing all the funds necessary so we can say with confidence, never again.

HONORING THE FALLEN

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, as we have heard so often this morning, this is a special day, and it is appropriate for us to take the time to honor the fallen and acknowledge our gratitude to our first responders and to our brave men and women who are serving here in this country and half a world away.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is also appropriate to take a moment to honor those who were here and served in this House 2 years ago. Mr. Speaker, as you have pointed out, this building, this House, was, in fact, one of the purported targets of the terrorists that morning, terror that was prevented by the actions of passengers high above the Pennsylvania countryside. Like millions of Americans, I began that day narrowly focused on my own personal concerns, and like millions of Americans, I ended that day watching Members of this House singing God bless America on the Capitol steps at sunset.

On that day, I did not know that my path would lead me here. But I remember the peace that was brought to me and my family by the visible cohesiveness of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for that day and I thank you for this day as well.

FIGHTING TERRORISM

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I, like many of my colleagues here this morning, rise to talk about September 11 and what it means to all of us as Americans, what it means to me as a New Yorker in particular, and the fact that these brave people that lost their lives, more than 3,000 of them, our lives will never again be the same. America lost its innocence that day, and we have been thinking ever since about how we can best respond to ensure that we can

prevent these ugly acts of terrorism against our country.

Mr. Speaker, terrorism is everyone's enemy and a civilized world needs to ban together to fight terrorism. Here in America, we have had September 11; but 6,000 miles away, the brave people of Israel every day have to cope with ongoing acts of terror. The other day two horrific suicide bombings killed nearly 20 people, and 2 weeks ago, when I was in Israel, a bus bombing killed 22 people, including 5 Americans, 3 of my constituents.

When I go back to New York every week and look at the New York skyline and do not see the World Trade Center, I feel our city is not yet whole and something is missing. It has been 2 years since September 11, 2001, but I feel like I have aged 20 years since then. In my office is a two-page spread from the New York Times. It has pictures of the 300-plus firefighters who died that day in New York. Most of the pictures are of young men who are the same age as my daughter. One of them is the picture of a friend's son, Christian Regenhart.

When I look at the faces of these brave people, I have often thought what can I, as a Congressman, do to ensure this never happens again, and I think we need to make sure that the funding is there so our first responders can respond, and we need to make sure that the brave people who protect us have all the resources they need. We need to also make sure that the people who lost their lives that day are never forgotten. In a few minutes, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and I are going to talk about the True American Heroes Act of 2003.

The bill posthumously awards Congressional Gold Medals to government workers and others who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and who perished, and to people aboard United Airlines Flight 93. We owe it to ourselves and our families and our countrymen to ensure this never happens again.

THE UNCONQUERABLE AMERICAN SPIRIT

(Ms. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the world reflects this morning upon an act of barbarism that remains too horrific for words. Two years ago, a gang of murderers shattered our complacency regarding the reach and resolve of the international merchants of hate.

Nevertheless, we also learned about the resiliency of our Nation on that awful day. When terrorists attacked the heart of America's financial and military centers, they forgot about the heart of the American people. Our country's strength lies not in its institutions, but in the courage, character and the determination of the people who built them.

On this somber anniversary, we honor the memory of the husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters who lost their lives in this heinous attack, as well as the heroes who sacrificed everything to save them.

As we remember the trauma and grief of September 11, 2001, may we continue to discover the seeds of hope and the endurance of the unconquerable American spirit.

WE ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE

(Mr. WALDEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it was the brother of a man from The Dalles, the son of parents from Pendleton that perished, the extent of the tragedy that struck America, the terrible terrorist acts of September 11 spread like tentacles across the country.

While our innocence was shattered that day, America's resolve and our commitment and unity was invigorated and strengthened. We have responded domestically in strengthening our security. We have responded internationally in building coalitions to take the battle to the terrorists. We have had great victories. We face great challenges.

Together as a country, and as a Congress under the leadership of our President, we are making a difference for our first responders at home and to secure our borders, to make air traffic safer and air travel safer, and to root out the terrorists where they are, instead of waiting for them to come back here. We have seized 1,400 bank accounts and \$200 million, two-thirds of al Qaeda's leadership were killed, and 42 of 55 of Saddam Hussein's top advisors, strategists and planners of hate are no longer a problem. We all know there is more work to do. As a Congress and as a country, we must resolve to do that work, to do it with a clear focus and a great unity which befits this great country of ours. Together we are Americans, and may we ask for God's blessing for our leadership and our future.

TRUE AMERICAN HEROES ACT OF 2003

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of September 10, 2003, I call up the bill (H.R. 1538) to posthumously award Congressional Gold Medals to government workers and others who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and perished and to the people aboard United Airlines Flight 93 who helped resist the hijackers and caused the plane to crash, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Spirit of America, recognizing the tragic events of September 11, 2001, and

for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 1538 is as follows:

H.R. 1538

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "True American Heroes Act of 2003".

TITLE I—MEDALS FOR RESPONDERS AND RESISTERS

SEC. 101. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS WHO RESPONDED TO THE ATTACKS ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER AND PERISHED.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—In recognition of the bravery and self-sacrifice of officers, emergency workers, and other employees of State and local government agencies, including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and of the United States Government and others, who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, and perished in the tragic events of September 11, 2001 (including those who are missing and presumed dead), the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design for each such officer, emergency worker, employee, or other individual to the next of kin or other personal representative of each such officer, emergency worker, employee, or other individual.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike gold medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary to be emblematic of the valor and heroism of the men and women honored.

(c) DETERMINATION OF RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the number of medals to be presented under this section and the appropriate recipients of the medals after consulting with appropriate representatives of Federal, State, and local officers and agencies and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

(d) DUPLICATIVE GOLD MEDALS FOR DEPARTMENTS AND DUTY STATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall strike duplicates in gold of the gold medals struck pursuant to subsection (a) for presentation to each of the following, for permanent display in the respective offices, houses, stations, or places of employment:

(A) The Governor of the State of New York.

(B) The Mayor of the City of New York.

(C) The Commissioner of the New York Police Department, the Commissioner of the New York Fire Department, the head of emergency medical services for the City of New York, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

(D) Each precinct house, fire house, emergency response station, or other duty station or place of employment to which each person referred to in subsection (a) was assigned on September 11, 2001, for display in each such place in a manner befitting the memory of such persons.

(e) DUPLICATE BRONZE MEDALS.—Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under subsection (a) at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the bronze medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery,

and overhead expenses) and the cost of the gold medal.

(f) USE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK.—It is the sense of the Congress that the medals authorized under this section should be struck at the United States Mint at West Point, New York, to the greatest extent possible.

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR PEOPLE ABOARD UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 93 WHO HELPED RESIST THE HIJACKERS AND CAUSED THE PLANE TO CRASH.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) On September 11, 2001, United Airlines Flight 93, piloted by Captain James Dahl, departed from Newark International Airport at 8:01 a.m. on its scheduled route to San Francisco, California, with 7 crew members and 38 passengers on board.

(2) Shortly after departure, United Airlines Flight 93 was hijacked by terrorists.

(3) At 10:37 a.m. United Airlines Flight 93 crashed near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

(4) Evidence indicates that people aboard United Airlines Flight 93 learned that other hijacked planes had been used to attack the World Trade Center in New York City and resisted the actions of the hijackers on board.

(5) The effort to resist the hijackers aboard United Airlines Flight 93 appears to have caused the plane to crash prematurely, potentially saving hundreds or thousands of lives and preventing the destruction of the White House, the Capitol, or another important symbol of freedom and democracy.

(6) The leaders of the resistance aboard United Airlines Flight 93 demonstrated exceptional bravery, valor, and patriotism, and are worthy of the appreciation of the people of the United States.

(b) PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS AUTHORIZED.—In recognition of heroic service to the Nation, the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design for each passenger or crew member on board United Airlines Flight 93 who is identified by the Attorney General as having aided in the effort to resist the hijackers on board the plane to the next of kin or other personal representative of each such individual.

(c) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike gold medals of a single design with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck under subsection (b) at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the bronze medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses) and the cost of the gold medals.

SEC. 103. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS WHO RESPONDED TO THE ATTACKS ON THE PENTAGON AND PERISHED.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—In recognition of the bravery and self-sacrifice of officers, emergency workers, and other employees of the United States Government, who responded to the attacks on the Pentagon Washington, D.C. and perished in the tragic events of September 11, 2001 (including those who are missing and presumed dead) the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design for each such officer, emergency worker, or employee to the next of kin

or other personal representative of each such officer, emergency worker, or employee.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike gold medals of a single design with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) DETERMINATION OF RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the number of medals to be presented under this section and the appropriate recipients of the medals after consulting with the Secretary of Defense and any other appropriate representative of Federal, State, and local officers and agencies.

SEC. 104. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck under this title are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

**TITLE II—SPIRIT OF AMERICA
COMMEMORATIVE COINS**

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) On September 11, 2001, the United States suffered the worst act of terrorism in its history.

(2) The more than 6,000 people who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks that occurred in New York City, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001, will not be forgotten.

(3) Hundreds of emergency personnel responded heroically to the crisis and lost their lives as a result.

(4) People from everywhere in the United States responded to the crisis with an outpouring of support for the victims of the terrorist attacks and their families.

(5) The civilized world stands with strength and fortitude in opposition to the cowardly terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.

(6) It is essential to remember not only the tragedy of the attacks, but also the strength and resolve demonstrated by the people of the United States in the aftermath of the attacks.

(7) The minting of coins in commemoration of the Spirit of America will pay tribute to the countless heroes who risked their lives during the terrorist attacks and in their aftermath so that others may live and to a united people whose belief in freedom, justice, and democracy has never swayed.

SEC. 202. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—In commemoration of the Spirit of America, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$50 GOLD COINS.—Such number of 50 dollar coins as the Secretary determines under subsection (b), which shall—

- (A) weigh 1 ounce;
- (B) have a diameter of 1.287 inches; and
- (C) contain 91.67 percent gold and 8.33 percent alloy.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Such number of 1 dollar coins as the Secretary determines appropriate to meet demand, which shall—

- (A) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
- (C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(3) HALF DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Such number of half dollar coins as the Secretary determines appropriate to meet demand, which shall—

- (A) weigh 11.34 grams;
- (B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and
- (C) be minted to the specifications for half dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMBER OF GOLD COINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The number of gold coins minted and issued under this title shall

equal the sum of 25,000 and the number determined under paragraph (2).

(2) DETERMINATION OF NUMBER.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States and the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia shall determine the number of innocent individuals confirmed or presumed to have been killed as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001, and shall identify such individuals. The Secretary, under subsection (a)(1), shall mint and issue a number of 50 dollar coins equal to the number of such individuals.

(c) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this title shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(d) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this title shall be considered to be numismatic items.

(e) SOURCES OF BULLION.—For the purpose of minting coins under this title, the Secretary may only use metals that are from natural deposits in the United States or any territory or possession of the United States.

(f) SPECIAL TREATMENT UNDER EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(A) The limitations contained in paragraphs (1) and (2)(A) of section 5112(m) of title 31, United States Code, and section 5134(f)(1)(B) of such title have well served, and continue to serve, their purpose of bringing greater stability to the markets for commemorative coins, maximizing demand and participation in such programs, and ensuring that such programs have a broad base of private support and are not used as the primary means of fundraising by organizations that are the recipients of surcharges.

(B) The shocking circumstances of September 11, 2001, the broad base of public interest in showing the Spirit of America and participating in the raising of funds for the victims of the crimes committed on that date, and the importance of implementing this coin program as quickly as possible, notwithstanding the limitations contained in such paragraphs, justify exempting the coins produced under this title from such limitations.

(2) EXEMPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 5112(m) of title 31, United States Code, and section 5134(f)(1)(B) of such title shall not apply to coins authorized under this title.

SEC. 203. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this title shall be emblematic of the tragic events that occurred at the Pentagon, in New York City, and in Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001.

(b) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this title there shall be—

- (1) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (2) an inscription of the date "September 11, 2001" (and such coin shall bear no other date); and
- (3) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(c) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this title shall be selected—

- (1) by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the citizens advisory committee established under section 5135 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 204. STRIKING AND ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), coins minted under this title shall be issued in uncirculated quality.

(2) GOLD COINS.—50 dollar coins minted under section 202(a)(1) shall be issued only in proof quality.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this title.

(2) CLAD COINS.—Any number of facilities of the United States Mint may be used to strike the half dollar coins minted under section 202(a)(3).

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary—

(1) shall commence issuing coins minted under this title as soon as possible after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall not issue any coins after the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date such coins are first issued.

SEC. 205. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under section 202(a) (other than the 50 dollar gold coins referred to in subsection (d)) shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharges required by section 206(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under section 202(a) at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders received before the issuance of the coins minted under section 202(a). The sale prices with respect to such prepaid orders shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) GOLD COINS.—Notwithstanding section 204(c)(2), the Secretary shall issue a 50 dollar coin minted under section 202(a)(1) for presentation free of charge to the next of kin or personal representative of each individual identified under section 202(b). The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of such gold coins.

SEC. 206. SURCHARGES ON SALE OF COINS.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Any sale by the Secretary of a coin minted under this title shall include a surcharge of an amount determined by the Secretary to be sufficient to cover the cost of the gold coins minted under section 202(a)(1) (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, and shipping) for presentation in accordance with section 205(d), which charge may not be less than—

(1) \$100 per coin for the 50 dollar gold coins;

(2) \$10 per coin for the 1 dollar coin; and

(3) \$5 per coin for the half dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS PROCEEDS.—Any proceeds from the surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this title in excess of the cost of producing all coins issued under this title (including coins issued for individuals identified pursuant to section 202(b)(2)) shall be—

(1) used to cover the costs incurred in the production of gold medals under title I that have not been recovered from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under such title; and

(2) with respect to any amount remaining after the costs described in paragraph (1) are covered, transferred to any fund for victims of the tragedies of September 11, 2001, that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General jointly determine to be appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the order of the

House of Wednesday, September 10, 2003, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation, and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset let me thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for the assistance they have given in formulating this legislation and for the efforts they have made in helping to rebuild New York and in all they have done since September 11 working together as a united force to bring people together and to focus attention on the tremendous heroism that was demonstrated on that day in New York, at the Pentagon, and, of course, on Flight 93.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to commend those who died in the line of duty on September 11, 2001. It is almost axiomatic today to say that our lives will never be the same since September 11, and they have not. But in many ways from the terrible ashes of death and destruction that occurred on September 11, our country today is stronger than it ever was before. It is stronger morally, it is stronger spiritually, it has a great sense of moral clarity and resolve.

One of the reasons for that is at the time of the attack when America could have fallen back, when America could have retreated and gone into a state of bewilderment, it united immediately and fought back. One of the reasons it did that was because the eyes of the country and the eyes of the world were on the Twin Towers of New York, they were on the Pentagon, and they saw what happened in the fields of Pennsylvania on Flight 93, and they saw those in the eye of the storm fought back.

In New York, we saw the police officers and the firefighters rushing into the Twin Towers. Over 343 firefighters were killed, and many police officers from the Port Authority were killed. I believe it was 37. There were 23 police officers from the New York City police department, all of whom were killed, all of whom, without any hesitation, went into the burning towers to effectuate the largest evacuation in history. More than 25,000 people were evacuated that day, and it was done because of the incredible heroism of those who answered the call, those in the fire department, those in the police depart-

ment and those from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the police officers who demonstrated their courage.

In addition, there were the EMS workers and the construction workers who went into the Twin Towers to bring people out; that set the tone for our country. That brought us together when the eyes of the world were watching. Just suppose if they had been watching and instead of seeing firefighters rush into the building, they saw them dispersing. Suppose they had seen a state of panic or people being left in those buildings to burn while firefighters and police officers stayed below, but they did not.

All of us in New York have suffered the loss of constituents, of friends, relatives, neighbors, and in many ways the list is too long to begin to enumerate. Certainly in my own community, the Haskell brothers, Tom and Tim, were killed. There was Lieutenant John Perry who was killed. From the adjoining community of Farmingdale, Pete Ganci was the chief of the department, and he was killed. Father Michael Judge, the chaplain of the department was killed. Michael Boyle was killed, as was David Arce. I can go down the whole list of names of people that we knew, people that were friends and neighbors, people who dedicated their lives to the police department, to the fire department.

There was a police captain from the Port Authority, Cathy Mazur, who is responsible for saving untold numbers of lives. She was on the main floor of the World Trade Center, and when people could not get out, she took out her revolver and blew out the windows, and that alone enabled hundreds of people to escape. She was later killed.

□ 1030

But that is typical of the type of courage that was shown that day, the type of determination that was shown that day. There were similar acts of courage at the Pentagon. God knows there were tremendous acts of courage on Flight 93 which, as so many have said, probably saved our lives, saved the lives of those in the White House that day by bringing that plane down.

So I believe that it is important that, as a body, Congress speak on behalf of the American people to really try to begin a down payment on the debt that we owe to all those who gave their lives on September 11. In saying that, in no way should we be diminishing those who were not part of the uniformed services who were killed that day, men and women who went to work, who were doing their job, people at Cantor Fitzgerald, all those firms, they were almost wiped out on September 11, also performed acts of heroism, most of which will never be known because it was not recorded, but we know when the World Trade Center was attacked back in 1993 how heroic those people had been.

There is no doubt that it was done again in 2001. We are singling out and

specifying the uniformed services and the rescue workers for what they did; but at the same time we are acknowledging the tremendous sacrifice of those who were killed just doing their jobs that day and who were targeted. They were targeted by Osama bin Laden because they symbolized the United States. The people in the World Trade Center symbolized the American economy. The people in the Pentagon symbolized the American military. They were targeted. These were not accidents that they were killed that day. They were killed for a reason. That is why the addition of the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) to this bill, which provides the commemorative coin to everyone who was killed that day, to me really brings this together in the unity that our country needs, the rescue workers and those who were killed because they were working that day; the country working together, Democrats and Republicans, the House and hopefully the Senate standing together to acknowledge those who paid the ultimate sacrifice on September 11, 2001, and whose memory will always be with us.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as coauthor of this legislation, I am pleased to join the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) in support of H.R. 1538, the True American Heroes Act of 2003. The brave men and women who came to our defense on 9/11 may not have been soldiers, but they certainly were heroes. Thousands of New York City's fire, police and EMT workers came racing down to the World Trade Center to give their all, to rescue the victims of the most terrible terrorist attack on America in history. The passengers of Flight 93 crashed their plane rather than allow it to slam into another building, perhaps the Capitol itself. Rescue workers at the Pentagon labored to free their colleagues. These people are true American heroes and heroines. They deserve full honors.

This bill consolidates three proposals for recognizing our heroes, a bill authored by myself and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) to present gold medals to emergency rescuers who perished in the World Trade Center which first passed the House last December and actually in December 2001. This will be the third time this bill has passed this House; legislation proposed by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) to create a Spirit of America coin; and suggestions that we honor rescuers at the Pentagon and the brave people who wrestled Flight 93 to the ground in Pennsylvania. They saved an untold number of lives and quite possibly the very building in which we are standing.

More than 2 years after September 11, the shock, pain and trauma of that day lingers with my constituents in

New York. While we resiliently cleaned up the site ahead of schedule, no New Yorker can walk past a firehouse or police precinct without an empty feeling in the pit of their stomach over the 343 firefighters, 37 Port Authority police officers, and 23 New York City police officers who gave their lives to save others that day. In my own district, 25 different fire stations lost people in the terror attacks. One of these firehouses, the Roosevelt Island-based special operations unit, lost 10 men because a shift change was in progress when the attacks occurred. Off-duty firefighters grabbed their gear and headed to the scene. Only God knows how many people owe them their lives. Off-duty personnel dying on the job is the ultimate paradox. But such was the valor of September 11.

When I was at Ground Zero on September 12, I heard estimates from State officials that as many as 20,000 people had been killed in the World Trade Center. We now know that, thanks to the heroics of the rescue workers, the death toll was well below 3,000. From the moment the planes struck the towers, from all over the city and surrounding areas, rescuers poured out of firehouses and precinct houses to put the lives of strangers ahead of their own. They were cops, firemen, EMTs, and other public servants. This legislation lets us honor these men and women who died so others could live.

It is true that thousands of families are missing family members 2 years later, but perhaps the best reason to pass this bill is that tens of thousands of families are not. In the past, the Congressional Gold Medal has been awarded to honor contributions to America by outstanding individuals and groups. Not since Pearl Harbor had America suffered a large-scale act of war on its own soil. I consider those who battled the flames to save lives to be the first soldiers killed in the war on terrorism. I doubt that many in the military would disagree, and I think this body needs to honor them appropriately. The True American Heroes Act will award Congressional Gold Medals to the brave rescuers who perished in the attacks, to the individual precinct houses, firehouses and emergency response stations that suffered losses, to the offices of the mayor and Governor of New York, and the head of the Port Authority which ran the World Trade Center for its 28-year life span. For the Port Authority, this is an especially fitting honor. My friend Neil Levin was head of the Port Authority. On September 11, Neil was among those lost in the attack trying to save others.

New York City is thankful to all Members of this House for this honor and for helping the City of New York recover since the attack. Why are these medals important? Let us put ourselves in the place of the men, women, and children who lost family members on September 11. They learned that some-

thing horrible had happened. They turned on the television like the rest of us. They watched in horror as the towers burned, the people jumped and the buildings collapsed. Then they waited and wondered and prayed and wept. As the day turned to night and night to morning, they waited for a reassuring call from a familiar voice that never came. When the realization finally sank in, they were confronted with the articles of continuity that had become in an instant artifacts of a life ended in midstream by an act of sheer insanity: an empty pair of shoes, a chair at the dinner table, a side of the bed. To grasp what that must have felt like even for a moment is to get a glimpse of grief in its purest form. We need to give these family members, their loved ones and colleagues another artifact of that day, one worthy of the rescue workers' courage, sacrifice and love, something affirming, something tangible, something precious, something gold, the most distinguished honor that can be bestowed by this Congress. The U.S. Mint will make bronze reproductions of the medals available to all Americans who wish to honor the rescue workers.

Finally, the bill is much improved, with language provided by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL). This Spirit of America coin is a highly appropriate commemorative for this solemn occasion. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for his contribution to the legislation as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), my counterpart on the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Trade, and Technology. And we thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) for his strong support of this legislation and ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

New York City is thankful to all Members of this House. We thank you for responding to the City of New York in its time of greatest need.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was going to yield time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), but he has agreed to defer to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), so I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding time to me, and I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

I rise to offer my strong support for H.R. 1538, the True American Heroes Act of 2003. I also rise to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for their leadership on this bill and also my colleague and friend from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS), who has been a stalwart ally in this effort. Finally, I want to thank the House majority and minority leadership for agreeing to bringing

this bill up under unanimous consent and today on September 11. It is very fitting that we do this on September 11.

Today is the second anniversary of the greatest attack on America since our Republic was founded. Since that day, Americans have stood together, united as we never have before. Thus, it is fitting and appropriate that the House takes up this legislation. It provides the heroes of that day with a Congressional Gold Medal. It awards these medals to government workers and others who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and perished and to the people aboard United Airlines Flight 93 who helped resist the hijackers and caused the plane to crash. This bill is combined with a bill that I had that we had a majority of Members of this House cosponsoring which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the spirit of America, recognizing the tragic events of September 11, 2001. I am delighted that we have combined these two bills into one really very special bill.

Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 2001, after coming down to Washington from New York, I was in New York City on September 11, I spoke on the House floor. I would like very much to read what I said that day, September 12, one day after the terrible attacks in 2001, because it is the way I feel now, and I think it is the way so many of us feel.

"Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak from the heart. I have had a very tough couple of days. I think America lost our innocence yesterday, and I just kept thinking that perhaps this was a bad dream and we would somehow wake up and it would not be true, but we all know it is.

"Mr. Speaker, I am a New Yorker, born and bred. I love our city. I was in New York when this tragedy occurred. I often say to my children when we come back to New York, look at the skyline, look at the World Trade Center. It is so invigorating. It makes me feel so wonderful just to be in this city, the city I love, the city in which I was born.

"Mr. Speaker, we New Yorkers are a tough breed; but I have to tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, this morning at 7 a.m. when I went over the George Washington Bridge to come back down here to Washington and I took a look at the New York skyline and saw the Twin Towers were not there and in its place I saw the smoke and the fire, I really lost it. I really lost it.

"Mr. Speaker, as much as I have lost it because I do not see the towers there, it pales by comparison when I think of the victims, the men, women and children who lost their lives; the firemen, the policemen who came there to save people's lives and lost their lives.

□ 1045

"People who go to work, like millions of people in this great country, go

to work to earn a living to support their families, they go to work and they are killed by lunatics.

We have some questions to be asked, Mr. Speaker. We have to ask why our intelligence failed us, why our security failed us. Congress has to get to the bottom of this and ask these questions. Congress will find out.

Let me say to the terrorists and those people in the streets that we saw, the Palestinians and others who were dancing in the streets with glee, let me say to them and Osama Bin Laden and the Taliban and all the people that support terrorism, you have awakened a sleeping giant. The United States will not rest until we root out every one of you, until we root out the terror and the terrorist cells. We are going to rally around our President, as we always have, with bipartisanship. We are all one America. God bless this wonderful Nation. God bless America."

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the vote on this bill today will be unanimous, because 2 years later, we in this Congress are just as resolute as we were 2 years ago to destroy the scourge of terrorism and to honor the brave men, women and children who lost their lives and to the people who responded who gave their lives so that others may live.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and his colleagues, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), for their proposal, and I strongly support it.

Mr. Speaker, no words nor any precious medal can capture the grief and heartache of September 11 better than the words of the poem "The Names" by Billy Collins, the Poet Laureate of the United States, who gave us this wonderful piece of poetry so eloquently as we met in a special session of Congress in New York last year at this very time.

"Yesterday, I lay awake in the palm of the night.

A soft rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze,
And when I saw the silver glaze on the windows,

I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened,

Then Baxter and Calabro,
Davis and Eberling, names falling into place
As droplets fell through the dark.

Names printed on the ceiling of the night.
Names slipping around a watery bend.

Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.
In the morning, I walked out barefoot
Among thousands of flowers

Heavy with dew like the eyes of tears,
And each had a name—

Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal
Then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins.

Names written in the air
And stitched into the cloth of the day.

A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox.

Monogram on a torn shirt,

I see you spelled out on storefront windows
And on bright unfurled awnings of this city.

I say the syllables as I turn a corner—
Kelly and Lee,

Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor.
When I peer into the woods,

I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden
In a puzzle concocted for children.

Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash,
Rizzo, Schubert, Torres, and Upton,

Secrets in boughs of an ancient maple.
Names written in the pale sky.

Names rising in the updraft amid buildings.
Names silent in stone

Or cried out behind a door.
Names blown over the earth and out to sea.

In the evening—weakening light, the last swallows.

A boy on a lake lifts his oars.
A woman by a window puts a match to a candle,

And the names are outlined on the rose clouds—

Vanacore and Wallace,
(Let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound)

Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z.

Names etched on the head of a pin.
One name spanning a bridge, another under-

going a tunnel.

A blue name needled into the skin.
Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers,

The bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.
Alphabet of names in a green field.

Names in the small tracks of birds.
Names lifted from a hat

Or balanced on the tip of the tongue.
Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory.

So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart."

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, two years ago to the day after the tragic terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, this date will always be etched in the minds of every American as a new day of infamy, when over 3,000 innocent people lost their lives. My most heartfelt prayers go out to the victims, survivors, families, friends and the representatives who suffered losses on this tragic day.

The debris has been cleared and buildings repaired, but none of us will ever forget the massive loss of lives and the real fear that confronted each of us on that fatal day. In particular, my thoughts and prayers go out to thousands of our Nation's first responders, our firemen and women, emergency medical personnel, our police officers, who selflessly put themselves in harm's way, and in numerous instances paid the ultimate sacrifice with their own lives.

Despite these terrible events, we as a Nation must remain strong, and we have; we must persevere, and we have; and we must remain resolute in our thoughts and actions, that never again will this happen on America's soil.

The anniversary of September 11 also provides a time for an honest assessment of where we stand on our own Homeland Security. Providing for the security of our homeland must be the number one priority of government today. Despite the steps that have been taken to improve homeland security, I believe we must do more. In memory of the thousands who perished innocently when they got up that morning, not knowing what fate had in store for them, we must concentrate on how we protect our borders.

We currently have 600,000 containers coming into our ports each day, but less than 3 percent of the cargo containers entering America's ports are ever checked to determine their contents. And, tragically, our Nation's first responders still do not have the equipment and training they need to respond to another terrorist attack.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that as we memorialize all of these innocent Americans, that we pay attention to what their sacrifices mean and interpret it as meaning we must concentrate and move ahead.

Finally, to better protect our people, we must learn everything we can about this fatal date of 9/11. So I am looking forward to seeing the report that came in on lessons learned.

We must honor the people who were sacrificed, and we must see and put in place those necessary programs and projects, and we must have a philosophy that we start here today in memory of our dead to protect our own, as we protect others around the globe.

May God bless their souls. May they all rest in peace.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, today, of course, we commemorate what occurred 2 years ago, an event that changed the face of America forever. We are not the same country we were then.

Our country was once referred to as a giant hotel lobby, where you come and go at will. Well, giant hotel lobbies that are open, notoriously are easy pickings for terrorists, and they were easy pickings that day.

My friends from New York lost many constituents that day, Mr. Speaker. I lost, as far as I know, only one. Sandy Bradshaw was a flight attendant on the United Airlines flight that ditched in Pennsylvania, and I believe that she and her fellow crew members saved many lives by having elected to ditch that day.

Today, at Eastern Randolph High School in Ramseur, North Carolina, my district, there is a special event that will commence very shortly in honor of Sandy Bradshaw, who was an alumni of that school.

These people who came calling, and I will have to give the sanitized version

of how I have referred to them, because I have referred to them in language that perhaps would not be acceptable to you, Mr. Speaker, or to the House, but, for want of a better word, they are cowardly criminals, murderers, who came calling that day. But they have not won. We are of strong resolve, and I am confident we will prevail.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the great State of North Carolina for his very moving comments.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the authors of this legislation have worked on it for 2 years to create a fitting honor for the heroes of 9/11. This is actually the third time this legislation has come to the floor. We have passed it twice out of the House, and this is the first time this extremely worthy issue has been raised.

In response to the request from Members in the Senate, we have tried to be all-inclusive and have broadened the categories of medal recipients to include all the police, fire and rescue workers who responded to the attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I feel it is very important that we pass this very important legislation today on 9/11, on the anniversary, and move forward.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the gentleman for his leadership and consistency. The gentleman has stayed on this like a pit bull to get it to the floor for the third time. I thank also the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK). I hope we will be able to pass it for the third time today with his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me, in conclusion, once again thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for the tremendous effort she has made over the past 2 years in doing all she can and working with me in a bipartisan way to move this legislation forward.

Let me thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), who is one of the first who authored a bill after September 11 commemorating those who died on that tragic day, and also has worked so closely with us, all of us trying to put egos aside, and we did definitely put partisan interests aside to move this forward. I think that really in many ways symbolizes the very best of September 11. We realize there is something more than our own narrow parochial interests, that there is a larger cause.

So I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for the way they have conducted themselves, for the assistance they have given me and for the dedication they have to this matter.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY), who has

been cooperative throughout. I want to thank the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) and the minority leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), for agreeing to bring this legislation forward on September 11. To me it is the most fitting day of all it could be brought on.

□ 1100

Also, I would say that as we remember those who died, as we honor those who died in the line of duty that day, that we realize that their families are still going forward. So as we honor those who died, let us not forget those who survived them who still, every day, must confront the dilemma of going forward, the emptiness, the sorrow, the tragedy that occurred to them on September 11 and will be with them throughout the remainder of their lives. We should just try to put ourselves in their position, to understand some of the terrible trauma that was inflicted on them. In doing that, that should give us more momentum to make sure this bill not just passes today, but also to work with the Senate to find a way to get it through.

Mr. Speaker, this is not just passing a bill for the sake of passing a bill. I think it is a real duty and obligation on the Congress of the United States that we record and let it be known the way we feel and the respect and the honor that we have for those who died in the line of duty on September 11. And by awarding a Congressional Gold Medal, that is the way that we can pay that tribute, not just to them, but to history, so that history will record exactly what they did and the extent to which we thought about it. And, in doing that, out of that twisted steel and burning rubble of the World Trade Center, out of the terrible destruction at the Pentagon, and out of the plane that was literally obliterated in the fields of Pennsylvania, from those horrible moments will come a greater America and a lesson for future generations to realize what people should do when confronted by crisis. Because all of us in this House, we can all talk a good game, but the reality is, no one ever knows what they will do when they are really put to the test. On September 11 we had so many hundreds of people, if not thousands of people, who were put to the test, and they all passed the test. So by them passing that test that day, by them showing the courage and determination that they did, that has allowed us to go forward as a Nation.

So let us go forward from this bill today, standing together behind our President, behind the united leadership of the House and the Senate, committed to America. We can have partisan differences, we can have differences on tactics, but we should never, ever again disagree on the overriding goal of America destroying the forces of international terrorism, protecting our borders, and doing all we can to ensure that a September 11 will

never again occur, and that these men and women did not die in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, September 10, 2003, the bill is considered read for amendment, and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM ACT

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of September 10, 2003, I call up the bill (H.R. 911) to authorize the establishment of a memorial to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of September 10, 2003, the bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 911 is as follows:

H.R. 911

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Board established in section 2(a) is authorized to establish a memorial (referred to hereafter in this Act as the “Memorial”) in accordance with this Act on Federal lands administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs (as defined in section 2(e) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1002(e)) to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad, except those individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States as participating or conspiring in terrorist-related activities.

(b) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to hereafter in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall detail to the Advisory Board such support staff as are necessary to assist the members of the Advisory Board in carrying out its responsibilities.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—The Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall apply to the Memorial, with the exception of section 3(c) of that Act which shall not apply to the Memorial.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the “Victims of Terrorism Memorial Advisory Board” (referred to hereafter in this Act as the “Advisory Board”).

(b) MEMBERS.—The Advisory Board shall consist of 13 members who shall be appointed, not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, by the President (in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense) from interested persons, including representatives of organizations dedicated to

assisting victims of terrorism and their families.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall be one of its Members elected by a majority of the Members at the first meeting of the Advisory Board.

(d) TERMS; VACANCIES.—Members of the Advisory Board shall serve for the life of the Advisory Board. The President shall make appointments to fill any vacancies that occur.

(e) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board shall—

(1) raise necessary funds to establish, design, construct, and maintain the Memorial; and

(2) begin consultation under section 7 of the Commemorative Works Act not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) DONATIONS.—The Advisory Board may accept donations on behalf of the United States for the establishment, design, construction, and maintenance of the Memorial.

(g) TERMINATION.—The Advisory Board shall terminate not later than 120 days after completion of the Memorial.

(h) FACAs.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Board.

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the Memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act), or upon expiration of the authority for the Memorial under section 10(b) of that Act, there remains a balance in the funds received under section 3(f) for maintenance of the Memorial, the Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall transfer the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of that Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment designated in the previous order of the House is adopted.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Board established in section 2(a) is authorized to establish a memorial (referred to hereafter in this Act as the “Memorial”) in accordance with this Act on Federal lands administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs (as defined in section 8902(a)(3) of title 40, United States Code) to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad, except those individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States as participating or conspiring in terrorist-related activities.

(b) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall detail to the Advisory Board such support staff as are necessary to assist the members of the Advisory Board in carrying out its responsibilities.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply to the Memorial, with the exception of section 8903(c) of that title which shall not apply to the Memorial.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the “Victims of Terrorism Memorial Advisory Board” (referred to hereafter in this Act as the “Advisory Board”).

(b) MEMBERS.—The Advisory Board shall consist of 13 members who shall be appointed not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Nine members shall be appointed by the President (in consulta-

tion with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense), 2 members by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (in consultation with the Minority Leader) and 2 members by the Majority Leader of the Senate (in consultation with the Minority Leader) from interested persons, including representatives of organizations dedicated to assisting victims of terrorism and their families.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall be one of its members elected by a majority of the members at the first meeting of the Advisory Board.

(d) TERMS; VACANCIES.—Members of the Advisory Board shall serve for the life of the Advisory Board. The President shall make appointments to fill any vacancies that occur.

(e) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board shall—

(1) raise necessary funds to establish, design, construct, and maintain the Memorial; and

(2) begin consultation under section 8907 of title 40, United States Code, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) DONATIONS.—The Advisory Board may accept donations on behalf of the United States for the establishment, design, construction, and maintenance of the Memorial.

(g) TERMINATION.—The Advisory Board shall terminate not later than 120 days after completion of the Memorial.

(h) FACAs.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Board.

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the Memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8906(b) of title 40, United States Code), or upon expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, there remains a balance in the funds received under section 8903(f) of title 40, United States Code, for maintenance of the Memorial, the Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall transfer the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b) of that title.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO).

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago today, America experienced an unimaginable act of terrorism that resulted in over 3,000 innocent people being taken from their families, including over 300 brave firefighters and 60 police officers from New York City, and over 40 military personnel at the Pentagon. The attacks of 9/11 changed America forever. While it renewed our sense of patriotism, it also challenged Americans to accept new limitations in their lives.

While our Nation has certainly experienced tragedies in the past, the events of 9/11 affected the soul of this Nation and have transformed how millions of Americans live their lives. America has entered a new era following the events of September 11, 2001, an age where peace and personal security at home is no longer taken for granted. Americans, unfortunately, have been victims of terrorism in the past.

These are just a few of a long list of examples:

The assassination of Cleo Noel, U.S. Ambassador to Sudan in 1973; 63 Americans killed at the bombing of U.S. barracks in Lebanon in 1983; an American serviceman killed during the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 in Lebanon in 1985; wheelchair-bound Leo Klinghoffer was murdered aboard the *Achille Lauro* in 1985; 259 Americans were killed aboard Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988; six people killed in the bombing of the World Trade Center garage in 1993; 19 Americans killed in the bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia in 1996; 247 people killed in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, and 10 people killed in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania in 1998; 17 sailors killed in the attack on the USS *Cole* in Yemen in October 2000.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 911, the National Memorial to Victims of Terrorism Act, would authorize the creation of a living national memorial in our Nation's Capital to all of the victims, past, present and, unfortunately, future, killed in terrorist attacks against the United States or its people, including those killed in the horrific September 11 attacks.

The bill would authorize the creation of an advisory board whose members would be appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader. The board would be responsible for raising all necessary funds to design, construct, and maintain the memorial. Today, we have an opportunity to acknowledge the thousands of victims whose lives have been lost through acts of terrorism in our history by establishing this memorial in their honor.

While we cannot completely repair the damage that has been done by terrorists that hate liberty and freedom, we can provide some assurance that their memories will not be lost.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 911, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) for his outstanding leadership on this very important piece of legislation, H.R. 911, creating a national memorial to the victims of terrorism. I also want to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for his help and work on this bill, which we have been involved in for the past 2 years. I also want to thank the ranking minority member of the full committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) for their work.

This bill originated shortly after September 11 of 2001 and, in the past Con-

gress, was cosponsored by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the then chairman, Jim Hansen, who retired and who worked very hard in putting together the initial version of this bill. So I am very grateful for the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the other Members who have supported this concept and have worked to make this bill one that we believe will be successful, one that will pay tribute and memorialize the victims of terrorism.

We have had over 218 Members of the House join in cosponsoring this bill. The occasion of September 11 always reminds us of the tragic events of 2 years ago. On that day, the attacks took thousands of innocent lives and changed the history of our Nation and of our world. Although it has been 2 years, the terrible images of that day, the pictures of the towers and flames, the horrors of the onlookers in lower Manhattan, the workers who rushed into the Pentagon to help save their colleagues, the determined faces of firefighters at Ground Zero and at the crash site in Pennsylvania all remain vividly in our memories. We can still feel the emotions of that day, our feelings of horror, anger, grief, and, most importantly, our commitment to ensure that this would never, ever happen again.

We know now that September 11 of 2001 was the beginning of what we might call a new world order. No longer would military might alone protect us. We know today that our world has grown smaller, and that our security is threatened not only by nations, but also by a small band of dedicated terrorists who hide in the shadows and who willingly use suicide missions to kill thousands of innocent victims. The savage attacks of September 11 made clear to all that war had been declared against America by a cruel and calculating foe, one that seeks to destroy this Nation, to take away our freedoms and liberties that form the bedrock of our great society.

Never before have so many Americans been killed on our own soil in a single day. The terrorists took the lives of over 3,000, fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, citizens of America, and 80 other countries around the world. Since then, Americans have come together as a Nation to remember those who lost their lives and to pledge our unwavering resolve to win the war on terrorism, whatever the cost, and whatever the length of the battle.

As part of our commitment to defeat terrorism in all of its forms and to never forget the precious lives that have been lost throughout these years, this legislation, H.R. 911, would authorize the establishment of a national memorial to all victims of terrorist acts against the United States, including those who lost their lives on that fateful day 2 years ago.

The national memorial created in this bill would not only be dedicated to

the memory of the victims who lost their lives at the hands of terrorists; it would be a living memorial where future generations of young Americans will come to learn about the challenges America faced when confronted by an enemy that knew no national boundaries and that used unconventional methods, including suicide attacks, to spread fear, death, and destruction.

It is my hope that this memorial will chart America's journey in the war against worldwide terrorism and will someday show the world how freedom, liberty, and justice overcame oppression, cowardice, and fanaticism.

This legislation creates a 13-member advisory board appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House, and President pro tempore of the Senate, and includes representatives from organizations dedicated to assisting the victims of terrorism. This advisory board will guide the design, the location, and will provide the leadership in raising the private funds necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the memorial. In accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, the advisory board will consult with the appropriate commissions regarding site selection and design.

When the House Committee on Resources first held a hearing on this bill last year, each of us were deeply moved by the stories of several Americans whose lives were permanently changed on September 11. Among our witnesses were Lisa Beamer, whose husband Todd was among the heroes of Flight 93. Todd was the young American who said, "let's roll." Another of our witnesses was a staff member, a then staff member of the Committee on Resources, Liz Howell, whose husband was killed at the Pentagon. We also heard on that day from Joe Finley, a New York firefighter, who lost many friends in the World Trade Center and who worked in the rescue efforts at Ground Zero. Finally, we heard from Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson, who personally pulled victims from the burning Pentagon.

□ 1115

All of these spoke of the need for a national memorial to the victims of terrorism in the District of Columbia. The stories of these individuals remind us of the tragedy, the sacrifice, the heroism that marked that day. Each of them represents the spirit of the bravery and patriotism that arose in America's darkest hour. Each of them expressed in a very personal way the meaning that a national memorial would have to them.

Liz Howell so eloquently stated, "I believe a national monument to terrorism would become a hallowed place for the people of this generation to remember and grieve. Perhaps even more importantly, it would teach future generations about the heroism, sacrifice, and patriotism that surrounded the deaths of people who died simply for being Americans."

Lisa Beamer in her testimony said, "It is my hope and expectation that the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism will motivate current and future generations to always be vigilant in protecting us from evil and always be practicing for great acts of heroism. If these lessons of September 11 are learned and remembered, the deaths of our loved ones will not be in vain."

Lt. Colonel Ted Anderson who rushed into the Pentagon on that fateful day, put it this way, "This is about a memorial to those who have fallen already and it is about a physical symbol of our unified commitment to persevere, prevail, and to preserve the sanctity of our endeavor and freedom and peace for our open people and for those who choose to join us."

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed altogether fitting and proper that we remember and honor all victims of terrorism here in our Nation's capital. This memorial will mark the time in the course of our Nation's history when freedom and the respect for the dignity of man overcame prejudice, hate, and evil. It will stand for the time in our Nation's history when our country stood tall, persevered, and defended peace and civility for all mankind.

I know every Member of this House will join in adoption of H.R. 911.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey thanks the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the chairman of the Committee on Resources, for yielding to me; and I thank him for his vision of this national memorial. I congratulate the gentleman because in coming from the New York-New Jersey region, we particularly salute him for helping us remember so many people who lost loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, today we reflect on the event of September 11, 2001, and express our deep sorrow, grief, and heartache for the victims of that tragic day and pledge never to forget them. There were about 700 New Jerseyans who were lost in those attacks and many more from New York State, other States and from other nations, as well as we remember today the lives lost at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania.

In the face of terrorist attacks, we witnessed the remarkable bravery of EMS and first aid men and women, firefighters and police officers, including many from my State who were first on the scene, who selflessly raced into the heavily damaged World Trade Center towers to aid and rescue those in need. It was not until later that we learned that so many of them never made it out. Today we will remember their bravery and pay our respects to their families.

Like so many of us, I was touched by many heartbreaking stories and pleas

from families, but one encounter I had continues to resonate with me and remind me of the tragedy of that day. On a cold, blustery, early morning in October of last year, a man walked up to me at a train station and said, "Congressman, I am angry." My first thought was that he did not agree with one of my votes in Congress or he did not like the outcome of a constituent case matter that we had tried to help him with. But then he said, "I lost my brother in the World Trade Center on September 11 and I want you to be angry too. I want you to never stop being angry."

Before leaving the train station that morning and having heard this man's plea, I walked over to a tree planted in memory of the victims of September 11, many of whom came from that small town. There was a plaque in part that read under the tree and I quote, "We shall never forget our friends and neighbors who rode the rails with us that morning but did not return with us that night."

We will forever remember the victims who died at the hands of such evil men on that day. And I think we can also promise that we will never stop being angry over the attacks on our country, and this memorial proposal by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the ranking member and his committee may help in that regard.

Ensuring the safety and security of our Nation and my State is my duty. To protect our communities and neighborhoods, we are continuing to implement a variety of strategies for homeland security. That includes full and unfledged support for our police officers, firefighters and first aiders, defense against bioterrorism, security at our ports, harbor crossings, railroads and road networks, and new procedures and standards for preparing and standards when responding to emergencies.

Along with President Bush, I can assure you that the government at every level is responding to terrorist threats, working to track down every lead, and standing watch 24 hours a day against terrorism. We remain resolved and vigilant in our efforts. We know that our work will not be done until every American is free from fear of future terrorist attacks. This memorial, this excellent proposal, this excellent vision will be a living one as has been said, such that we will never forget.

Mr. TURNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much on this very honored day to have the opportunity to join my colleagues and to thank the chairman for the wisdom of his committee and his leadership, and to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), the ranking member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, for his

leadership and vision and for the expansion of the concept of 9/11, and that is that we value lives, we honor lives, we cherish life and the sacrifices that have been made, the enormity of the sacrifice that was made on 9/11, that struck a chord at the heart and soul of this Nation, where over thousands of Americans lost their lives and others lost their lives at the hands of the horrific act of terrorism.

But yet this memorial, which will be comprised of individuals and family members and others who have experienced the pain of terrorism, speaks to all who have lost their lives under that terrible mantle. So today I think 9/11 is not only to recount where we were, this body, on 9/11, 2001, this Congress had convened, Members were in meetings, and the Nation's business was being carried on. And then a singular and fateful day brought about a multitude of actions that will impact families around the world forever.

I believe this memorial has a good sense to it, common sense like we would like to think Americans have. First of all, we cherish our Constitution. We do believe that we all are created equal as the Declaration of Independence so states, and we pride ourselves in having the unique Bill of Rights that gives us the right to freedom of expression and movement, freedom of religion. So out of that we have been able to have the longest democracy without violence amongst us. We fought wars, both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War; but we have maintained a sense of appreciation for the ability to disagree. We have not taken up the sword against each other to be able to make our point. This body exemplifies democracy and is a tribute to those who lost their lives in terrorist acts, that we would not fall under the sword. So this morning I rise to pay tribute to the beautiful and wonderful families of these brave victims. The legacy will live on.

I also acknowledge that we as a Nation will toll bells and lay wreaths and we will have a number of silent moment, reflecting upon the spirit and as well, the joy in the lives that were lived. But as this committee, the Select Committee on Homeland Security, was, in fact, instituted, we are strong. Our hearts are filled with resolve. Our hearts are filled with love and admiration for those who have survived and yet those who do not live.

We are resolved that as we promote memorials and honor this day, that we will never forget the reason and the cost. The reason was because we live in a democracy and out of that we generate hatred. The cause is to preserve the democracy and to continue to celebrate with excitement and joy the fact that those brave souls who died at Ground Zero, in the field in Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon did not die in vain. I believe we have challenges this morning, Mr. Speaker, to enhance our first responders, the men and women in blue, our firefighters, our

neighbors, to provide them with the full funding that they need to fight the war on terrorism right in our own backyards.

We need to be able to secure this Nation, not out of fear, but out of resolve. We need to promote the Constitution and cherish it as well. Proudly we need to boast that we are a democracy and we do believe in freedom. And I would say, Mr. Speaker, that we clearly do not ever need to stop commemorating this day. Never do we need to say enough is enough. For evil is amongst us and will continue to be so. And the only way that we can overcome it is to be the walking, living legends of the democracy of this Nation.

What we do in this body reflects every day the tribute to those who lost their lives. I do applaud the vision of those who are not fearful of monuments and memorials in times to consider the bounty of this Nation.

Might I take this day as well acknowledging that it is a sad day because it is a commemorative day, to be able to challenge our friends and neighbors, to be on the battlefield for justice and democracy, to fight against discrimination, to recognize a principle that I think is very important, that immigration does not equate to terrorism. I would think that as this particular legislation will move that we will have an enthusiastic response. It will be probably as emotional in its passage, comparable I guess maybe to the good times in the history of this Nation, maybe and maybe not.

It will come to be as the inspiration that Francis Scott Key received as he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," as he saw the flag still waving amidst the violence of explosion and bombs and cannons and the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air, gave proof through the night that the flag was still there.

Mr. Speaker, I came to this floor because I believe that America should never forget, and I would challenge Americans never to be too tired, too dated to be able to pay tribute to those who walked in freedom, those who gave their lives and particularly were willing to challenge and stand up to terrorists.

Today, as a member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security and as an American, I join with the world family and solicit them not only to honor those who have lost their lives through terrorist acts, and particularly those who lost their lives in 9/11, but I challenge them to make freedom real and to make the fight against terrorism particularly real.

□ 1130

Let us not do it against each other, but let us do it in unity. So in the words of Martin Luther King, I ask that this Nation and the world walk in freedom.

I ask as well that we stand up to the finish and never give up. Then I will say that I ask that we pray for justice,

to stand united resisting injustice. I believe if we do that, the prayers of those of us who some day will look to a world of peace where terrorism has been stomped out will have a memorial like 9/11 to remind us and the lives of those who died on 9/11 and would cherish those who have been the victims of terrorism that we will say to them that we have never, never given up.

God bless this Congress. God bless America. God bless all of those who will stand with us to fight against terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank the authors of this resolution for giving us all this opportunity to reflect upon what September 11 meant to us, and to our districts, and to the Nation.

It is a beautiful day today. There are just a few fluffy clouds scattered across our stunning blue skies. Across the Nation, people are working, playing, traveling, taking care of business and their families, and by and large, going about their normal lives. It is day much like that day 2 years ago, the day of the horrific events in Washington, New York City, and Pennsylvania. It is a testament to the tremendous resolve and strength of the American people that so quickly we have come back, almost to a state of normalcy.

But 2 years later, life still is not really back to normal. Over 3,000 innocent Americans are no longer with us. In a flash of violence, they have been snatched from us—a blow to their friends and families that has been felt by every American. Among the victims were people from every walk of life and every ethnic group. The list included Barbara Olson, who fought steadfastly for the things in which she believed. Although we sat on opposite sides of many issues, I will always consider her to be an honored member of the Houston family. We as a Nation will toll bells, lay wreaths and have moments with no words at all planned for the sad commemoration of the terrorist assault that killed more than 3,000 of our mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers. Our hearts go out to the families of those victims as well as to those who have served and still serve in Operation Iraqi Freedom and post-war efforts to rebuild Iraq.

Two years ago today, many of us, as Americans, might have been asking the questions: Why is this happening? Who are we? How are we going to get through this? These are questions that almost every people in the history of civilization has been forced to ask. But the answers that we have come to, and the ways we have risen to the challenges that face us, have been uniquely American and have truly made me proud to be a member of this great nation.

The terrorists who attacked us on September 11, 2001 might have thought that in that horrific act of violence that we would crumble. They might have expected that because we came from all walks of life and spoke different languages when we first came to this Nation, that because we cherish our respective cultures, that the coalition would disintegrate. They thought that we would no longer be America, that we would desert each other and that we would fragment into a mosaic of isolated groups based on ancestry. They thought we would put up barriers, pointing fingers and accusing each other.

But we fooled them because America is still a nation, not just of the free, but also of the brave. It is in fact a very special place; and to a greater extent than any other time in our lifetimes, Americans stood united. America was built on diversity, by ships of pilgrims, by those in the bottoms of slave-ships and by others who walked across our borders. That diversity will not be our downfall; it is our greatest strength. We did not undermine our democratic ideals or attack our Constitution. We stood firm.

As we of Congress gathered last year in the historic Federal Hall in New York City, and then as we came together again before the Pentagon, one sight brought peace and hope to my troubled heart—a great symbol that has inspired so many people around the world over the past two centuries. As I watched our flag began to blow in that morning's wind, it reminded me of the words of Francis Scott Key. I understood why he was so moved to write the "Star Spangled Banner," for as he looked up into a war-torn sky, alight with violent explosions, he wrote:

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

It was not despite the war raging around him that he was able to contemplate his passion for America; indeed, it was because of it. What might cause some to flee and desert their Nation, illuminated Old Glory, enlightened him and gave him the inspiration to write one of the most wonderful testaments to what being an American is. It was that same spirit of courage in the face of danger, demonstrated in 1814, that was powerfully embodied by those who died on Flight 93 in Somerset, PA. When they recognized the horror that befell them, they were inspired to do what needed to be done to prevent further bloodshed, and they acted heroically.

As a member of Congress, I commend their actions. But also, as one person who was hard at work that very day inside the Capitol Building—the intended target of the fourth vicious attack—I, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, owe a personal debt of gratitude to those who lost their lives that day, and their friends and family who survive. I humbly thank them all.

Today I would also like to salute those first responders who helped us all survive: the police, the firefighters, the paramedics, all the medical professionals, and just plain ordinary people, the volunteers, the men and women of the United States military who continue to stand at the front line of freedom and opportunity and justice, the unsung heroes, many of whom did not live to write their own songs, to tell their own stories. We honor them all, the survivors and the deceased, and all of their families. We honor them and thank them for their sacrifices.

I spoke last year to a man who lost his wife in Somerset, PA, and his words were chilling to me. It reminded me of the importance of the resolve of this Nation and of this government. He said simply, "I do not understand. I'm still living through this. I do not know how I'm going to get through it." For him and for the Nation, this fight is not over. That gentleman, however, may take comfort in the way that America has come together, in knowing that anytime America is attacked that no American will stand alone, but instead we will stand together arm-in-arm.

The U.S. government came together, with State, local, and Federal officials working as one. In a country the size of America, there will always be missteps, but for the most part, although we were diverse, we did not use this time to attack any culture, or believers of any faith or any distinctive ethnic group. We came together.

Again I think back to last year at the Pentagon, a building that has long been a tremendous symbol of strength, and is now also an embodiment of the American ability to survive. Though the smoke and dust has settled at the Pentagon, a haze remains over America. We are still in a fight for justice, a fight against terrorism, in an ongoing war for freedom. But I know in my heart that we will emerge from that haze. Through it we will see that same flag seen by Francis Scott Key. For in response to his question:

O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

I answer with a resounding and unequivocal, "Yes. It surely does."

God bless America and God bless its people.

Mr. TURNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again want to thank Chairman POMBO for his leadership on this legislation along with the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) as well as their Democratic counterparts, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN). They have done an outstanding job in helping us put this bill together along with the 218 cosponsors who joined us.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the staff who worked on this bill over the last 2 years to be sure that it was in the proper form to accomplish our objective. On the majority side, Rob Howarth did an excellent job working on this bill, David Watson on the minority staff as well, and Trent Ashby and Amy Valentine on my staff. And we appreciate their good work.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge the House to adopt H.R. 911, legislation creating a national memorial to the victims of terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) for his perseverance in moving this bill through the process. This has been a long time in coming. It is a bill that has passed the House previously. I look forward to this bill being enacted and being signed into law. And I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMBO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

REQUEST TO ADD MEMBER AS COSPONSOR

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added

as a cosponsor before we pass this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The Chair will not recognize that request. The gentleman must go through the sponsor and be added.

Mr. TURNER. I certainly would welcome the cosponsorship, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would just urge my colleagues for an aye vote on the legislation.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1538, "The True American Heroes Act" and H.R. 911 to create a "Memorial for Victims of Terrorism." Enacting both of these important bills today is a fitting tribute to the victims of the terrorist attacks launched against the United States two years ago this morning.

The September 11 attacks were devastating, but our Nation was never weakened. The attacks were perpetrated because of the terrorists' hatred of the American values of liberty, democracy and equality. Hundreds of the victims were parents working hard every day and praying for better futures filled with love and hope for their children. Some victims were young children on their first airplane flight. Others were sons and daughters, the pride of their families, making it on their own in New York City. Twenty were U.S. soldiers, thirty-three were sailors, sixty-one were federal civilian employees, and nine were Army and Navy contractors beginning their morning at the Pentagon, and all of them were living the American dream. Ordinary Americans were transformed into heroes as the two jets brought down the World Trade Center, when the third tore into the Pentagon, and when the fourth was thrust into a Pennsylvania field. Two years from September 11, we remember and honor those brave Americans, their sacrifice, and we promise to never forget them.

Our nation has remained robust because our strength derives not from tall skyscrapers or fleets of airliners, but because America is defined more by its values than borders, and is defined less by our past than by our promise. Rarely have those values of democracy and freedom been more clearly demonstrated in our country's short history than on September 11, 2001. As the gravest moments arrived, many ordinary citizens fueled by instinct, courage and grace, rushed toward the flaming buildings in order to rescue their fellow Americans or to overwhelm terrorist-controlled cockpits in order to defeat their destructive plans.

Every community was shocked and scared by these catastrophes. My hometown of Chicago suffered the loss of five women, who left their friends and family bereft. But more than shock or horror, generosity, strength and selflessness characterized Chicago's response. Although my city is a thousand miles away from New York, Chicagoans rushed to assist New Yorkers, Pentagon workers, and rural Pennsylvanians and support them as our neighbors. Whether they were Chicago firefighters hurrying to Ground Zero or school children writing letters to comfort their fellow pupils in New York, Chicago responded with its renowned heart and generosity. And so did every community across the country.

Mr. Speaker, we observe September 11 not only to recognize the lives cut short by hatred, but also to honor the genuine American heroes. These many men and women include

firefighters, police officers, paramedics, emergency technicians, and all rescue workers who cast aside concern for their own safety to rush to save the lives of other Americans in harm's way. Their bravery and commitment serve as shining examples of why they remain role models that our children emulate.

We must also pause today to honor the sacrifices and continuing heroism of our courageous service men and women who left family and friends in order to defend our nation in the global war against terror. U.S. troops are fighting, sacrificing and serving extended tours of duty so that the men, women and children of Afghanistan, Iraq and other nations suffering under the heavy burden of tyranny and terror may share the freedom and inalienable human rights that Americans enjoy. We owe them our resolve to defeat terrorism, and to ensure that here at home leaders are charting the proper course.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate to reflect today on how we as a nation can better demonstrate American values. As we nurture burgeoning democracies beyond foreign shores, we must also align our priorities with human rights and with freedom here at home. Let those left behind pay tribute to those who died by reaffirming our commitment as a nation to freedom and defense of human dignity, and in so doing keep our nation strong. To that end, I strongly support this legislation creating a memorial for the victims of terrorism, and ensuring that our public safety workers have all the resources that they need to do their jobs continuing to prepare and protect America.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, in marking the second anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, we remember and honor the 3,000 innocent men, women and children who lost their lives that day. We continue to grieve with, and reach out to, the families of the victims.

We also continue to express our gratitude to our "First Responders." We should take a moment, again, to honor and thank the firefighters, police officers, and other emergency personnel who continue to put their lives on the line, day in and day out, to protect us from dangers, both foreign and domestic.

On the solemn anniversary of these terrible attacks, we are reminded that a terrorist is, by definition, a coward—a person who cannot get what he wants by the power of persuasion and therefore resorts to killing innocent people. The attacks of September 11, 2001, were basic violations of the fundamental principle that life is to give, not to take. We must continue to show the world that the forces of evil shall not prevail. We pray for the brave American men and women serving in our Armed Forces, and we continue to pray for the victims and their families and wish them strength as they carry on in spite of their tremendous loss.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, we learn from the Bible in Romans 12:21, "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good." In the a.m. hours of September 11, 2001, a great evil befell America. Around 3000 lives were lost and over 281 million American felt the pain of their passing. Two years later we still feel that loss.

Victims of this terrible tragedy came from all across this country, including Dr. Paul Ambrose of my home state of West Virginia, a talented and public-spirited young physician, was on the airplane that the terrorists crashed into the Pentagon.

The two grand towers of New York City, the symbol of our Nation's strength here in Washington, DC, a field in Southern Pennsylvania, and America itself was struck a mighty blow two years ago, but on that day, the enduring spirit of the United States of America overcame evil with the human goodness and love of their fellow man and woman.

In the aftermath of the attacks, Americans across our great land, including my home State of West Virginia, volunteered their services. Policemen, firemen, doctors, nurses, steelworkers, construction crews, plumbers, electricians, engineers, including members IOUE's National Hazardous Materials Program based in Beaver, West Virginia. Don Carson, the program's director, and a team of workers from the Beaver facility were among the first out-of-state workers to arrive at Ground Zero immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks. They and many more giving individuals put their lives on hold to help in the search for the lives of others and to assist in the immense job of rebuilding New York, Washington, DC, Pennsylvania, and the rest of America.

But, there was one thing they did not have to rebuild and that was America's resolve. Never had its presence been stronger. We suffered the worst attack on our own soil against civilians that this country has ever experienced, and though the number of lives lost was devastating, the world witnessed America's resolve on that fateful day.

Patrick Henry told us in the beginnings of what would be the most powerful Nation in the world, "United we stand. Divided we fall." Americans from all creeds, all religions, all backgrounds, from north to south, east to west, united behind each other that Tuesday morning and for the days that followed, proving Patrick Henry's words true. Though the World Trade Center towers eventually collapsed under great stress from heat and pressure, for the last two years America never waffled.

I am proud to be an American today, and I am proud to say that many my fellow West Virginians have given of themselves so much to those who suffered two years ago and who still feel the pain of loss. We have stood together in the face of great, unspeakable tragedy and we will continue to stand together in the face of triumph.

May God bless this great Nation, and give us the strength to serve his will.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, September 10, 2003, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to yield to the majority

to inquire about the schedule for next week. I am pleased to yield to my friend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN.)

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Georgia for yielding to me. I would be happy to talk about the schedule for next week.

The House has completed its work for this week. Our business is over. All members and staff are invited to attend a remembrance ceremony today in memory of those innocent lives that were lost 2 years ago this morning in the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and here at the Pentagon. This ceremony will begin at noon on the West Front of the Capitol.

With regard to next week's schedule, Mr. Speaker, the House will convene on Tuesday at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, 2 p.m. for legislative business. At that time we expect to consider several measures under suspension of the rules as well as potential motions to go to conference.

Any votes called on the measures that will be considered Tuesday afternoon will be rolled until after 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the House will meet for legislative business at 10:00 a.m. We expect to consider legislation under suspension of the rules on Wednesday.

Next week, we also plan to consider H.R. 7, the Charitable Giving Act of 2003, and H.R. 1829, the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act of 2003.

In addition, I would like to note that we may consider one or more conference reports towards the end of the week. Members should be aware that we will be in session Thursday, possibly late into the evening on Thursday, in order to complete these important pieces of legislation.

Finally, I would like to note that for all Members we do not plan to have votes next Friday, September 19. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding to me, and I would be happy to answer any questions that he may have.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will continue to yield in order for the gentleman to clarify which appropriation bills we expect to move or he expects to move to go to conference on next Tuesday. We are hearing that the DOD, Military Construction and Legislative branch bills are possible.

Mr. PORTMAN. I appreciate the gentleman from Georgia for yielding further and he is exactly right. The Senate has requested conference on those three appropriations bills, Legislative branch, the DOD, and the Mil Con bill, Military Construction. We expect to move to appoint conferees to one or more of these on Tuesday afternoon. In addition, as the Senate completes additional measures, I would anticipate the possibility of going to conference on additional items as well next week.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will further yield to inquire, is there any other bill possible? What about the

Labor-HHS-Education bill, does the gentleman expect we will move to go to conference on this bill next week?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a possibility. I respond to my friend from Georgia, we do not have a request yet from the Senate on that legislation for conference, but it is possible that we could move the Labor-HHS bill next week as well.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I will further yield to my friend from Ohio. What about the charitable choice tax bill, what type of rule might we expect on this bill? Will amendments or a substitute be allowed?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means will recall, we did have a good debate in the committee on this legislation, and it is a bipartisan piece of legislation, the Charitable Giving Act. I do not know frankly what the Committee on Rules is going to do in terms of the structure of the rule. I am convinced that there will be a good debate on it, and we will have a motion to recommit and possibly a substitute, but I just do not know what the Committee on Rules is going to decide in terms of how the rule is structured.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will not continue to keep my colleague long, but I would like to know, and I will yield, will the FAA conference report be on the floor next week? If so, which day?

Mr. PORTMAN. That is a good question. If the gentleman will continue to yield, the FAA authorization expires at the end of September, as the gentleman knows, and we need to pass this legislation before that time. Otherwise, airports across the country will risk losing their grants to upgrade everything from their instrument landing systems to their runways they need to expand. So we do intend to schedule this important legislation before the end of September so we do not get into that problem, but at this point we are not certain if it will come to the floor next week or the following week.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will continue to yield to inquire, the gentleman suggested that there may be other conference reports. Can we expect to have any other conference report on the floor next week? If so, which conference reports might we have?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding further. It is possible that we would have a couple of other conference reports. Certainly the energy bill is a possibility. There may be good progress, we understand, in that conference. Everybody is eager to be sure, with the blackouts and with our increasing dependence on foreign oil, we move forward a national energy strategy. So that is one possibility.

Another would be the Department of Defense authorization bill, which is also in conference, and as my colleague knows, with these conference reports it is difficult to predict what will happen in conference, but if those conferences

are completed, we would expect to move those conference reports to the floor as soon as possible.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, let me just ask my friend maybe in closing, why is there a need for us to be here late next Thursday night? The gentleman says as a possibility.

Mr. PORTMAN. Well, it really depends on what kind of progress we make earlier in the week I suppose. We are going to come in, as we said, Tuesday night and start with suspensions and then we start working on some of these other bills, but it looks as though the Charitable Choice Giving Act and the Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act will take quite a bit of time on Wednesday and Thursday. So, again, we are telling Members they should expect to be here on Thursday night probably to vote on the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and colleague from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) for being so forthcoming.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, September 15, 2003, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 16, 2003, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

THE REAL STORY ON IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from a trip to Iraq. I

was privileged to go with the Committee on Government Reform and one can imagine my surprise turning on the evening news the day I got back and watching the national news anchor describe a situation that, quite honestly, I did not recognize and we had just left the country.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are not getting the real story on what is happening with our troops in Iraq.

General Conway of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force in Babylon described to us what he said was a vivid success story. He told us that Iraqis are not concerned that we would stay too long but rather that we would leave too soon.

Mr. Speaker, I was impressed by the return to normal life that is present through all areas of Iraq that I visited. The markets are full. In fact, there were traffic jams on the streets of Baghdad. Satellite dishes have sprouted on the roof tops of houses and apartment buildings, probably 25 to 30 percent, and Mr. Speaker, just four or five months ago, possession of a satellite dish was punishable by a year in prison.

The schools finished their school year. They completed the wheat harvest in the area around Tikrit in northern Iraq.

From the standpoint of our military, the combat phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom was prosecuted brilliantly. Mr. Speaker, there is no remaining strategic threat. To be sure, there are still dangers and there are still terrorists, but there is no operational threat in Iraq. Stabilization is now the key goal of our offensive operation. Our troops are charged with finding, containing and killing those who would harm our troops and Iraqi citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to draw attention to a photograph from the 4th Infantry Division. That is a division from Fort Hood, Texas. This is a picture that I took in one of Saddam's old palaces. Forty-two of the 54 individuals identified as the most wanted of the previous regime have been crossed off this list. The top caption reads, "Saddam's regime is gone and will not be back." At the bottom someone panned, Can you hear me now?

Health care was particularly important to me, bearing in mind that no health care infrastructure improvements have occurred for over 30 years in Iraq. A member of the Civil Affairs Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Keller reported to me that within one of the medical libraries at the medical school he visited no text had copyright later than 1984. Pharmaceuticals that were manufactured in Iraq were useless. They relied upon donations from Kuwait after the combat phase to avert a humanitarian disaster.

Mr. Speaker, in 90 days, schools completed their academic year and conducted testing. Ninety percent of the major cities and towns across Iraq have functioning town councils and city councils, over 500,000 Iraqis are contrib-

uting to their own security. Prisons are on the verge of reopening. The judicial system is up and functioning. Food distribution is not a problem. No humanitarian crisis grew as a result of the combat operations, and although they have a long way to go, the hospitals remain open and functional, and very important to me as a physician, 4.2 million children have been immunized since the first of May.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that this progress within 90 days of the end of the major combat phase, none of these things were in place after 1 year of the conclusion of combat in Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is a good story to be told to the American people about what has happened in Iraq, and I intend to make that part of my mission.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1304

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) at 1 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SO COMMITTED AND SO RESOLVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today the United States is a Nation in mourning. And yet, Mr. Speaker, even as we grieve, we fight. Even as our hearts burst with compassion, our souls burn with resolve. Because today the United States is also a Nation at war.

We are at war for the survival of our Nation and the cause of freedom. And we are at war against the evil that planned and executed the attacks we coldly remember today. That evil we fight today is the same evil mankind

has always fought, the violent lie that with enough brute force, human cruelty can subdue human freedom.

In the 2 years since we declared war on this new, old enemy, the United States has not suffered a major terrorist event on our soil. Thousands of terrorists have been brought to justice by our law enforcement community and thousands more have had justice brought to them by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.

Even so, after 2 years, two successful military campaigns, and 50 million liberated Afghans and Iraqis, our dangerous days are still just beginning.

Winston Churchill, in a similar moment at the dawn of the Second World War, braced his countrymen by saying: "We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering." But he would not yield. He understood that in the face of evil, mankind's only option was to wage war by land, sea, and air. He understood that its only objective was victory. Victory at all costs. Victory in spite of all terrorists, however long and hard the road may be.

The moral defiance Churchill voiced that day, Americans fired within ourselves that moment 2 years ago when we realized we were at war. Today our Armed Forces are deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq because we are resolved to wage this war for human liberty to its end.

We know now the lesson of 9/11, that freedom and terrorism cannot coexist. This battle will be decided by our victory or by our surrender, in security or in shame.

America will have won or lost, and the brave heroes we mourn today, those who gave their lives in New York, Pennsylvania, the Pentagon, Afghanistan, Iraq, and around the world over the last 2 years, will have either sacrificed for virtue or died in vain.

The question, then, before the American people today after 2 armed years of struggle in the face of a relentless evil is whether our will is as powerful as our weapons.

This September 11, let us reaffirm our commitment to freedom and our resolve to end global terrorism everywhere its merciless hatred lurks. For if we stand together so committed and so resolved, we shall overcome. And even now as we look back on the day America came to know evil, we can by the grace of God also look forward to the day America will come to know evil's defeat.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. DAVIS of California addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

PATRIOT DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, today is Patriot Day, so designated by a law enacted by this Congress in October 2001, that calls on the people of the United States to observe a moment of silence in honor of those who lost their lives that terrible day. It is a day of national prayer and mourning, a day to honor memories of the 3,016 men, women, and children who perished on September 11, 2001.

In my south Texas congressional district, numerous cities, schools, and civic organizations are holding ceremonies today. I want to especially mention a few events like those being held at Pharr-San Juan-Alamo High School in Beeville VFW Post 9170, as well as in the Staff Sergeant Ernesto Garcia American Legion Post 633 in Mathis, Texas.

In that moment of silence, we remember all of those who perished and pray for their families and loved ones who endure the pain and loss of that tragic day. We honor especially the heroic sacrifices of our firefighters, police and rescue personnel, military servicemembers, and the courageous passengers on Flight 93 who saved hundreds of more lives by stopping that fourth plane which crashed in Pennsylvania. They are the true heroes and patriots. And so are the tens of millions of Americans who on that day answered their Nation's calls by contributing to relief efforts and helping those in need.

As we commemorate the terrorist attack on America 2 years ago, we also reaffirm our resolve as a Nation to fight the scourge of international terrorism, to destroy the abilities of al Qaeda to mount deadly attacks against innocent civilians in the United States, the Middle East, and beyond. Achieving that goal will require the concerted effort of all civilized nations. Even as we pay tribute to our troops defending our freedoms abroad, we applaud the President for turning to the United Nations to help in the major effort that lies ahead in rebuilding Iraq.

In the aftermath of the attacks on September 11, Congress responded with unprecedented unity and speed. We authorized the President to use all necessary force to destroy the al Qaeda network and the Taliban government that provided it safe harbor in Afghanistan. We enacted legislation to strengthen our homeland security. New laws overhauled our airport security system, fortified our boarders, and provided our intelligence and law enforcement agencies with new tools to track

down terrorists at home and abroad. And we worked together with the President to establish the Department of Homeland Security. But much more remains to be done to secure our homeland to make Americans safer and more secure.

Providing for the common defense as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution is our first responsibility as Members of Congress. We need to improve the protection of our borders by hiring more border patrol agents and inspectors and by employing technology to monitor every mile of our borders around the clock. We also need more extensive security protections for our commercial ports, and we need to provide our first responders with the equipment and training they need to respond to another terrorist attack.

As we remember 9/11, we also recognize that some positive things have come out of this tragedy. All across America we see a renewed sense of community, a feeling of patriotism and greater appreciation for the freedoms and the liberty that make our country great.

In the aftermath of September 11, a Newsweek poll found that fully 78 percent of the public felt more patriotism and love of country.

□ 1315

It is estimated that more than half of American households proudly display the flag on their homes or automobiles compared to 15 percent before September 11.

A recent CNN-USA Today poll shows that an overwhelming majority of Americans, 70 percent, are extremely proud to be an American. They are proud of what our country stands for and proud to live in the greatest democracy in the history of the world.

Mr. Speaker, let us hope that this renewed sense of patriotism, of fellowship with our local communities, of compassion for those in need, and respect for those who protect and defend us will strengthen, comfort, and sustain us in the great struggle that lies ahead.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak in the gentleman from Minnesota's (Mr. GUTKNECHT) position.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

RENEWING COMMITMENT TO
FIGHT THE SCOURGE OF GLOBAL
TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today on the anniversary of this tragic occasion to renew my commitment to fight the scourge of global terrorism. I rise to send a message to those who wish to bring harm to our innocent: your tactics will not succeed, your message will not be heard, and your existence will forever be reviled by peace-loving people of this Earth.

The wound to my Nation is now a scar, a disfigurement to serve as a reminder that in this world, if you stand for liberty, you will be targeted; if you seek freedom and individual rights, you will be struck.

I am humbled by the thought that on this weekend, as on each weekend since the attacks 2 years ago, the American children who lost a mom or a dad on September 11 will go to little league ballfields around our Nation, and it is there that these young ones will play their hearts out for a dad who is not there to call to his own, to a mom who is not there to call to her little one. To the single moms and dads out there struggling to raise their children who know personal sacrifice and suffering, I am overwhelmed by their courage.

Vigilance is the eternal price of freedom, and I beg my fellow patriots to rise up and remain vigilant, to continue to give and assist one another in a spirit of brotherhood, and to know that we as a Nation will never forget and never surrender.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF
THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST
ATTACKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the second anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks of 2001 to express my sympathies for the victims of this terrible tragedy and their families.

Furthermore, I would like to take this time to honor our men and women in the armed services who risk their lives on a daily basis in Afghanistan, Iraq, and throughout the world to ensure security and freedom both at home and abroad.

The people of Guam continue to mourn the senseless loss of innocent lives that occurred 2 years ago. Although, Mr. Speaker, Guam is situated many miles west of New York City and Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania, Guamanians find themselves engrossed in the sense of shock and sadness that all Americans felt. The people of Guam reflected on the magnitude of what had transpired and searched for a means by

which they could express their solidarity with the people of New York and Washington and Pennsylvania.

One such individual, Mr. Speaker, by the name of Sergeant Christopher Quitugua of Yona, Guam, contacted my office and asked me to display a Guam flag that he has carried with him while on active duty in Egypt, Kosovo, Kuwait, and now Afghanistan. He wanted this flag to honor the men and women who lost their lives during the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, and the commitment of the people of Guam to protect and defend our Nation.

Accompanying the flag is a certificate which reads as follows: "This Guam flag is dedicated to the people of Guam. It was flown on a combat mission in an AH-64A Apache attack helicopter from Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. This flag was flown in honor of the men and women who lost their lives during the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001."

In addition, this certificate was signed by the pilot, Steve Odom, and the co-pilot, John J. Blank, Jr.

On this day that we remember the terrible tragedies of September 11, 2001, let us not forget the families that have lost their loved ones and reconfirm our commitment as a Nation to comfort and help all those who have suffered.

Also, let us remember our men and women in uniform, such as Sergeant Quitugua, who bravely defended our Nation and continued to fight, to ensure that what occurred 2 years ago never, ever happens again.

God bless our people and God bless our Nation, the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HINCHEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HINOJOSA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. DAVIS of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINOJOSA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BORDALLO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RENZI) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DELAY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RENZI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, September 16.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 15, 2003, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4206. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifloxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0244; FRL-7322-7] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4207. A letter from the Acting Undersecretary of Defense, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's five-year plan and supplemental plan for the manufacturing technology (ManTech) program for fiscal years 2003-2007, as required by subsection 2521(e) of title 10 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4208. A letter from the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2002 Chief Information Officer Annual Information Assurance Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4209. A letter from the Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the Department's intention to close the combined commissary and exchange stores at Homestead Air Reserve Base, FL and Fort McClellan, AL, by December 31, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4210. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's quarterly report as of June 30, 2003, entitled, "Acceptance of contributions for defense programs, projects and activities; Defense Cooperation Account," pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4211. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule

— Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Redesignation of the Liberty Borough PM10 Non-attainment Area to Attainment and Approval of the Associated Maintenance Plan [PA189-4300; FRL-7556-4] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4212. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois; Revised Motor Vehicle Emissions Inventories and Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets using MOBILE6 [IL 200-3a; FRL-7558-3] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4213. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Mecklenburg-Union Transportation Conformity Interagency Memorandum of Agreement [NC-107-200338(a); FRL-7557-9] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4214. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Final Exclusion [SW-FRL-7557-5] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4215. A letter from the transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pennsylvania: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program [FRL-7557-4] received September 9, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4216. A letter from the Commissioner, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Statement of Policy Regarding Deposition Transcripts in Nonpublic Investigations [Notice 2003-15] received August 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

4217. A letter from the Public Printer, United States Government Printing Office, transmitting the Government Printing Office (GPO) annual report for Fiscal Year 2002; to the Committee on House Administration.

4218. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting A report listing an inventory of all the WPA dams in the State of Minnesota and an assessment of the condition of the dams and the need for rehabilitation or modification of the dams dated March 2003; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4219. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Buckle Up America: The National Initiative for Increasing Seat Belt Use, Fifth Report To Congress and Third Report to the President" April 2003; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4220. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting Notification of the Secretary's determination concerning the operation and status of the CSRDF during the recent debt issuance suspension period, and restoration thereof, as pursuant to section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8348(l)(2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4221. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on investigation No. TA-204-11, entitled, "Certain Steel Wire Rod: Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Im-

port Relief," August 2003, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2254(d)(3); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4222. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting a Commissioner's report on Investigation No. TA-204-10, entitled, "Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe: Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Import Relief" August 2003; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4223. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "The Year in Trade 2002: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. S. 111. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1006. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to further the conservation of certain wildlife species; with an amendment (Rept. 108-269). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina:

H.R. 3075. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to bar the admission of aliens from countries determined to be state sponsors of terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 3076. A bill to amend title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure graduate opportunities in postsecondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 3077. A bill to amend title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to enhance international education programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3078. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form or be-

come members of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

H.R. 3079. A bill to establish the National Commission on the Modernization of the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:

H.R. 3080. A bill to amend section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the annual and aggregate limits on student loan repayments by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 3081. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide additional reimbursements for Medicare providers in low-reimbursement States and to provide financial incentives for high quality, low-cost health care; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOEFFEL (for himself, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 3082. A bill to review, reform, and terminate unnecessary and inequitable Federal payments, benefits, services, and tax advantages; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. JANKLOW, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 3083. A bill to amend the country-of-origin labeling requirements of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to specify the model upon which the certification program for producers shall be based, to facilitate verification of compliance with the requirements, to impose a schedule of penalties for violation of the requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KILPATRICK (for herself and Mr. CONYERS):

H. Con. Res. 278. Concurrent resolution recognizing the contributions of African-American basketball teams and players for their achievements, dedication, and contributions to the sport of basketball and to the Nation; to the Committee on Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 31: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 235: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

H.R. 290: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 296: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 839: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JOHN, Mr. DOOLEY of California, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 869: Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 911: Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. ORTIZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 935: Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 962: Mr. STUPAK.

- H.R. 996: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 1002: Mr. STARK and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1105: Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 1288: Mr. SHAW, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1310: Mr. BOYD and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 1359: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H.R. 1671: Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 1910: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1929: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1943: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 2208: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 2394: Mr. TANNER and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H.R. 2671: Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. OSBORNE.
H.R. 2697: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
H.R. 2702: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 2964: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 2998: Mr. BOYD, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BERRY, Mr. FARR, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. GOOD-LATTE, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2999: Mr. COBLE and Mr. HOSTETTLER.
H.R. 3061: Mr. PORTER.
H.J. Res. 22: Mr. EVERETT.
H.J. Res. 46: Ms. HARRIS.
H. Con. Res. 60: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 176: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Con. Res. 265: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H. Res. 355: Mr. FROST.