The third element involved is crisis management and consequence management. It is the responsibility of the President to coordinate the various agencies that have jurisdiction responsibility. Unless you have budget authority for this individual, there is no point in having such an individual.

The Justice Department for crisis management and the Federal Emergency Management Administration for consequence administration, they would essentially be coordinators of the issue of how we handle domestic terrorist events here in the United States. They would function as co-equals, and would be sequential, however, in their response to an event.

This is just one proposal for how to do it. It is one that passed this Senate and has been strongly supported, for example, by the assistant leader, Senator Breaux. Also, Senator Hollings for his support and Senator Warner and Senator Shelby, who participated in the hearings.

As I mentioned, this is just one approach to accomplishing this goal, but we need to accomplish this goal, and we need to accomplish it quickly. The key to accomplishing it, as I mentioned, is whoever is given the responsibility for managing the terrorist portfolio, that individual also has to cross departmental lines because the only way you control things in this Government is if you control the dollars. If you do not control the dollars, you are not going to be able to control the activity. With the drug czar, we saw a complete failure of just naming someone to a position and claiming he has responsibility when he never got the authority to do the job. We cannot afford that on the issue of terrorism.

This should be a public relations event. This must be an individual who has significant power and the responsibility and the capacity to carry out that responsibility because he has the power to do it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has run out. I know there are other people who want to speak so I will yield the floor, but I do intend to speak further on this issue of how we manage our house on the issue of terrorism. There is a lot we need to do and a great deal that needs to be thought about in this area.

I especially thank the Senator from North Dakota for his courtesy.
in both Federal and State court, and he is currently a distinguished attorney in private practice in our State.

Mr. Tymkovich is a graduate of the University of Colorado School of Law, where he was a law clerk for the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, and he recently served as cochair of the Colorado Governor’s Task Force on Civil Justice Reform.

Today I rise to speak not only of the tremendous qualifications of these three individuals, but to also urge that the Senate move expeditiously to confirm them as Federal judges.

The 10th circuit seat became vacant in October of 1999—nearly 2 years ago. One of the district court seats became vacant in April of 1998—over 3 years ago. The other seat became vacant in May of this year.

Recently, I researched some of the historical data related to the 10th circuit and one of the things that really jumps out is how quickly Federal judicial vacancies were filled in the past in Colorado.

It was unusual for a seat to remain vacant for a long period of time. I hope we can get back to this tradition.

The Senate should carefully review all nominees. I have taken this responsibility very seriously as a Senator. But when we get qualified candidates that are not controversial, we should confirm them in a timely manner.

That is why I am today asking that the Judiciary Committee begin the process of reviewing these three individuals. I look forward to hearings and the prompt report by the Judiciary Committee.

Colorado needs to have a full complement of Federal judges. We are a fast growing State. We have a heavy case load in our Federal courts, and these vacancies need to be filled.

I have worked hard to support the selection of Federal judges of the highest qualification.

That is why Senator Campbell and I have formed a Judicial Vacancy Advisory Committee to screen candidates for district court vacancies in Colorado, this is a non-partisan process.

This past spring, once we learned the process that would be followed by the President in selecting Federal judges, we appointed a six-member advisory committee. This committee was made up of distinguished lawyers in this State. They reviewed dozens of candidates for the two district court vacancies in Colorado. They narrowed the list down to nine qualified individuals. I personally interviewed all nine, and I was very confident that all nine would make fine Federal judges.

Senator Campbell and I then forwarded these nine names to the President and his legal counsel. The President announced his selection of Judges Kriegler and Blackburn from this list. I am proud of these choices, and I am proud of the prior choice of Mr. Tymkovich for the 10th circuit.

I intend to work very hard to see that they are confirmed by the Senate in a timely manner.

In fact, I encourage the leadership in the Senate to move forward with a number of other nominations that relate to law enforcement—for example, U.S. marshals and the U.S. attorneys.

I hope that in a very expeditious and rapid manner we get these positions filled. It is imperative that we confirm them as Federal judges. We are a nation of laws, and the judiciary is the one part of our government that is non-partisan.

The bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Appropriations Committee is discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2590, and the Senate will now proceed to its consideration.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. Dorgan. Madam President, I will be joined in the Chamber in a few minutes by my colleague, Senator Campbell from Colorado, who is working on other parts of this legislation.

This legislation is the product of the work of the subcommittee on appropriations dealing with Treasury, Postal and general government accounts.

In the last 2 days, President Bush has indicated it is time for America to go back to work. And we must do that in the Senate.

This bill contains funding for counterterrorism, for activities to allow us to track down the terrorist activity. For example, in the Office of Foreign Asset Control Capital, the Treasury Department we have the financial crimes enforcement network.

We have a counterterrorism fund in the Treasury Department. We fund the Secret Service. We fund the Customs Service. We have a substantial amount of resources in this piece of legislation to deal with the issue of counterterrorism in tracking down those who committed the heinous acts of terror against our country last week.

Although we go back to work in the Senate now, the shadow of the acts of terrorists committed against our country last week remains. We go to work now with a new purpose, a new resolve: to heal, to respond, and then to prevent these kinds of acts of mass murder committed by foreign enemies from ever happening again in our country or in the world.

Madam President, before I talk about the specific bill, I wish to make some comments generally about these days.

It is uncommon for a President to move forward with such a bill so quickly after the events of the last week, and I want to repeat some of them about where we are, what all of this means, and what we, as a country, must do.

There are unique moments in history, too often born of tragedy, when Americans stand together with a relentless and firm determination to try to combat the forces of evil and to reaffirm that our freedom is secure. This is one of those moments in the life of America.

A week ago yesterday cowards struck innocent men, women, and children in New York City, in Washington, DC, on airplanes, including on one airplane that went down in Pennsylvania. Their target was not just New York City and those buildings. Their target was all of America. It was an act of war committed by madmen directed against our country. It deserves, and will get, a fierce, strong, and on-target response. We must show no hesitation about that.

The campaign to rid the world of terrorism will be long and difficult; and our actions must be bold and strong, but not reckless. Now, even as we prepare to respond to terrorism, our country must mourn the death of so many innocent Americans.

Shakespeare once wrote: “Grief hath changed me since you saw me last.” The terrorist attacks last week in our country have changed all of us. We now carry a heavy burden of grief. We also carry the responsibility to ensure that our response is swift, severe, and just.

But we also have an opportunity today to hold high the torch of freedom, and to say to the world: We are heartbroken about our loss, but America’s spirit will not bend.

When I left the Capitol Building late this evening, heard the door close, got out of bed, and came to the Senate chamber, I said: What happened? And who did this? I told my son: This was an act of evil by deranged madmen. The President and Congress will tell America that we will search for, find, and punish those responsible for these acts of terrorism.

That is our pledge to us, to our children, and to the world: We will not give