

THE OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC
LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1849

**TO ESTABLISH THE OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL ME-
MORIAL AS A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYS-
TEM, TO DESIGNATE THE OKLAHOMA CITY TRUST,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

SEPTEMBER 9, 1997, WASHINGTON, DC

Serial No. 105-55

Printed for the use of the Committee on Resources



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

45-289 CC

WASHINGTON : 1998

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

DON YOUNG, Alaska, *Chairman*

W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN, Louisiana	GEORGE MILLER, California
JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah	EDWARD J. MARKEY, Massachusetts
JIM SAXTON, New Jersey	NICK J. RAHALL II, West Virginia
ELTON GALLEGLY, California	BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr., Tennessee	DALE E. KILDEE, Michigan
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado	PETER A. DeFAZIO, Oregon
JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, California	ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, American Samoa
WAYNE T. GILCHREST, Maryland	NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii
KEN CALVERT, California	SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas
RICHARD W. POMBO, California	OWEN B. PICKETT, Virginia
BARBARA CUBIN, Wyoming	FRANK PALLONE, Jr., New Jersey
HELEN CHENOWETH, Idaho	CALVIN M. DOOLEY, California
LINDA SMITH, Washington	CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELO, Puerto Rico
GEORGE P. RADANOVICH, California	MAURICE D. HINCHEY, New York
WALTER B. JONES, Jr., North Carolina	ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam
WILLIAM M. (MAC) THORNBERRY, Texas	SAM FARR, California
JOHN SHADEGG, Arizona	PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island
JOHN E. ENSIGN, Nevada	ADAM SMITH, Washington
ROBERT F. SMITH, Oregon	WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT, Massachusetts
CHRIS CANNON, Utah	CHRIS JOHN, Louisiana
KEVIN BRADY, Texas	DONNA CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Virgin Islands
JOHN PETERSON, Pennsylvania	RON KIND, Wisconsin
RICK HILL, Montana	LLOYD DOGGETT, Texas
BOB SCHAFFER, Colorado	
JIM GIBBONS, Nevada	
MICHAEL D. CRAPO, Idaho	

LLOYD A. JONES, *Chief of Staff*

ELIZABETH MEGGINSON, *Chief Counsel*

CHRISTINE KENNEDY, *Chief Clerk/Administrator*

JOHN LAWRENCE, *Democratic Staff Director*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS

JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah, *Chairman*

ELTON, GALLEGLY, California	ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, American Samoa
JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr., Tennessee	EDWARD J. MARKEY, Massachusetts
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado	NICK J. RAHALL II, West Virginia
WAYNE T. GILCHREST, Maryland	BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
RICHARD W. POMBO, California	DALE E. KILDEE, Michigan
HELEN CHENOWETH, Idaho	FRANK PALLONE, Jr., New Jersey
LINDA SMITH, Washington	CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELO, Puerto Rico
GEORGE P. RADANOVICH, California	MAURICE D. HINCHEY, New York
WALTER B. JONES, Jr., North Carolina	ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam
JOHN B. SHADEGG, Arizona	PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island
JOHN E. ENSIGN, Nevada	WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT, Massachusetts
ROBERT F. SMITH, Oregon	DONNA CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Virgin Islands
RICK HILL, Montana	RON KIND, Wisconsin
JIM GIBBONS, Nevada	LLOYD DOGGETT, Texas

ALLEN FREEMYER, *Counsel*

P. DANIEL SMITH, *Professional Staff*

LIZ BIRNBAUM, *Democratic Counsel*

CONTENTS

	Page
Hearing held September 9, 1997	1
Statements of Members:	
Chenoweth, Hon. Helen, a Representative in Congress from the State of Idaho, prepared statement of	49
Faleomavaega, Hon. Eni F.H., a Delegate in Congress from American Samoa	3
Prepared statement of	4
Hansen, Hon. James V., a Representative in Congress from the State of Utah	1
Prepared statement of	2
Istook, Hon. Ernest J., Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of Oklahoma	9
Prepared statement of	10
Lucas, Hon. Frank, a Representative in Congress from the State of Okla- homa	5
Prepared statement of	8
Watts, Hon. J. C., Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of Oklahoma, prepared statement of	7
Statements of witnesses:	
Butzer, Hans E., Designer, Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation Design Team	23
Prepared statement of	45
Finnerty, Maureen, Associate Director for Park Operations and Edu- cation, National Park Service	14
Prepared statement of	41
Johnson, Robert M., Chairman, Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation	25
Prepared statement of	44
Inhofe, Hon. James M., a Senator in Congress from the State of Okla- homa, prepared statement of	6
Keating, Governor Frank, a State Senator from Oklahoma, prepared statement of	7
Marrs, Gary B., Fire Chief, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	37
Prepared statement of	48
Norick, Ronald J., Mayor, Oklahoma City	24
Prepared statement of	43
Pouland, John, Regional Administrator, Region 7, General Services Ad- ministration	16
Prepared statement of	42
Rogers, Don, Former Building Manager, A.P. Murrah Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	36
Prepared statement of	47
Welch, Emmett E. "Bud", Resident, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	34
Prepared statement of	46
Additional material supplied:	
Letter of Understanding	71
Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, Memorial Mission State- ment	98
Text of H.R. 1849	51
The Oklahoma City National Memorial	66

**HEARING ON: H.R. 1849, TO ESTABLISH THE
OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL AS
A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM,
TO DESIGNATE THE OKLAHOMA CITY
TRUST, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1997

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON NA-
TIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON RE-
SOURCEs, *Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 1324, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. James V. Hansen (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JAMES V. HANSEN, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH**

Mr. HANSEN. Good Morning. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands will come to order.

Today we will receive testimony on H.R. 1849, The Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by our colleague, Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma, to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1849 recognizes the national impact and importance of the horrible act of domestic terrorism that occurred on April 19, 1995, the bombing and destruction of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, resulting in the deaths of 168 men, women, and children. The incident and its aftermath brought the Nation together to respond to this assault on our governmental institutions and our people, but particularly to mourn with the thousands of families in Oklahoma City that were directly affected by the deaths of these 168 individuals, the injuries to hundreds of others who survived the blast, and the concerns of the entire Federal work force who felt they might still be targets in random terrorist attacks.

[Bill H.R. 1849 may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HANSEN. Today, we will hear testimony that will reaffirm the American Spirit. We will witness the courage of individuals directly affected by this tragedy, and be inspired by the approach that the citizens of Oklahoma have undertaken to encourage the passage of this legislation we are considering.

There are many things of importance to say about this legislation, and as this hearing progresses this morning our distinguished

witnesses will convey the need for this Oklahoma City National Memorial. Significantly, the Memorial Mission Statement, developed by the 350-member Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, will serve as the cornerstone to this hearing, and to the eventual dedication of the Oklahoma City National Memorial. It states, "We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this Memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity."

We are aware that the National Park Service now supports the establishment of the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, but continues to have strong reservations about the establishment of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust. This Subcommittee is interested in assuring that this partnership among the Federal, state, and local governments and the private sector is fostered. This approach to funding, administration, and interpretation of the Oklahoma City National Memorial may well be a future model for the addition of some units to the National Park System. The Subcommittee is encouraged to know that the National Park Service and the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation have discussed the possibility of signing a Cooperative Agreement to carry out the intent of H.R. 1849.

I look forward to the testimony we will receive this morning. I will recognize Mr. Lucas as the first witness, after members of the Subcommittee have been recognized for any opening statements they may have.

I recognize Mr. Faleomavaega, my distinguished colleague, the Ranking Member of this Subcommittee.

[The statement of Mr. Hansen follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES V. HANSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Good Morning. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands will come to order.

Today we will receive testimony on H.R. 1849, The Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by our colleague, Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma, to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1849 recognizes the national impact and importance of the horrible act of domestic terrorism that occurred on April 19, 1995; the bombing and destruction of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, resulting in the deaths of 168 men, women, and children. The incident and its aftermath brought the Nation together to respond to this assault on our governmental institutions and our people, but particularly to mourn with the thousands of families in Oklahoma City that were directly affected by the deaths of these 168 individuals, the injuries to hundreds of others who survived the blast, and the concerns of the entire Federal work force who felt they might still be targets in random terrorist attacks.

Today, we will hear testimony that will reaffirm the American Spirit. We will witness the courage of individuals directly affected by this tragedy, and be inspired by the approach that the citizens of Oklahoma have undertaken to encourage the passage of this legislation we are considering.

There are many things of importance to say about this legislation, and as this hearing progresses this morning our distinguished witnesses will convey the need for this Oklahoma City National Memorial. Significantly, the Memorial Mission Statement, developed by the 350-member Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, will serve as the cornerstone to this hearing, and to the eventual dedication of the Oklahoma City National Memorial. It states, "*We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who*

leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity."

We are aware that the National Park Service now supports the establishment of the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, but continues to have strong reservations about the establishment of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust. This Subcommittee is interested in assuring that this partnership among the Federal, state, and local governments and the private sector is fostered. This approach to funding, administration, and interpretation of the Oklahoma City National Memorial may well be a future model for the addition of some units to the National Park System. The Subcommittee is encouraged to know that the National Park Service and the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation have discussed the possibility of signing a Cooperative Agreement to carry out the intent of H.R. 1849.

We look forward to the testimony we will receive this morning. I will recognize Mr. Lucas as the first witness, after members of the Subcommittee have been recognized for any opening remarks.

I recognize Mr. Faleomavaega, my distinguished colleague, the Ranking Member of this Subcommittee.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, A
DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM AMERICAN SAMOA**

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, and Members of our Subcommittee, along with the rest of the world, I stood in shocked silence on April 19, 1995, as I watched the TV news accounts of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. My first thoughts were for all the people in the building. At first, I saw people streaming out with little more than scrapes and bruises, thinking maybe the building was empty, or maybe the children in the day care center were at a city park far away. But seeing the destruction, my mind knew of the carnage that would be. The building was filled with people and about 168 innocent victims lost their lives. Just as we were trying to grasp the tragedy before us, we were forced to face the realization that this horrendous act was carried out by an American and the victims selected solely because they worked for the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, this incident in Oklahoma City also demonstrated another forum of ugliness in our society today. The media was on a feeding frenzy and our investigative organizations immediately started targeting the homes and residences of Americans who happened to be of Arab descent. To think that any act of terrorism is to be associated with the Arab community is wrong. We should always guard against this kind of stereotyping and generalization.

Mr. Chairman, my thoughts were then and continue to be with the families and friends of those killed or wounded in the blast. To lose a loved one under any circumstance is painful, but to have it happen through such a random and cowardice act must be almost unbearable. It is, therefore, extremely appropriate that a memorial be established at the scene of the attack and supported by the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, in the interests of time, I would like to submit the remainder of my statement. I look forward to hearing from our witnesses, especially the gentleman from Oklahoma, my good friends and colleagues, Congressman Istook, who will be testifying this morning.

[The statement of Mr. Faleomavaega follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. Chairman, and Members of our Subcommittee, along with the rest of the world, I stood in shocked silence on April 19, 1995 as I watched the TV news accounts of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. My first thoughts were for all the people in the building. At first, I saw people streaming out with little more than scrapes and bruises, thinking maybe the building was empty, or maybe the children in the day care center were at a city park far away. But seeing the destruction, my mind knew of the carnage that would be. The building was filled with people and 168 innocent victims lost their lives. Just as we were trying to grasp the tragedy before us, we were forced to face the realization that this horrendous act was carried out by an American and the victims selected solely because they worked for the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, this incident in Oklahoma City also demonstrated another forum of ugliness in our society today. The media was on a feeding frenzy and our investigative organizations immediately started targeting the homes and residences of Americans who are of Arab descent. To think that any act of terrorism is to be associated with the Arab community is wrong, and we should always guard against this kind of stereotyping and generalizations.

My thoughts were then and continue to be with the families and friends of those killed or wounded in the blast. To lose a loved one under any circumstance is painful but to have it happen through such a random and cowardice act must be almost unbearable. It is, therefore, extremely appropriate that a memorial be established at the scene of the attack and supported by the Federal Government.

I agree with the recommended themes developed by the memorial task force which spent a year talking and listening to people about a fitting memorial site. As recommended, the site should be a place of *remembrance* of both victims and survivors as individuals. It should bring *peace* to the visitor along with *spirituality and hope*. The *cherished children* need their own place within the memorial designed for their size and their ability to learn. Further, the memorial should be as a *comfort* to any visitor, and provide *recognition* for all those who responded to help those in need. Finally, the memorial needs to be a place of *learning* for all who visit so the tragedy is never to be forgotten.

I want to welcome our colleagues who have come here to testify this morning including Frank Lucas who introduced the bill and Jim Inhofe and Ernest Istook who are here to speak about the legislation. I further welcome all the witnesses and especially those who traveled here from Oklahoma to be with us.

Earlier this summer President Clinton congratulated Hans and Torrey Butzer on their winning design for the memorial. I look forward to hearing from them as well.

It is clear that the intention is for this legislation to move swiftly through the house. A similar bill has already passed the Senate. I have been notified that this bill is already scheduled for full Committee mark up tomorrow. I support this memorial but would caution against allowing our support for creating a proper memorial causing us to pass a bill in haste. I think it is important to listen to the witnesses today and see what suggestions they may have to make creation and management of the memorial as easy as possible. This important legislation should set up a process whereby both Federal and local interests work together to ensure a successful memorial. It is up to us to make sure that the implementation legislation is correct. It would be a disservice to all those who suffered loss at the Murrah Building to do anything less.

I look forward to hearing from our witnesses.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. We have a vote on the floor. Let me recognize Mr. Hefley, and following his remarks it would be my suggestion that we stand in recess for a brief time while we vote and then come back and will take the witnesses as soon as possible. Mr. Hefley?

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not have any prepared remarks, but let me just say this. As Mr. Istook and Mr. Lucas know, I am from Oklahoma City. My home is in Oklahoma City and my family is in Oklahoma City.

I felt particularly keenly about this particular act of terrorism because I do not think I have a family member or a friend in Oklahoma that was not directly and personally affected by this. They

either had—my mother-in-law had a friend who sang with her in the church choir—or they had a relative. Our farmer friend from—Oklahoma had a neighbor who had gone down just to check his Social Security that morning.

I was affected very personally by this. I was on the grounds in front of the Murrah Building shortly after the blast. I just happened to go down that way. I used to work out at the Y right across the street that had the boarded-up windows from the blast. And to look at that building firsthand after the blast, it was much worse, as all of you who were there, I know. They even depicted it on television—it was a horror scene on television.

So, I think a memorial is perfectly appropriate, and I look forward to us planning together what kind of a memorial this should be. I do have some questions about how it—I hope the witnesses will provide those answers. For instance, are we going to put a unit of the Park System there with personnel? Or this a cooperative relationship where Oklahoma would handle the day-to-day management of it? Those kind of questions I hope will be answered. But I am fully in tune with the idea that there ought to be some kind of a memorial so that we never forget this and so that the horrors of it will be brought home to people, and it may help to deter. I do not know. But I look forward to this hearing.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. We will stand in recess briefly. We urge members to vote and hurry back and we will go to the witnesses.
[Recess.]

Mr. HANSEN. The hearing will come to order. Our first witness is the Honorable Frank Lucas, who is chief sponsor of the bill.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE FRANK LUCAS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member and Members of the Committee, for the opportunity to testify today before you regarding H.R. 1849, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997.

Certainly the losses and struggles that resulted that day on April 19, 1995, the explosion in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, they resulted from a public attack that was shared by the heartland community, the Nation and, I believe, the world.

My office was less than a block and a half away from that ill-fated building. Certainly it is both gratifying and a bit disheartening to realize that much of my legislative agenda during my short career here in the U.S. House has been shaped by such an evil act, and that certainly is what brings me here today.

Given, I believe, the national and international impact and reaction, the Federal character of the site of the bombing, the significant percentage of the victims and survivors who were Federal employees, a National Memorial designation is highly appropriate. The Memorial Foundation, as I understand it, in this bill will not accept a penny of Federal funding unless it is matched dollar for dollar by private donations. The Foundation is asking for a one-time appropriation of \$5 million.

I think that it is important to recognize the unique significance of this memorial. This National Memorial will be one of the few

memorials that memorializes and honors not only those who died but those who are still living. And certainly a memorial honoring the living brings a unique set of circumstances in determining how the site should be properly planned and interpreted while ensuring the wishes of those still living in Oklahoma City.

Directed by the President, this legislation presented before you today creates a workable balance between the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust and the National Park Service. Both the National Park Service and non-Park Service personnel will staff the grounds. All public comment, policy planning and design issues will be made by the members of the board of directors of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust, which will be established by the legislation.

I believe that it has always been the intention of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation to work in cooperation with the National Park Service to properly manage the Oklahoma City National Memorial. The winning design for the Memorial, which will be fully explained by its architect today, I think will be a fabulous beacon drawing mankind to the site that will remind us of our nation's greatness.

Earlier this summer the Senate passed the companion legislation by a large vote and on the 13th of August President Clinton declared his support for the National Memorial.

If I could, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take, I think, this moment to introduce into the record written statements regarding H.R. 1849 by Senator Inhofe, Mr. Watts, and Governor Frank Keating.

Mr. HANSEN. Without objection.

[The statement of Senator Inhofe follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES M. INHOFE, A SENATOR IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, as a former House Member, I am both pleased and honored to have the opportunity to present my views today on the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (H.R. 1849). As an original cosponsor of the Senate companion legislation, I certainly appreciate the leadership efforts Representative Lucas has demonstrated on this important piece of legislation.

As you are aware, the Senate unanimously approved the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997, S. 871, on July 31. I was extremely pleased at the pace in which the Senate acted upon this legislation. It was just a few short months ago that this legislation was just an idea. Now, we stand on the verge of enacting this legislation to remember both the victims and survivors of this terrible tragedy.

On April 19, 1995, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building shook the conscience of United States. As a result of this cowardly terrorist's attack on innocent people, 168 men, women, and children lost their lives. Few events, if any, have shaken the American public's view of themselves and confidence in the American way of life. The vivid memories and images of the tragedy will remain forever etched in our minds for years to come. However, despite the tremendous loss of life and innocence, the American spirit has shown remarkable resilience.

The individuals who lost their lives and those whose lives were altered as a result of the bombing deserve to be remembered as national heroes. These innocent victims arose each day and went to work to do the work of the American people. These were working men, women, and innocent children, not the elected figureheads, and represent the true backbone of the American government. As individuals, they must be honored and remembered. Therefore, it is fitting that the Memorial has been designed to honor them in a very visible way. Their lives serve as a testament to what this country is, what it can be, and what it will be.

In addition to the immediate victims of the bombing, we must also recognize the law enforcement officials, the emergency rescue personnel, and the countless volunteers who rushed to Oklahoma during our hour of greatest need. The memorial's ac-

knowledge of not only the victims, but the others involved in the rescue process, is artfully done to remind us all that we are part of a nation that cares and responds to those in need.

The establishment of the memorial is not only appropriate but an important part of teaching future generations of Americans what we are all about. This memorial will serve as a constant reminder to us that the price of our freedom is eternal vigilance against those who would rob us of our sense of security through acts of senseless terrorism.

I am pleased that throughout the entire process of establishing this memorial that many of those who have been involved in the formation of this idea at the local and state level have been given the opportunity to express their views. Additionally, earlier this year at a Senate field hearing, the survivors and the families of those who tragically lost their lives were given the opportunity to share their personal experiences. Through this painstaking process we will have ensured that the names of those involved in this terrible tragedy will not be lost to history, but rather will command a place of honor and respect in our nation's history.

In closing, I would again like to thank the Subcommittee for holding this hearing on the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. Furthermore, I would like to urge the House of Representatives to take up this bill that justly remembers the victims, survivors, and volunteers of the Oklahoma City Bombing.

[The statement of Mr. Watts follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. J. C. WATTS, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

I would like to thank Chairman Hansen for holding this hearing today on the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act. I applaud Congressman Lucas's efforts in introducing this bill and realizing the importance of this legislation to all the people of Oklahoma.

April 19th, 1995 was a terrible day for the State of Oklahoma. The whole world witnessed what minutes before seemed like an unthinkable act of terrorism. We, as a state and a country, pulled together as one to help all of those in need. Everyone was awed by the outpouring of love and generosity during this time of tragedy in our state.

A national memorial for the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing will help continue the healing process in Oklahoma. This will serve as a central place where all people, who were either victimized or lost a family member or friend, can go to remember not only the day of the tragedy but also the love and support offered by the people of this great Nation.

We must not forget the Homeric actions that occurred on the morning of April 19th, 1995. This memorial will allow us to reflect on that day and all those who were affected by this tragedy. It will serve as a memorial of hope, showing future generations of Americans how we as a country came together during a time of unimaginable tragedy.

Thank you again Chairman Hansen for having this hearing. All of Oklahoma thanks you and Congressman Lucas for your efforts in the passage of this legislation.

[The statement of Governor Keating follows:]

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR FRANK KEATING, A STATE SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

I am proud to write in support of H.R. 1849 by Representative Lucas.

The April 19, 1995 terror bombing of the Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City was an assault on our Federal Government. It claimed 168 lives and changed many more. The national response to this tragedy was unprecedented; assistance came to Oklahoma from all 50 states, and for the days and weeks after the bombing, the site of the Murrah Building was the focus of the nation's attention.

After the bombing's rubble was removed, the site was enclosed by a chain link fence which has become a makeshift memorial—a place of remembrance which draws hundreds of visitors each day. Those visitors also come from all across our country. They leave mementos on the fence, or simply stand and pray. I have only seen one other place with the emotional impact of this site, the Vietnam Memorial in Washington.

The Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation has selected a design for the permanent memorial to be constructed at the Murrah site. Work is expected to begin on the memorial within the next 12 months, with completion and dedication sometime in

1999. This memorial will include outdoor facilities, remembrances of those who died and those who were directly affected by the bomb, and a museum. The hundreds of visitors who come to the site each day will swell to thousands after the memorial is constructed. This place has already become a national shrine; in the serve as a reminder of the costs of violence and hate, and as an affirmation of all that is good in our land.

H.R.1849 would transfer the site to the management of the National Park Service, in anticipation of the completion of the memorial. This is a fitting and appropriate step, especially given the willingness of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, the Oklahoma Historical Society and state and local government to cooperate in creating, building and operating the permanent memorial. We have an opportunity to encourage close and beneficial cooperation among Federal, state and local authorities, both private and public, by approving this resolution.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. LUCAS. And let me say once again that I appreciate the opportunity to have this hearing before the Subcommittee and for the Members of this Committee to consider this piece of legislation. I think it is truly a unique opportunity to create a memorial that may weld new concepts in planning and design and interpretation and utilization, because that is what it is all about. I thank the Members of Congress. We serve a purpose of representing our constituencies and we do what—and with that, Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to answer any possible questions you may have.

[The statement of Mr. Lucas follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am proud to have introduced H.R. 1849, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. This historical legislation is a huge step in the healing process for the people of my state and the entire nation.

When a massive bomb exploded in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, it shook Oklahoma City's foundation and shocked the nation. Few events in the century have rocked American's perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our great nation with the intensity of this devastating crime. Although these losses and struggles are personal, and you will certainly hear of some of these experiences today, they resulted from a public attack and are shared by a heartland community, the nation, and the world.

One of my district offices was less than a block and a half away from that ill-fated building. When I saw the damage to my office, *a block and a half away* from ground zero, the disbelief that I shared with my staff will never be forgotten. Mr. Chairman, colleagues, as you can well imagine there was no legislative road map to follow in the wake of this tragic event. It is both gratifying and a bit disheartening to realize that much of my legislative agenda during my short career in the House has been shaped by such an evil act. Over the past years I have had the privilege and opportunity to help ease the burden Oklahoma City has beared as a result of this devastating tragedy. And this is what brings me here today.

As will be explained in greater detail by others present, this memorial will encompass the Murrah building site, Fifth Street between Robinson and Harvey and the sites of the Water Resources and the Journal Record buildings. Both National Park Service and non-park service personnel will staff the grounds. All public comment, policy, planning, and design issues will be made by the Members of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust, which will be established by this legislation.

Given the national and international impact and reaction, the Federal character of the site of the bombing, and the significant percentage of the victims and survivors who were Federal employees, a National Memorial designation is highly appropriate. My legislation heralds the spirit, determination, and hope of Oklahomans and all Americans who have persevered in the wake of such a tragic event. The Oklahoma City Memorial will be established, designed, managed and maintained to educate present and future generations, through a unique public/private partnership, to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a national memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995 bombing in Oklahoma City.

The character of Oklahomans continues to be on display in their asking the Federal Government for financial assistance on this meaningful project. Although the Memorial will need approximately \$24 million to be established, Oklahomans are asking that legislation establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and authorize only \$5 million in Federal funding. Furthermore, the memorial fourth will not accept a penny of Federal funding unless it is matched dollar for dollar by private donations. In addition to the proposed Federal money, the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation is seeking \$5 million from the Oklahoma State Legislature and \$14 million in private donations.

The love and respect Oklahoma City has received, since being thrust into the national spotlight, was most evident in the vast participation and outpouring during the international design competition. The winning design, which will be fully explained by its architect today, will be a fabulous beacon drawing mankind to a site that will remind us of our nation's greatness. This nation, as has been proven many times in the past, will not be defeated by forces that seek to divide us.

Leaders from across the country have already stepped forward in a bipartisan effort to support this National Memorial. The Senate has already shown its support by passing the companion legislation S. 871 on July 31. On August 13, President Clinton also showed his support for the National Memorial by inviting the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation to a ceremony at the White House endorsing the memorial design. At this ceremony, President Clinton stated, "The tragedy was a national one, and the memorial should be recognized and embraced and supported by the nation." He further stated, "And we have now a memorial that I hope will be part of our national park system." I wholeheartedly believe this memorial deserves to be designated a National Memorial.

I would like to thank Chairman Hansen and members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify before you today.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony. Mr. Istook?

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. ISTOOK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the chance to be here to support Congressman Lucas' legislation.

When we look at the site of the Oklahoma City bombing and why it is unique, it is because two things have come together that normally are very different. The same spot which demonstrated the very worst in man also became the spot where the very best was shown in an outpouring of service, aid, work, comfort and love. To have these extremes of the worst and of the best occur in the same spot, the same event, is unique.

You can go anywhere in America or in the world and find a spot of some tragic event. Perhaps we cannot build a monument to every tragedy, but what happened on April 19, 1995, and the days following gripped our country so strongly that it is universally agreed that this memory and its lessons must be preserved and never forgotten.

In my own generation, very few events stand out as occasions when everyone remembers where they were and what they were doing at that moment: There was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; the moment when man first stepped on the moon; the tragic explosion of the space shuttle Challenger; and now the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. It has taken its place as a universally shared experience, embedded forever, not only in our memories but also in our hearts. What happened in Oklahoma City, and the response by its citizens and by all of America, must be preserved and must be remembered and we must learn from it.

The outpouring of love and tears, help, care and determination set a powerful example for the entire country and for the world. They saw a community which truly believed that we are our brother's keeper. In memorializing this event, we do not remember just an attack or an act of terrorism. We remember grief being met with compassion, need being met with service, hurt being met with comfort, and continuing needs being met with an outpouring of help that still flows strong today.

A lady made a statement to me about the bombing that I think sums it all up. As she told me, "Our faith is greater than their sin." In this memorial, we aspire to create a lasting and enduring monument to that eternal truth.

I appreciate the support of the Committee and hope that we all recognize how totally unique this is, a monument not just to an act of terrorism but a monument to hope and the uplift that we all need in our hearts.

[The statement of Mr. Istook follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

When we look at the site of the Oklahoma City bombing, and why it is unique, it is because two things have come together that are normally very different. The same spot which demonstrated the very worst in man also became the spot where the very best was shown, in an outpouring of service, aid, work, comfort and love. To have these extremes of the worst and of the best occur from the same event is totally unique.

You can go anywhere in the United States, or in the world, and find the spot of some tragic event. Perhaps we cannot build a monument to every tragedy, but what happened on April 19, 1995, and the days following gripped our country so strongly, it is universally agreed that this memory and its lessons must be preserved and never forgotten.

In my own generation, very few events stand out as occasions when everyone remembers where they were and what they were doing at that moment: There was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; the moment when man first stepped on the moon; the tragic explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger*, and now the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. It has taken its place as a universally-shared experience, embedded forever, not only in our memories but also in our hearts. What happened in Oklahoma City, and the response by its citizens and by all America, must be preserved and remembered.

The outpouring of love, tears, help, care and determination set a powerful example for the entire county, and for the world. In memorializing this event, we do not remember just an attack, or an act of terrorism. We remember grief being met with compassion, need being met with service, hurt being met with comfort, and continuing needs met with an outpouring of help that still flows strong today.

A lady made a statement to me about the bombing that sums it all up. As she told me, "Our faith is greater than their sin". In this memorial, we aspire to create a lasting and enduring monument to that eternal principle.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate the testimony of our good colleagues. And if you will stay just a moment and see if there are any questions for you. Gentleman from—any questions or comments?

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions, just a comment. I thank both the gentlemen for their testimony. I think there is a question of whether or not there should be a park or a memorial, should be under the control of the city—the residents of Oklahoma City or whether the National Park Service should have a dominant role in the management of this—if you would like to comment on that?

Mr. LUCAS. I truly think that it is appropriate that we go about this the way the bill is drafted. Clearly in the \$24 million that will be required to design and create and staff this facility, \$19 million of those \$24 million will come from state and local and private sources, which gives it a unique character.

Because of the spontaneous coming together of the task force to help create this plan in the beginning, I think that they have shown a most unique capacity to do what is appropriate in this case. I can say with confidence, though, that I believe that the Trust, the Foundation that would come from this bill will do everything within their capacity and they—that can be addressed momentarily from the other witnesses in the panel. But I think they will do everything within their capacity to develop and work in accord, a strong relationship with the National Park Service. And based on my experience with the Park Service, I have great expectations that they will work just as diligently in the other direction. And if they anything, we may well lay some new ground with this piece of legislation, for how to address the important national events and experiences.

Mr. ISTOOK. I wanted to echo Congressman Lucas' comments, but I think the plan for the construction and operation, if you will, very much parallels what actually occurred in handling this disaster. Certainly we had units from all over the country, disaster assistance and urban rescue squads that came in from many places in the country. We had the Federal roles, FEMA, and disaster assistance. But, nevertheless, as—Fire Chief Marrs, who is here, he was involved in directing efforts there. Nevertheless, it was still all coordinated through Oklahoma City.

And I think Oklahoma City showed unique capabilities and unique capacity, and I believe the legislation tracks that very model. It follows a model that was used so effectively in working with the disaster itself. And I think it is really suitable that the model for how the memorial will function will parallel that design.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Perhaps the closest precedent that we have established in setting up National Memorials or National Parks has been an example that we have set up in the Presidio in San Francisco. It is the thinking of both gentlemen and of the vast majority of the people in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, are you very comfortable in establishing this memorial? And you want to set up a partnership with the National Park System but do you feel that your people will be glad to take care of this issue in such a way that the Park Service can help, but it is not necessary that they have to control the entire effort?

Mr. ISTOOK. I think, Mr. Faleomavaega, the—you know, just what went into working on the design of the memorial—Chairman Johnson is here from the committee and Mayor Norick, who oversaw the establishment of the method. The involvement has been so great, from the community and from the citizens of Oklahoma City, and it is, frankly, important to the community that they continue to show their ability, their capacity, to show how our community cares for one another, to try to do things for ourselves. I think that is very important to the community.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Hefley?

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the previous questioner got the answer that I wanted. There does not seem to be any dissension on this within Oklahoma, that you have everybody pretty much behind this effort?

Mr. LUCAS. Absolutely. I would say initially there was some thought that it should be a state or local site, but then we considered, as we have all considered back home, the national implications. This was in fact a Federal site, a Federal Building. This was an attack that took the lives of an incredible number of Federal employees. This tragedy was an assault on the people of the entire United States. So, that, in addition to the national and international media exposure and the outpouring of warmth and help from people all across the Nation and around the world. This is a site of national significance and scope. And the route that we are attempting to go on this bill is the most appropriate, I feel. I think—Oklahoma City to reflect that national significance.

Mr. HEFLEY. Well, you know, an image was created for Oklahoma City as a result of this tragedy, both good and bad; the good being the way Oklahoma City rallied to meet this emergency and the bad being such things as the Connie Chung statement, rather than praising the firefighters in Oklahoma City and those who around the country who came to help she said that: well, what is the matter, does not Oklahoma City have any firefighters of its own? I hope that was one of the things that contributed to her demise on network television. I do not know.

But I think it is very appropriate then that the people of Oklahoma should have a major say in creating the image for the memorial, if they would like. And the Chairman of this Committee and Members of this Committee have worked very hard. We are struggling with the idea and realizing that the Federal Government cannot do everything, but we want more and better parks. We want to recognize the important events of history the way we should. And the idea of private, state, local, and Federal partnerships to do this in certain cases seems very appropriate. And I think you were right, Mr. Lucas, when you mentioned that this might be an example that would be utilized in other places.

I would say this though, that I think the Trust would be very shortsighted if they did not develop a close relationship with the National Park Service. After all, they are the people that have been in this business, and by and large doing a very good job in this business, for a lot of years. And so I would hope that that would be a very, very close relationship.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. The gentlelady from Virgin Islands?

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I really do not have any questions. I guess I would join you in welcoming my colleagues and commending Mr. Lucas for sponsoring the bill to memorialize and honor the memory of all of the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing—from this terrible tragedy and—experience—I look forward to your testimony. I hear that that is the direction in which you are going in. I commend you both. Thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. Gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Duncan? Gentleman from Puerto Rico?

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I also join my colleagues here in commending Mr. Lucas and Istook, our colleagues, for bringing this up here. And, also, I remember that day's happening. In Puerto Rico we felt as though it had happened right there at home. And we feel—this is, as you say, a national monument, not only a monument for Oklahoma but for all the Nation for the world to see. I will be pleased to do it. Thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. The gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Vento?

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was not here for your opening statement, just direct my comments to the authors. I was interested in legislation. There is a law that deals with the designation, construction and maintenance of memorials and very few of the—little of the testimony today addresses itself to that. It actually provides for the construction from private funds and the maintenance, in fact, funds set aside for the continued maintenance.

Really this case is extraordinary, the Federal role. I agree certainly with the designation. I agree with providing some support, perhaps even more than what has been indicated here, but I appreciate and recognize the tremendous contribution and interest of the citizens of Oklahoma nationwide in terms of supporting this.

I think the question here in terms of the corporation is—first question to be asked: is the Park Service capable of managing and doing this traditional role? You are asking for Park Service designation, but then you—the Park Service actually to effect and protect the integrity and deal with the nation's parks.

I understand, Mr. Chairman, there is no controversy over the design of the memorial. There is a pretty good consensus about that. So the question—my question is with—I do not expect any of you to answer them, because I think that they are questions that really need to be answered probably by all of those participating today. But, you know, is this the deal that—who is going to decide if there are any modifications to it? Is this going to be still in the hands of the Park Service or Congress? The operation costs, the maintenance costs, who is going to decide what—how they are treated in terms of the integrity of this particular memorial. Who is going to be responsible for the law enforcement? It may seem a like small thing, but it becomes very hard when you have to, you know, get an individual who decides that they want to take a rest on one of the benches for the evening.

So, these are the types of questions that, you know, in terms of who is going to be managing this and what the relationship is. Which I think these go well beyond the fact of GSA/FEMA, the interagency agreement. It really needs to be something that we need to put forth in the legislation in terms of directing the Park Service, who does—in terms of writing, and then come up with some agreement. I do not—I do not think—but at the end of the day if it is going to be a National Park designated monument? I mean that this is not San Francisco. It is the only corporation we have. In fact, we have done some very hard projects in terms of rehab projects, like the Statue of Liberty, dealing with foundations. So, there are plenty of models for drafting or drawing on private sources and giving a pretty good voice, a pretty good working relationship with the Park Service.

I agree that—establishes a law, a law that deals with the designation of memorials, the construction and maintenance of them, and I suggest you look to it rather than the corporation model, which frankly was an unusual circumstance for Presidio and something you might use for, as I say to my friend Mr. Lucas, as a—corporation. As a private-government corporation, these have extraordinary powers. I think that it is not probably something that has been fully explored here in terms of what the issues are that we might be involved in. This is actually setting up another entity of government. For those of us that are concerned about too much government, you might be concerned about the state of the local government and the Federal Government. Do we need another entity?

And so I just leave you with those thoughts and I hope that my colleagues and the many others that will be addressing these will be discussing the issues that I raised. I think it is a good and worthy project and it has support. I think most of us here—the policy fact is that we are establishing this very important legislation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman. We welcome our two colleagues from Oklahoma. We appreciate having you with us.

The first panel will be Maureen Finnerty, Associate Director for Park Operations and Education, National Park Service, and John Poulard, Regional Administrator in Region 7, General Services Administration. Thank you both. The Park Service?

Are you folks able to handle your testimony in 5 minutes? We always give 5 minutes on the—it is like a traffic light. It works exactly the same way. Meaning go, yellow, and red means shut it off. I am sure we can accommodate you. We will hear from the Park Service, first.

**STATEMENT OF MAUREEN FINNERTY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
FOR PARK OPERATIONS AND EDUCATION, NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE**

Ms. FINNERTY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you to address H.R. 1849, a bill to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and to create a government corporation known as the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust to manage the memorial. First and foremost, let me say that we support the goal of establishing the memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The significance of the tragedy of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, and the meaning and implications of this event for our nation, compel the establishment of this memorial as a visible and prominent national shrine. While we support the establishment of this memorial, we have significant concerns over certain aspects of its management as proposed in H.R. 1849 and strongly recommend an alternative management arrangement. In raising these concerns, we share the sponsors' goals for expeditiously creating an excellent, well-managed national memorial that appropriately communicates and reflects the meaning of the Oklahoma City bombing to the nation.

If enacted, H.R. 1849 would create a new unit of the National Park System in Oklahoma City—a memorial to recognize the pro-

found changes brought to so many lives on the morning of April 19, 1995. The legislation would direct the National Park Service, upon the request of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, to provide technical assistance to the Trust and, along with other Federal agencies, to carry out day-to-day visitor service programs at the memorial.

While the circumstances compelling the establishment of a national memorial to the Oklahoma City tragedy as a unit of the National Park System are extraordinary, the approach to managing this memorial should benefit from proven National Park Service models. Because the National Park Service was not part of the process that developed the Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding, dated October 28, 1996, we could not provide our suggestions at that time. We appreciate the opportunity provided by the legislative process to share our views now about the most appropriate and effective role for each organization and governmental entity involved in the memorial.

Mr. Chairman, we support the objective that this new unit of the National Park System be managed and administered in close cooperation with, and with the full involvement of, local citizens and entities. As proposed, however, the legislation provides no role to the National Park Service in the management or administration of this new park unless the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust requests its involvement for certain limited purposes. Essentially, the legislation provides complete control over this new park unit to the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, a wholly owned government corporation.

One significant issue for reconsideration is the establishment of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust as a wholly owned government corporation. In a 1995 report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, a government corporation was defined as "an agency of the government, established by Congress to perform a public purpose, which provides a market-oriented service and produces revenue that meets or approximates its expenditures."

The only example of the use of a government corporation in the National Park System is the Presidio Trust, established by legislation last November. The Presidio of San Francisco presented a tremendous management challenge. The military transferred an enormous complex with many buildings to the National Park Service. In that case, the National Park Service needed the expertise of people familiar with business and real estate in the city of San Francisco who could effectively lease buildings and provide other mechanisms to assure that the Presidio's buildings were protected. While entrepreneurial revenue-generating goals are appropriate for the Presidio, we question whether they are as appropriate for this memorial.

It was clear to us from the testimony given at the field hearing in Oklahoma City that it is the wish of local citizens and the State of Oklahoma to retain a strong level of local control and involvement in all aspects of the memorial's operation and interpretation. We believe that the legislation could best achieve this by directing the National Park Service to manage the memorial in cooperation with the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, which could operate

without the Federal restrictions that would be imposed on a government corporation. The general guidance for this cooperative effort could be outlined in legislation and the specific aspects of the partnership developed through cooperative and interagency agreements.

We would be pleased to provide examples of public laws for existing National Park System units which involve partnerships with municipal or private institutions, as well as examples of cooperative and interagency agreements at existing National Park System units.

We look forward to working closely with the delegation and the Committee staff in developing a legislative concept which will work well for the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, the National Park Service, and all of those who have been affected by this tragic event. Thank you.

[The statement of Ms. Finnerty may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. Mr. Pouland?

**STATEMENT OF JOHN POULAND, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
REGION 7, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. POULAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members. My name is John Pouland. I am Regional Administrator of the General Services Administration for the Southwest Region which includes Oklahoma City.

I am here today to support an effort which will help the people of Oklahoma and the rest of the Nation to continue the healing process. I am here today to support H.R. 1849.

As the President stated during the Ceremony on behalf of the Memorial Foundation last month, "The Memorial design is elegant. It is symbolic. It manages to focus on this act of unconscionable violence and still honor the valor of the people of the community and the lives of the victims in a setting of reflection and peace that should leave people, when they go through it, feeling stronger rather than weaker."

The people of the General Services Administration were personally affected by the suffering, involved in the rescue and emergency management efforts, and assisted in the re-establishment of operational capabilities. Now we are proud to help with the healing process. The Murrah Federal Building was part of the GSA-owned Federal inventory and the child care center was part of a nationwide effort to create child care for Federal workers. Tragically, two of our employees died in the attack and 20 others were injured. Our regional employees were particularly distraught since we knew many of the tenants, our customers, from the various agencies housed in the building.

Immediately following the bombing, GSA employees assisted emergency teams with the evacuation of the building. We established a security perimeter around the building for safety precautions and to expedite aid. Within hours of the explosion, GSA established a command center in Oklahoma City and located space for the Oklahoma City Disaster Field Office for the FEMA and the Department of Justice. By the next morning, approximately 50 of our GSA personnel were onsite assisting in critical areas. At the same time, the Federal Building and Courthouse, one block south

of the Murrah Building, and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, two blocks to the south, received immediate assistance to maximize safety and restore normal operations.

GSA was able to respond immediately in various ways to the Oklahoma City disaster. We either provided services directly or coordinated with other agencies and response groups. These circumstances were a true test of GSA's preparedness systems and procedures.

Since the tragedy, the site of the destroyed Murrah Building was cleared and stands ready to be transformed from a site of pain and sorrow to a site of remembrance and healing. GSA fully supports the establishment of the memorial and is prepared to transfer the site to an appropriate Federal agency, or local entity if that is deemed appropriate. At the same time, GSA is planning to construct a new Federal building in Oklahoma City, as authorized by the Administration and Congress and in cooperation with the city.

The establishment of a National Memorial is the right thing to do. GSA supports the establishment of the Memorial and would like to work with the Oklahoma delegation, the National Park Service, and other agencies and entities to find the appropriate way to manage the memorial.

This concludes my remarks. Thank you for having me. I look forward to answering any questions.

[The statement of Mr. Pouland may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you both for your testimony. Mr. Pouland, H.R. 1849 provides for the transfer of the portion of the former Murrah Federal Building Trust at no cost. Does GSA feel that the intent of this transfer will allow GSA the flexibility your agency needs to continue the ongoing operations and maintenance of the underground parking garage at this site?

And, furthermore, do you believe that GSA can enter into a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperative Agreement with the Trust, the National Park Service, the U.S. Marshal Service, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to effectively manage your adjoining two Federal buildings near the Oklahoma City Memorial?

Mr. POULAND. My answer to both of those questions is yes, sir. We do, we can, and we will. The issue of adjoining property line, our parking garage, and how we will manage that longterm and how we may have to—frankly, future generations, hopefully not mine, may have to deal with renovation or construction issues on that parking garage site, and it will be next to the Memorial. We feel confident that we can do MOU's, Memoranda of Understanding, work with the Foundation to get the appropriate flexibility we need to prepare ourselves for those contingencies in the future. I would not want to be in a situation where 50 years from now it was deemed that that parking garage had a higher and better use and the issue of access to that land and what we might do there. I would not clarify it at this time, but we think we can do that with an agreement with the Foundation, with the city, with the community, and we will continue to work with them in every respect to address any concerns that we have now and that might occur in the future, get those in writing, have a clear understanding of what the relationship is and deal with it appropriately.

Mr. HANSEN. Would the GSA or the National Park Service, especially your counterpart, Mr. John Cook, the Regional Director of the National Park Service in Denver, Colorado, who assured all the necessary Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperative Agreements are executed in a timely fashion? The Subcommittee feels that there is a tremendous opportunity for Federal agency partnership at this proposed National Memorial and feels that GSA has a role at this memorial, the National Park Service, and the Oklahoma City Trust.

Mr. POULAND. Yes, sir. I will, and the agency will, look forward to working with the National Park Service. The National Park Service and the Department of Interior are excellent customers of ours, and we view them as such and we will work with them in every way possible to ensure full participation, full understanding, and we will certainly continue to work with the local community in every respect.

Mr. HANSEN. Finally, Ms. Finnerty, how does the National Park Service respond to this cooperative partnership with GSA and the Oklahoma City Trust? Do you believe that this will assist in the day-to-day management and success of the memorial?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, certainly we would look forward to working in cooperation under cooperative arrangement with all involved in this, both at the local and Federal level, and I think that would be important for the successful management of the site. However, we still have some concerns about the legislation as drafted and the overall role given specifically to the government trust to administer this as a unit of the National Park System in accordance with the laws and regulations. That role in specific on the Trust—

Mr. HANSEN. Further questions?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think there seems to be a problem here in defining exactly the difference between a National Memorial and a National Park. Is there a distinction between these two? It is my understanding there are 27 National Parks that we have. Because of that designation—there is also a difference in funding as well as administration. Am I correct on this?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, we have—as you know, Congressman, we have 376 units in the National Park System, and I think about 45 or 50 of those carry the designation of National Park. The other 325 have a variety of names, being seashores, recreation areas, historic sites and memorials, mines, the whole range. Generally all the units, though, are managed in accordance with the Organic Act of the National Park Service, and then more specifically in accordance with the particular laws established these Federal units. We really do not make a distinction of a memorial or a national park. There are specific in legislation establishing—will certainly provide—

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. We hear what President Clinton did this year. Because I ask all the Members to join me in supporting the effort to establish a memorial on the site of the bombing, so apparently the Administration is agreeable to this concept. And I wanted to ask Ms. Finnerty: I understand from your testimony that there were no consultations between the National Park Service and the

initiative of the Oklahoma City, those involved with the State of Oklahoma?

Ms. FINNERTY. That is correct. This letter that I referred to from—dated in October 1996, the Park Service was not involved in any of those discussions and that letter actually was signed by two Federal representatives, GSA and FEMA, and with no consultation with the Service in preparation. And it has only been fairly recently that Intergovernmental Letters came to light for us and we were able to look at it.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Could it have been because it was an honest oversight? Maybe they thought that maybe it was not necessary for the National Park Service to be involved in the memorial?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, I cannot speak to that, Congressman. Certainly the letters we have read, it does make a lot of references to the National Park Service and a role—of having a role in the memorial, but we were not in on those discussions.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. It is my understanding that the Senate has already passed its version of this National Memorial?

Ms. FINNERTY. That is correct.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. How long was the National Park Service notified, at least for purposes of commenting on the proposed legislation? Were you given months or a couple of months or a couple of weeks to comment?

Ms. FINNERTY. I think it was July of this year when the Senate hearing was held and—

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. So you really had no opportunity really to make any—proposed legislation.

Ms. FINNERTY. And my understanding is, if you will correct this if it is wrong, that at that time I am not even sure we knew about the Intergovernmental Letter. And a lot has come to light during the last couple of months, so we have gotten more information about how this whole thing is put together. And I believe our testimony in July, we essentially did not take a position because we were looking forward to working with these entities. We now of course support the addition to the National Park System, but still have some real concerns about who ultimately is going to ensure that the site is managed in accordance with Park Service laws.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. The train keeps moving, and the hope is that the National Park Service will be there. How do you propose a discussion? We have dealt with some issues with the National Park Service—maybe 10 years for a National Park—and maybe this monument—I think this is probably a bigger concern—delays.

Ms. FINNERTY. I do not think there needs to be inordinate delays. We certainly are willing to work with the City staff, all those parties. We understand this is on a fast track and we think it could be done fairly quickly, and we would just like to see some language in there that ensures the Park Service will ultimately be responsible for ensuring that the Park Service laws, and those kinds of things, are followed. The Trust is not going to have any experience in that area. So, we think there are a number of models that can be looked at and do not view this as being necessarily—

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Can you at least propose—to our friends—

Ms. FINNERTY. We will be happy to—we shared some of those already from the Regional Office in Denver.

Mr. FALCOMA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. We will have to recess. We have a Member in the House of Representatives who is not getting his way and is posing numerous frivolous motions. This is another motion to adjourn and we will have to go over and vote on it, and then we will be back just as quickly as we can.

[Recess.]

Mr. HANSEN. The Committee will come back to order. The panel of witnesses come back to the table. We call on Mr. Lucas. Do you have questions, Mr. Lucas?

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess really, Mr. Chairman, I only have a couple of questions, one of which I would like to address to our Associate Director of the Park Service.

You commented earlier about the Park Service not being a part of this process developing the Intergovernmental Letter dated October 28th of 1996. Do you remember or have any knowledge perhaps of whether there was any contact made with the task force or any of the entities in Oklahoma City during the process prior to that?

Ms. FINNERTY. Congressman, I was not until just a few minutes ago on break, when Mr. Johnson indicated to me that they had made some contacts, I guess with the Park Service in Denver. That was the first that we were aware of any of that and—here in Washington, and we do not know who that was. We had no knowledge of that here. And, of course, after the legislation was being put together and drafted, our legislative offices was never involved in that. So, as I said, at break I just found out for the first time. But certainly we in Washington, and our legislative office here, were not approached at all during the discussions on this.

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you. And one other question. Do you agree with, perhaps because of the population being represented in this unique set of circumstances, that there are many features about this circumstance that are unique?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, I think no question. I would agree with that.

Mr. LUCAS. And would you anticipate that should this legislation become law, President signed, should it become law, would you anticipate that the Park Service would do their dead level best to the Intergovernmental Agreement, or whatever avenues are necessary to try to implement whatever laws that would be signed in?

Ms. FINNERTY. There is no question about that. We certainly will. We will participate and be helpful and try to make this work. We would feel, as I said before, a little more comfortable if we had a little stronger language in the bill, a bit more clearly articulated our role to help manage this in accordance with our laws and regulations.

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you. I really have no other questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. Mr. Vento?

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Finnerty, apparently this legislation suggests that the Trust will in fact administer the 1916 Organic Act, is that correct?

Ms. FINNERTY. That is how we read it, Congressman.

Mr. VENTO. Well, that is how it is written. So, I mean, you know, I think that that is—do we have any other examples in the Park

Service where we have corporations or other entities other than the Park Service implementing the Federal laws, basically the Organic Act, other than the Park Service.

Ms. FINNERTY. No, sir, we do not. We have the Presidio model, of course, which you referenced earlier, which—

Mr. VENTO. I am familiar with that, but they are not implementing the 1916 Organic Act. They are a corporation—

Ms. FINNERTY. That is correct.

Mr. VENTO. [continuing] with a specific—is not there a Memorandum of Agreement and a stipulation between the Park Service and corporation as to what their role would be?

Ms. FINNERTY. Yes, there is. Presidio.

Mr. VENTO. Is there any Memorandum of Agreement between the Park Service and this proposed trust and corporation as to what the role of the corporation or the Park Service would be?

Ms. FINNERTY. For this particular legislation?

Mr. VENTO. Yes.

Ms. FINNERTY. I think it calls for the possibility that agreements could be entered into. I think that is specified in the legislation. But, again, it is not mandated and it would be at the beck and call of the Trust.

Mr. VENTO. For instance, is it not accurate that it is completely up to the corporation or the trust concerning whether the Park Service would have any role in this particular memorial?

Ms. FINNERTY. That is correct.

Mr. VENTO. So, in fact it may be that under this agreement that there is no presence of the Park Service at a memorial which, in fact, by the Letter of Agreement, is going to be inconsistent and modelled after the 1916 Organic Act? It is possible there would be no Park Service presence?

Ms. FINNERTY. Certainly it is possible that—because we—the Park Service could have a role, a limited role, if asked. And—

Mr. VENTO. Why do you think that is important that the Park Service be present?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, I think it is going to be extremely difficult for a government trust. You know, we have a lot of experience in managing parks. We have been at it for a long period of time. We have a lot of experience in opposing various legislative mandates, the Code of Federal Regulations, these kinds of things. A government trust is not going to have any of that kind of experience and I think it is going to be very difficult as they grapple with issues like law enforcement, they grapple with issues like the issuance of First Amendment permits. I mean, you know, it goes on and on and on. But that is going to be very difficult, if not impossible, a role, I think, for the trust to play. And those are the kinds of things that we are really concerned about.

Mr. VENTO. In other words, whether this is exclusive or joint jurisdiction or, you know, completely operated by the corporation—these are important questions. Is there any reason that this legislation, if you know, is not inconsistent with the Memorial Act laws that we have today? Is not it true that most of the Memorials we have have a private group associated with it or a public group associated with it that are responsible, nonprofit groups raising the money for the memorial and for providing a budget or an escrow

amount or the maintenance operation of it—or maintenance of it, is that correct?

Ms. FINNERTY. Yes. We have a number of models that exist right now in the system of a variety of proper arrangements that deal with issues of funding, that deal with issues of management. There is a number of those kinds of things that we look at that we think might be a good model for this.

We certainly understand that the local community and the citizens of the State of Oklahoma want to be very actively involved in managing this memorial, and that can happen. That can happen without any problem.

Mr. VENTO. Well, I mean in terms of selection of the site. But what about the interpretation of it? Nobody knows what that interpretation is going to be. Is there a general management plan to be developed for this particular memorial before it is law?

Ms. FINNERTY. The law does not speak to that.

Mr. VENTO. Well, but does the general law? The 1916 Organic Act said every Memorial has to have a general management plan?

Ms. FINNERTY. I do not believe it is quite that specific, but certainly as a policy we do prepare planning documents for the use of the System, yes.

Mr. VENTO. And then it has to be guided in terms of resource protection, other factors that are part of what goes into this? You said you do not know whether the 1916 Organic Act provides for a general management plan?

Ms. FINNERTY. Well, it certainly provides for us to administer units of the system in accordance with, you know, laws and regulations. And the general management planning process, we certainly require that as part of our policy and that kind of thing. So, it is under the 1916 Act, yes, we would have to look at a lot of those planning documents and that kind of thing.

Mr. VENTO. Very often is not there a controversy or issues that arise with regards to what the interpretation of a certain site might be?

Ms. FINNERTY. Oh, absolutely. Yes.

Mr. VENTO. So, I mean, maybe through the problems in terms of what the memorial—I do not know much about the operation and maintenance of that. I mean, I know that there are going to be 168 chairs and there are going to be some other glass chairs, which sounds very interesting and very profound, but I do not know what the maintenance is of it. I do not know what—I guess it has undergone some scrutiny in terms of that. I assume it has. There is generally not a controversy about that, and I accept that. And it is good that that issue is out there so—beyond that, how you interpret this site is another matter. In terms of—very often we have found, for instance, at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, that individuals bring materials and leave them there.

Ms. FINNERTY. That is correct.

Mr. VENTO. And so we have archives full of various types of pieces of memorabilia which have been brought to that particular site. And so these are the types of issues that arise as to what the disposition of that material is, whether it should be—but I suggest there may be some. So, I think there are a lot of questions that have to be answered by those that are proposing this in terms of

establishing a corporation. Some of those questions are answered in the legislation, but most often they are not. I can just tell you that I think that in terms of obtaining the private funding and the enthusiasm and control in terms of this, I think that the model that was selected here raised lots of questions in my mind. The purpose of it I completely agree with, in terms of private funding and the corporation having some freedom, but I do not know why it could not be under the nonprofit. We have Nature Conservancy and—various pieces of the plan, designate a piece of it as—we need to articulate what the responsibilities are much more clearly in terms of the Park Service and in terms of the 1916 Organic Act than what has been done.

I think some clarifying language—I understand that this is going to be marked up tomorrow. And I think that these questions are not answered in the testimony that I have read from anyone today. I would be happy to yield. My time has expired, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. Without objection.

[The information referred to may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate the gentleman for sharing them. Just ask for a moment that the gentleman—I think that the testimony following in the next three panels there will be some opportunities to get on into those various questions, that they have been aggressive in working with since the 19th of April, since the Task Force has been set up, and I think the gentleman will be pleasantly surprised by the careful thought that has gone into this and the responses that will be given. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VENTO. I will apologize to the gentleman in advance. I looked at just—I read it—preread some of it, and if I will not be able to stay for this, I hope that the markup of this might be able to facilitate or answer some of these questions. So, certainly tomorrow—certainly, Mr. Chairman, that this is your decision, but I—thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. I think Mr. Vento has raised some important questions, not the least of which I think I touch on, and that is in the emotion of the moment, now, and the emotion is still very heavy, I think, on the Nation and particularly anyone connected with Oklahoma, we can plan grand schemes of things. But we have a motion—it has not been easy to raise the private money and that kind of thing. Then who is going to take it on and continue it? And I think—and in what manner? I think that is kind of what you were leading to in a way, Mr. Vento. I think that you need to deal with those questions. I do not think—I think all of us here want this memorial to succeed, and I think that is exactly what you were getting at.

Well, thank you very much, panel, and we will go to the next panel.

The Mayor of Oklahoma City, Ron Norick; Robert Johnson, Chairman of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation; and Hans Butzer, who is the Designer of the Memorial. We welcome the panel. You folks have 5 minutes exactly—

Mr. NORICK. No, that would be fine.

Mr. HANSEN. I appreciate it very much.

STATEMENT OF RONALD J. NORICK, MAYOR, OKLAHOMA CITY

Mr. NORICK. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Ronald J. Norick, Mayor of the city of Oklahoma City and I want to thank you for allowing us to be here today.

As you know, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, devastated the lives of Oklahoma City residents in a way unlike any other event in the history of the United States. I will focus my testimony on the impact the bombing had on Oklahoma City and why the proposed legislation is so important to our city.

This legislation will not only benefit Oklahoma City, but it will benefit all Americans. While this event occurred in Oklahoma City, it was an attack on all Americans. It was an attack on all the people who believe in the principles of this nation. People from every state in the Nation as well as thousands of people from outside the United States have visited the memorial site. Hundreds of people can be found at the site every day in all kinds of weather, at all times of the day and night.

This event touched people not just in the United States, but around the world. Thousands of items were sent to my office from people from around the world. It has been over 2 years since the bombing. Visitation and inquiries about the site have not declined. Thousands of people visit the site weekly. More than a million people have visited the site since the bombing, leaving pieces of them at the chain link fence that surrounds the building footprint. They have left hundreds of thousands of items, including messages, toys, flowers and shirts off their backs as they try to express their sympathy, their compassion and somehow understand that this could have happened anywhere in the United States.

This legislation granting National Park status will recognize the sacred nature of the site and its significance to all Americans. This site of a tragic event has become a special place in our nation's identity. It cannot and not and should not be forgotten. This is why the city strongly supports this legislation.

Other than the loss of life and the accompanying impact on the lives of those touched by the loss, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building tore the heart out of our city. More than 300 structures were damaged and 12 buildings had to be demolished in the heart of our downtown. Rebuilding has been difficult as property owners and tenants, forced out of the area by damage to their properties, have been reluctant to reestablish in downtown Oklahoma City. Many have not had the finances. Special funding provided by Congress in 1995 has been absolutely vital to our rebuilding process. The recovery has been slow and there still remains a very visible hole in the city's fabric.

The Oklahoma City Memorial, in conjunction with the passage of this legislation, will do much to heal that hole. It sends a powerful message to the people of Oklahoma City and to the Nation that the healing process is well underway, and that investment in the renewal of downtown makes good economic and civic sense.

The redevelopment of several of the larger buildings most heavily damaged by the bombing will now be possible. The city can also begin planning for traffic control, parking, streetscape, sidewalk improvements, directional signals, and other public improvements

required to cater to the restructured business district and visitors to the site. Much of this planning has been on hold as the city and the property owners have struggled with the task of making this area whole again. That hold will be lifted by this legislation. Private investors who have been holding back until they know the future of the area can also begin their reconstruction plans.

The city strongly supports this legislation establishing the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust. It is vital to those most directly affected by the events of April 19, 1995, that the story of this tragic event be managed locally. The Trust is the best vehicle for doing so.

Let me say again the tragedy that befell Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, was not a tragedy for all of us in Oklahoma, it was a tragedy that affected the whole nation. The effect of that tragedy is felt no less today, over 2 years later. It is only fitting that a tragedy of such national significance be recognized as such, and the legislation I speak in support of here today provides that recognition. The city of Oklahoma City strongly supports this legislation and we will be happy to do whatever is necessary to support its passage.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Norick may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you for your testimony. Mr. Johnson?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT M. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN, OKLAHOMA CITY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. My name is Robert M. Johnson. I am Chairman of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, serving as a volunteer pursuant to the June 1995 appointment by Mayor Ron Norick. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today.

In April 1995, just days following the worst terrorist attack on American soil, the President and Mrs. Clinton visited Oklahoma, and while there they said, "All of you, the brave people of Oklahoma, made it clear to the entire nation and all the world that those who sought deeds of terror to divide us brought us closer together." And he said, "We will be by your side until the work is done."

Just 1 month following the bombing, President Clinton told the Nation that in the months ahead the Nation would look to Oklahoma for the vision and inspiration to appropriately memorialize America's tragedy.

In response, Mayor Norick appointed the 350-member Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, known today as the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation.

The Foundation embraced the challenge of memorializing a tragedy in America so unique in our history. We democratized the memorial process by making it open and inclusive. There have been no political, socio-economic or other barriers to participation. Most importantly, we have encouraged, solicited, and given great deference to participation by family members and survivors in all aspects of this memorial process. This memorial process has been transforming and has contributed to the healing of our city, our state, and our nation and, most importantly, to those most directly

affected by the bombing. As one family member has said: through the memorial process chaos has been transformed into hope and unity.

Incredibly, amidst all the emotions of the grieving process and the healing process, all votes on critical issues have been unanimous, including the one in support of the Memorial Mission Statement, adopted after months of input from family members of survivors and other caring people around the world. The opening lines of the Mission Statement are:

“We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this Memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.”

The Mission Statement requires that the Oklahoma City National Memorial consist of an interactive learning museum together with an institute dedicated to the prevention and mitigation of terrorism and finally a remembrance component. This last element was designed by Hans and Torrey Butzer and Sven Berg and was selected through an open international design competition which drew entries from all 50 states and 23 countries. This design was chosen on the first secret ballot of the Selection Committee by unanimous vote. It was subsequently approved by a joint meeting of the Families and Survivors Committee and the Board of the Foundation, again by unanimous vote.

By its very nature, as an attack on the American Government and our public servants, the April 19, 1995, bombing was an attack on each American. Although the bombing occurred in Oklahoma City, by no means should this be memorialized as an Oklahoma City tragedy or even a State of Oklahoma tragedy. The national and international impact make it clear that this is an American tragedy. Equally important is the Federal character of the site of the attack and the significant number of those who died and the survivors who were innocent Federal public servants.

The Oklahoma City National Memorial will memorialize America's Tragedy by first preserving the memory of those who died and the survivors and the valor of rescue and recovery workers, by emphatically confirming the unification of the spirit of all Americans in the wake of disaster and by sending a powerful message to the world of the senselessness of terrorism as a means of effecting societal or government change.

Let me clarify a couple of items regarding our contact with the National Park Service. We are here today because in the input process that led to the adoption of the Mission Statement, it was very, very clear that the strong, strong sentiment was that no one does it better in managing a memorial project than the National Park Service. They must be involved. We contacted them in the process. One of the co-chairs of our government liaison committee contacted the Denver office of the Park Service in the process of developing the Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding, which was executed in October of last year. The response from the Denver office was that until the designation as a unit of the National Park Service or other designation relating to the Park Service was made, that the Park Service could not enter into a Letter of Understanding.

That contact, however, led us to an association with the National Park Service to develop an archives program, which we are using, with regard to the approximate one million items that we have in our archives, that would make our archives collection suitable for a unit of the National Park System and in compliance with the guidelines for the National Park Service.

By no means have we ever thought about excluding the National Park Service from this. We need them. And by no means should there ever be a thought that there will not be a cooperative agreement. I pledged to the National Park Service that we would work a cooperative agreement out, and have done so in both in conversations with them and by correspondence.

Following the development of the bill that was submitted earlier to the Senate, I contacted John Cook in the Denver office of the National Park Service and discussed the personnel that would be involved. And we had correspondence in that regard. And we built into our budget a supervisory interpreter, two interpreters, two seasonal rangers, and a curator for the National Park Service, and those numbers are built into our operating budget. We want the Park Service to be involved. And I am confident that, given the bill as it stands, I believe it is implicit that we would enter into an agreement with them, and I commit to you that we would.

Let me just close by saying that although the response to the Oklahoma City tragedy reminded the world that Americans are capable of great compassion, selflessness and unity when tragedy strikes, by no means is our response complete. We ask for your participation in this memorialization effort by enacting H.R. 1849. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Johnson may be found at end of hearing.]
Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Mr. Butzer?

**STATEMENT OF HANS E. BUTZER, DESIGNER, OKLAHOMA CITY
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DESIGN TEAM**

Mr. BUTZER. Thank you. Torrey Butzer—my wife—myself and our design assistant, Sven Berg, who is still in Berlin, thank you very much for the opportunity to present this design to you.

Torrey and I will never forget the morning we heard on Voice of America radio while we were working in Berlin, that the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City had been bombed. Although we were an ocean away, we felt shocked that such a tragedy could occur on American soil. We also believed it to be our duty to make some sort of contribution to the recovery efforts.

The design we are presenting to you today is based primarily on the introductory paragraph of the Memorial Foundation's Mission Statement:

“We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.”

With these words, the experience of visiting the Oklahoma City Memorial begins. Whether traveling along Harvey, Robinson or Fifth Street, the first site of the Memorial Complex is of the gates of time. Within the urban fabric, these gates provide a powerful identity for the Memorial Complex and clearly indicate that this

portion of Fifth Street has been closed forever. The Eastern gate and its interior sign is inscribed with the time “9:01”, and on the inside wall of the Western Gate is inscribed “9:03.” These two gates together frame the moment and place of this terrible explosion, the time “9:02.”

The gates also serve as physical and psychological transitions from the busy city streets to a meditative landscape rich with soft edges and sounds.

Beneath the outside gate’s wall inscription “we come here to remember,” one is drawn through the gates into the heart of the moment eager to tell its story.

The footprint of the former Alfred P. Murrah Building to the South is covered with soft green grass, sloping up toward the warmth of the sun. One hundred and sixty eight empty chairs down this grassy slope where the building once stood, reminding us of those who died. While the tragedy has affected the community and nation as a whole, the 168 individual chairs will remind us of the personal loss which resulted on April 19, 1995.

The chairs’ presence will ensure that future generations of Americans will always remember these members of our community. These chairs are constructed of a stone seat and back, mounted atop a glass block base which is inscribed with a victim’s name. By day, these chairs appear to float above their translucent base, just as our memories of their loved ones seem to float past at any given moment. By night, these glass bases will be illuminated, representing beacons of hope which lighten the night sky.

The Survivor Tree, witness to the violence of the moment, stands to the North commemorating those who survived. Under its canopy, grassy terraces step down in contrast to the sloping field of 168 chairs beyond. Here, survivors may sit and find inspiration to live their lives more meaningfully and better appreciate the freedoms they as survivors still enjoy.

Rushing forth from the city’s edges to surround the Survivor Tree is an orchard of blossoming fruit trees which recognize those who helped. Symbolic in their bearing of fruit, these trees allude to the continuing life cycle of those rescued and their future generations. The harvesting of the fruit in the fall would become the focus of an annual celebration honoring those who helped as well as those who were rescued.

Nestled in the northwestern corner of the site, the orchard, is a special place for the little helpers—the children. A series of chalkboards set in the ground represents the many letters and drawings the children sent in support and they provide a place for them to continue expressing their thoughts and encouragement.

At the center of this three-acre site, a long reflecting pool spans what was once Fifth Street. The sounds of gently flowing water provide a peaceful background to visitors’ thoughts. During the hot summer, the pool will provide cool relief. In winter, its surface may freeze, reflecting the warm glow of the empty chairs. Dark reflective stone will line the pool’s surface, making it difficult to see the pool bottom. Water will flow over the edges and disappear into a thin channel running around the perimeter of the pool.

And it is here, at the water’s edge, that the areas of the empty chairs, the Survivor Tree and its terraces, the fruit tree and its or-

chard, where these areas meet. And as visitors from all over the world gaze into the pool at their own reflections, they will see the faces of those changed forever.

As you can see from our response, this event has touched the world. It is our hope that the world will be able to come to the site of this event and gain an understanding of what happened at 9:02 on April 19th. I respectfully urge your support of H.R. 1849, the bill to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and designating the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust.

Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Butzer may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Butzer. Mr. Faleomavaega? Any questions?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. The gentleman from Minnesota—

Mr. VENTO. Maybe you could recognize him first.

Mr. HANSEN. Fine. I will be happy to recognize the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. VENTO. I do not want to take away any time—I have to leave, Mr. Chairman. I want to direct my comments to you concerning this proposal. I do not doubt—I commend the Mayor for the quick action of the Task Force and so forth. Mr. Johnson, I listened to your comments with regard to the Park Service issue. It obviously has come up unexpected. I did not mean to do that today either, so I am not very—

I just hope that you realize I was trying to ask questions, but I raised these questions in good faith. No one prompted me to do this. It certainly comes out of the background in terms of having worked with these topics. So, many other questions with concession policies, commercial applications, fundraising efforts onsite. And most of those—if we are going to convey these types of responsibility to the corporation, that we just do not know. It is not an entity that we do not—it is unknown to us and we do not know about this. So, I think we are concerned about it.

So, I hope that this Memorandum of Understanding, the final policies, should—because you have got to have some sort of accountability. I understand that somebody else is raising all the money, why should the Park Service tell you what to do? I mean, that is really I think what the—part of the issue here is. But where we feel uncomfortable, at least I do and I think many Members, but nobody wants to—we all want to support this, but we need to have some assurance in terms of these policies that evolve. We know that in the context of the laws that we have, the laws regarding memorials and their construction, designation, maintenance—obviously that is apparently not acceptable to some. I would hope that would be the first instance.

But beside that I think we need—we at least need at least some assurance that the Park Service when they get the Memorandum of Agreement here, that in fact they will have something to say about the general management plan.

On the other issues, I know that you employed the state historic preservation office—at least I assume it was the state historic preservation office, the Oklahoma Historical Society, in reference to one of the—

I have read this material now and I have these questions. And I think that they need to be answered before you move from the Subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, to the full Committee. And I do not know that—I do not mean to—I understand that you are going to mark it up, and you perhaps were not aware that these questions had been raised. They have been, so I ask you to consider that before you—I think it would be a better time to do this before we move it along—

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. I appreciate it.

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have to leave. I am going to excuse myself. Thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. The gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think that it is an enormous memorial to Oklahoma and to Oklahoma City, the way you move about this task of coming to this point. Not only the way you dealt with the tragedy in time and the way you deal with—Mr. Mayor, I think it is a tribute to your leadership that this has moved with the smoothness and as fast as it has. And, Mr. Johnson, you have taken on an enormous task, and you are to be commended as well.

I think the design concept is, and the way it is described and the way we see it in the pictures, it looks like a wonderful design and concept. Who am I to criticize the design concept? But I think you may have missed—or maybe you have not and I have just overlooked it—and that is one of the signs of loss, which this commemorates I think very well, that ought to be commemorated here is the bravery of the firefighters. Every firefighter who entered that building was taking their life in their hands. There were lives lost trying to pull this rescue—I remember that the nurse, for instance, that was lost. And I also remember the very dramatic pictures of the fireman with the little baby coming out.

At the Vietnam Memorial, the wall is the focal point, but there is a marvelous sculpture commemorating those young soldiers who fought in Vietnam, which is beside the wall. And I wonder if, Mr. Butzer, if any consideration was given to a sculpture memorial to those firefighters, from not just Oklahoma but around the country, who risked their lives in that rescue effort. Was there any—or is there something here that I am not seeing?

Mr. BUTZER. For us the issue came down to an all-encompassing notion of those who helped. And my wife and I have always considered this orchard, which is surrounding—and that to the right side, which in effect comes around from the streets' edges and surrounds the Survival Tree. We have always termed that as the "Orchard of Helpers." And this orchard, and its fruitbearing nature, is for us a very clear indication of the appreciation shown to, among those, the firefighters, the medical and police people from all over the nation, to indicate how important their role was in the rescue efforts.

Mr. HEFLEY. I think that is a perfectly good approach to it all, although it is a bit subtle. And unless someone has an interpreter there to interpret that, most people who see the orchard will not understand that. Or maybe there would be a plaque or something that will tell it. And I wonder if you give the—those brave people who went into that building the—Mr. Johnson, you can comment.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. Mr. Hefley, we will be developing an interactive learning museum in the building just on the north side of the remembrance site, and in that museum one of the focal points that is very important to us is to underscore the valor of the rescue and recovery effort. And it was an incredible effort of public and private sector combined that you saw in the days following the bombing, and that is where it will be told in detail.

Mr. HEFLEY. Well, I have always thought that the firefighters, and I see your Fire Chief is here, but that the firefighters had the most dangerous public service jobs in America, more dangerous than the police, although I do not take away from that. When a firefighter—walk in that building and they go and risk their lives, and certainly this—every night on television it was depicted the bravery of these people. And I just want to make sure you do not overlook them, and I am sure you would not. You have shown enormous sensitivity in everything that you have done. So. But I just wanted to make that point. Thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Faleomavaega?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, I think you know what seems to be the single issue here before you—the proposed legislation. I do not think there is any question in anybody's mind on both sides. One of them—according to what our friends from the National Park Service indicated earlier, they are kind of bent out of joint by this. It seems like they were not part of the process. And as—by the gentleman from Minnesota, the concern about the trust, based on—you are asking for a \$5 million authorization as part of the process, extension of funds for this purpose? I would like your comments about the concerns that the National Park Service has indicated earlier. Mr. Johnson?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would be pleased to respond. Let me say first that in the development of the Memorial Mission Statement, again, we made it clear that the strong sentiment was that this memorial should be operated by the National Park Service. It should be a National Memorial because of all the reasons mentioned. In the months that followed the adoption of the Mission Statement in March 1996, there was increasing press coverage of the budgetary dilemma of the Parks System. The most recent article that I have seen was in the August 29th issue of "U.S.A. Today" where they alluded to possibly needing \$8 billion to cure the difficulties. And the point of the article is consistent with others that I have seen, and this is by no means criticism of management of the Park System. The best managers cannot do their job without the funds do so. But the article made it clear that the public will either need to lower its expectations of the quality of maintenance of the National Park units, or Congress will need to appropriate more money, which is unlikely, or the Park System must find new revenue sources, and those may include combines with local communities and other entities outside the lines of the model that has been used for units of the National Park System in the past.

We have attempted to do that. We could have come here with our hands held out and saying: this is a terrible tragedy and we want you to pay for it. But we have intentionally avoided doing that. We want this memorial to have a widespread public participation, and

therefore widespread public ownership. We can only do that if the private sector bears the brunt of the cost.

So, what we are asking for in light of the increasing attention to the budgetary dilemma of the Park System is give us a combine that perhaps can be a model for other units, although our focus is simply on ours. Give us a model that allows these things to happen. We can assure compliance with the guidelines of the National Park System. That is first and foremost on our list. We are not going to build a world-class National Memorial and then not maintain it, as they have been able to maintain units in the past.

Give us a model that allows us to retain money that may be generated from visitation fees, which we would like to avoid, but the reality is it probably will be a necessity, unless our endowment fundraising exceeds our expectations. But allow us to retain those funds for this project for future maintenance and enhancement and give us a model that allows both the Park System and those who have worked so hard and developed such a sense of ownership in this, particularly families and survivors, to both participate, neither to the exclusion of the other. And we think we can do that.

It is not clear from the Bill, as Ms. Finnerty has pointed out, that a cooperative agreement is required. Absolutely there will be one. There must be one. And by no means is this a project where we *may* ask them to be involved. Never have we said that we would do anything other than ask them to please be a part of this project.

So, we think this satisfies all of those requirements. It gives us the ability to perhaps maintain it at a level higher than would be the case with the Park System, and yet involves both collaboration of the private sector and the Park System in management.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mayor.

Mr. NORICK. Yes, I do. I think that, as was said earlier in the discussions, we knew that really the National Park Service was the right entity for us to model and to operate this memorial, because this is a memorial, and more than just to Oklahoma City. This is a memorial of a nation for the Federal employees. And it would not be fair if they were not involved, because this really is part of the national fabric. And I feel comfortable that within the legislation—I just—there is one very brief statement on page 12 of the bill that says: within 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the trust, in consultation with the Secretary, who is the Secretary of the Interior, shall develop a comprehensive program for management of those lands, operation of facilities within the memorial established by this Act.

I mean, that right there is a clear understanding that we want to be a part of working in cooperative agreement, that it will only operate efficiently when both parties agree to the operation. We want the help the Federal budget by providing those funds privately and the operation of that fund. That is the reason this Act—this bill only calls for a one-time appropriation. And with that I think it is imperative this trust does have operational control. If you will also note in the law also that it—that the President of the United States is the one that appoints the members of this trust. Their names are submitted by various entities in the State of Okla-

homa, but the President of the United States has the overall ability to appoint the members of that trust, and that obviously shows that we want the Federal Government heavily involved in this.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mayor. We will vote and come back, the last time. Excuse me, gentlemen. The gentlemen from Oklahoma?

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, once again, Mr. Johnson, will you discuss for just a few moments the financial background on this proposal?

Mr. JOHNSON. The budget for the remembrance component, the outdoor area that is the subject of the designs as described, is approximately \$10 million. The budget for the interactive learning museum in the building just to the north of the remembrance component is approximately \$7 million. We are also committed to raising approximately \$5 million to permanently endow the institute that I spoke of. We will also be providing an archives facility at approximately \$600,000. And all of that taken together with foundation expenses give us a budget of approximately \$24 million.

Our plan for the raising of that \$24 million has nothing to do with where we are today. The \$5 million we are asking of you will be created as a partial endowment for operation and maintenance. We will be asking the state for \$5 million of the \$24 million and the balance, the \$19 million, will be coming from the private sector, three of which has been raised today.

Mr. LUCAS. So, the way you describe the situation, it will create a situation where the Park Service would not have to have an additional annual operating sum appropriated by this Congress and that the funds that would be generated from this financial effort would also pay for the Park Service presence as envisioned in—statement and the various entities, including the Park Service?

Mr. JOHNSON. It basically pays for the Park Service presence if we use the six personnel that have been suggested by the Denver office: the supervisory interpreter, two interpreters, two seasonal rangers, and curator. The estimated compensation for those six is \$260,000 a year. If we use that, then the \$5 million, you would be taking a 7 percent yield on that from the endowment that would give us \$350,000 a year. So, we are only asking the Federal Government for about \$100,000 in operating income interest on that endowment a year in addition to the Park Service personnel costs.

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I congratulate the Mayor on leadership he has shown through the tragedy and since then, for the way the community has worked and pulled together. Of course, the architect, what is your design. If I could in my final seconds ask Mr. Johnson if we would care to address any of the comments made by—put together with the time—

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not think there is—I would hope no one will leave here today thinking that anyone with the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation or anyone else involved in this memorial has made an effort to exclude the National Park Service. To the extent of our involvement, we certainly have not. We have sought their assistance. We will continue to do so. And I will underscore the comment I made before, and that is we need them involved. They know how to do this and we want them involved.

I think this model gives the Federal Government—a wholly owned government corporation gives the Federal Government more control than if it is the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation working with the National Park Service. The down side is not great. If this does not work, you created it, it is a single-purpose limited-activity agency, in essence, and you can unwind it. But we have every reason to believe that it is feasible, it will work, and hopefully we will see that it will work on other projects.

Mr. LUCAS. And as you would note, Mr. Chairman, a huge amount of effort and time and personal resources and very thoughtful planning and research has gone into this effort. I assure you this has not been a casual thrown-together bill. This entire effort has been put together with the detail that you have heard from this panel today.

Mr. HANSEN. Well, I believe you said that the cooperation is awesome, the cooperation of the people of Oklahoma, the Mayor, the Federal Government. I appreciate what you said about the process, and they are good at that. You do a good job. I have to say there are a few little points I would like to see—and also that Mr. Hefley—I guess most of us were just entranced with this. It is like the Persian Gulf War, where you were just affixed on the television sets when this occurred, and you have to say that the—those who went in did a tremendous job of pulling out the survivors—memorial somewhere, because that was an unbelievable effort. I want to compliment the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Lucas, for putting this together and then trying to bring—some armed services—

And you should be complimented on that. We have got one other great panel here that I would like to hear what you have to say, but we are all running out of time. So, I—will turn the chair over to him, and we will quickly run over and try to vote, take care, and be back as fast as we can. But if you will continue going, I would appreciate it.

Mr. FALCOMA. [presiding] Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Oklahoma for his sponsorship of this legislation. And the record is clear, contrary to what we have heard earlier, that there was close consultation with the Denver office, and for a reason suggested a number of Park Service staffing and expertise that—

Well, thank you, gentleman for your testimony. We would like to proceed now with our next panel.

For the record, Mr. Welch, a Oklahoma City resident; Mr. Don Rogers, the former Building Manager at the Murrah Federal Building; and Mr. Gary Marrs, the Fire Chief for the city of Oklahoma.

Mr. Welch, would you like to proceed?

**STATEMENT OF EMMETT E. “BUD” WELCH, RESIDENT,
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I am Bud Welch. My 23-year-old daughter, Julie Marie Welch, was killed April 19, 1995, in the Murrah Building bombing.

Julie had graduated from Bishop McGuinness High School in 1990 after being a foreign exchange student with Youth for Understanding. She lived with a family in Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain, for 1 year between her sophomore and junior years in high school.

She received a foreign language scholarship from Marquette University in Milwaukee and entered school there in August 1990.

Julie spent her sophomore year in college in Madrid at Marquette's campus in conjunction with the University of Madrid in Spain. She received her degree in Spanish from Marquette with a minor in French and Italian. Upon Julie's death, Julie spoke Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, English and knew enough German to travel. And she actually spoke a little bit of—also, which is my second language. She had graduated from Marquette University in 1994.

Julie was the Spanish translator for Social Security. I brought Julie back to Oklahoma City over the Fourth of July weekend in 1994. That was our last long travel together. She was employed by Social Security the following month. She was hired under the Federal Government Honors Program.

Julie Marie was my only daughter, my pal, my confidant and my friend.

I was to meet Julie at 11:30 that fateful Wednesday morning for our weekly luncheon at the Athenian Greek Restaurant across the street from the Murrah Building. This is west of the Survivor Tree.

It became very important that the old faithful American Elm, now known as the "Survivor Tree," be included in the planned Memorial. That was Julie's favorite place to park and this tree survived the blast that so many people did not. The dead have since been buried, the survivors have been relocated, and it is the only living thing left there.

Working closely with the Memorial Foundation has helped me tremendously in my healing. I look forward to that continuing with the dialog with strangers once our new beautiful Memorial is built.

I believe it should be a National Memorial with a National Park status:

The majority of the victims were Federal public servants. They died in service of their country.

The crime happened on Federal property and stemmed from what some believed were problems with Federal policies.

The people of this nation and the people of the world expect the United States of America to recognize this as a National Memorial.

I base that on the thousands of cards, letters and telephone calls that I have received from more than 30 foreign countries, every province in Canada and also the territories of Canada, and every State in the Union.

Let us please do not let the world down. I urge you to support H.R. 1849 to establish the Oklahoma City National Monument and designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust.

We will build the memorial regardless of how this legislation turns out. We want the blessing of the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate, and the President of the United States. That is the main reason that we are here. We want Federal recognition.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity. I would be happy to answer any questions at this time. In fact, I would encourage questions. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Welch may be found at end of hearing.]
Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Thank you, Mr. Welch. Mr. Rogers?

**STATEMENT OF DON ROGERS, FORMER BUILDING MANAGER,
A.P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA-
HOMA**

Mr. ROGERS. I wish to thank Congressman Frank Lucas and the Members of this Committee for allowing me to testify on an issue I feel so strongly about.

I am Don Rogers, Manager of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995. I am a survivor of the bombing, injured in the building on the first floor near the center of the building.

I would like to tell you part of my story, which occurred on a date that so many of us will never forget:

The moment the bomb detonated, I was standing near the elevator lobby, just having completed a meeting which was held in my office (situated against the glass wall where the Ryder truck was parked). I had walked out into the hall after the meeting to have a side discussion with Robert Dennis, Court Clerk of the U.S. District Court. Quickly we were engulfed in total darkness—unable to see or breathe. I was choking for air when I came to the realization that someone was calling my name. Somewhat confused and unable to see, I reached toward the direction of the voice. In doing so I was able to grasp Bob's arm. Together we climbed over the debris trying to reach safety. It was as if we were crawling through a cave, except there was no air to breathe nor light to see. Beginning to feel somewhat "entombed", we became determined to find a way out. While we were attempting to get out of the building, Bob and I rescued two other ladies, Dot Hill and Pam Lacy. We were able to help them and we found a way through the rubble to the west side of the building.

We quickly realized that things were not much better outside of the building. The north half of the building had been blown inward; a large gaping hole was all that remained of that portion. On the street approximately twenty-five cars were on fire. I was confused as to what could have possibly occurred to cause such damage. Realization hit me again with the impact of a blast, that I was immediately concerned for the children in daycare and the tenants in the building that I was responsible for managing.

I ran to the south of the building to gain entry and found men using makeshift ladders from the playground fences to climb into the building, trying to rescue those inside. The east stairwell was blocked by rubble so I could not continue to higher floors, so I went back to the plaza level. Looking upward I tried to determine the best approach I could, when I saw a man pinned against the inner south wall, hanging out of the building. The top of his head was missing, the lower portion of his body was completely crushed, yet he raised his head asking for assistance: "Help me. Please help me." A moment later his life was gone. The Federal workers trying to pull him free realized that their efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done. Although my eyes were full of smoke and dust and debris, I have a clear memory of viewing this man's losing struggle with death.

Members of the Fire Department were arriving to assist in the rescue efforts already under way. Again I attempted to enter the building in an effort to find employees and children. The fire-

fighters saw me and insisted that I needed medical attention for my eyes and my multiple lacerations.

I was treated at the local hospital that day, released in the afternoon, and returned to the building to help the rescue workers search for survivors and assist in identifying bodies. I remember thinking that this could not be the same building that I had worked for 19 years. It was difficult to identify anything. It seemed as though we were going down into a large cavern with debris heaped up on the ground and hanging down from the ceiling.

I remember seeing one body that did not resemble a person; it was a mass of flesh and material embedded in rocks and crevices. The fireman with me at the time told me that this was a lady wearing a black dress imprinted with roses. I remembered that I had seen this woman as she stepped off the elevator, walking past me and toward the front doors just moments before the blast.

The reason for telling my story today is that there are a thousand other stories to be told by the rescue workers, survivors, firemen, policemen, and medical personnel.

The innocent laughter of the children nor their footsteps (as well as that of my friends and coworkers) will never be heard again.

Life's evening sun has set for 168 Americans, which will not rise again on this earth. The contributions of these individuals to their families and communities, local churches and civic groups were ended before any of them had the opportunity to do great things. However, each one of them was considered "great" by family and friends, thus resulting in a great loss to our nation.

We wish to let the world know that violent acts must be prevented. The proposed memorial would provide hope that future violent acts of this magnitude can be prevented and serve as a reminder of how people can (and should) reach out and care for one another with compassion.

We, as a nation, as a society, governed by the citizens, feel an urgency to construct an appropriate memorial in order to remember the value of those who perished (infants, children, sisters and brothers, parents, grandparents) the strength of the human spirit, and the loss of innocence experienced by America on that day.

And unless we establish this memorial as a national monument to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those who were changed forever, plus provide a place for people to gain an understanding of the impact of violence, and also provide a place which offers comfort, strength, peace, and hope, the affliction of this American tragedy will be unresolved.

Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Rogers may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. MARRS?

STATEMENT OF GARY B. MARRS, FIRE CHIEF, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Mr. MARRS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Gary MARRS, the Fire Chief for the Oklahoma City Fire Department. On behalf of the more than 1,000 firefighters in Oklahoma City and those from 43 fire departments and a large number of law enforcement agencies that came from near and far to help in the

rescue and recovery efforts, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today.

As you know, at 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City was the target of a senseless act of terrorism. Within a few seconds all of our lives were changed forever. The tragic loss of life and the countless injuries were devastating to our community.

Seconds after the bombing, a massive response of public safety agencies, health care providers and the general public occurred. The first arriving fire department personnel from Station 1 were faced with an overwhelming rescue operation. Buildings were damaged over a 60-square block area and a large number of vehicles were on fire. Major structural damage occurred not only in the Federal Building, but in a 26-story 400-unit apartment building, a six-story office building, a three-story office building, a two-story building with a restaurant and a basement across the street, and in several buildings in a four-block area.

As we approached the scene, we began encountering debris in the road several blocks away from the Murrah Federal Building site. Firefighters began walking in front of the apparatus to move the debris out of the roadway. In addition, they began to encounter injured people walking away from the blast. A number of our units began to immediately treat injured survivors and quickly realized that there were going to be hundreds more.

Dozens of rescue and recovery workers formed human chains as we began to pass victims from the building into the street. All of the individuals rescued alive from the Murrah Federal Building and the surrounding structures were rescued on that first day within the first 12 hours of the operation. Many of the rescues accomplished that day by Oklahoma City firefighters and the hundreds who assisted them would have been dramatic events if they had happened individually. The fact that they occurred as part of an incident of this magnitude overshadowed the hundreds of individual acts of professionalism, and in many cases heroism, that occurred that Wednesday in April and the days that followed.

FEMA workers and 11 Urban Search and Rescue Task Force teams came to Oklahoma City with hope they could help us find more survivors and to help all of us. Today, spread out across the United States, each rescuer has an understanding that this event was not just an Oklahoma event—it was an event that touched the nation. It has reached coast to coast.

The outpouring from people was unbelievable. From the wheelbarrows filled with ice and drinks, to a national pizza chain onsite serving more than 10,000 free pizzas, to a supply room filled with everything from bandannas to rain suits to batteries. We would ask for something and people would bring it to the site. People donated clothes, food, equipment, and supplies in record numbers to support the rescue operations. If a request for some specialized service was made, such as veterinarians for the search dogs, the response was immediate and overwhelming. More than 1,000 cellular telephones were handed out free to emergency personnel and all the air time was donated by the companies.

Establishing a National Park on the site of this attack is appropriate to honor the victims, the survivors, and the rescue and re-

covery workers and to show the world the shining example of how a community can come together to rise above adversity.

As Oklahoma City Police Chaplain Jack Poe has said since the bombing, the "Oklahoma Standard" means a new level of caring. The Oklahoma City National Memorial will do just that. Mr. Chairman, again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to represent all of the brave men and women who worked for 18 days under impossible circumstances on behalf of our community and our nation.

[The statement of Mr. Marrs may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Gentlemen, I cannot find any words in the English language equal to what you have said this morning. Without question our nation was moved with compassion and sympathy for those individuals and innocent children who suffered—

I sincerely hope this legislation will move forward with constructive suggestions from our friends in the National Park Service and the Administration, and that we will proceed toward passage of this bill. And I think it is only appropriate that I would like to take time now for a statement from Oklahomans who sponsored this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the Committee committing to sit through the Committee hearing on this bill and I apologize to the panel for not being here for the whole discussion—

Clearly what you have seen and done in connection with this tragic event are the kinds of things that no one should ever have to see or ever have to do. It is reassuring to know that in our society, in Oklahoma, across the nation, that people under the most horrible circumstances can rise to the occasion to do what is necessary to help their fellow human beings. And that in many ways you have helped restore my beliefs in my personal—my faith in my fellow human beings and in humanity. And I personally appreciate you coming today to discuss what you went through and what you have gone through and what you are going through, because it means so much, I believe, to the message that H.R. 1849 has drawn across this country.

And for that, thank you. I know it was not easy to prepare and I know it was not easy delivering your testimony. I must say this to the Committee and for the record: I truly believe that this piece of legislation in its original is not only the best intentions of everyone involved but the most careful and deliberate planning and thought, with hands extended to everyone in an effort to do what is right, not only for those 168 folks who lost their lives that day and in the days and hours afterwards, but also for the rescuers and every one who had a physical part in the process, then and in the recovery—

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I would simply want to state for the record that I appreciate the opportunity to set up all these panels. I truly appreciate the Subcommittee's willingness to hear the testimony and hold a hearing on H.R. 1849. And I would certainly respectfully urge the Subcommittee and the full Committee to perform the mark up at the earliest opportune moment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. I thank the gentleman for his comments and again, on behalf of the Chairman of the Subcommittee—I thank you, gentlemen. The hearing is adjourned.

[The photographs may be found at end of hearing.]

[The Letter of Understanding may be found at end of hearing.]

[The Memorial Mission Statement may be found at end of hearing.]

[Whereupon, at 1 p.m. the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

[Additional material submitted for the record follows.]

STATEMENT OF MAUREEN FINNERTY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PARK OPERATIONS AND EDUCATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you to address H.R. 1849, a bill to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and to create a government corporation known as the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust to manage the memorial. First and foremost, let me say that we support the goal of establishing the memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The significance of the tragedy of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, and the meaning and implications of this event for our nation, compel the establishment of this memorial as a visible and prominent national shrine. While we support the establishment of this memorial, we have significant concerns over certain aspects of its management as proposed in H.R. 1849 and strongly recommend an alternative management arrangement. In raising these concerns, we share the sponsors' goals for expeditiously creating an excellent, well-managed national memorial that appropriately communicates and reflects the meaning of the Oklahoma City bombing to the nation.

If enacted, H.R. 1849 would create a new unit of the National Park System in Oklahoma City—a memorial to recognize the profound changes brought to so many lives the morning of April 19, 1995. The legislation would direct the National Park Service, upon the request of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, to provide technical assistance to the Trust and, along with other Federal agencies, to carry out day-to-day visitor service programs at the memorial.

After the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building, President Clinton declared a national day of mourning for the victims of the bombing. He asked the people of the United States to pray for the victims and the community when they gathered in their places of worship. The President also traveled to Oklahoma City on that Sunday to participate in a memorial service for the bombing victims. At the service, the President personally thanked all those who worked heroically to save lives and he pledged to do all he could to help heal the injured, and to rebuild the city. The President promised to stand by the people of Oklahoma City for as long as it took. Creating a permanent memorial for the victims of the bombing helps fulfill the spirit of that pledge.

After the Oklahoma City bombing, citizens throughout the Nation expressed their solidarity in many ways. Along with the national day of mourning and the rededication of public servants to their calling, personal mementos were left, and continue to be left at the site of the bombing. Through mayoral and citizen action, the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation was established to create an appropriate memorial on the site. The Foundation has done a tremendous job of involving the public, defining its mission and goals, and holding a design competition for the memorial. Building upon these local efforts is the legislation introduced by the Oklahoma delegation.

While the circumstances compelling the establishment of a national memorial to the Oklahoma City tragedy as a unit of the National Park System are extraordinary, the approach to managing this memorial should benefit from proven National Park Service models. Because the National Park Service was not part of the process that developed the Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding, dated October 28, 1996, we could not provide our suggestions at that time. We appreciate the opportunity provided by the legislative process to share our views now about the most appropriate and effective role for each organization and governmental entity involved in the memorial.

Mr. Chairman, we support the objective that this new unit of the National Park System be managed and administered in close cooperation with, and with the full involvement of, local citizens and entities. As proposed, however, the legislation provides no role to the National Park Service in the management or administration of this new park unit unless the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust requests its involvement for certain limited purposes. Essentially, the legislation provides complete control over this new park unit to the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, a wholly-owned government corporation. This management approach raises several concerns and should be re-evaluated in light of other proven approaches which incorporate substantial local involvement and utilize public/private partnerships for specific purposes.

One significant issue for reconsideration is the establishment of the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust as a wholly-owned government corporation. In a 1995 report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, a government corporation was defined as "an agency of the government, established by Congress to perform a public purpose, which provides a

market-oriented service and produces revenue that meets or approximates its expenditures.” The transmittal letter from the Committee stated that “government corporations are an appropriate option only when certain conditions are present, such as a sustainable, commercial-type revenue stream, and that the misuse of the corporate concept can actually result in a weakened capacity of the executive branch to meet its statutory requirements and the capability of Congress to hold agencies accountable for their activities and financial obligations.”

The only example of the use of a government corporation in the National Park System is the Presidio Trust, established by legislation enacted last November. The Presidio of San Francisco presented a tremendous management challenge. The military transferred an enormous complex with many buildings to the National Park Service. In that case, the National Park Service needed the expertise of people familiar with business and real estate in the city of San Francisco who could effectively lease buildings and provide other mechanisms to assure that the Presidio’s buildings were protected. While entrepreneurial revenue-generating goals are appropriate for the Presidio, we question whether they are as appropriate for the memorial.

It was clear to us from the testimony given at the field hearing in Oklahoma City that it is the wish of local citizens and the State of Oklahoma to retain a strong level of local control and involvement in all aspects of the memorial’s operation and interpretation. We believe that the legislation could best achieve this by directing the National Park Service to manage the memorial in cooperation with the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, which could operate without the Federal restrictions that would be imposed on a government corporation. The general guidance for this cooperative effort could be outlined in legislation, and the specific aspects of the partnership developed through cooperative and interagency agreements.

We would be pleased to provide examples of public laws for existing National Park System units which involve partnerships with municipal or private institutions, as well as examples of cooperative and interagency agreements at existing National Park System units. Clearly, there is a need for the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation to continue in its role as fundraiser for the construction of the memorial and to establish an endowment to ensure the continued maintenance and preservation of the memorial. We believe that many existing National Park System units can serve as legislative models for a partnership which would include the Foundation, as well as Federal, State and local agencies.

We commend Congressman Lucas, and the other members of the Oklahoma delegation in their efforts to appropriately memorialize the lives of the innocent victims of the Oklahoma City bombing. We look forward to working closely with the delegation and the Committee staff in developing a legislative concept which will work well for the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, the National Park Service, and all of those who have been affected by this tragic event.

That completes my remarks Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

STATEMENT OF JOHN POULAND, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is John Pouland, Regional Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the Greater Southwest Region which includes Oklahoma. I am pleased to appear before you today in support of House bill H.R. 1849, and its Senate counterpart S. 871, bills to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial and to designate the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust. The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was part of the GSA; inventory and the legislation directs GSA to transfer the building site to the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust.

On April 19, 1995, a vicious attack on the Government killed 168 people, including 19 children, and destroyed the Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Nobody who has heard about this senseless act of terrorism, seen the horrible pictures of human suffering and total destruction, or was in any other way personally affected by this tragedy will ever forget that day. We will always remember where we were when the news shocked the Nation and the world. Recent events such as the McVeigh trial and the sentencing caused us all to relive those tragic moments and listen to the heartwrenching stories of the survivors and the victims’ families. Who will ever be able to erase the pictures of the small child in the arms of the firefighter etched into our minds and hearts forever?

I am here today, to support an effort which will help the people of Oklahoma and the rest of the Nation to continue the healing process. As the President stated dur-

ing the Ceremony on behalf of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation last month, "The Memorial design is elegant. It is symbolic. It manages to focus on this act of unconscionable violence and still honor the valor of the people of the community and the lives of the victims in a setting of reflection and peace that should leave people, when they go through it, feeling stronger rather than weaker."

The people of the General Services Administration were personally affected by the suffering, involved in the rescue and emergency management efforts and assisted in the re-establishment of operational capabilities. Now we are proud to help with the healing process. The Murrah Federal Building was part of the GSA-owned Federal inventory and the child care center was part of a nation-wide effort to create childcare for Federal workers. Tragically, two of our employees died in the attack, and 20 others were injured. Our regional employees were particularly distraught since they knew many of the tenants from the various agencies housed in the building.

Immediately following the bombing, GSA employees assisted emergency teams with the evacuation of the building while Federal Protective Officers established a security perimeter around the building for safety precautions and to expedite aid. Within hours of the explosion, GSA established a command center in Oklahoma City and located space for an Oklahoma City Disaster Field Office for the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Justice. By the next morning, approximately 50 GSA personnel were on-site assisting in critical areas. At the same time, surrounding buildings like the Federal Building and Courthouse, one block south of the Murrah Building, and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, two blocks south, also sustained damage and received immediate assistance to maximize safety and restore normal operations.

GSA was able to respond immediately in various ways to the Oklahoma City disaster. We either provided services directly or coordinated with other agencies and response groups. These circumstances were a true test of GSA's preparedness, systems and procedures.

Since this tragedy, the site of the destroyed Murrah Building was cleared and stands ready to be transformed from a site of pain and sorrow to a site of remembrance and healing. GSA fully supports the establishment of Memorial and is prepared to transfer the site to an appropriate Federal agency or local entity if that is deemed appropriate. At the same time, GSA is planning to construct a new Federal building in Oklahoma City, as authorized by the Administration and Congress and in cooperation with the city.

The establishment of a National Memorial is the right thing to do. GSA supports the establishment of the Memorial and would like to work with the Oklahoma delegation, the National Park Service, and other agencies and entities to find the appropriate way to manage the Memorial.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions that you and the Committee Members may have. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RONALD J. NORICK, MAYOR, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Ronald J. Norick, Mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. On behalf of the members of the City Council, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify before you today.

As you know, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, devastated the lives of Oklahoma City residents in a way unlike any other event in the history of the United States. I will focus my testimony on the impact the bombing had on Oklahoma City and why the proposed legislation is so important to our city.

This legislation will not only benefit Oklahoma City, it will benefit all Americans. While this event occurred in Oklahoma City, it was an attack on all Americans. It was an attack on all people who believe in the principles of this nation. People from every state in the Nation as well as thousands of people from outside the United States have visited the memorial site. Hundreds of people can be found at the site every day, in all kinds of weather, at all times of the day and night.

This event touched people not just in the United States, but around the world. Thousands of items were sent to my office from people from around the world. It has been over 2 years since the bombing, visitation and inquiries about the site have not declined. Thousands of people visit the site weekly. More than a million people have visited the site since the bombing leaving a piece of them at the chain link fence that surrounds the building footprint. They have left hundreds of thousands of items including messages, toys, flowers and shirts off their back as they

try to express their sympathy, their compassion and somehow understand that this could have happened anywhere in the United States.

For reference, the site is not more than a mile from the intersection of two of the country's major interstate highways, together carrying over 200,000 vehicles daily. Visitation will not decrease. The construction of the memorial and learning center will result in an increase in visitation, adding impetus to the City's efforts to improve the appearance and vitality of downtown Oklahoma City.

This legislation granting National Park status will recognize the sacred nature of the site and its significance to all Americans. This site of a tragic event has become a special place in our nation's identity. It cannot, will not and should not be forgotten. This is why the City strongly supports this legislation.

Other than the loss of life, and the accompanying impact on the lives of those touched by those losses, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building tore the heart out of our city. More than 300 structures were damaged and 12 buildings had to be demolished in the heart of our downtown. Rebuilding has been difficult as property owners and tenants, forced out of the area by damages to their properties, have been reluctant to reestablish in downtown Oklahoma City. Many have not had the finances. Special funding provided by Congress in 1995 has been absolutely vital to our rebuilding process. The recovery has been slow, and there still remains a very visible hole in the City's fabric.

The Oklahoma City Memorial, in conjunction with the passage of this legislation, will do much to heal that hole. It sends a powerful message to the people of Oklahoma City and to the Nation that the healing process is well underway, and that investment in the renewal of downtown makes good economic and civic sense.

Knowing that within a year, building will begin on a world class Memorial on the site of the Murrah Building and that it will be designated a National Park, permits the City to be more specific in targeting development in the downtown area, especially in the severally impacted district surrounding the Memorial.

The redevelopment of several of the larger buildings most heavily damaged by the bombing will now be possible. The City can also begin planning for traffic control, parking, streetscaping, sidewalk improvements, directional signage and other public improvements required to cater to the restructured business district and visitors to the site. Much of this planning has been on hold as the City and property owners have struggled with the task of making this area whole again. That hold will be lifted by this legislation. Private investors who have been holding back until they know the future of the area, can also begin their reconstruction plans.

The City strongly supports this legislation's establishment of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust. It is vital to those most directly affected by the events of April 19, 1995, that the story of this tragic event be managed locally. The Trust is the best vehicle for doing so.

Let me say again, the tragedy that befell Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, was not just a tragedy for those of us in Oklahoma. It was a tragedy that affected the whole nation. The effect of that tragedy is felt no less today, over 2 years later. It is only fitting that a tragedy of such national significance be recognized as such, and the legislation I speak in support of today provides that recognition. The city of Oklahoma City strongly supports this legislation, and we will be happy to do whatever is necessary to support its passage.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members for this opportunity.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT M. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN, OKLAHOMA CITY MEMORIAL
FOUNDATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Robert M. Johnson. I am the Chairman of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, serving as a volunteer pursuant to the June, 1995 appointment of Oklahoma City Mayor Ron Norick.

In April 1995, President and Mrs. Clinton came to Oklahoma just days following the worst terrorist attack on American soil. The President said then:

"All of you, the brave people of Oklahoma, made it clear to the entire nation and to the world that the very deeds of those who sought terror to divide us brought us closer together ... And we'll be right by your side until the work is done."

Just one month following the bombing, President Clinton told the Nation that in the months ahead, our nation would look to Oklahoma again to provide the vision and inspiration to appropriately memorialize America's tragedy.

In response, Mayor Norick created the 350 member Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, which is known today as the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation.

The Foundation embraced the challenge of memorializing a national tragedy so unprecedented in American history. We democratized the memorial process by making it open and inclusive. There have been no political, socio-economic or other barriers to participation. Most importantly, we have actively solicited and encouraged and given great deference to participation by family members and survivors in all aspects of the memorial process. This memorial process has been transforming and has contributed to the healing of our city, our state and our nation, and most importantly, those most directly affected by the tragedy. As one family member said—through the memorial process, chaos has been transformed into hope and unity.

Incredibly, all votes on critical decisions in this process have been unanimous, including the one for the adoption of the Memorial Mission Statement, which came after several months of receiving input from victims' families and survivors and other caring people from all over the world. The opening lines of the Mission Statement are:

We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this Memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.

The Mission Statement requires that the Oklahoma City National Memorial consist of an interactive learning museum, together with an institute dedicated to the prevention of terrorism and violence and finally a remembrance component. This last element was created by Hans and Torrey Butzer and Sven Berg and was recently selected through an international design competition which drew entries from all 50 states and 23 countries. This design was chosen on the first secret ballot of the Selection Committee by unanimous vote. It was subsequently approved by unanimous vote at a joint meeting of the Board and the Families and Survivors Committee of the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation.

By its very nature, the April 19, 1995 bombing was an attack on the American Government and our public servants, and, as such, it was an attack on each American. Although the bombing occurred in Oklahoma City, the national and international impact and reaction make it clear that by no means should this be memorialized as just an Oklahoma City or State of Oklahoma tragedy. Equally important is the Federal character of the site of the attack and the significant number of the victims and survivors who were innocent Federal public servants.

The Oklahoma City National Memorial will memorialize America's Tragedy by preserving the memory of the victims and survivors of the tragedy, by emphatically confirming the unification of spirit of all Americans in the wake of disaster, and by sending a powerful message to the world of the senselessness of terrorism as a means of effecting societal or government change.

Although the response to the Oklahoma City bombing reminded the world that Americans are capable of great compassion, selflessness and unity when tragedy strikes, our response is not yet complete. We respectfully request your participation in the memorialization of America's tragedy by enacting H.R. 1849.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HANS BUTZER, DESIGNER, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Torrey and I will never forget the morning we heard on Voice of America radio while in Berlin, that the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City had been bombed. Although we were an ocean away, we felt shocked that such a tragedy could occur on American soil. We also believed it to be our duty to make some sort of contribution to the recovery efforts.

The design we are presenting to you is our contribution, and is guided primarily by the introductory paragraph of the Memorial Foundation's Mission Statement:

We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever.

May all who leave here know the impact of violence.

May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.

With these words, the experience of visiting the Oklahoma City Memorial begins. Whether traveling along Harvey Avenue or Robinson Avenue or along Fifth Street, the first site of the Memorial Complex is of the gates of time. Within the urban fabric, these gates provide a powerful identity for the Memorial Complex and clearly indicate that this portion of Fifth Street has been closed forever. The Eastern gate, inscribed with the time "9:01", together with the Western Gate "9:03" frame the moment and place of explosion "9:02."

The gates also serve as a transition, both physical and psychological, from the busy city streets to a meditative landscape rich with soft edges and sounds.

Beneath the inscription "we come here to remember," one is drawn through the gate's opening into the heart of the moment 9:02 eager to tell its story.

The footprint of the former Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building to the South is covered with soft green grass, sloping up toward the warmth of the sun. The 168 empty chairs are on the grassy slope where the building once stood, reminding us of those who died. While the tragedy has affected the community and nation as a whole, the 168 individual chairs will remind us of the personal loss which resulted on April 19, 1995.

The chairs' presence will ensure that future generations of Americans will always remember these members of our community. The chairs are constructed of a stone seat and back mounted atop a glass block base which is inscribed with a victim's name. By day, the chairs appear to float above their translucent base, just as our memories of loved ones seem to float past at any given moment. By night, the glass bases will be illuminated, representing beacons of hope which will inspire Oklahoma City, its state and the Nation, to rebuild and prepare for a better tomorrow.

The Survivor Tree, witness to the violence of moment, stands to the north commemorating those who survived. Under its canopy, grassy terraces step down in contrast to the sloping field of 168 chairs beyond. Here, visitors may sit and find inspiration to live their lives more meaningfully, and better appreciate the freedoms they as survivors enjoy.

Rushing forth the city's edges to surround the Survivor Tree, is an orchard of blossoming fruit trees which recognize those who helped. Symbolic in their bearing of fruit, these trees allude to the continuing life cycle of those rescued and their future generations. The harvesting of the fruit in the fall would be the focus on annual celebrations honoring those who helped and those who were rescued.

Nestled in the northwest corner of the orchard is a special place for little helpers—the children. A series of chalkboards set in the ground represents the many letters and drawings the children sent in support, and provides a place for them to continue expressing their thoughts and encouragement.

A long reflecting pool spans what was once Fifth Street. Gently flowing water soothes the healing wound caused by the fiery blast. The sounds of moving water provide a peaceful background to visitor's thoughts. During the hot summer, the pool will provide cool relief. In winter, its surface may freeze, reflecting the warm glow of the empty chairs. Dark reflective stone will line the pool's surface, making it difficult to see the bottom. Water will flow over the edges and disappear into a thin channel running around the perimeter of the pool.

It is here at the water's edge that the areas of the empty chairs, the Survivor Tree and its terraces, the fruit tree orchard meet. And as visitors gaze at their own reflections, they see the faces of those changed forever.

As you can see from our response, this event touched the world. It is our hope that the world will be able to come to the site of this event and gain an understanding of what happened on April 19th. I respectfully urge your support of H.R. 1849, the bill to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust.

STATEMENT OF EMMETT E. "BUD" WELCH, FAMILY MEMBER, OKLAHOMA CITY,
OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I am Bud Welch, my 23 year old daughter, Julie Marie Welch, was killed April 19, 1995, in the Murrah Building Bombing.

Julie had graduated from Bishop McGuinness High School in 1990 after being a foreign exchange student with Youth for Understanding. She lived with a family in Pontevedra, Spain for one year between her sophomore and junior year in high school.

She received a foreign language scholarship from Marquette University and entered school there in August, 1990.

Julie had spent her sophomore year in college in Madrid at Marquette's campus there. She received her degree in Spanish from Marquette with a minor in French and Italian. Julie spoke Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, English and knew enough German to travel. She had graduated from Marquette University in Milwaukee in 1994.

Julie was the Spanish translator for Social Security. I brought Julie back to Oklahoma 4th of July weekend in 1994. She was employed by Social Security the following month, she was hired under the Federal Government Honors Program.

Julie Marie was my only daughter, my pal, my confidant and my friend.

I was to meet Julie at 11:30 that fateful Wednesday morning for our weekly lunch at the Athenian Greek Restaurant across the street from the Murrah Building and west of the Survivor Tree.

It became very important that the old faithful American Elm, now known as the "Survivor Tree" be included in the planned Memorial. That was Julie's favorite place to park and this tree survived the blast that so many people did not. To this day, it is the only "living" thing left on that site.

Working closely with the Memorial process has helped me tremendously in my healing. I look forward to that continuing with dialog with strangers once our new beautiful Memorial is built.

I believe it should be a National Memorial with National Park status because:

(1) The majority of the victims were Federal public servants.

(2) The crime happened on Federal property and stemmed from what some believe were problems with Federal policies.

(3) The people of this nation and the people of the world expect the United States of America to recognize this as a national memorial.

I base that on the thousands of cards, letters and telephone calls that I have personally received from more than 30 foreign countries, every province in Canada and every State in the Union.

Let's please don't let the world down. I urge you to support H.R. 1849 to establish the Oklahoma City National Monument and designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity. I would be happy to answer any questions at this time.

STATEMENT OF DON ROGERS, A.P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING MANAGER (RETIRED),
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I wish to thank Congressman Frank Lucas and the members of this Committee for me to testify on an issue I feel so strongly about.

INTRODUCTION

I am Don Rogers, Manager of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995. I am a Survivor of the bombing, injured in the building on the first floor, near the center of the building.

BACKGROUND

I would like to tell you part of my story, which occurred on a date that so many of us, will *never* forget.

The moment the bomb detonated, I was standing near the elevator lobby, having just completed a meeting which was held in my office (situated against the glass wall which was the north wall of the building where the Ryder truck was parked). I had walked out into the hall after the meeting to continue a side discussion with Robert (Bob) Dennis, Court Clerk of the US District Court, Western District. Quickly, we were engulfed in total darkness—unable to see or breathe. I was choking for air when I came to the realization that someone was calling my name. Somewhat disoriented and unable to see, I reached toward the direction of the voice. In doing so, I was able to grasp Bob's arm. Together, we climbed over debris trying to reach safety. It was as if we were crawling through a cave, except there was no air to breathe nor light to see. Blocked exits and hallways, which we found to, no longer existed were conditions that further complicated our efforts to find light and fresh air. Beginning to feel somewhat "entombed," we became *determined* to find a way out. While we were attempting to get out of the building, Bob and I rescued two other ladies (Dot Hill and Pam Lacy) who were confusedly moving toward the interior of the building. We were able to help them through and we found a way through the rubble, to the west side of the building where we were able to exit in an area that before had been a loading dock.

We quickly realized that things were not much better outside of the building. The north half of the building had been blown inward; a large gaping hole was all that remained of that portion. On the street about twenty-five cars were on fire. I was confused as to what could have possibly occurred to cause such damage. Realization hit me with the impact of yet another blast—I was immediately concerned for my employees, the children in the daycare, and the tenants of the building I was responsible for managing—where were they? I ran to the south of the building to gain entrance and found men using make-shift ladders from the playground fences to climb into the building, trying to rescue those trapped inside. The east stairwell was blocked by rubble so I couldn't continue to higher floors—I went back to the plaza

level. Looking upward trying to determine the best approach I saw a man pinned against the inner south wall, hanging out of the building. The upper half of his head was missing, the lower portion of his body was completely crushed, yet he raised his head asking for assistance, "Help me. Please help me." A moment later, his life was gone. The Federal workers (survivors of the A.P. Murrah Building and those who immediately ran to help from the US Courthouse) who were closest and trying to pull him free realized that their efforts for this man were in vain ... nothing could be done. Although my eyes were full of smoke, dust, and debris, I have a clear memory of viewing this man's losing struggle with death.

By this time, members of the fire department were arriving to assist in the rescue efforts already underway. Again I attempted to enter the building in an effort to find employees, children, and tenants. Firefighters saw me and insisted that I need medical attention for my eyes and the multiple lacerations.

I was treated at the local hospital that day, released in the afternoon, and returned to the destroyed building to help rescue workers search for survivors and assist in identifying bodies. I remember thinking that this couldn't be the same building that I had worked in for nineteen years, it was difficult identify anything. It seemed as though we were going down into a large cavern with debris heaped on the ground and hanging from the ceilings.

I remember seeing one body that did not resemble a person; it was a mass of flesh and material embedded in rock and crevices. The fireman with me at the time told me that this was a lady wearing a black dress imprinted with roses. I remembered that I had seen this woman as she stepped off the elevator, walking past me and toward the front doors just moments before the blast. This is one of the many horrible experiences I had on that day and the days to follow.

This has affected my family through me. My wife has informed me (many times) that I awakened her in the middle of the night, telling her that we needed to "get out of the building." I still have dreadful dreams and haunting memories every day—these vivid events seem to replay over and over in my mind which causes me to question "Why" were so many killed? ... I wonder "Why"?

I attended the sentencing of Timothy McVeigh, the individual tried and convicted by his peers as the person responsible for this devastating act. It was difficult for survivors and family members alike to see this man, convicted of this tragedy, cold-faced with no remorse. This was a day that will not be forgotten by those affected by the bombing—it seemed as though Mr. McVeigh reduced the tragedy to an insignificant loss.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MEMORIAL

The innocent laughter of the children nor their footsteps (as well as that of my friends and coworkers) will never be heard again.

Life's evening sun has set for 168 Americans, which will not rise again on this earth. The contributions of these individuals' to their families, communities, local churches and civic groups were ended before any of them had the opportunity to do great things. However, each of them was considered as "great" by family and friends; therefore resulting in a great loss to our nation.

We wish to let the world know that violent acts must be prevented. The proposed memorial would provide hope that future violent acts of this magnitude can be prevented and serve as a reminder of how people can (and should) reach out and care for one another with compassion.

We, as a nation—as a society, governed by citizens, feel an urgency to construct an appropriate memorial in order to remember the value of those who perished (infants, children, sisters/brothers, parents, grandparents) the strength of the human spirit, and the loss of innocence experienced by *America* on that day.

Unless we establish this memorial as a national monument to:

remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever, provide a place for people to gain an understanding of the impact of violence, and provide a place which offers comfort, strength, peace, and hope, the affliction of this American tragedy will be unresolved.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my wife, Joyce Rogers, and Federal Executive Board Director, LeAnn Jenkins, for assisting me in my efforts to testify before this Subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF GARY MARRS, FIRE CHIEF, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Gary Marrs, the Fire Chief for the Oklahoma City Fire Department. On behalf of the more than 1,000 fire fighters in Oklahoma City and those from 43 fire departments and a large num-

ber of law enforcement agencies that came from near and far to help in the rescue and recovery efforts, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify before you today.

As you know, at 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City was the target of a senseless act of terrorism. Within a few seconds, all of our lives were changed forever. The tragic loss of life and the countless injuries were devastating to our community.

Seconds after the bombing, a massive response of public safety agencies, health care providers and the general public occurred. The first arriving fire department personnel from Station 1 were faced with an overwhelming rescue operation. Buildings were damaged over a 60 square block area, and a large number of vehicles were on fire. Major structural damage occurred in not only the Federal building, but in a 26-story, 400 unit apartment building, a six-story office building, a three-story office building, a two-story building with a restaurant and a basement across the street, and in several buildings in a four-block area.

As we approached the scene, we began encountering debris in the road several blocks away from the Murrah Federal Building site. Fire fighters began walking in front of the apparatus to move the debris out of the roadway. In addition, they began to encounter injured people walking away from the blast. A number of our units began to immediately treat injured survivors and quickly realized there were going to be hundreds more.

Dozens of rescue and recovery workers formed human chains as we began to pass victims from the building into the street. All individuals rescued alive from the Murrah Federal Building and the surrounding structures were rescued on the first day within the first 12 hours of the operation. Many of the rescues accomplished that day, by Oklahoma City fire fighters and the hundreds who assisted them, would have been dramatic events if they had happened individually. The fact that they occurred as part of an incident of this magnitude overshadowed the hundreds of individual acts of professionalism, and in many cases heroism, that occurred that Wednesday in April and the days that followed.

FEMA workers and 11 Urban Search and Rescue Task Force teams came to Oklahoma City with hope they could help us find more survivors and to help all of us. Today, spread out across the United States, each rescuer has an understanding that this event was not just an Oklahoma event ... it was an event that touched the nation. It has reached coast to coast.

The outpouring from people was unbelievable. From the wheelbarrows filled with ice and drinks, to a national pizza chain onsite serving more than 10,000 free pizzas, to a supply room filled with everything from bandanas to rain suits to batteries. We would ask for something and people would begin to bring it to the site. People donated clothes, food, equipment, and supplies in record numbers to support the rescue operations. If a request for some specialized service was made, such as veterinarians for the search dogs, the response was immediate and overwhelming. More than 1,000 cellular telephones were handed out, free to emergency personnel and all the air time was donated by the companies.

Establishing a National Park on the site of this attack is appropriate to honor the victims, the survivors and the rescue and recovery workers and to show the world the shining example of how a community can come together to rise above adversity.

As Oklahoma City Police Chaplain Jack Poe has said since the bombing, the *Oklahoma Standard* means a new level of caring. The Oklahoma City National Memorial will do just that. Mr. Chairman, again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to represent all of the brave men and women who worked for 18 days under impossible circumstances on behalf of our community and our nation.

STATEMENT OF HON. HELEN CHENOWETH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF IDAHO

I want to first thank Chairman Hansen for holding a hearing on H.R. 1849, a bill that would establish an Oklahoma City National Memorial, and an Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust in memory of the victims of the Oklahoma bombing tragedy.

Mr. Chairman, the bombing took the lives of 168 men, women and children, injured more than 500 others and forever changed the life of countless others. Establishing this memorial and trust fund to the victims and the survivors of the Oklahoma bombing is the very least Congress can do to help the citizens of Oklahoma and the Nation recover from this terrible event. I am pleased that this memorial will be unlike any other memorial in that it will be an interactive museum for Americans now and in the future to learn and remember the lessons about the need-

less loss of life and tremendous suffering that occurred in this wanton act of violence. It will also stand as a testament to not only those who lost their lives in this tragedy, but also to those many brave individuals who took heroic risks to save lives from the dangerous wreckage of what was left after the explosion.

I am looking forward to hearing the testimony of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation, who worked hard to put this excellent piece of legislation together. Finally, I am also interested in hearing how this unique trust fund and memorial, which will mostly be privately funded, is going to be managed. Its success may prove as a template for future memorials.

Again, I thank the Chairman for holding this hearing. What happened in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 was a very dark day in our nation's history. However, through legislative Acts such as H.R. 1849, perhaps there is some good to be gained from the lessons learned and the bravery witnessed in the amazing aftermath of this experience.

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1849

To establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 10, 1997

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Oklahoma City Na-
5 tional Memorial Act of 1997”.

6 **SEC. 2 FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

8 (1) few events in the past quarter-century have
9 rocked Americans’ perception of themselves and

1 their institutions, and brought together the people of
2 our Nation with greater intensity than the April 19,
3 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal
4 Building in downtown Oklahoma City;

5 (2) the resulting deaths of 168 people, some of
6 whom were children, immediately touched thousands
7 of family members whose lives will forever bear scars
8 of having those precious to them taken away so bru-
9 tally;

10 (3) suffering with such families are countless
11 survivors, including children, who struggle not only
12 with the suffering around them, but their own phys-
13 ical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life
14 beyond April 19;

15 (4) such losses and struggles are personal and,
16 since they resulted from so public an attack, they
17 are also shared with a community, a nation, and the
18 world; and,

19 (5) the story of the bombing does not stop with
20 the attack itself or with the many losses it caused.
21 The responses of Oklahoma's public servants and
22 private citizens, and those from throughout the na-
23 tion, remain as a testament to the sense of unity,
24 compassion, even heroism, that characterized the
25 rescue and recovery following the bombing.

1 (6) During the days immediately following the
2 Oklahoma City bombing, Americans and people from
3 around the world of all races, political philosophies,
4 religions and walks of life responded with unprece-
5 dented solidarity and selflessness; and

6 (7) Given the national and international impact
7 and reaction, the federal character of the site of the
8 bombing, and the significant percentage of the vic-
9 tims and survivors who were federal employees the
10 Oklahoma City Memorial will be established, de-
11 signed, managed and maintained to educate present
12 and future generations, through a public/private
13 partnership, to work together efficiently and respect-
14 fully in developing a National Memorial relating to
15 all aspects of the April 19, 1995, bombing in Okla-
16 homa City.

17 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this Act:

19 (1) **MEMORIAL.**—The term “memorial” means
20 the Oklahoma City National Memorial designated
21 under section 4(a).

22 (2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means
23 the Secretary of the Interior.

1 (3) TRUST.—The term “trust” means the Okla-
2 homa City National Memorial Trust designated
3 under section 5(a).

4 **SEC. 4. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve for the
6 benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States
7 and the World, as a National Memorial certain lands lo-
8 cated in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there is established
9 as a unit of the National Park System the Oklahoma City
10 National Memorial.

11 (b) The memorial area shall be comprised of the
12 lands, facilities and structures generally depicted on the
13 map entitled “Oklahoma City National Memorial”, num-
14 bered OCNM 001, and dated May 1997 (hereinafter re-
15 ferred to in this Act as the “map”):

16 (1) Such map shall be on file and available for
17 public inspection in the appropriate offices of the
18 National Park Service and the Trust.

19 (2) After advising the Committee on Energy
20 and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Com-
21 mittee on Resources of the House of Representa-
22 tives, in writing, the Trust, as established by section
23 5 of this Act, may make minor revisions of the
24 boundaries of the memorial when necessary by publi-

1 eation of a revised drawing or other boundary de-
2 scription in the Federal Register.

3 **SEC. 5. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST.**

4 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a wholly
5 owned government corporation to be known as the Okla-
6 homa City National Memorial Trust.

7 (b) **BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**—

8 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The powers and manage-
9 ment of the Trust shall be vested in a board of Di-
10 rectors (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”) con-
11 sisting of the following 9 members:

12 (A) The Secretary or the Secretary’s des-
13 ignee.

14 (B) Eight individuals, appointed by the
15 President, from a list of recommendations sub-
16 mitted by the Governor of the State of Okla-
17 homa; and a list of recommendations submitted
18 by the Mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and
19 a list of recommendations submitted by the
20 United States Senators from Oklahoma; and, a
21 list of recommendations submitted by United
22 States Representatives from Oklahoma. The
23 President shall make the appointments referred
24 to in this subparagraph within 90 days after
25 the enactment of this Act.

1 (“ TERMS.—Members of the Board appointed
2 under paragraph (1)(B) shall each serve for a term
3 of 2 years, except that of the members first ap-
4 pointed, 2 shall serve for a term of 3 years; and 2
5 shall serve a term of 2 years. Any vacancy in the
6 Board shall be filled in the same manner in which
7 the original appointment was made, and any mem-
8 ber appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the re-
9 mainder of that term for which his or her prede-
10 cessor was appointed. No appointed member may
11 serve more than 8 years in consecutive terms.

12 (3) QUORUM.—Five members of the Board
13 shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of busi-
14 ness by the Board.

15 (4) ORGANIZATION AND COMPENSATION.—The
16 Board shall organize itself in such a manner as it
17 deems most appropriate to effectively carry out the
18 authorized activities of the Trust. Board members
19 shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for
20 the actual and necessary travel and subsistence ex-
21 penses incurred by them in the performance of the
22 duties of the Trust.

23 (5) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Members of the
24 Board of Directors shall not be considered Federal
25 employees by virtue of their membership on the

1 Board, except for purposes of the Federal Tort
2 Claims Act and the Ethics in Government Act, and
3 the provisions of chapter 11 of title 18, United
4 States Code.

5 (6) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at least
6 three times per year in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
7 and at least two of those meetings shall be opened
8 to the public. Upon a majority vote, the Board may
9 close any other meetings to the public. The Board
10 shall establish procedures for providing public infor-
11 mation and opportunities for public comment re-
12 garding operations maintenance and management of
13 the Memorial; as well as, policy, planning and design
14 issues.

15 (7) STAFF.—

16 (A) NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
17 STAFF.—The Trust is authorized to appoint
18 and fix the compensation and duties of an execu-
19 tive director and such other officers and em-
20 ployees as it deems necessary without regard to
21 the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
22 governing appointments in the competitive serv-
23 ice, and may pay them without regard to the
24 provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of
25 chapter 53, title 5, United States Code, relating

1 to classification and General Schedule pay
2 rates.

3 (B) INTERIM PARK SERVICE STAFF.—At
4 the request of the Trust, the Secretary shall
5 provide for a period not to exceed 2 years, such
6 personnel and technical expertise, as necessary,
7 to provide assistance in the implementation of
8 the provisions of this Act.

9 (C) PARK SERVICE STAFF.—At the request
10 of the Trust, the Secretary shall provide such
11 uniform personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to
12 carry out day to day visitor service programs.

13 (D) OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—At
14 the request of the Trust, the Director of any
15 other Federal agency may provide such person-
16 nel, on a reimbursable basis, to carry out day
17 to day visitor service programs.

18 (8) NECESSARY POWERS.—The Trust shall
19 have all necessary and proper powers for the exercise
20 of the authorities vested in it.

21 (9) TAXES.—The Trust and all properties ad-
22 ministered by the Trust shall be exempt from all
23 taxes and special assessments of every kind by the
24 State of Oklahoma, and its political subdivisions in-

1 including the County of Oklahoma and the City of
2 Oklahoma City.

3 (10) GOVERNMENT CORPORATION.—

4 (A) The Trust shall be treated as a wholly
5 owned Government corporation subject to chap-
6 ter 91 of title 31, United States Code (com-
7 monly referred to as the Government Corpora-
8 tion Control Act). Financial statements of the
9 Trust shall be audited annually in accordance
10 with section 9105 of title 31 of the United
11 States Code.

12 (B) At the end of each calendar year, the
13 Trust shall submit to the Committee on Energy
14 and Natural Resources of the United States
15 Senate and the Committee on Resources of the
16 House of Representatives a comprehensive and
17 detailed report of its operations, activities, and
18 accomplishments for the prior fiscal year. The
19 report also shall include a section that describes
20 in general terms the Trust's goals for the cur-
21 rent fiscal year.

22 **SEC. 6. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE TRUST.**

23 (a) OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRUST.—The
24 Trust shall administer the operation, maintenance, man-
25 agement and interpretation of the Memorial including, but

1 not limited to, leasing, rehabilitation, repair and improve-
2 ment of property within the Memorial under its adminis-
3 trative jurisdiction using the authorities provided in this
4 section, which shall be exercised in accordance with—

5 (1) the provisions of law generally applicable to
6 units of the National Park Service, including: “An
7 Act to establish a National Park Service, and for
8 other purposes” approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat.
9 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4);

10 (2) the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666;
11 U.S.C. 461–467;

12 (3) the general objectives of the “Memorial Mis-
13 sion Statement”, adopted March 26, 1996, by the
14 Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation; and,

15 (4) the “Oklahoma Memorial Foundation Inter-
16 governmental Letter of Understanding”, dated, Oc-
17 tober 28, 1996.

18 (b) AUTHORITIES.—

19 (1) The Trust may participate in the develop-
20 ment of programs and activities at the properties
21 designated by the map, and the Trust shall have the
22 authority to negotiate and enter into such agree-
23 ments, leases, contracts and other arrangements
24 with any person, firm, association, organization, cor-
25 poration or governmental entity, including, without

1 limitation, entities of Federal, State and local gov-
2 ernments as are necessary and appropriate to carry
3 out its authorized activities. Any such agreements
4 may be entered into without regard to section 321
5 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b).

6 (2) The Trust shall establish procedures for
7 lease agreements and other agreements for use and
8 occupancy of Memorial facilities, including a require-
9 ment that in entering into such agreements the
10 Trust shall obtain reasonable competition.

11 (3) The Trust may not dispose of or convey fee
12 title to any real property transferred to it under this
13 Act.

14 (4) Federal laws and regulations governing pro-
15 curement by Federal Agencies shall not apply to the
16 Trust, with the exception of laws and regulations re-
17 lated to Federal Government contracts governing
18 working conditions, and any civil rights provisions
19 otherwise applicable thereto.

20 (5) The Trust, in consultation with the Admin-
21 istrator of Federal Procurement Policy, shall estab-
22 lish and promulgate procedures applicable to the
23 Trust's procurement of goods and services including,
24 but not limited to, the award of contracts on the
25 basis of contractor qualifications, price, commercially

1 reasonable buying practices, and reasonable competi-
2 tion.

3 (c) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Within one year after
4 the enactment of this Act, the Trust, in consultation with
5 the Secretary, shall develop a comprehensive program for
6 management of those lands, operations and facilities with-
7 in the Memorial established by this Act.

8 (d) DONATIONS.—The Trust may solicit and accept
9 donations of funds, property, supplies, or services from in-
10 dividuals, foundations, corporations, and other private or
11 public entities for the purposes of carrying out its duties.

12 (e) PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding section 1341 of
13 title 31 of the United States Code, all proceeds received
14 by the Trust shall be retained by the Trust, and such pro-
15 ceeds shall be available, without further appropriation, for
16 the administration, operation, preservation, restoration,
17 operation and maintenance, improvement, repair and re-
18 lated expenses incurred with respect to Memorial prop-
19 erties under its administrative jurisdiction. The Secretary
20 of the Treasury, at the option of the Trust shall invest
21 excess monies of the Trust in public debt securities which
22 shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary
23 of the Treasury taking into consideration the current aver-
24 age market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of
25 the United States of comparable maturity.

1 (f) SUITS.—The Trust may sue and be sued in its
2 own name to the same extent as the Federal Government.
3 Litigation arising out of the activities of the Trust shall
4 be conducted by the Attorney General; except that the
5 Trust may retain private attorneys to provide advice and
6 council. The District Court for the Western District of
7 Oklahoma shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit
8 filed against the Trust.

9 (g) BYLAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Trust
10 may adopt, amend, repeal, and enforce bylaws, rules and
11 regulations governing the manner in which its business
12 may be conducted and the powers vested in it may be exer-
13 cised. The Trust is authorized, in consultation with the
14 Secretary, to adopt and to enforce those rules and regula-
15 tions that are applicable to the operation of the National
16 Park System and that may be necessary and appropriate
17 to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this Act.
18 The Trust shall give notice of the adoption of such rules
19 and regulations by publication in the Federal Register.

20 (h) INSURANCE.—The Trust shall require that all
21 leaseholders and contractors procure proper insurance
22 against any loss in connection with properties under lease
23 or contract, or the authorized activities granted in such
24 lease or contract, as is reasonable and customary.

1 **SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.**

2 (a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—**

3 (1) **IN GENERAL.—**In furtherance of the pur-
4 poses of this Act, there is hereby authorized the sum
5 of \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 (2) **MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—**Amounts ap-
7 propriated in any fiscal year to carry out the provi-
8 sions of this Act may only be expended on a match-
9 ing basis in a ratio of at least one non-Federal dollar
10 to every Federal Dollar. For the purposes of this
11 provision, each non-Federal dollar donated to the
12 Trust or to the Oklahoma City Memorial Founda-
13 tion for the creation, maintenance, or operation of
14 the Memorial shall satisfy the matching dollar re-
15 quirement without regard to the fiscal year in which
16 such donation is made.

17 **SEC. 8. ALFRED P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING.**

18 (a) Prior to the construction of the Memorial the Ad-
19 ministrator of the General Services Administration shall,
20 among other actions, exchange, sell, lease, donate, or oth-
21 erwise dispose of the site of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal
22 Building, or a portion thereof, to the Trust. Any such dis-
23 posal shall not be subject to—

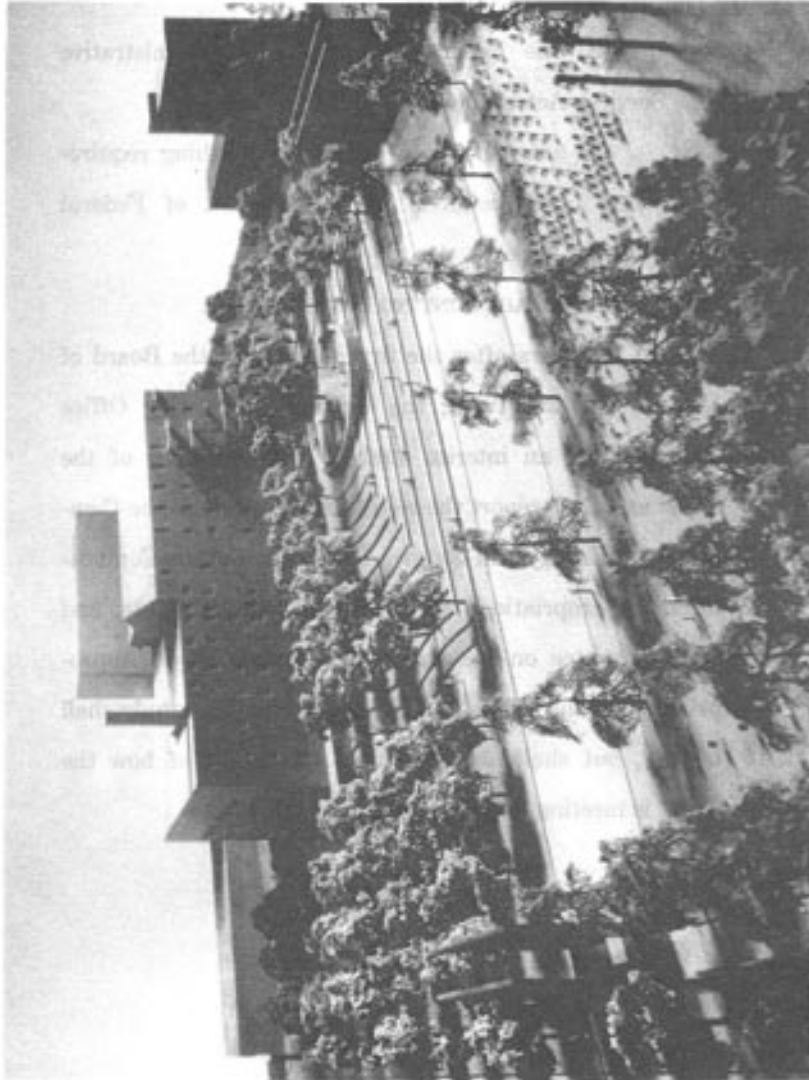
24 (1) the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40
25 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

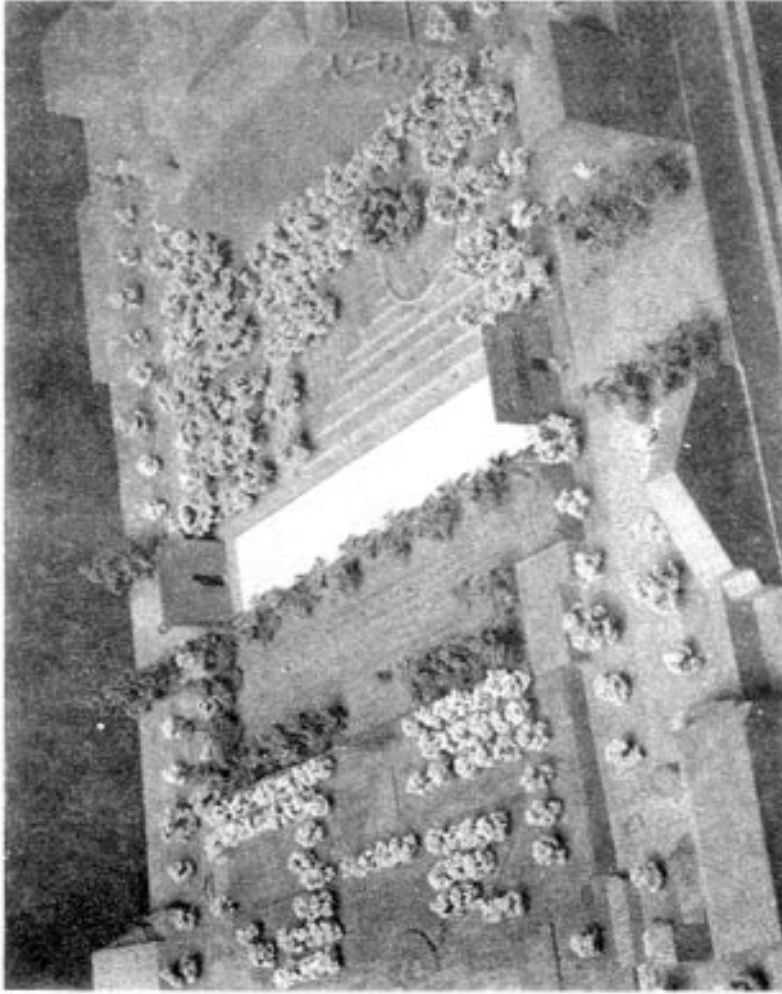
1 (2) the Federal Property and Administrative
2 Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. et seq.); or

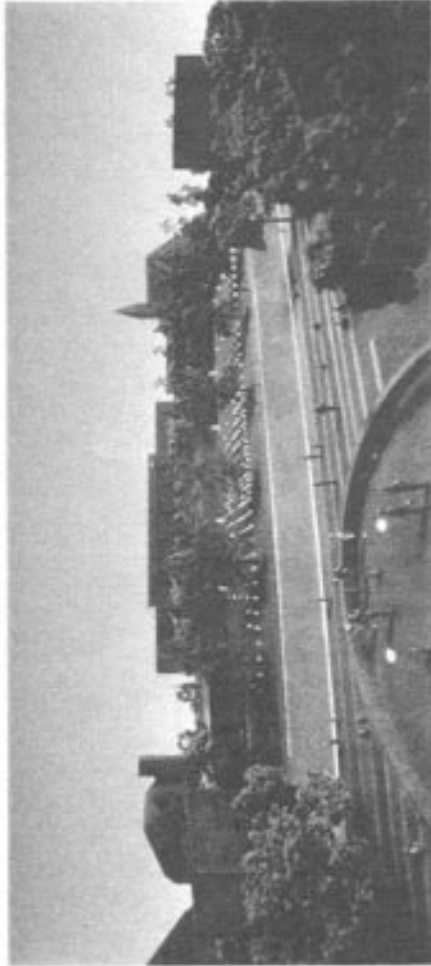
3 (3) any other Federal law establishing require-
4 ments or procedures for the disposal of Federal
5 property.

6 **SEC. 9. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY.**

7 (a) Six years after the first meeting of the Board of
8 Directors of the Trust, the General Accounting Office
9 shall conduct an interim study of the activities of the
10 Trust and shall report the results of the study to the Com-
11 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Commit-
12 tee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and
13 the Committee on Resources and Committee on Appro-
14 priations of the House of Representatives. The study shall
15 include, but shall not be limited to, details of how the
16 Trust is meeting its obligations under this Act.









The Oklahoma City National Memorial

The design was selected in an open international design competition conducted by the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, and was created by the husband and wife design team of Hans-Ekkehard Butzer and Torrey Butzer with Sven Berg. Torrey Butzer is a native of Nowata, Oklahoma. Hans was born in Madison, Wisconsin, and Sven is from Berlin, Germany, where the three collaborated on the design.

The first signs of the complex are the gates of time. The opening lines of the Memorial Mission Statement are inscribed over the exterior openings in the gates:

*"We come here to remember those who were killed,
those who survived and those changed forever.
May all who leave here know the impact of violence.*

May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity."

On the interior of the eastern gate is 9:01, and on the interior of the western gate is 9:03 to frame the moment in time ("9:02") on April 19, 1995, when lives changed forever.

The footprint of the former Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building is covered with soft green grass, on which evergreens stand watch over 168 empty glass base chairs, which powerfully convey the deep sense of loss of those who died. The chairs are in nine rows representing the nine floors of the Building, and when illuminated at night, the chairs represent beacons of hope. Also on the footprint of the former Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building is a place of remembrance of the survivors of the attack.

The Survivor Tree, witness to the violence of the moment, stands to the north commemorating strength and endurance. Cascading terraces under its canopy offer a peaceful setting for thought and contemplation. The empty chairs, the Survivor Tree and its terraces meet at the reflecting pool representative of healing, which occupies the area now known as Fifth Street. As visitors gaze in the pool at their own reflections, the pool reveals the faces of those changed forever.

An area for visiting children provides an opportunity for them to interact and express their feelings. The thousands of people involved in the rescue and recovery effort are honored with a grove of trees.

The design will provide a timeless place of remembrance in a manner which will fulfill the Memorial Mission Statement.

President Clinton congratulates Hans and Torrey Butzer on their design that he called a "memorial of true power and amazing grace."



"The design is elegant, it is symbolic. It manages to focus on this act of unconscionable violence and still honor the valor of the people of the community and the lives of the victims in a setting of reflection and peace that should leave people, when they go through it feeling stronger rather than weaker. And that is no small task.

This tragedy was a national one, and the memorial should be recognized and embraced and supported by the nation."

— William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America

Help us Build the Memorial

Make your pledge or
credit card donation today!

Call

1-888-542-HOPE



or send your donation to
PO Box 96012
Oklahoma City, OK 73196-0012

www.oklahoman.net/contributions/omemorial
e-mail - okcmem@isnet.net



*We come here to remember those who were killed,
those who survived and those changed forever.
May all who leave here know the impact of
violence. May this memorial offer comfort,
strength, peace, hope and serenity. ©*

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING
October 28, 1996**

*420 North Robinson
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
(405) 235-3313*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1997

It has been almost two years since the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, but the memory of that terrible day is still fresh in the minds and hearts of all Americans.

We learned a lot about ourselves that day. We recognized that we are a family, that a cowardly terrorist attack on one American is an attack on us all. We were reminded that, despite our differences in outlook and background and politics, Americans still unite to help one another when tragedy strikes. And in the wake of that tragedy, we realized anew that the human spirit, blessed by hope and strengthened by determination, can rise above any adversity.

Now we have an opportunity to unite again around the citizens of Oklahoma City. I ask all Americans to join me in supporting the effort to establish a memorial on the site of the bombing. Together, let us transform that scarred square of earth into a fitting tribute to those who died, to those who survived, and to those whose lives have been changed forever by this devastating event. By honoring them, we can help to bring healing and create hope for a brighter, more secure future.

Bill Clinton

INTERGOVERNMENTAL LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

PREMISE

This Letter of Understanding is intended to provide a framework that will enable the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force (the "Task Force"), Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation (the "Foundation"), and representatives of the City of Oklahoma City (the "City"), the State of Oklahoma (the "State") and the government of the United States (the "U.S. Government") to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a National Memorial (the "Memorial") relating to the April 19, 1995, bombing in Oklahoma City, which will be appropriate, enduring and sensitive to those most directly affected by the bombing.

This document outlines the expectations and responsibilities each participant has related to development and ongoing maintenance of the Memorial. It reinforces the mutual commitment participants have to ensure that Memorial efforts are timely, non-political, productive and respectful of the needs of victims' families and survivors.

BACKGROUND

Few events in the past quarter-century have rocked Americans' perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our nation more intensely than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City.

The resulting 168 murders immediately touched thousands of family members -- wives, husbands, children, brothers, sisters, parents -- whose lives will forever bear the scars of having had those precious to them taken away so brutally. Suffering with such families are hundreds of survivors who struggle not only with the suffering around them, but with their own physical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life beyond April 19. Such losses and struggles are personal and, since they resulted from so public an attack, they also are shared with a community, a nation and the world.

Just as reverberations from the blast shook people as far away as 50 miles, the effects of the crime reach across Oklahoma and throughout the nation. By its very nature as an attack on the American government and our public servants, the bombing was a violent assault on each American citizen. When friends, colleagues, neighbors and fellow citizens are brutalized, each of us is diminished.

Mindful of the far-reaching impact of the assault in the heart of Oklahoma City and the nation, and aware of the historic nature of the event, Oklahoma City Mayor Ron Norick appointed

the 350-member volunteer Task Force charged with developing an appropriate Memorial. The Task Force, in turn, organized the Foundation to acquire funding for development of the Memorial.

Parties to this Letter of Understanding recognize that prior to Sept. 1, 1996, all Memorial planning activities occurred by operation of the Task Force, but, effective Sept. 1, 1996, the Task Force will be transformed into the Foundation, and all future Memorial planning activities will be conducted by the Foundation.

MUTUAL COMMITMENTS

Throughout the planning, design and construction of the Memorial, we; the undersigned participants, agree on behalf of ourselves and our organizations to:

1. Remain faithful to the ideal that the development of the Memorial shall be respectful, non-political and timely.
2. Recognize, respect and support the autonomy of the Task Force and the Foundation as non-profit, non-political organizations dedicated to creating and overseeing a Memorial development process that is sensitive, inclusive, collaborative, thorough and productive.
3. Recognize and respect the special role the local community has as the site of the 1995 bombing and as the home of the Memorial. While the crime has national and international implications, victims' families, survivors and residents of Central Oklahoma bore the brunt of the impact and rightly shall play a leadership role in planning and establishing a lasting Memorial.
4. Recognize that among the range of opinions, ideas and priorities expressed in the information gathering phase of the Memorial development process, those expressed by victims' families and survivors shall be given the greatest weight and highest degree of respect.
5. Recognize and abide by the Task Force Mission Statement adopted by the Advisory Committee of the Task Force on March 26, 1996.
6. Recognize as being final the design selection made pursuant to the design selection methodology adopted by the Task Force and an International Design Competition administered by the Task Force.
7. Recognize, respect and facilitate a Memorial development time line to be outlined by the Task Force.

8. Recognize the importance of working together to accommodate the Memorial design selected pursuant to the International Design Competition. For instance, should the selected design call for using a portion of the Murrah Building site, its plaza and/or acquiring a parcel of land near the site of the former Murrah Building, all participants agree to cooperate in making such efforts possible.
9. Recognize the importance of administering and maintaining the Memorial and surrounding sites with dignity and honor befitting the memories of those killed or injured in the blast. Signatories of this Letter of Understanding agree to cooperate with one another to ensure that such ongoing administration and maintenance of the Memorial is consistent, efficient and respectful.
10. Recognize that governmental and private financial assistance may be required to support the planning, design, construction and operation of the Memorial.
11. Recognize the work of the Task Force and Foundation as a unified effort to establish one Memorial commemorating the April 19, 1995, bombing and commit *not* to develop or take part in developing competing Memorial proposals without prior written consent of the Foundation.
12. Pursue Congressional Authorization for the completed Memorial Complex to be designated a National Monument to be operated and maintained by the National Park Service.

SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

The following specific commitments are made:

1. **The Task Force & Foundation agree to:**
 - A. pursue the funding of both the planning and construction of the Memorial;
 - B. select the design of the Memorial through an International Design Competition pursuant to a design selection methodology adopted by the Task Force;
 - C. notify the General Services Administration (the "GSA") and the City when (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, so that GSA may deliver to whomever is ultimately going to maintain the property the deed to the land on which the Murrah Federal Building was located;
 - D. enter into a separate agreement with GSA providing for the use of the Murrah Federal Building Block Plaza as a part of the Memorial complex; and
 - E. oversee construction of the Memorial.

2. The City agrees to:

- A. acquire the South half of the Journal-Record Building block for incorporation into the Memorial site and, if required by the Task Force, to raze the remains of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board building and Athenian building;
- B. erect and maintain permanent-style fencing to the south half of the Journal-Record Building block, pending commencement of construction of the Memorial by adding fencing beginning at the northeast corner of the Athenian building fence going east to the sidewalk at Robinson Street, then south along the Robinson Street sidewalk to 5th Street. Such fencing shall contain two gates, one at each end of the closed portion of 5th Street, and shall allow, where safe, pedestrian access to the closed portion of 5th Street. Such fencing also shall be of the same style erected by the GSA surrounding the Murrah Building block;
- C. honor the adopted Mission Statement of the Task Force as a community consensus guidance document, including the permanent closure of 5th Street by the City of Oklahoma City City Council by a unanimous vote on October 22, 1996;
- D. enclose with permanent-style fencing, while the International Design Competition is taking place, that portion of 5th Street between the Journal-Record Building block and the Murrah Federal Building block until the City determines whether that portion of the street is to be permanently closed;
- E. pursue the adoption of the North Downtown Design Workshop and Urban Land Institute recommendations regarding protective zoning for the area surrounding the Memorial site;
- F. receive from the Foundation notification that (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, and then, based upon GSA receiving similar notification from the Foundation, grant to the Foundation an agreement allowing the Foundation to construct the Memorial on the site; and
- G. convey to the National Park Service the site of the Memorial and its associated improvements upon completion of the Memorial and final Congressional Authorization of the site as a National Monument to be operated and maintained by the National Park Service.

3. The State agrees to:

- A. participate in a coordinated effort to facilitate, support and assist work of the Task Force and Foundation;

- B. recognize Task Force and Foundation efforts to procure private funding for planning and construction of the Memorial, while standing ready to identify and possibly allocate State resources, if available, to assist in development of the Memorial;
- C. endorse and assist efforts of the Task Force, Foundation and other signatories to procure designation of the Memorial as a National Monument and to secure U.S. Government funding to support the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Memorial;
- D. provide the necessary professional archival assistance of the Oklahoma Historical Society, as requested by the Task Force, to collect, catalog and preserve artifacts related to the April 19, 1995, bombing for possible inclusion in the Memorial Information/Learning Center and Museum to be developed by the Foundation; and
- E. make available to the Foundation all April 19, 1995, bombing artifacts received by any office or agency of the State of Oklahoma.

4. The GSA agrees to:

- A. maintain protective fencing around the Murrah Federal Building block in good condition and maintain the landscaping and other improvements, including the vault and underground parking garage, on such block until such time as the former office building footprint of the Murrah Federal Building block is transferred by GSA to the City for construction of the Memorial and to reroute any easements as may be required prior to such transfer;
- B. upon receiving from the Foundation notification that (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, GSA shall deliver to whomever is ultimately going to maintain the property the deed to the land on which the footprint of the Murrah Federal Building was located;
- C. enter into a separate agreement with the Foundation providing for the use of the Murrah Federal Building Block Plaza as a part of the Memorial complex. Further, the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Block Plaza, parking garage and vault will remain the property of the U.S. Government; and
- D. provide warehousing facilities for storing artifacts regarding the bombing pending completion of the Memorial, and provide, as existing facilities permit, warehouse and office space with climates suitable for needs of the International Design Competition not to exceed current facility conditions.

5. U.S. Government representatives who are signatories to this Agreement agree to:

- A. exercise their best efforts to cause the National Park Service to participate as a technical advisor to the Foundation, lending consultation and experience to help the foundation develop a Memorial appropriate for National Monument status and care.

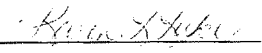
6. All signatories to this Letter of Understanding acknowledge that:

- A. this letter is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right or benefit, substantial or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against any body or agency represented as a signatory to the agreement or such body's or agency's instrumentalities, officers or employees, or any other person.

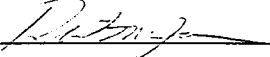
In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Letter of Understanding

on this 28th day of October, 1996.

Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force

Signature:  Printed Name: Karen L. Luke
Title: Vice-Chair Date: October 28, 1996

Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation

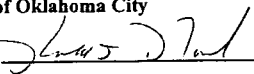
Signature: 

Printed Name: Robert M. Johnson

Title: Chairman of the Board

Date: October 28, 1996

The City of Oklahoma City

Signature: 

Printed Name: Ronald J. Norick

Title: Mayor

Date: October 28, 1996

The City of Oklahoma City - Council

Signature:  Printed Name: Frosty Peak

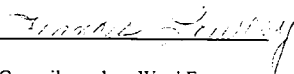
Title: Councilmember, Ward One Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Mark Schwartz

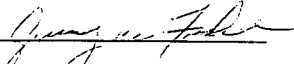
Title: Councilmember, Ward Two Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Jack W. Cornett

Title: Councilmember, Ward Three Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Frances Lowrey

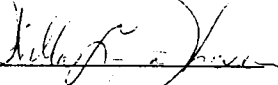
Title: Councilmember, Ward Four Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Jerry W. Foshee

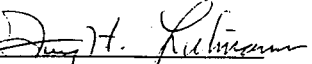
Title: Councilmember, Ward Five Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Ann Simank

Title: Councilmember, Ward Six Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Willa D. Johnson

Title: Councilmember, Ward Seven Date: October 28, 1996

Signature:  Printed Name: Guv H. Liebmann

Title: Councilmember, Ward Eight Date: October 28, 1996

Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

Signature: Zach D. Taylor

Printed Name: Zach D. Taylor

Title: Executive Director

Date: October 28, 1996

Commissioner, Oklahoma County

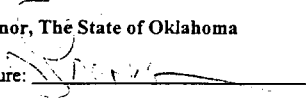
Signature: Stuart Earnest Sr.

Printed Name: Stuart E. Earnest, Sr.

Title: Commissioner, District Three

Date: October 28, 1996

Governor, The State of Oklahoma

Signature:  _____

Printed Name: Frank Keating

Title: Governor

Date: October 28, 1996

Lieutenant Governor, The State of Oklahoma

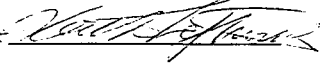
Signature: Mary Fallin

Printed Name: Mary Fallin

Title: Lieutenant Governor

Date: October 28, 1996

President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma Senate

Signature:  Printed Name: Keith Leftwich


Title: President Pro Tempore Designee Date: October 28, 1996

Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

Signature: *Debbie Blackburn* Printed Name: Debbie Blackburn
Title: Speaker of the House Designee Date: October 28, 1996

United States Senator from The State of Oklahoma
Signature: *Don Nickles* Printed Name: Don Nickles
Title: Senator Date: October 28, 1996

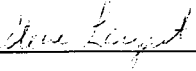
United States Senator from The State of Oklahoma

Signature:  Printed Name: James Inhofe

Title: Senator Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

First District

Signature: 

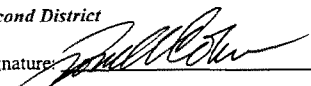
Printed Name: Steve Largent

Title: U.S. Representative, First District

Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Second District

Signature: 

Printed Name: Tom Coburn

Title: U.S. Representative, Second District

Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Third District

Signature: Bill K. Brewster Printed Name: Bill Brewster

Title: U.S. Representative, Third District Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Fourth District

Signature: 

Printed Name: J. C. Watts

Title: U.S. Representative, Fourth District

Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Fifth District

Signature: 


Printed Name: Ernest Istook

Title: U.S. Representative, Fifth District

Date: October 28, 1996

United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Sixth District

Signature:  Printed Name: Frank Lucas

Title: U.S. Representative Sixth District Date: October 28, 1996

U. S. Government -- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Signature: Buddy Young Printed Name: Buddy Young
Title: Regional Director Date: October 28, 1996

U. S. Government -- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Signature: BK Buddy Young Printed Name: Buddy Young
Title: Regional Director Date: October 28, 1996

Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force

Memorial Mission Statement



Adopted March 26, 1996
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Murrah Federal Building
Memorial Task Force

Chairman
Robert M. Johnson

Vice-Chairman
Karen Luke

Executive Director
Rowland Denman

Subcommittee Co-Chairs

Administration
Rowland Denman
Doris Jones

Archives
Anita Arnold
Deb Farrell-Lynn
Tom Toperzer

Design Solicitation
Jackie L. Jones
Toby Thompson
Beth Tolbert

Families/ Survivors
Kim Jones-Shelton
Jim O'Connor
Phillip Thompson
Toby Thompson
Kathleen Treanor
Cheryl Vaught

Finance
Linda Lambert
John Rex
Florence Rogers

Government Liaison
Terry Childers
Kevin Gotshall
Thomas J. McDaniel

Memorial Ideas Input
Sydney Dobson
Jimmy Goodman
Polly Nichols

Public Fund Raising
Ann Alspaugh
LeAnn Jenkins
Barbara Kerrick
Gene Rainbolt
Lee Allan Smith

Public & Private Grants
Jean Gumerson
G. Rainey Williams, Jr.

Public Relations
Jeanette Gamba
Sam Armstrong Lopez
Kathleen Treanor

Administrative Director
Phyllis Stough

PREFACE

In the aftermath of the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Mayor Ron Norick appointed a 350-member Memorial Task Force charged with developing an appropriate memorial to honor those touched by the event. Members of the Task Force include family members of those killed in the bombing, survivors of the blast and volunteers with expertise in areas ranging from mental health, law and the arts, to fund-raising, business, communications and government.

From summer 1995 until spring 1996, members of the Memorial Task Force conducted a very intensive, deliberate and inclusive listening process to gather from families, survivors and the general public throughout the world ideas about what visitors to the bombing Memorial should feel and experience. Using comments gathered from numerous family and survivors meetings, general citizens meetings and thousands of written and Internet survey responses, the subcommittee responsible for drafting the Mission Statement met for weeks and revised the statement several times based upon comments from the Task Force as a whole.

The following Memorial Mission Statement was approved unanimously at a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Memorial Task Force on March 26, 1996.

The Mission Statement will be the cornerstone document in shaping the meaning and guiding the design and development of the Memorial. It represents a remarkable community consensus document which evolved under the most difficult circumstances.

Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Mission Statement

© Murrah Federal Building Memorial, Inc. 1996

*We come here to remember
those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever.
May all who leave here know the impact of violence.
May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.*



Context

Few events in the past quarter-century have rocked Americans' perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our nation with greater intensity than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City.

The resulting deaths of 168 people, some of whom were children, immediately touched thousands of family members whose lives will forever bear the scars of having had those precious to them taken away so brutally.

Suffering with such families are countless survivors, including children, who struggle not only with the suffering around them, but with their own physical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life beyond April 19. Such losses and struggles are personal and, since they resulted from so public an attack, they also are shared with a community, a nation and the world.

But the story of the bombing does not stop with the attack itself or with the many losses it caused. The responses of Oklahoma's public servants and private citizens, and those from throughout the nation remain as a testament to the sense of unity, compassion, even heroism, that characterized the rescue and recovery following the bombing.

In the aftermath of the bombing, people of all colors, ages, religions and political philosophies reached out in love -- from co-workers, bystanders and professionals who appeared almost instantly to help at the site, to individuals thousands of miles away who sent letters of support or funds to provide for devastated families.

Within days of the bombing, the Mayor's office, the Governor's office, non-profit agencies and citizens of Oklahoma City began to receive suggestions, ideas and offers of donations related to the creation of a memorial.

Mindful of the far-reaching impact of the bombing and aware of the historic nature of the event, Oklahoma City Mayor Ron Norick appointed a 350-member volunteer task force charged with developing an appropriate memorial.

Specifically, the Task Force was called to: ensure that everyone could participate in the planning process; gather extensive input from families, survivors and the public about what visitors to the memorial should think, feel or experience; develop a mission statement for the memorial; carry out a design-solicitation process based upon objectives in the mission statement; and recommend to the Mayor and Oklahoma City Council a plan for design, construction, administration and maintenance of the memorial, including citizen oversight during the construction.

The Task Force includes 11 subcommittees, each responsible for researching and forming recommendations related to different components of the memorial development process. Reports from two such subcommittees are the foundation for this Mission Statement.

The Families and Survivors Liaison Subcommittee and the Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee spent eight months gathering ideas from family members of those killed, survivors and the general public across America and throughout the world regarding what the bombing memorial should strive to accomplish.

Priorities identified through that idea-gathering process are outlined in detail in the two subcommittee reports which are summarized in the section of this Mission Statement entitled "Guidance: Themes." The full reports are available as appendices to this Mission Statement (*see Appendices A and B*).

By summarizing the reports as part of this Mission Statement, the Mission Statement Drafting Subcommittee wished to stress the importance of the public idea-gathering process in development of the Memorial and, most important, reinforce the families' and survivors' wishes in shaping the meaning of the memorial.

Guidance: Priorities

First and foremost, the Memorial shall honor and respect the work of the Families and Survivors Liaison Subcommittee and the Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee, and shall reflect the priorities identified by the subcommittees in their reports.

Second, the Memorial shall comply with two resolutions passed by the Memorial Advisory Committee. These resolutions concern an information center and inclusion of a tree, and they are summarized in the section of this Mission Statement entitled "Guidance: Resolutions." Their full text is provided in Appendices C and D.

Third, the general site for the overall Memorial Complex *should* include the Murrah Building block, the south half of the Journal Record Building block, including the Oklahoma Water Resources Board Building and the Athenian Building, and Fifth Street between the two blocks.

Fourth, the Memorial Complex, and especially where the Murrah Building stood, is "sacred ground" -- a hallowed place deserving of the respect and solemnity associated with great loss. In that vein, families, survivors and others prefer that: the Memorial itself be located completely or partially on the spot where the Murrah Building stood; and the information center be located off the site of the Murrah Building, but within or very near the overall Memorial Complex.

Fifth, the Memorial itself or the site where the Murrah Building stood *must* incorporate the names of those who died (noting in some way, if the family desires, each victim who was carrying an unborn child). The Memorial or the site where the Murrah Building stood also *must* incorporate the names of survivors and must do so in a manner separate, distinct and apart from the tribute to and presentation of the names of those who died.

Finally, it is the wish of the Memorial Task Force that, after completion of the Memorial and Memorial Complex, the entire facility be designated as a National Monument to be operated and maintained by the National Parks Service. Such an arrangement is seen as the best way to ensure perpetual high-quality care for a Memorial Complex of national and historic significance.

Guidance: Themes

After eight months of conducting public surveys, community meetings and small group discussions to gather ideas about what the Memorial should evoke, Task Force members found that the hopes of the general public mirrored almost identically those outlined by the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee.

The result is a description of what visitors to the Memorial Complex should feel, experience and encounter. Participants made a solid effort to avoid discussing what the Memorial should *look* like, feeling deeply that talented designers were better qualified to suggest meaningful ways to evoke feelings and create memorable experiences.

Families, survivors and the public wish for the Memorial Complex to be a place of:

- ☞ **Remembrance** -- The Memorial Complex should have on the site where the Murrah Building stood a beautiful universal symbol as a Memorial focusing on victims and survivors of the April 19 blast. The symbol should be enduring in its form and content, and it should be appropriate to the culture and environment of the Oklahoma City community. Visitors to the Memorial Complex should develop an understanding of victims and survivors as *individuals* with many roles -- family members, friends, co-workers and neighbors. The range of cultures, races and ages of those attacked should be evident.
- ☞ **Peace** -- The Memorial Complex should provide a quiet, peaceful setting where visitors have opportunity for reflection. Many participants suggest using natural elements, such as trees, flowers, gardens or water, to create a serene atmosphere.
- ☞ **Spirituality and Hope** -- The Memorial should be powerful, awe-inspiring and convey the sense of deep loss caused by the bombing. By the same token, it should evoke feelings of compassion and hope, and inspire visitors to live their lives more meaningfully. It should speak of the spirituality of the community and nation that was so evident in the wake of the attack.

- ☛ ***Cherished Children*** – Families, survivors and individuals across the globe agree that the Memorial Complex should include a special place for children. The Memorial Complex should have a component designed to reach kids on “their level,” both physically and cognitively. The component should help children learn and feel something they can carry with them as they grow and should offer them assurance that the world holds far more good than bad.
 - ☛ ***Comfort*** -- The Memorial Complex should provide comfort to visitors and should ultimately offer an uplifting experience -- elevating the memory of the dead and survivors and, in some way too, the spirit of those who visit.
 - ☛ ***Recognition*** -- The Memorial Complex should include a tribute to those who helped. It should honor professionals who worked to rescue and treat survivors and to recover victims of the blast. Such recognition also should extend to the many volunteers who supported rescue, recovery and medical personnel by providing supplies, food and shelter, as well as emotional and spiritual support. Also, the tribute should honor the spirit of unity that characterized the response of the community and nation following the attack, and it should reflect the sense of pride such responses created. It is important that such a tribute in no way diminish the tragedy, but rather, that it offer an inspiring contrast between the brutality of the evil and the tenderness of the response.
 - ☛ ***Learning*** -- The Memorial Complex should include an information center that records important facts and observations about the bombing and teaches visitors never to forget the event or the people it touched. Educational information should include, among other elements, personal stories about those who died and those who survived (*see “Guidance: Resolutions” section for more detail*); “before and after” information about the Murrah Building and surrounding areas; and the immediate aftermath of the blast. The educational area should tell visitors about the loss of a sense of innocence and security that can follow a terrorist attack. Such a learning center should be participatory and should instill an understanding of the senselessness of violence, especially as a means of effecting government change. It should convey the imperative to reject violence.
- As much as possible, the Memorial Complex and, where appropriate, the Memorial itself must incorporate the themes outlined above.
- The wishes of the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee are to be given the greatest weight in the Memorial planning and development process. That has been a fundamental philosophy of the Memorial Task Force since its inception.
- Ensuring that families and survivors are involved to the greatest degree feasible in development, design, funding, construction and maintenance of the Memorial is one way to honor those who died, those who survived and those who love them.
- Guidance: Resolutions***
- Memorial Complex designs must comply with the two resolutions of the Memorial Task Force Advisory

Committee. The first resolution pertains to incorporating biographies and photos of victims, and stories and photos of survivors within a Memorial information center. The second resolution relates to incorporating within the Memorial Complex the "Survivor Tree" located in the south portion of the Journal Record Building block.

Following are pertinent portions of each resolution. Complete text of the resolutions is provided in Appendices C and D.

**November 14, 1995 Resolution:
Stories and Photographs of
Victims and Survivors**

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED THAT the Memorial Mission Statement will include a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be an information center, which, in part, would include a segment consisting of: (a) biographies of the victims written by the families of the victims and photographic representations of the victims, and (b) stories of the survivors written by the survivors and photographic representations of the survivors.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee, in consultation with the Archives Subcommittee, develop guidelines for format and length of such biographies and stories for distribution to families of victims and survivors.

January 16, 1996 Resolution:

The Survivor Tree

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED THAT the Memorial Mission Statement will include a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be the "Survivor Tree" located on the south half of the Journal Record Building block.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Advisory Committee take steps to protect and preserve such Survivor Tree.



C:\wpdocs\murrah\mission.r
(approved by Advisory Committee 3/26/96)

[APPENDICES A - D]**Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Mission Statement**

[Appendix A]

**FINAL REPORT of the
Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee
March 1, 1996****INTRODUCTION**

The following report is an overview of the last 8 months of meetings of the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee ("FSL" or "Committee") the initial commitment that the FSL would be a part of every step of the process and anyone from this Committee would be urged and welcome to serve on any and all of the other subcommittees laid out in the initial structure of the Task Force. We began with a lot of anger and distrust and we have progressed to working as a family unit. Please accept this as a historical record of the process we have gone through to reach this point.

HISTORY

On July 17, 1995, the first meeting of the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee met at the First Christian Church at 36th & Walker. Phillip Thompson and Toby Thompson facilitated the meeting and introductions of the respective committee chairs were made to a group of approximately 150 people. Bob Johnson came and explained the Task Force structure to the group and fielded questions from the floor. Mayor Norick also spoke to the families and survivors and assured them that they were necessary to the process and that over the course of the following months, the Committee chairmen would be organizing their committees and needed the names, addresses and phone numbers of any family/survivor who wished to be a part of the process.

The group then went into an open discussion of a list of Opportunities and Challenges that would face us over the course of the next few months. We recognized then that controlling our anger and keeping an open mind would be a true challenge. We saw a need to identify how we would be involved in the process, and how we would communicate between the various Task Force committees and families/survivors. We identified the need for a time line to set the mission statement and how we would keep an open mind and be objective. We reminded each other that we needed to be inclusive to all and that we needed to find the spirituality of the event. Reverence to the rescue was important to the process. We did not want to honor the criminals, or memorialize them in any way. We said that the need to listen and be respectful of each other was very important. We also identified a list of opportunities which later became the framework for the Survey that the Memorial Ideas Input committee used for its input. We concluded the meeting by setting the date of our next meeting of August 14, 1995.

At the August 14th meeting, we requested volunteers for each of the subcommittee. Several of the different committee chairs were there to take names of people interested in being on their committees. We spent time going over the materials from the previous meeting for those who could not attend. Philip Thompson issued a request for someone to do a database. Kathleen Treanor volunteered to do this for FSL and to try to produce a newsletter for the Memorial. We concluded this meeting by also identifying our next meeting date of September 18, 1995.

At the September 18th meeting we had sent our first newsletter with terrific response. The database had over 250 names at that time and we were still trying to identify names of survivors and victims families. A "Search for Survivors" was sent out to the local newspapers and response was coming in but we saw a greater need for the word of mouth spread for requesting names for the database. Feelings of anger and distrust ran high and we saw a need to draw more victims families/survivors into the Memorial Task Force. At that time we saw that it was of great importance to identify people from our group who were willing and able to serve as subcommittee chairmen on the other subcommittees and we started measures to identify those people. We concluded this meeting as usual with setting the next meeting date of October 16, 1995.

At our October 16th meeting, we began working in small group settings. We decided to use the smaller groups to promote intimacy and familiarity among victims families and survivors. This was the process we chose to use to put our feelings and concepts down on paper. Counselors came to act as facilitators and to allow us to speak freely without reservation and without distraction. They were the recorders at the different tables putting the committee's feelings into words. We also adjourned this meeting with the date planned for our next meeting, which was November 13, 1995.

At our November 13 meeting we continued with our group discussions on our feelings and interpretations of the Memorial. It was also brought to the attention of the committee that a compilation should be written by the victims families and survivors. Such material would be made available for review by any design team prior to submission of a proposed design for the Memorial. Also at this meeting a proposal from the Coordinating Committee was brought before the FSL by Bob Johnson. This proposal was that the stories of the victims as told by the families and the survivors as told by the survivors, and the photographs of the victims and survivors be included in any information center, as one component of the Memorial. This proposal was unanimously received by the FSL. This was also accepted with the stipulation that the Archives committee and the FSL come to an agreement as to content and length. A resolution setting forth the proposal was approved by the Advisory Committee on November 14, 1995. See attached Appendix "A" to this report.

The next meeting was held on December 11th. At this meeting we narrowed down the ideas and themes to the top five ideas in our small groups. From that we proceeded to our next meeting of January 8th.

The next meeting was held on January 8, 1996. From the five themes an overall trend was noticed. There were 20 things that were repeated in all the groups. So we had inadvertently

narrowed down our feelings and themes to these final 20 selections. The group used a multi-voting process using seven votes that they could place on any of the 20 themes as they wished. They were allowed, if they chose, to put all their votes on one selection or they could disperse their votes to several categories as they wished. This method was designed to allow participants to take ownership in the finalization process. This month it was also brought to our attention that a tree, which was a forgotten survivor of the blast, was still living. It was requested that we take measures to save the tree and incorporate it as a living element to the Memorial. This was also voted in unanimously. Hence we had identified the second element of the Memorial. The Survivor Tree. A resolution regarding The Survivor Tree was adopted by the Advisory Committee at its meeting on January 16, 1996.

At our February 19th meeting, from our voting the month before, we narrowed down our feelings to the top ten recurring themes, those being:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Focus on victims and survivors | 6. Universal Symbol |
| 2. Never forget/always remember | 7. Comforting |
| 3. Quiet, peaceful, serene, sacred | 8. Sense of Pride |
| 4. Hope, spiritual | 9. Educational (study of non-violence) |
| 5. Something special for the children | 10. Loss of innocence/security |

Also at the February 19 meeting, the Coordinating Committee presented the design selection methodology structure, which was adopted by the Advisory Committee on January 16, 1996, subject to review and approval by the Families/ Survivors Liaison Subcommittee. A copy of such design selection methodology is attached as Appendix B. After a discussion, the resolution was passed with a small addition. The addition would be that after the Evaluation Panel narrows the field down to 10 honorable mentions and 3 finalists, the families and survivors would be asked to view the final three and each participant would be asked to write comments on the three finalists. The Final Selection committee would then consider these written recommendations prior to selecting the winner. We ended the meeting by everyone writing down their individual feelings on the memorial. These will be compiled and submitted to the Design Solicitation Committee for the potential designers to read and know our feelings.

Therefore, after reviewing the many months of notes and statements written by the families and survivors, this Committee strongly believes that the Mission Statement should include the following: The Memorial should include a beautiful universal symbol that focuses on the Victims and Survivors. The Memorial Site should include a quiet, peaceful, serene and sacred place of learning located away from the "footprint" of the Alfred P. Murrah Building. It should teach us to never forget/always remember. The Memorial should memorialize those who are lost and remember those survived. There should be an area set aside for the children where they can learn and grow and be assured that there is more good in the world than bad. The Memorial should also include an information center, and one of the exhibits contained therein shall be the biographies of the victims (written by the families), the stories of the survivors (written by the survivors), and the photographs of the victims and survivors. The Memorial shall

also include information about those involved in the rescue effort which inspired a sense of pride in our state and fellow man. The Survivor Tree located north of N.W. 5th Street should be preserved as a part of the Memorial.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit our above recommendation to be included within the Mission statement for the Memorial in some form, however that may be.

The Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee

**Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Mission Statement**

[Appendix B]

**FINAL REPORT OF
The Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee
March 1, 1996**

At 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, the horror of domestic terrorism struck deeply into the heart of Oklahoma City--and all of our lives were immediately changed forever. The grief, loss and helplessness we individually and collectively suffered as a result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, and from the mass murders of our family members, friends and fellow workers, was a suffering that no other American city had ever experienced. Our public servants and private citizens, along with those from other towns and cities throughout this great nation, responded quickly and effectively with acts of heroism and deeds of compassion. And the world seemed to marvel at the way in which Oklahoma City and the State of Oklahoma carried itself with dignity and generosity through this time of tragedy--coming to describe it as the "Oklahoma Standard."

Before the sun set on the day after the bomb exploded, the Oklahoma City Mayor's office, the Governor's office, directors of non-profit agencies, and citizens throughout the City began to receive suggestions and ideas, and offers of donations and assistance, about the creation of a memorial to be built in response to the bombing. The number of memorial ideas and specific design proposals being submitted by interested persons increased substantially over the next few weeks. When the process of dealing with the removal of the victims and the demolition of the building had been completed, and the initial mechanisms for delivering financial assistance to the victims' families and survivors had been instituted, Mayor Ron Norick was able to turn his attention to the memorial process.

In mid-July, Mayor Norick appointed the initial members of the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force (the "Task Force"), chaired by Robert M. Johnson, with Karen Luke as its Vice Chair. The Task Force was charged to (i) coordinate and unify the Memorial process, so that all constituencies could participate in the process, (ii) obtain extensive input from the victims' families and the public about what the memorial should remember and what visitors to it should feel, think and experience, (iii) develop a Memorial Mission Statement of the objectives to be achieved by the completed Memorial, (iv) carry out the design solicitation process based on the objectives in the Mission Statement, and (v) ultimately recommend to the Mayor and the Oklahoma City Council a Memorial Plan addressing the design, components, funding, administration and maintenance of the Memorial, including citizens' oversight during the construction of the Memorial.

The Task Force was fortunate that several of its members had the opportunity to attend a national conference in San Jose, California in June on the development of memorials, which was sponsored by the National Association of Local Arts Agencies. They gained valuable insights into some of the most common of the potential pitfalls in any memorialization process. First, that the memorials which had the least acceptance and most opposition appeared to be those which lacked significant citizen/constituent involvement in the overall memorialization process. Second, that the memorialization process itself, if handled with sensitivity and inclusiveness, can be as positive and enduring as the final memorial eventually created. Third, that Oklahoma City was embarking on a process with the development of its memorial that no community had ever attempted before--while the emotions of grief, anger, despair and hopelessness still ran strongly through the families, friends and neighborhoods of those who had been attacked. Even before we knew individually or collectively how this tragedy had changed us in the deepest ways, we would begin the process of forging a community-wide effort to develop a memorial which would be fitting for and respectful of those who lost their lives in or were survivors of the attack, to their families, and to the City of Oklahoma City.

The Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee was created as an integral part of the Task Force. Its initial task was to prepare a plan for the solicitation of ideas and opinions from the public regarding the values, themes and messages to be reflected by the Memorial--a plan that must create widespread public participation and help develop a sense of ownership by the public in the resulting Memorial. It was to present the plan to the Advisory Committee of the Task Force, implement the Plan after initial approval of its general concepts, and finally issue a report to the Advisory Committee reflecting the objectives and opinions expressed by the public, including recommendations as to the general objectives to be achieved in the creation of the Memorial.

The Co-Chairs of the Subcommittee are Sydney Dobson, Polly Nichols, and Jimmy Goodman. A list of active Subcommittee Volunteers is included in the Appendix to this report.

History of Subcommittee Meetings/Actions

The first meeting of the Subcommittee was held on August 17, 1995. The members were advised that the essential functions of the Subcommittee would be:

- to provide every opportunity possible for people to share their feelings and ideas about what the memorial should remember and represent
- to listen carefully and record accurately the responses received, and
- to maintain an approach of sensitivity and inclusiveness in all stages of the process.

All Subcommittee members understood from the first meeting that this report would be used to help develop a Memorial Mission Statement that the Design Solicitation

Subcommittee would use in the memorial design process. Consequently, the focus of the Subcommittee did not include obtaining input about the physical appearance and content of the memorial.

Based on the discussion at the initial meeting, the Co-Chairs decided to divide the Subcommittee's task into three working Subgroups: Community Meetings, Memorial Constituents, and Memorial Survey. Respectively, Beth Shortt, Barbara Naranche, and Larry Jeffries, Subcommittee members, agreed to chair these three Subgroups. The concentrated efforts of these three Subgroups formed the foundation of the Subcommittee's outreach and their respective reports are included in the Appendix to this report.

After the initial meeting held at 4:00 p.m., in the City Bank & Trust board room at Park Avenue and Robinson in downtown Oklahoma City, it was decided to make the time and place of the meetings convenient for the majority of the members. All further Subcommittee meetings were held at 5:15 p.m. in the Youth Services for Oklahoma County building at 201 N.E. 50th Street. We are especially grateful to Youth Services for accommodating our meeting needs with the generous donation of their space as needed. A total of eight Subcommittee meetings were held, with attendance varying from 40 to 3 participants. Separate Subgroup meetings were held at other times as necessary. The final Subcommittee meeting was held on February 27, 1996, at which time this report received final approval.

Community Meetings

The Community Meetings Subgroup was assigned the task to develop the format for, make the arrangements for, and publicize and coordinate the presentation of community meetings throughout the greater Oklahoma City area in order to help obtain public input about the Memorial. It made every effort to plan and publicize the community meetings so that they were as convenient as possible for the public--varying the geographic locations and times of the meetings. All meetings were held in buildings thought to be unthreatening to public access.

Publicity was coordinated through the Public Relations Subcommittee. Press releases about each meeting were sent to the local media, including newspaper, television and radio. In addition, several members of the Task Force were able to publicize the meetings during interviews with television and radio that were arranged by the Public Relations Subcommittee.

The meetings were staffed entirely by volunteers. Beth Shortt prepared all of the necessary written materials and facilitated each meeting. While total attendance was less than expected, the quality of the input and participation of those who did attend was excellent, and will be of great use in developing the Mission Statement. Regardless of the numbers who chose this particular medium, all who heard of the meetings did have the opportunity to participate in this way if they wished.

In summary, we feel that the results of the community meetings process are:

- The memorialization process has been made open to the public.
- Public input has been solicited and obtained.
- A process for obtaining individual input in a group setting has been tested.
- The quality of the input received is excellent.
- Those who participated appreciated the opportunity and benefited from the process.

A complete copy of the Subgroup Report is included in the Appendix to this Report.

Memorial Constituents

Memorial Constituents were defined as those groups of people who, by virtue of their experience with the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building, had a particular perspective to share. The Subcommittee agreed that these particular groups warranted a special contact to obtain their ideas. The Subgroup attempted to contact as many members of each constituent group as possible to encourage their input and their involvement in the process.

The Subgroup's objectives were:

- to encourage and gather input from each group of constituents about what they want visitors to the memorial to learn and feel
- to provide a variety of opportunities for those closely involved groups to voice their opinions about feelings the memorial should evoke, and
- to listen to and value each contribution made.

The Subgroup was gratified by the response of those who were contacted. Available methods to obtain the input included: the memorial survey, group meetings, focus groups for a smaller representative sample, and personal communication or conversation. In most cases, the memorial survey turned out to be the instrument used. In those instances, the responses of the various groups will be included in the compilation of all survey responses. The Subgroup believes that most of the targeted constituents were reached and offered the chance to have input in some manner. It feels that the process of sharing and the quality of the meetings and contacts with the Memorial constituents fulfilled their intended purposes, and the effort was successful and worthwhile. A complete list of the various memorial constituent groups included in this outreach is included in the Subgroup Report included in the Appendix to this Report.

Memorial Survey

The subcommittee Co-Chairs agreed that a survey could be an excellent tool to help achieve the goal of gathering ideas and feelings about what the memorial should remember and represent. They agreed to draft a survey for discussion at the first Subcommittee meeting on August 17, 1995.

To gain ideas about the contents of the survey, Subcommittee Co-Chairs attended the first Families and Survivors Subcommittee meeting on July 24, 1995 and listened to the ideas and feelings expressed by that group--which had been most deeply affected by the bombing. Their comments and ideas formed the basis for the survey's first draft.

A Memorial Survey Subgroup was formed

- To make certain that every person involved in the memorial process, especially the families and survivors, was given the opportunity to review and make suggestions for revision of the one-page draft survey;
- To solicit printing donors; and
- To plan and implement a worldwide distribution system.

With only minor changes, the final survey was essentially the same as the first draft. The survey received final approval in late November and the Subgroup turned its focus to printing and distribution.

Survey distribution methods were:

- Press releases to both print and electronic media (resulting in the survey being reprinted in full in both local and Tulsa area newspapers);
- A homepage on the worldwide web Internet with local, national and international access;
- 17 U.S. Postal Service locations in the metro area;
- 12 Metropolitan Library branches; and
- The Memorial post box address where anyone could send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Survey results were tabulated by city, state, national, and international input. This will ensure that the input of the people of Oklahoma City may be clearly defined. In addition, handwritten comments were individually read and the written suggestions most often submitted were also summarized and included in the Subgroup's Report. The full

Memorial Survey Subgroup Report is included in the Appendix to this Report.

Summary of Public Input

The Subcommittee believes that the following principal themes consistently repeat themselves throughout the public suggestions as to what the Memorial should represent and remember:

- Remembrance of the individuals who were attacked on April 19, 1995--Visitors should learn their individual life stories, and leave the Memorial with a strong and clear sense of who they were/are--not just as names, but as individuals, and as our family members, loved ones, friends, neighbors and co-workers. The multicultural cross-section of those attacked should be acknowledged and recorded.
- Honoring those who helped--Many suggestions focused on honoring those who helped in response to the bombing, especially the rescue, medical and recovery workers. But participants also included, to a lesser extent, the many general citizen volunteers who acted in support of the rescue/recovery teams, and generously and freely provided them with the necessary supplies, clothing, food and shelter while they carried out their grueling tasks.
- Community--Without negating in any way the tragic loss the bomb caused, to record and commemorate the spirit of community and unity which characterized the reaction, locally and nationally, in response to the bombing.
- Serenity, Peacefulness and Reflection--Visitors should be able to encounter a space where they have the opportunity to experience serenity and peacefulness and engage in reflection. (Many suggested the use of natural elements such as trees, flowers, gardens, and water as a means of accomplishing this desired end.)
- Something for the Children--This addresses two different but related concepts: First, there should be some component which relates to children on their level, both physically and cognitively. From this they should feel and learn something which they will take away with them and remember for years to come. Second, some component of the memorial should openly and obviously be a special place or space which is just "for" the children.
- Historical/Educational--There should be a component to the Memorial which teaches and records the important historical facts, and resulting observations, about these events; including, for example, information about the Murrah Federal Building, the individuals who died, the survivors, the bombing and its immediate aftermath, the magnitude of the attack on people and property, the response, the area in the immediate vicinity before and after the bombing--and puts it all in the context of the futility and senselessness of domestic terrorism--killing government servants-- as a means of effecting political change in our nation. (Many thought that this could be on

a site separate from where the building was located.)

- Inspiration/Emotion--Many suggestions centered on a hope that the Memorial would be powerful and awe-inspiring, and that visitors would experience not only the various feelings of compassion, hope, peacefulness, and serenity, but also the sense of loss caused by this tragedy--and leave the Memorial personally inspired to live their lives in some meaningful way differently than they had intended before their visit.
- That the Memorial be spiritual, participatory and positive was also mentioned by a significant number of the participants.

Recommendations to Advisory Committee

The Subcommittee makes the following recommendations of the general objectives to be achieved in the creation of the Memorial:

- First and foremost, it must be sensitive to those most directly affected by the bombing, as the Task Force has always intended.
- Second, it should be enduring in its form and content, and appropriate to the unique and special Oklahoma City community in which it will be located.
- Third, it should incorporate as many of the above-summarized major themes, ideas and opinions suggested by the public as possible--keeping in mind that they must be compatible with the suggestions in the companion report being submitted by the Families and Survivors Subcommittee and the first two goals noted above.
- Fourth, that the remaining steps in the memorialization process continue to involve those most directly affected to the greatest extent feasible in all important aspects of the development, design, funding, construction and maintenance of the Memorial.

Parting Thoughts

In addition to the specific charge to be accomplished by the Subcommittee, the Co-Chairs and members present at the final meeting voted to share the following impressions with the Advisory Committee:

- Subcommittee members are grateful that the Families and Survivors Subcommittee was formed and has continued to meet and will prepare its own report about what the memorial should remember and represent. It is the belief of the Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee that no one else could represent adequately this very special group so directly affected by the bombing.
- Subcommittee volunteers agreed that it was most important that every family member of a victim or bombing survivor be asked to participate, even though some did not want to participate in the process during this initial phase. For that same reason, the

Memorial Constituents Subgroup made every effort to solicit input from every group directly affected by or involved in the bombing.

- While general public participation in the input process was in some ways less than originally anticipated, the Subcommittee members believe that every person interested in sharing his or her ideas and feelings about the Memorial had that opportunity.
- At the Community Meetings, Subcommittee volunteers were touched by the grateful appreciation expressed by the people who did participate and had the opportunity to connect with other citizens and express their feelings. In addition, the Community Meetings served other purposes, and some victim's family members learned of the opportunity to participate in the Families and Survivors Subcommittee of the Task Force as a result of such meetings.
- Your Subcommittee Co-Chairs, and all Subcommittee members are deeply honored, and most proud, to have been given the chance to serve on this Task Force, and to help in some small measure to ensure that the Memorial created in and for Oklahoma City in response to the events of April 19, 1995 and following will be something that we can be proud of for decades to come.

**Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Mission Statement**

[Appendix C]

RESOLUTION

**Adopted by Advisory Committee per Request of
Families / Survivors Liaison Subcommittee
November 14, 1995**

Whereas, the Advisory Committee has responsibility for adoption of a Memorial Mission Statement setting forth the objectives to be achieved by the Memorial, which Mission Statement is scheduled for completion during the month of March, 1996;

Whereas, the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee met on November 13, 1995, and unanimously voted to request a resolution of the Advisory Committee to include in the Memorial Mission Statement a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be an information center, which, in part, would include a living memorial segment consisting of: (a) biographies of the victims written by the families of the victims and photographic representations of the victims, and (b) stories of the survivors written by the survivors and photographic representations of the survivors; and

Whereas, the Advisory Committee has determined that it is appropriate to adopt at this time the following segment of the Memorial Mission Statement and to reserve for consideration in March, 1996 the remainder of the Mission Statement after the public outreach programs of the Families/ Survivors Liaison Subcommittee and the Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee have been completed.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED THAT the Memorial Mission Statement will include a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be an information center, which, in part, would include a segment consisting of: (a) biographies of the victims written by the families of the victims and photographic representations of the victims, and (b) stories of the survivors written by the survivors and photographic representations of the survivors.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Families / Survivors Liaison Subcommittee, in consultation with the Archives Subcommittee, develop guidelines for format and length of such biographies and stories for distribution to families of victims and survivors.

**Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force
Memorial Mission Statement**

[Appendix D]

RESOLUTION

**Adopted by Advisory Committee Per Request
of
Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee
January 16, 1996**

Whereas, the Advisory Committee has responsibility for adoption of a Memorial Mission Statement setting forth the objectives to be achieved by the Memorial, which Mission Statement is scheduled for completion during the month of March, 1996;

Whereas, the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee met on January 8, 1996, and unanimously voted to request a resolution of the Advisory Committee to include in the Memorial Mission Statement a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be the preservation of a tree located on the south half of the Journal Record Building block, which tree has special symbolic meaning as a survivor of the bombing; and

Whereas, the Advisory Committee has determined that it is appropriate to adopt at this time the following additional segment of the Memorial Mission Statement and to reserve for consideration in March, 1996 the remainder of the Mission Statement after the public outreach programs of the Families/Survivors Liaison Subcommittee and the Memorial Ideas Input Subcommittee have been completed.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED THAT the Memorial Mission Statement will include a requirement that one of the components of the Memorial must be the "Survivor Tree" located on the south half of the Journal Record Building block.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Advisory Committee take steps to protect and preserve such Survivor Tree.

-end-

C:\murrah\appendix.ms
[Appendices A-D to the Memorial Mission Statement -- approved by the Advisory Committee 3/26/96]

131696.GOODMAN

