

Tribunal found that Jeff Koons should have custody and granted that custody. That custody was to commence on August 1, 1998; and as I look, we are now in April of 2002. Four years later, Mr. Koons still does not have his son.

Father Coughlin spoke of trustworthy people bringing hope to a fearful world. Where are the trustworthy people? Bring our children home.

TRAIN DERAILMENTS PROVE NUCLEAR WASTE SHOULD NOT BE SHIPPED ACROSS AMERICA

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, this morning our Nation witnessed yet another tragic train accident. A commuter train collided with a freight train in southern California with at least one dead and hundreds injured. This latest accident follows two other serious train accidents, one in northeast Florida killing four and injuring hundreds, and one yesterday when a freight train derailed in Wells, Nevada.

Madam Speaker, these events are not just isolated incidents. Instead, they show that accidents can and do happen. While these recent accidents certainly are unfortunate and tragic, the death toll and environmental damage that could have occurred if the freight train was shipping high-level nuclear waste would have been absolutely devastating.

We should not take that risk. We should not ship nuclear waste across our entire country to a hole in the ground that will not even solve our nuclear waste problem. It is time to prevent a disaster.

For the good of our country, it is time to stop the Yucca Mountain project.

SUPPORTING BULGARIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN NATO

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the expansion of NATO to include the Republic of Bulgaria and to welcome Bulgarian Prime Minister Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to America.

An April article in The Washington Times notes that U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Nicholas Burns, was impressed by Bulgaria's reforms during his visit to Sofia. A recent Washington Post editorial noted Bulgaria has already assisted America and Afghanistan and can make substantial contributions for Europe as a member of NATO.

I commend the efforts of patriots like Prime Minister Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ambassador Elena Poptodorova, Foreign Minister Solomon Pasi, Defense Minister Nikolai

Svinarov, Deputy Chief of Mission Emil Yalnazov, and Ambassador Stefan Stoyanov for continuing important reforms.

I was an observer of Bulgaria's first democratic elections in 1990, and I have witnessed the progress of Bulgaria's democracy. Bulgaria is strategically located, and would enhance NATO for the mutual defense of southeastern Europe.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such record votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

HONORING UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE FOR EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE DURING AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 384) honoring the men and women of the United States Secret Service New York field office for their extraordinary performance and commitment to service during and immediately following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 384

Whereas the United States Secret Service New York field office located in 7 World Trade Center was destroyed on September 11, 2001, as a result of terrorist attacks;

Whereas, throughout the day of the attacks and subsequent days, the men and women of the New York field office continually and knowingly placed themselves in exceptional danger in their efforts to save life;

Whereas, in selfless dedication to others, Master Special Officer Craig Miller was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center;

Whereas, subsequent to the terrorist attacks, the men and women of the United States Secret Service New York field office worked tirelessly to re-establish critical field office operations and assist State and local public safety officials; and

Whereas the United States Secret Service performs a critical role in the protection of freedom, and these acts represent a dedication to duty in the highest traditions of the Department of the Treasury and the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the continuing service and commitment of the men and women assigned to the United States Secret Service, New York field office;

(2) recognizes the critical importance of the United States Secret Service to our national security; and

(3) supports providing the necessary resources to ensure the full operation of the

New York field office and the mission of the Secret Service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OTTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 384.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time that I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 384 introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK). I commend him for sponsoring this important resolution.

This resolution honors the men and the women of the United States Secret Service New York field office for their extraordinary performance and commitment to service during and following the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center.

Madam Speaker, Building 7 of the World Trade Center housed a number of Federal Government offices, including the IRS, the EEOC, the Defense Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the New York field office of the United States Secret Service. The field office was destroyed on September 11 and, tragically, Master Special Officer Craig Miller lost his life when the building collapsed.

Master Special Officer Miller was at the Marriott Hotel that morning when the hotel was evacuated. Master Special Officer Miller had a military background and extensive emergency medical training. It is believed that he went back into the towers to help the wounded.

His courage in the face of danger was extraordinary and typifies the hundreds of men and women who put themselves in danger to help others on that horrific day. Master Special Officer Miller and his actions reflect a proud tradition of selfless service to our Nation by the United States Secret Service.

Madam Speaker, our Nation will never forget the horror of September 11, but neither will we forget the heroism of so many on that terrible day. Today we recognize the commitment of the men and women of the Secret Service New York field office.

Within 48 hours of attacks, this New York field office was fully operational. A remarkable achievement, Madam Speaker. The office was completely destroyed, but within two days it was up and running again and fighting the war on terrorism. The Electronic Crimes Task Force, a division of the New York

field office, with the cooperation of the business community, restored wireless communications and computer network capabilities.

The challenges, Madam Speaker, were only just beginning, for the President of the United States was to schedule a visit to that site. The United Nations General Assembly was weeks away from commencing its activities, and there were ongoing criminal investigations that needed to be continued.

Madam Speaker, we honor the employees of the New York field office of the Secret Service today because of their integrity, their tireless energy, and their dedication in serving the citizens of the United States and of New York City.

The Secret Service is currently occupying office space at the John Jay College and the Penn Station Post Office. They have earned our gratitude and whatever resources are necessary to continue their protective and criminal investigative missions.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1415

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Idaho in consideration of this resolution honoring the men and women of the United States Secret Service, New York field office, for their extraordinary performance and commitment to service during and immediately following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Madam Speaker, the United States Secret Service is mandated by the United States Congress to carry out two distinct and significant missions: protection and criminal investigations. One of the Nation's oldest Federal investigative law enforcement agencies, the Secret Service was founded in 1865 as a branch of the United States Treasury. Its original mission was to investigate counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

Though the Secret Service's primary mission is to protect the President and Vice President, and the Nation's financial system, on September 11, 2001, these men and women placed themselves in harm's way to protect the ordinary citizen. They did so after their offices in the World Trade Center were destroyed and after losing one of their own, Master Special Officer Craig Miller.

The New York field office's tireless work to reestablish critical field office operations and assist State and local public safety officials after their attacks is a testament to the Secret Service's commitment to the City of New York and to the American people.

We often think of the Secret Service as a Washington-based organization that protects the President, heads of state, the White House, and other na-

tional treasuries in the District of Columbia. Now we know that the Secret Service is present in cities all over the country and is ready to serve and protect all of us at a moment's call. So I join with my colleague in urging total support for this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his generosity in yielding me this time, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Being a Secret Service employee is special. It is a job that requires a very special kind of person, a person that would be held to a higher standard than others, and a person who we depend upon to protect our Nation's leaders, our communities, and our Nation's financial systems.

On September 11, the images of heroes that we all remember were of first responders, like firefighters and New York City Police Department officers. Within the masses, however, were special people that we may not have noticed, and some were the men and women of the Secret Service.

The Secret Service field office, as has been said, was located at Number 7 World Trade Center, which was adjacent to the north and south towers. For the second time since the World Trade bombing in 1993, these men and women faced unusual challenges that tested their courage, strength, dedication, and loyalty.

On September 11, like any other morning, most of the Secret Service employees were either settling into their offices or still making their way to work. Others were about to attend meetings to prepare for the upcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. At 8:48 a.m. their offices in Building 7 shook and the lights flickered. Most of them stopped for a quick moment but quickly returned to their work.

However, after realizing that a plane had hit the north tower of the World Trade Center, they very quickly went into an alert mode. Although most other tenants started to evacuate the building, the men and women of the Secret Service instinctively grabbed first aid trauma kits and other emergency equipment.

Special Agent in Charge, Steve Carey, and other managers ran from one floor to another, and room to room, to ensure that everyone was moving to safety. Once outside, they saw the sky engulfed by flames and smoke. Some of the agents ran into the north tower to assist in the evacuation process. Others began to execute the emergency medical skills that they had been trained to perform and set up small triage units on West Street to assist the injured.

Tragically, as the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER) has said, the Secret Service lost an employee, Master Special Officer Craig Miller. Officer Miller was on a temporary assignment in New York for the United Nations General Assembly and was nearby at the Marriott Hotel when the first plane hit the World Trade Center. Although the hotel was evacuated, it appears that Officer Miller stayed behind to help.

Because of his military background and extensive emergency medical training, those who knew Officer Miller believe his life was taken while trying to assist the wounded. In fact, some of the medical equipment was later found in the lobby of the Marriott Hotel that that particular officer had in his possession.

Following September 11, the employees at the New York field office knew that the hours and days ahead would be equally challenging. Not only were they now without an office, but all of their equipment, all of their equipment was destroyed with their building. However, with strong support of other Secret Service offices within the region and around the country, and other law enforcement assistance, they returned to a readiness mode in 48 hours, as the ranking member has indicated, an extraordinary achievement in and of itself. In fact, within 48 hours of the attack, the Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Force was able to track the cell phone use of some of the terrorists involved in the attack.

The men and women of the U.S. Secret Service have devoted, Madam Speaker, their careers to protecting the lives of others, to protecting the financial integrity of our Nation, to protecting the integrity of our currency. Their level of bravery was no real surprise. Their courageous efforts were simply an extension of what they had been trained to perform at any given minute. They are deserving of this honor and always worthy of trust and confidence.

Madam Speaker, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said that "the lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man," he said, "is three score and ten, a little more or a little less, but the life of a Nation is the fullness of its will to live." How special are these agents that we call Secret Service, how special are these people who themselves represent the fullness of the will of a Nation to live and to succeed.

These patriots, Madam Speaker, these proud Americans demonstrated that even under attack, the Nation stands strong; the human spirit remains unbowed. I rise in strong support of this resolution and thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), who was responsible in many respects for its introduction; and I thank the members of the committee for quickly processing this resolution which the gentleman from Oklahoma and I and others will personally deliver to the

men and women of the Secret Service located in New York next week.

Mr. OTTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my colleague from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and my colleague from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their kind remarks and for recounting the litany of heroic deeds of that tragic day in New York City.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), who has brought this to our attention in the form of recognition and legislation.

Mr. ISTOOK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I will not duplicate some of the terrific details that were recounted by my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); but I do adopt them in praise of the men and women of the Secret Service and the heroism that they displayed on September 11, 2001.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the very selfless efforts of the men and women of the United States Secret Service, the New York field office, on September 11, 2001, and the days that have followed since then. It is difficult to separate oneself at a time like this, to get beyond looking at the totality of the horrific events that occurred so that we can examine individual acts of determination, of compassion, and of courage. They are far more telling about the fate and future of our country and how the fate and future will be bright because of this determination, compassion, and courage. That is more telling about our country's future than the damage that was inflicted by this evil.

There were a great many examples of selflessness and courage, as we have heard, that occurred that day. They came from a multitude of people, from a multitude of walks of life. I am focusing at the moment on the Secret Service because, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government of the Committee on Appropriations, I have come to know them through the work that our subcommittee does with them, and through the fortunate experience that I have had of having several of the good people of the Secret Service work in my personal congressional office on fellowship programs. I have to say that while the resources we provide to them are important, there is no substitute for the character and dedication that these individuals bring to their efforts and to their mission.

On September 11, the Secret Service New York field office, which was located in 7 World Trade Center, was destroyed by these terrorist attacks. Throughout that day, throughout that night, there were countless examples, as we have heard, of Secret Service employees placing themselves at great risk to be of aid to others. Just one example of heroism and dedication is Master Special Officer Craig Miller, who was lost in the collapse of the

World Trade Towers. It is important that Craig Miller be remembered as an example of what is truly important about this country.

We may never know exactly how Craig Miller died that day, but his life provided many examples of the sterling character which characterizes the people in the Secret Service of which we speak. That day his sacrifice, and the sacrifice of others who were lost beside him in serving others, inspires all of us as Americans to move ahead on the course of freedom; to know that through dedication to duty, through strength of character, and through selfless service to others freedom will prevail.

The men and women of the Secret Service New York field office proved themselves worthy of the trust and confidence that we have placed in them. Throughout the hours and days that followed the attacks, they tirelessly worked to reestablish critical field office operations and also to assist State and local public safety officials.

The performance of the personnel in the New York field office on that day and the days that followed represent a dedication to duty in the highest traditions of the Department of the Treasury, of the United States Secret Service, and of the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to recognize their service, and I urge adoption of this very important resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to associate myself with the remarks of all the distinguished speakers and would urge passage of this resolution.

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

Mr. OTTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume; and in closing, I would just like to reflect that the author of this legislation was one whose district had witnessed such a terrible disaster in the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City, and so it echoes of the patriotism that we saw there and we saw again in New York City.

I would like to thank my colleagues who have come down here today to honor the men and women of the Secret Service of the New York field office. After September 11, they worked tirelessly to reestablish the critical operations, as we have all heard, and undoubtedly that contributed to the safety and the continuation of this great Nation and equally important to the continuation of this great Republic.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to join with those of us who have spoken in favor of this resolution on the floor in support of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 384, honoring the continuing service and commitment of the men and women assigned to the United States Secret Service, New York field office.

On that horrible day on September 11th, the New York field office of the U.S. Secret Service located in 7 World Trade Center was destroyed as a result of the attacks. However, in the face of grave danger, the men and women of the Secret Service valiantly and selflessly assisted rescue workers at the scene in their efforts to save the thousands of people working in the World Trade Center complex.

Our Nation witnessed the best and the worst of humanity that fateful day. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon our Nation to honor those heroes, be they here or departed. Accordingly, I urge my fellow colleagues to support this important measure.

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

□ 1430

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 384.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE FOLLOWING TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 385) honoring the men and women of the United States Customs Service, 6 World Trade Center offices, for their hard work, commitment and compassion during and immediately following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 385

Whereas the United States Customs Service offices located in 6 World Trade Center were destroyed on September 11, 2001, as a result of terrorist attacks;

Whereas the men and women of the United States Customs Service in 6 World Trade Center selflessly, and at great risk, ensured no one was left behind in the imperiled building and continued to extricate coworkers until all 760 Customs employees were safe and accounted for;

Whereas the men and women of the United States Customs Service in 6 World Trade Center selflessly, and at great risk, ensured the safety of others while assisting national, State, and local officials in continued rescue and recovery efforts;

Whereas the United States Customs Service established a temporary operations center at JFK Airport just hours after the attack and worked tirelessly to permanently relocate the New York Customs office only 3 weeks later;

Whereas the dedicated men and women of the United States Customs Service continue to sift through the debris at 6 World Trade Center to retrieve vital evidence, which has since aided in recent criminal convictions; and

Whereas the United States Customs Service, with increased resolve, continues its vigil to safeguard our borders and serve on