

species. The property also contains four important coastal watersheds, which proved riparian corridors for steelhead trout, coho salmon and other aquatic species.

This legislation also authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA the Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way, which was purchased by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to build a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo voters overwhelmingly decided in a local referendum in favor of building the Devil's Slide tunnel rather than the Martini Creek Bypass, this right-of-way became obsolete. This property covers approximately 300 acres and divides the Rancho Corral de Tierra property and connects the proposed additions to the GGNRA to existing State parkland, creating a seamless belt of parkland. Once the GGNRA boundary is adjusted through this legislation to include this right-of-way, Caltrans will be able to donate the property to the National Park Service.

The legislation authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA boundaries approximately 500 acres of land along the Devil's Slide section of Coastal Highway 1, the scenic highway that winds its way along the entire California coast. These properties will make a logical addition to the park by filing in gaps to adjacent and existing State and Federal parkland. Caltrans either already owns or will acquire these lands when it builds the Devil's Slide tunnel and will then donate these properties for open space use after the tunnel is built. It is not the intention of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, to interfere with Caltrans' responsibility for building the tunnel at Devil's Slide. This legislation will simply make it possible for Caltrans or any other state or local agency to donate these properties to the National Park Service when the Devil's Slide tunnel is completed and when the National Park Service has determined that the acquisition of these lands is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreational Area Boundary Adjustment Act provides the federal government a unique opportunity to place approximately 5,000 acres of pristine land under permanent protection for the enjoyment of Bay Area residents and visitors. The Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) acquired the 4,252 acre Rancho Corral de Tierra site for \$29.75 million to save the site from development and to preserve it as a natural area. POST is a local land conservancy trust in the San Francisco Bay Area and has a remarkable track record in working with and assisting the federal government with the protection of other important open space in the Bay Area. In 1994, POST negotiated the acquisition and inclusion of the 1,300 acre second-growth redwood-forest Phleger Estate within the GGNRA. POST provided one-half the purchase price of the Phleger Estate through private donations. POST also assisted the federal government with the protection and acquisition of Bair Island, an important wildlife refuge in San Francisco Bay that is now managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Speaker, we can accomplish permanent protection of these lands through a unique public-private partnership. Under this legislation, Rancho Corral de Tierra will be preserved through a tripartite partnership between the National Park Service, California State Parks and the Peninsula Open Space Trust.

For the Rancho Corral de Tierra property, we will seek 50% of the acquisition from the federal government and 50% through state and private contributions. POST has offered to donate a significant amount towards the federal acquisition of the Rancho Corral de Tierra property through private donations.

Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of these lands on the San Mateo Coastside enjoys strong local support. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission adopted a resolution endorsing this legislation after holding a public hearing and receiving public comment from local residents. The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors also passed a resolution supporting enactment of this legislation. The legislation also has the strong support of local environmental advocacy and preservation groups. The proposed additions were studied by POST in accordance with National Park Service criteria and in consultation with National Park Service staff. The study found that the three tracts of land meet the criteria for additions to units of the National Park Service. The study found that the properties will preserve significant natural, scenic and recreational resources that are equal to or unparalleled in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The National Park Service testified before Congress that it supports adjusting the boundary of the GGNRA to include these lands.

This legislation will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission for an additional 10 years. The Advisory Commission has been an invaluable resource for park management since its inception in 1972. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comments and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contracts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these unique and rare areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these news lands to the GGNRA will provide greater recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy and will allow us to protect these fragile natural areas from encroaching development or other inappropriate uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the California coast. The California coast is a true national treasure and passage of this important legislation will preserve it for the generations that follow us. I urge my colleague's support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, which will add approximately 5,000 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, also known as the GGNRA.

First, I thank Chairman RADANOVICH for his work in moving this bill along.

As I've told him any times, this bill is very important to my constituents and all residents of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The strong local support is reflected by the fact that every member of the Bay Area delegation has cosponsored the House companion measure, H.R. 1953, introduced by Representative LANTOS whom I thank for bringing this bill to the floor.

As the Bay Area has grown, our constituents have recognized how precious open, recreational spaces are to the community. Our past leaders had the foresight to create the GGNRA for this purpose.

These ventures don't just happen. It takes people of vision at the local level to recognize the need, to develop a response, and rally support. I'm proud that we have the best . . . Audrey Rust, the President of the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST). I've had the privilege of working with Ms. Rust on two other major land acquisitions in the Bay Area—the Phleger Estate and Bair Island.

This bill, like the other efforts, is the result of Audrey's leadership and initiative. She spurred the effort to negotiate a deal to purchase land from willing sellers and she gathered community support. She deserves our commendation and our lasting gratitude.

Today, we have the relatively simple task of approving a boundary extension for the Golden Gate recreation area because the hard work was done at the local level.

It's critical that we do so. When we do, we will ensure that adequate recreational space is provided for the public because more than 6 million Bay Area residents live within an hour of the GGNRA.

It's also important to the local environment to acquire this land which is a habitat for ten threatened, endangered, and rare species. With this bill, we can do that. We need to seize this chance or risk losing it, perhaps forever.

Lastly, I note that a number of extraneous provisions, including one regarding Yosemite National Park, have been added to this bill. This means that the bill must go back to the Senate once more. I hope that these new provisions will not mar the laudable Golden Gate provisions.

I'm very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that this bill has been brought to the floor today and I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 941, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 2982) to authorize the establishment of a memorial within the area in the District of Columbia referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as "Area I" or "Area II" to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States, to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2982

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL.

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

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

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

SEC. 2. ADVISORY BOARD.

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

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

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

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

(e) *DUTIES.*—The Advisory Board shall—

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the Memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act), or upon expiration of the authority for the Me-

morial under section 10(b) of that Act, there remains a balance in the funds received under section 3(f) for maintenance of the Memorial, the Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall transfer the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of that Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

H.R. 2982, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), who has worked so tirelessly on this legislation, and sponsored by myself and over 121 Members of the House of Representatives, would establish a memorial to the victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) went out of his way to do an exceptionally fine job on this legislation. One of the most interesting hearings we have had in the Committee on Resources was put on by him. It included Lisa Beamer whose husband Todd was part of Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania and coined that phrase, "Let's roll," with the President standing there in front of the Chair where he sat.

Mr. BRADY Howell, whose wife, Liz, works for us in the Committee on Resources. Brady was the all-American boy. He was an Eagle Scout. He was a four-point student. He was the quarterback. He was the student body president. He was a missionary for his church. He did everything one can imagine and had a great sense of humor.

Mr. Joe Finley, a New York firefighter, who most of his squadron was killed on that tragic day.

Lieutenant Colonel Terry Andersen, who went into the Pentagon and saved many people and worked diligently. So many illustrations of honor.

This bill would authorize a memorial to victims who died as a result of terrorism against the United States or its people at home or abroad, except those individuals identified as participating or conspiring on terrorist-related activities.

Mr. Speaker, the great memorials that dot the landscape of our Nation's capital reflect the course of American history and are a constant reminder of our commitment to freedom, justice and democracy. We see these shared values in our monuments to great leaders, and we see them in our memorials to the soldiers who died in great wars fought in Europe, in the Pacific, in Korea and in Vietnam.

The new war of the 21st century, this war on terrorism, will not be marked by one geographic location. It is a global war that has been, is being, and will be fought at home and abroad. Already thousands of people have lost their lives to terrorist attacks on the United

States. These victims of terrorist attacks deserve solemn tribute, for they died at the hands of enemies of America because they were simply Americans.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2982 would authorize the establishment of an advisory board to raise funds for the design, construction, and maintenance of a living memorial, and to work with the National Capital Memorial Commission and the Secretary of the Interior on the placement of the memorial.

H.R. 2982 will honor those Americans whose lives have been lost to terrorism and will symbolize the great struggle in which we are now engaged. Someday this memorial will mark the time and the course of history when freedom and respect for the dignity of man overcame tyranny and hate and evil. Indeed, it will stand for the age when America faced its greatest challenge.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2982, as amended.

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

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

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, while the text of this legislation refers to a memorial intended to honor anyone who has ever been the victim of a terrorist attack on the United States, our hearings on this measure focused on the victims of the September 11 hijackings and attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Those events are the catalysts for this legislation.

While it has been said often, it cannot be said often enough: our thoughts and prayers continue to go out to those affected by the events of that awful day. While we as a nation have attempted to go on with our lives, the tragedy and loss of that day are never far from our hearts or minds.

The scope and severity of that terrible tragedy make it difficult to know how best to memorialize those who were lost.

Mr. TURNER's bill is one approach and we will support it, but there may be others.

It is our hope that, over time, we may all gain the wisdom and perspective to devise a memorial, or series of memorials, that will tell the story of these attacks, the people who were lost, their families and our resulting efforts to end the threat of terrorism, in such a way that future generations will never forget these events.

Better yet, if we do it right, perhaps such a memorial could, in some small way, reduce the chance that a future generation will have to endure such a tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), who is the author of this legislation, who has worked so hard; and I commend him for bringing this legislation to us today.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an occasion when we all would join together in remembrance of those who lost their lives on September 11, as well as those who have lost their lives in other incidences to the acts of terrorism, and I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for

joining with me in sponsoring this bill. We have had numerous Members who have joined together with us and who contributed to the product that we have before us today.

I particularly want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking Democrat, for his leadership. I want to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), the ranking member of the subcommittee. Each of them contributed to the product that we have before us today, along with the 121 cosponsors who have joined with us.

I also want to acknowledge the help of some outstanding staffers, the majority staff member Ron Howarth who has worked so hard to be sure that this bill was in the proper form because of many complex issues that we deal with when we establish a memorial here in Washington. I also want to thank Trent Ashby and Amy Valentine of my staff for their work.

We know that 2 weeks ago we observed the one-year anniversary of the September 11 attacks on our Nation. It was on that date in 2001 that our Nation was made acutely aware of the threats posed by those who seek to destroy our way of life.

□ 1645

Since then we have come together as a Nation and remembered those who lost their lives and we have pledged jointly an unwavering resolve to win the war on terrorism no matter what the cost and no matter how long it takes. This legislation which was introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and me would authorize the establishment of a national memorial to all the victims of terrorism in attacks against the United States or its people including those who died on September 11.

It has been said that the war on terrorism may be known as the first war of the 21st century. It will not be marked by any specific geographic location because it is global. It has been and will be fought at home and abroad. This national memorial created by this bill will be dedicated to the memory of those victims who lose their lives and have lost their lives at the hands of terrorists. The memorial will reflect, in my view, the history of the struggle in which we are engaged, and it will remind future generations of the challenges that we faced and the challenges that we have overcome through courage and bravery of the American people.

As the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) mentioned, this legislation creates a 13-member advisory board appointed by the President and includes representatives from organizations dedicated to assisting the victims of terrorism. The advisory board is charged with the duty of raising the funds from private sources to establish, design, construct and maintain this

memorial. In accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, the advisory board will consult with the appropriate commissions already provided by existing law regarding the site selection and design of this memorial.

When the House Committee on Resources held its hearing on this bill, we were honored, as the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) mentioned, to hear from several outstanding Americans whose lives, like so many Americans, were personally and forever changed on September 11. Their testimony spoke eloquently of the significance of a national memorial to the victims of terrorism.

Liz Howell, who is on the staff of the Committee on Resources, whose husband, Brady, died at the Pentagon, said so eloquently "I believe a national monument to terrorism would become a hallowed place for the people of this generation to remember and grieve. Perhaps even more importantly, it will teach future generations about the heroism, the sacrifice, and the patriotism that surrounded the deaths of people who simply died because they were Americans." That quote from Liz Howell represents, I think, so very eloquently the purposes embodied in this legislation.

We heard from Lisa Beamer, whose husband Todd was among the heroes of flight 93. We had Joe Finley, a New York firefighter, who testified on behalf of this legislation, who lost many in his fire house who sacrificed their lives at the World Trade Center. Lt. Col. Ted Anderson, who rushed into the fiery flames of the Pentagon, saving many of his friends and colleagues there, spoke of a need for a national memorial. They all shared their hopes that this memorial would not only be a tribute to those who lost their lives but a constant reminder to the American people of the importance of courage, bravery, and patriotism.

It is my hope that at some point in the future this memorial will mark a time in the course of our history when freedom and respect for the dignity of man overcame hate and evil. It will stand for the period in our history when our country stood tall, persevered and protected peace and civility for all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, we hope that the House will join us in unanimously supporting this legislation to create this memorial to the victims of terrorism.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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

I want to offer my thanks to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), who is a cosponsor of this bill with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), and of course to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for bringing this

bill forward. I think we owe special thanks to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), whose initial idea this was. I owe particular thanks to the gentleman.

First, let me say that this was not just a bright idea. Memorializing the victims of the war on terrorism is the least we can do. But I very much appreciate the spirit in which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) has approached this bill unintentionally in the beginning largely because most Members do not deal with the Commemorative Works Act. This bill came forward in the way one might expect, but inherent in it were three violations of the Commemorative Works Act and now two of three of those violations are gone because the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) in fact has diligently consulted with the National Capital Planning Commission, with other Members of Congress.

Initially there was a violation of the 25-year rule, had Congress approving the location, and the legislation had a specified area. All that may seem reasonable to Members of Congress, but Congress in its wisdom, because it knew that bills would come forward all of the time like this and that somebody had to referee where on the limited space the memorial should go, gave that responsibility over to an agency that could look at the whole mall, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission. The reason the monumental presence is monumental is because we do not micromanage it.

I am going to support this bill with some reservation that it continues to violate the 25-year rule. I want to give Members some context for that. A bill was brought forward early in this Congress to establish a Ronald Reagan memorial on the mall. The Bush administration did not support it because it did not want to set that precedent and it is sufficient to say did not support violating the 25-year rule. Nobody who remembers the tenure of Ronald Reagan both in this city and out of the country can doubt that his legacy will withstand the 25-year rule. The World War II memorial is going up now, more than 25 years after World War II. No one has pressed forward an Oklahoma City memorial though that was one of America's great tragedies of the 20th century. The Martin Luther King memorial could not be built until 25 years after his death.

I say all this because the House needs to understand the context and why it is this way. We lost a number of residents in 9/11. A number of those working in the Pentagon came right from the District of Columbia. The most visible ones were three children and their three teachers. I certainly want to see them memorialized on the mall. The context, though, we have to understand is what is happening to the mall. We literally are in danger in one generation of using up virtually all the prime space of the mall. Yet the mall was

meant for eternity. That is why there is a 25-year rule. We must not get to where London is now. London is having to tear down memorials in order to allow memorials to go up. That is not the only reason Commemorative Works Act has a 25-year rule that says to Congress step back, and the reason that Congress has stepped back in each and every occasion, the pain of a memorial may be fresh, the reputation of a personage needs time to gel. History needs to inform us and see in context what it is we want to do.

The Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission, John Cogbill, III, appointed by President Bush, did send to the House a letter in which he took exception to the bill on the basis of the three violations I have noted. I am very, very pleased that most serious of the exceptions that the bill initially put forward have been rectified. We know that memorials are best when there is a nationwide competition, when people who have looked at memorials over time can look and bring their expertise to bear, and that is going to happen here. We know that we cannot sit here and say where a memorial should be built, that we have got to trust those with whom we have delegated this responsibility. That is gone.

I will submit for the RECORD the letter of Mr. Cogbill so that the RECORD can be fully informed with respect to these three problems that the initial bill has.

Mr. Speaker, I want to once again express my appreciation to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and certainly to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) for the great sensitivity they both have shown in designing this bill. I support the bill with the reservations I have noted.

The letter previously referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING
COMMISSION
Washington, DC, March 19, 2002.

Re Terrorism Memorial

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,

Chairman, Committee on Resources,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN I am writing to express the concerns of the National Capital Planning Commission with regard to H.R. 2982, a bill that would authorize a memorial in Washington, D.C. to victims of terrorist attacks on the United States.

The Commission mourns the tragic loss of life resulting from terrorist attacks on the United States, including the atrocities committed on September 11th, when terrorists orchestrated the most devastating attack on American soil in our nation's history. We share the desire to find appropriate ways to remember and honor the victims, but we urge that, consistent with the Commemorative Works Act (CWA), sufficient time be allowed to pass so that these tragic events are put in proper historical perspective before commencing the process of locating and designing such an important national memorial.

As you are aware, the process for establishing memorials in the Nation's Capital is governed by the CWA. By setting forth criteria for the subject matter, location, and design of memorials, the CWA is intended to

preserve the integrity of the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans for the Nation's Capital, while protecting and maintaining the limited amount of open space available on and around the Mall.

The Commission is concerned that H.R. 2982 circumvents one of the key provisions of the CWA the 25-year waiting period for the authorization of new memorials in the Nation's Capital. The purpose of this provision, which states that a memorial "shall not be authorized" by Congress until at least 25 years after the death of the individual or event, is to ensure that enough time passes following an event for policymakers and historians to gain an appropriate historical perspective before establishing a permanent memorial in the Nation's Capital.

Just as with other tragedies in American history—from Gettysburg to Pearl Harbor to Oklahoma City—a more meaningful and appropriate place to honor victims at this time might be at the sites of the tragedies themselves. Congress has already authorized legislation for a memorial at the Pentagon, and permanent memorials at the World Trade Center and at the Pennsylvania crash site are currently being considered.

Other provisions of H.R. 2982 are also inconsistent with the CWA. In order to help preserve the limited number of sites available in area I (sites on or near the Mall), the CWA requires passage of a separate act of Congress, following a recommendation by the National Capital Memorial Commission, before locating a memorial in this prominent area. Yet this bill directly authorizes the memorial to locate in area I, overriding the requirement for a second round of consideration by Congress. In addition, the bill suggests that any specific location for the memorial be "approved by the Congress," again contrary to the CWA, which delegates to the federal land-holding and review agencies decisions as to the specific location and design of new memorials.

The Monumental Core of our Nation's Capital has evolved over the centuries into a powerful expression of our nation's values, achievements, losses, and challenges. By respecting the process established by the CWA, we can ensure that the victims of terrorist acts against our country are properly memorialized and, at the same time, the historical integrity of our grand Monumental Core is preserved.

Sincerely,

JOHN V. COGBILL, III,
Chairman.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2982, the Victims of Terrorist Attacks Memorial Act which will establish a memorial in Washington, DC to honor those Americans whose lives were tragically taken as a result of terrorism.

At the Murrah Building in Oklahoma, the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in the fields of Pennsylvania, our Nation has witnessed the best and the worst of humanity. These despicable and cowardly terrorist acts were valiantly countered with the incredible heroism and courage of not only our firefighters, law enforcement officers, and emergency personnel but also our fellow citizens.

Accordingly, it is incumbent upon our Nation to honor those departed heroes. Establishing a memorial in honor of those deserving men and women will be a fitting tribute to their memory and their contribution to our Nation's freedom. Moreover, it will act as a permanent reminder to our Nation and the world that our Nation is engaged in an ongoing battle in the name of those who were taken from us to rid the world of these most heinous of crimes. Ac-

cordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2982. This legislation will authorize a memorial in Washington, D.C., to commemorate American victims of terrorist attacks. The desire to memorialize the victims of the September 11th terrorist attacks was the driving force behind this bill, and as an original cosponsor, I applaud my colleagues bringing this bill to the floor today.

I have met with families in my district who lost loved ones in the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and I have tried to help them with legislation that will ease their financial burden. I am hopeful that this bill will help them in a different way. I want them to know that the American people support them, and this memorial will show them that their husbands, wives, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters will never be forgotten.

This memorial, however, is not only for the victims of terrorist attacks and their families. It is a memorial for every person in our nation. It will give the people of the United States a site to pay their respects to the victims. It will serve as an area for mourning. It will also be a place to remember. I am hopeful that the memorial will also be a space where people can see the American spirit, which cannot be defeated, to take comfort in America's resolve and the inevitable triumph of freedom.

The September 11, 2001 attacks changed every American life. It was the saddest and most enraging day in many of our lives. It is appropriate that we build this memorial to commemorate not the attacks, not response, not the war, but the victims of the attacks.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2982, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY REVISION ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4682) to revise the boundary of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4682

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