

mother or father, a son or daughter at the hands of evil.

It's hard to believe that an entire year has passed since that surreal day. While we have observed holidays, celebrated milestones, and continued with life, there are still daily reminders of the horrific events of one year ago. Flags still fly more frequently than before, security precautions still cause delay, and our hearts still weigh heavy when we think about the dreams that were cut short that tragic day.

As we remember September 11, I encourage you to make today a day of introspection and compassion.

Remember where you were last year when you heard the news. Remember the footage you watched in disbelief. Remember the pain you felt in your heart. Take those images with you throughout the day. Make it a point to leave work on time, have dinner with your family, talk to each other about what today means, and hug your loved ones a little bit longer and a little bit tighter.

On your own or as a family, consider doing something for your community in honor of the victims of 9/11. It can be donating blood, making a financial contribution to a needy cause, or giving your time and energy to a worthwhile organization.

I hope that we can all make today a positive and meaningful opportunity to unite our communities in helping others and honoring the victims of 9/11. Together we will send a strong message to the world that Americans remain united. Time will not steal our memory of the victims and attacks of September 11.

#### AMENDMENT TO HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of an amendment regarding the Homeland Security bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### SPECTER AMENDMENT 2 TO LIEBERMAN SUBSTITUTE

Insert on page 59, line 21, of the Lieberman Amendment No. 4471, a new section (c) entitled "HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT CENTER." After inserting the title, insert attached text with designated edits (revising sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs accordingly).

##### (c) HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department the Homeland Security Assessment Center.

(2) HEAD.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence shall be the head of the Center.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Center shall be as follows:

(A) To assist the Directorate of Intelligence in discharging the responsibilities under subsection (b) of this section.

(B) To provide intelligence and information analysis and support to other elements of the Department.

(C) To perform such other duties as the Secretary shall provide.

##### (4) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide the Center with a staff of analysts having appropriate expertise and experience to assist the Center in discharging the responsibilities under this section.

(B) PRIVATE SECTOR ANALYSTS.—Analysts under this subsection may include analysts from the private sector.

(C) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Analysts under this subsection shall possess security clearances appropriate for their work under this section.

(5) COOPERATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Center cooperates closely with other officials of the Department having responsibility for infrastructure protection in order to provide the Secretary with a complete and comprehensive understanding of threats to homeland security and the actual or potential vulnerabilities of the United States in light of such threats.

##### (6) SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The following elements of the Federal government shall provide personnel and resource support to the Center:

(i) Other elements of the Department designated by the Secretary for that purpose.

(ii) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(iii) Other elements of the intelligence community, as that term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(iv) Such other elements of the Federal Government as the President considers appropriate.

(B) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary may enter into one or more memoranda of understanding with the head of an element referred to in paragraph (1) regarding the provision of support to the Center under that paragraph.

##### (7) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to assist the Center in discharging the responsibilities under subsection (c), personnel of the agencies referred to in paragraph (2) may be detailed to the Department for the performance of analytic functions and related duties.

(B) COVERED AGENCIES.—The agencies referred to in this paragraph are as follows:

(i) The Department of State.

(ii) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(iii) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(iv) The National Security Agency.

(v) The National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

(6) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(7) Other elements of the intelligence community, as defined in this section.

(8) Any other agency of the Federal Government that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(C) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Personnel shall be detailed under this subsection pursuant to cooperative agreement entered into for that purpose by the Secretary and the head of the agency concerned.

(D) BASIS.—The detail of personnel under this subsection may be on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

(8) STUDY OF PLACEMENT WITHIN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—Not later than 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report assessing the advisability of the following:

(A) Placing the elements of the Center concerned with the analysis of foreign intelligence information within the intelligence community under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(B) Placing such elements within the National Foreign Intelligence Program for budgetary purposes.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred September 14, 2001 in Alexandria, VA. A truck driver of Afghani descent was attacked in a parking lot just days after the terrorist attacks of September 11. The assailant, Michael Wayne Johnson, 49, pulled alongside the victim, asked if he was from Afghanistan, then jumped out of his truck and punched the victim. During the attack Mr. Johnson yelled "I'm going to kill you!"

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### THE NEED FOR BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT IN RURAL AMERICA

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, as I have on many occasions, I want to speak to the very important issue of broadband deployment, especially in rural States like my home State of South Dakota. I want to ensure new technology is utilized in ways that will help link rural communities to new and exciting opportunities available via the Internet. New technology will be critical to bringing new jobs, educational opportunities, and health care to South Dakota communities.

As the Senate considers the various proposals on how best to encourage the deployment of broadband, I want to make absolutely certain that any legislation we pass takes into account the extraordinary challenges we face in rural America to deploy advanced telecommunications services at an affordable cost to consumers. On this point, I must acknowledge and comment on the terrific effort put forth by so many of our rural independent and cooperative telecommunications providers in South Dakota. These companies have taken very seriously their commitment to serving rural communities, and now it's our turn in Congress to do our part towards this effort.

Not only will broadband deployment assist rural communities in developing new opportunities, I believe increased broadband deployment will help jumpstart our lagging economy. A recent study by an economist with the Brookings Institution concluded that adding more broadband connections could boost the economy by \$500 billion per year. To support this finding, computer and technology companies like

Microsoft, Cisco, Hewlett Packard, Dell, Intel, Corning, Motorola, and NCR have weighed in, saying it is critically important for the United States to adopt a national broadband policy that encourages investment in new broadband infrastructure, applications, and services.

Broadband deployment should be a national priority in the 21st century. In order to be competitive, educate our workforce, and increase productivity, the United States must have universal broadband. Millions of Americans in rural areas and inner cities are impeded in accessing the full range of services available from the Internet because they do not have access to broadband service. We should strive to connect all Americans to the Internet through broadband technology. I will work with my colleagues to find a way to accomplish this goal in a fair manner that supports broadband deployment throughout all of our Nation.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, every year the Congress designates the September 15–October 15 period as Hispanic Heritage Month, but even as we do so we know that the contributions Hispanic Americans make to our national life are much greater than the modest tribute we pay them. Of all the varied cultures and traditions that are woven together into the distinctive fabric of American life, Hispanic Americans have some of the most distinctive, vigorous, and sustained culture and traditions.

In recent years the Hispanic American population in the United States has grown very rapidly. According to the 2000 census it stands at 35 million, which represents an increase of 58 percent in the previous decade alone. Projections show that by mid-century Hispanic Americans will make up 24 percent of the population; put another way, just about one in every four Americans will be of Hispanic-American origin. We have seen this trend very clearly in my own State of Maryland, where the Hispanic American population has grown more than 82 percent since 1990, and now makes up more than 4 percent of the population statewide. But numbers and percentages, while impressive, only hint at the vigor and the variety of the Hispanic contribution to Maryland's culture and economy.

Just as the U.S. population is diverse, so is the Hispanic American community itself. There have long been established Puerto Rican and Dominican communities in New York City, Central American communities in the Washington metropolitan area, Cuban Americans in Florida, Mexican Americans in California and the Southwest; but Hispanics from many different countries now live in cities and

towns and villages in every corner of the Nation, and they bring to the communities in which they settle the rich cultures of the nations from which they have come. They are moving forward to take their place in community and political institutions at every level. They are changing the face of America, and changing the way we see America. As Hispanic Americans participate increasingly in every aspect of our national life grows, they bring a new dimension to ethnic diversity; with their presence they challenge the old, corrosive assumptions that divided the world into black and white.

We must see to it that Hispanic Americans, like all others Americans, have access to all the opportunities that make our society stronger, opportunities for education, employment, health care and housing. We must also see that language barriers do not create unnecessary and unproductive impediments to participation. Sensitivity to cultural differences is important in our schools and clinics, our financial institutions, government offices and courts; appropriate bilingual materials can often solve problems of communication. Hispanic Americans have given much to our national life, and with adequate opportunities they will give much more.

Succeeding generations of immigrants have come to this country in search of a better life. They have worked hard, often against the most difficult odds, to make a place for themselves and their families, and to realize fully the promise this Nation offers. Diversity has always been the hallmark of the Republic; the attacks of September 11 a year ago have brought home to us, perhaps more so than ever in the past, that in the diversity of our people lies one of our greatest strengths. Hispanic Americans are now helping to write an important new chapter in our history, and I am pleased and proud to offer this tribute to Hispanic Heritage Month, which recognized and celebrates their accomplishments.●

##### HONORING FRED ABRAHAM

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate and honor an outstanding Ohioan, Fred Abraham, on his upcoming retirement. Fred is retiring from Ducks Unlimited, DU, where he has become widely recognized as the expert on wetlands restoration and protection. During his time at Ducks Unlimited, he has been an incredibly valuable resource to my staff and to me. We have relied on him for accurate information and clear advice on countless occasions.

Fred has dedicated more than three decades of his life to the preservation and restoration of wetlands. Through his work at Ducks Unlimited, Fred has advocated on behalf of wetlands across the country, working on projects in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and California. Today, thanks to Fred's tireless ef-

forts, America's wetlands are in great shape and have ample resources.

Fred was born in Canton, OH, and served time in the Air Force during the Korean War. He then returned to Ohio, where he worked in the steel mills and began a career marketing baked goods. His passion for conservation grew as he started organizing sportsmen's clubs throughout Ohio to voice their concerns on wildlife and conservation issues. Fred was one of the early advocates of fostering industrial responsibility as acid-mine runoff and other pollutants threatened wildlife and their habitat.

He developed such a talent for conservation advocacy that he was recruited by the Ohio Division of Wildlife and took a position as a District Supervisor. While there, he helped resolve many of the challenging habitat and conservation issues facing Ohio in the 1970s and 1980s, and solidified his status as a leader on wetland and wildlife issues.

Fred then went on to work for one of the most influential conservation organizations in the country, Ducks Unlimited. At DU, he built strong coalitions and made countless friends, advocating on behalf of sportsmen at the national level. After 16 years at DU, where he engaged in fundraising and grassroots advocacy, Fred came to Washington as DU's Director of Conservation Policy.

Fred was the force behind some of the most important conservation legislation that has been signed into law. His accomplishments on behalf of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, the Wetlands Reserve Program, and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act have had a profound effect on wetlands, waterfowl, and wildlife across the country. Under his leadership and advocacy, the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund has increased dramatically, rising to \$43,500,000 in 2002.

I first met Fred several years ago on a trip to the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge and Metzger March in Northwest Ohio. I immediately could sense his passion for wetlands and his motivation to preserve these areas for us now and for generations in the future. There is no question that Fred Abraham is "the Man" when it comes to wetlands. Both in Washington and around the country, he is widely recognized as the foremost advocate on wetland restoration.

Everyone who has had the opportunity to work with Fred is proud to call him a friend. We admire his energy, enthusiasm, and commitment to the conservation cause. I am sure that he will spend his retirement enjoying some of the wetlands areas he has helped preserve, and I am confident that we will still hear his voice on many conservation issues. I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in congratulating Fred Abraham on his retirement and wish him the best of luck in the future.●